Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

6/1 WINTER 1984 OCCASIONAL NEWS

Chairman's Comments

With 1984 upon us, all of us can look back on a number of accomplishments in 1983.

Our 1983 CNEHA Conference was our largest ever. Although the conference site, the New Windsor Cantonement in New York was not in or near a major city, 143 CNEHA members from 10 states and 3 Canadian provinces traveled to the conference. This success is a tribute to the enthusiastic efforts of Charles Fisher, Lois Feister, and the staffs of Peebles Island and the New Windsor Cantonement, who handled all the arrangements and made this such an enjoyable conference. For some of our members, there was a sense of "coming home" at New Windsor because it was the setting for many of the CNEHA meetings in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Because New Windsor was the site of the 1782/83 winter encampment of George Washington's Continental Army, the location provided the perfect setting for us to listen to fine papers on a wide variety of topics. The three day conference gave professionals, students and serious amateurs a chance to exchange ideas, meet new people, and renew old ties.

By now you have all received our new journal. Appreciation and a special thanks goes to Jo Ann Cotz for her fine job in editing the articles, doing the graphics and lay-out, and dealing with all the headaches in producing a journal. The reason for the journal's late mailing was due purely to economic problems. Even though Jo Ann was ready to take the edited copy to the printers in July, we did not have the three thousand dollars to pay for printing. We finally raised the required funds because of George Miller's example and encouragement to get a few of us to become life members and through the sale of back journals by Jo Ann Cotz.

At the board meetings in September and October, we agreed not to increase membership fees. Instead, we are mounting a major membership drive to raise funds in order to publish a journal on schedule. Last year we had only 183 members, but we need the fees from 300 members to pay for the journal. If you would like to work on our membership drive contact Cece Kirkorian or Bill Askins. You can also help be encouraging colleagues and students to become CNEHA members. In addition, please encourage your department or library to subscribe to our journal.

Jo Ann Cotz, beside being our editor, has been actively working on new plans for marketing back issues. Bill Askins compiled a listing of the table of contents of all our previous journals from which anyone can select and order back issues. Since Jo Ann began using this new back order format in July, our journal sales have increased. In 1982 the sales totaled $263, whereas in 1983 it amounted to $887. In addition, at the New Windsor Conference we raised over $200 on the sale of journals. In January we had a CNEHA table in the SHA bookroom, and we sold over $138 in back issues. Thanks to everyone who worked at our journal table!

We are now planning for further activities for CNEHA. Lois Feister, Charles Fisher and Paul Huey will be editing the 1984 journal. If you would be interested in assisting in our publishing endeavors, we need

people with editorial experience and with graphic skills.

We are planning for the 1984 and 1985 CNEHA conferences and we will more details in our Spring newsletter.

Lastly, I wish to thank Dave Poirier for editing this newsletter. If you have any news for the Spring newsletter, especially if you will be directing an excavation that our members can visit, please contact Dave (203-566-3005) or me.

Have a nice winter.

Sherene Baugher

CNEHA '83

This past October 14 - 16 CNEHA held its annual meeting at the New Windsor Cantonment in Newburgh, NY, site of many of the organization's earliest gatherings. Ten states and 2 countries were represented by 143 people attending CNEHA's largest annual meeting to date. The areas represented, in descending order, were: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Canada, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Hampshire, Washington, D.C., South Carolina, and Virginia.

During the 1983 annual business meeting Paul R. Huey, CNEHA Chairman for 1981-83, presented a brass and wooden plaque of appreciation to Margaret Fields of Altoona, Pennsylvania. Peggy Fields, a CNEHA charter member, served for many years as both the Treasurer and guiding force for the organization.

CNEHA '84

The Council's 1984 meeting will be next October and held in Binghamton, New York, co-hosted by the Dept. of Anthropology at SUNY and the Roberson Center. Current plans are to emphasize ethnicity research during part of the weekend. For further information or to submit an abstract, contact Program Chairman Randall McGuire, Department of Anthropology, SUNY, Binghamton, NY 13901.

The CNEHA Executive Board, as installed at the October meeting, is representative of a wide geographic area and of professional interest. Please contact any of the following members of the Executive Board if you have questions about CNEHA or would be able to assist the organization in any way.

Bill Askins . . . New York City
Sherene Baugher. . New York City
Beth Anne Bower. . Boston, MA
Jo Ann Cotz. . . . Midland Park, NJ
Lu Ann DeCunzo . . Annandale, NJ
Louis M. Feister . Waterford, NY
Robert Ferguson. . Nova Scotia
Charles Fisher . . Troy, NY
Roselle Henn . . . New York City
Paul R. Huey . . . Waterford, NY
Karlis Karklins. . Ontario
Cece Kirkorian . . Greenwich, CT
George Miller . . Williamsburg, VA
David A. Poirier. . . Hartford, CT
Bert Salwen . . . New York City
Budd Wilson . . Egg Harbor City, NJ

HELP!!!

Ron May (5401 Baltimore #47 LaMesa, CA 92041) has requested aid/information pertinent to excavations of whalers' camps. He has "uncovered a layer from the 1850-1896 Ballast Point Whalers' Camp in San Diego Bay. Can you direct him to archaeological reports or references on whalers?"

Research on Congregational church architecture, graveyards and villages in Hawaii has revealed great similarities in spatial organization to their New England counterparts. Information is being requested on the

ole of the Congregational Church in New England : Ms. Anne W.H. Garland
Bishop Museum
92-943 Wells St. #86
Ewa Beach, Hawaii 96706

The Museum of Afro American History is conducting a probate research project on Boston's 19th century Afro American community. Information is needed on 19th century probate research projects and analysis of Afro American probate.

Contact: Ms. Beth Bower
Museum of Afro American History
Dudley Station, Box 5
Roxbury, MA 02119

PRESERVATION ALERT

The HISTORIC SHIPWRECK PRESERVATION ACT, (H.R. 3194 S.1504) is currently pending in Congress. Your opposition to the commercial exploitation of historic shipwrecks and your strong support of the Act's historic preservation approach to the management of historic shipwrecks is needed now. Contact your Congressman and urge their positive action on this Act. Also urge the committee chairmen to support a speedy mark-up and enactment of the bill without any weakening amendments.

Address To:

Congressman Walter B. Jones, Chairman
House Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries
1334 Longworth H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman John F. Siberling, Chairman
House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks
312 H.O.B. Annex 1
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
SD-308
Washington, D.C. 20510.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Please consult your mailing address label to check your current membership status. The attached membership form should be used for renewal or passed on to a colleague for their information. Your interest and support in CNEHA is appreciated.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I hereby apply for membership in the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, as checked below:

( ) Individual	$10.00	( ) Life	$200.00
( ) Student	7.50	( ) Non-Profit	
( ) Joint*	12.00	Institution	20.00
( ) Fellow**	25.00	( ) Business	30.00

( ) I cannot join at this time but wish to be informed of future meetings and publications of CNEHA.

* Joint Membership is for any two people at the same mailing address. Such members receive only one copy of publications.

** Fellow is open to all who feel a primary commitment to northeast historical archaeology and wish to help support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Mail To:

CNEHA c/o Beth Bower
Museum of Afro-American History
Dudley Station, Box 5
Roxbury, MA 02119

Make checks payable in U.S. funds to:

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

No. 2 - 1984 OCCASIONAL NEWS

1984 MEETING - BOOK TABLE

The book table is being organized by Roselle Henn. As in the past we hope to have a broad cross section of recent publications. Members are encouraged to display unpublished research projects which are available for distribution. In an effort to make contract reports more accessible to the general archaeological community, we invite firms to participate in the book table display. If you wish to exhibit books, monographs, research projects, reports, fliers, bibliographies, etc., please contact Roselle at 187-14 91 Avenue, Hollis, New York, 11423.

NOTE FROM THE NEW ENGLAND QUARTERLY

Upon its founding in 1928, the editors of THE NEW ENGLAND QUARTERLY announced that the journal was being established "for the benefit of those who are interested in the history of civilization in New England; and in hope of making them more numerous." That hope has been realized. In the past fifty-six years, studies of New England have multiplied as approaches to the subject have diversified.

We have noticed that some especially fine investigations are currently emerging that examine the role of labor and technology in the development of the New England economy. We are concerned that NEQ be in the forefront in publishing the best studies in this area, as it has in the areas of intellectual, social, and literary history. Toward this end, I cordially invite scholars working in the areas of economic history -- or indeed any other area that furthers our understanding of New England's past - to forward their essays to me so that I might send them to the editors for consideration:

Mr. William Fowler, Managing Edito
THE NEW ENGLAND QUARTERLY
Meserve Hall
Northeastern University
Boston, MA 02115

HISTORIC DISTRICTS & ARCHAEOLOGY

Does your local landmark, preservation or historic district ordinance include the protection of archaeological sites? If so, please send a copy of the law or contact Victoria Prinz at the Albuquerque Landmarks & Urban Conservation Commission, Box 1293, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103 or call 505-766-5083.

EXHIBIT

The Museum of Our National Heritage will have an exhibit: UNEARTHING NEW ENGLAND'S PAST until January 13, 1985. This exhibit is an introduction to the historical archaeology of New England and the ceramics found on ten sites dating from the 17th to the 19th Centuries. Contact the Museum at 617/861-6560 for additional information.

In Memoriam: Iain C. Walker, 1938-1984

On May 6th, Iain C. Walker, an active member of the CNEHA Excutive Board from 1970 to 1978, succumbed to cancer at the age of 46. He is survived by his wife, Sou, in Greely, Ontario, and his mother and brother in Scotland.

Iain was born in Edinburgh on January 13, 1938. After earning a Master's degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1961, he moved to Canada where he was employed as an archaeologist in the archaeological research program at the Fortress of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, from 1962 to 1966. He then transferred to the Historic Sites Division (now the Research Division of the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada) of the Canadian government in Ottawa as Staff Archaeologist. The following year Iain was awarded a Canada Council Doctoral Fellowship to study the clay tobacco-pipe industry at the University of Bath, England. Iain returned to the National Historic Sites Service in October 1969 and, while serving as Head of Artifact Research, completed and published his monumental work on "Clay Tobacco-Pipes, with Particular Reference to the Bristol Industry." He was awarded a Ph.D. by the University of Bath in 1973. Iain subsequently held several positions with Parks Canada: Staff Archaeologist (1974-77), Acting Head of the Historical Resources Impact Assessment (1977-78) and Head of Publications (1978-79). In April 1979, he transferred to the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, as Head of the Collections Management Section. During the past two years, he headed the newly-formed Historical Archaeology Section of the museum's History Section.

Iain was a meticulous researcher and a prolific writer as attested by his numerous articles and monographs in the fields of prehistorical and historical archaeology and material culture research. Iain was also active in a number of archaeological societies. While at university, he was successively Treasurer and President of the University Archaeological Society. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1961 and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1980. From 1970 to 1978, he served three consecutive terms as an Executive Board member of CNEHA, and was elected to its Publications, and Budget and Finance committees for the first two years. In recognition of his contribution to the field of historical archaeology, Iain was one of the four referees appointed during 1972-75 to judge entries for the John M. Goggin Award for Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology, an annual award instituted in 1972 and administered by the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society from 1973 to 1980.

For those of us who profited from Iain's extensive knowledge of many subjects, we have lost a great intellect. For those of us who knew him, we have lost a good friend. He will be missed.

Karlis Karklins
May 1984

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Dewar, R., K. Feder & D. Poirier
1983 Connecticut Archaeology: Past, Present and Future. Department of Anthropology, U-176, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268

Cordell, Ann S.
1984 Ceramic Technology at a Weeden Island Period Archaeological Site in North Florida. CERAMIC NOTES no. 2, Ceramic Technology Laboratory, Florida State Museum.

This monograph, which represents Cordell's M.A. thesis in anthropology, is a technological analysis of pottery recovered from excavations into village and ceremonial contexts at the McKeithen site in Columbia County, Florida. Checks ($8.00) for CERAMIC NOTES no. 2 should be made payable to the UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA FOUNDATION (postage is included):

Dr. Prudence M. Rice
Ceramic Technology Laboratory
Florida State Museum
Gainesville, FL 32611

Truex, James E., editor
1982 The Coastal Archaeology Reader: 1900 to the Present, Volume V of Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory. Suffolk County Archaeological Association, P.O. Drawer AR, Stony Brook, NY 11790

The Spring Issue of the Winterthur Portfolio, 1984, contains four papers from the 1980 conference "Marketing of Ceramics" (18th & 19th centuries) organized by George Miller. Order directly from the Winterthur Bookstore at the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE 19735.

SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The 13th annual conference of SIA was held in Boston, June 14-17, 1984. Tours included much of the metropolitan Boston area, for which extensive publications were produced. Guide to the Industrial Archaeology o Boston Proper (Peter Stott, MIT Press $7.95 & $1.50 postage), four illustrated SIA 1984 tour brochures ($10), and a two-color poster featuring Currier & Ives' 1876 birds-eye view of Boston ($5) are available from:

SIA Southern New England Chapter
c/o Frederick D. Roe
SNEC Treasurer
837 Winter Street
Holliston, MA 01746

The SEMINAR ON NEW YORK STATE HISTORY has published its first issue of Working Papers which features papers presented at Seminar meetings during the Spring of 1982. The Seminar is part of the field program of the Division of Historical & Anthropological Services and is a traveling lecture discussion series. The first issue includes scholarly articles by: Oliver Rink, "New Netherland & the Amsterdam Merchants, 1640-1664;" Jessica Kross, "The Evolution of an American Town;" Doris Daniels, "The Feminism of Lillian Wald;" George W. Franz, "Who is Marti Van Buren & Why Do Scholars Care?"; Lawrence Foster, Religion & Sexuality in the Burned-Over District." Workin Papers may be obtained from the Seminar on New York State Hist., Div. of Hist. & Anthro. Services, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization which aims to stimulate and encourage the collection, preservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge and information concerning the practice of historical archaeology in the American Northeast (United States and Canada). The Council is concerned with the entire historic period from the initial contact of Old and New World peoples during the age of European expansion to and through the Industrial Revolution.

The Council invites the participation and support of avocational, student, and professional archaeologists, historians, material culture researchers, preservationists, and all others who share its interests. All memebrships (except for "Life") are for one year (October to October) and include subscription to the Journal Northeast Historical Archaeology and a special rate for meeting registration. The annual meeting is held each October, providing opportunities to give papers, exchange ideas, and discuss current research. The journal, now in its 13th Volume, offers a means of publishing the records of field work and research results in historical archaeology in the northeast as well as works of more general interest.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION (1984-1985)

( ) Individual	$10.00	( ) Life	$200.00
( ) Student	7.50	( ) Non-Profit	
( ) Joint*	12.00	Institution	20.00
( ) Fellow**	25.00	( ) Business	30.00

( ) I cannot join at this time but wish to be informed of future meetings and publications of CNEHA.

* Joint Membership is for any two people at the same mailing address. Such members receive only one copy of publications.
** Fellow is open to all who feel a primary commitment to northeast historical archaeology and wish to help support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

_____

Mail To:

CNEHA c/o Beth Bower
Museum of Afro-American History
Dudley Station, Box 5
Roxbury, MA 02119

Make checks payable in U.S. funds to:

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

SIA/OSIA FALL TOUR 1984

The Society for Industrial Archaeology and the Ontario Society for Industrial Archaeology's Fall Tour will focus on Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and Hamilton, Ontario - October 12 - 14, 1984. For more information contact:

SIA/OSIA Fall Tour
c/o St. Catharines Hist. Museum
343 Merritt Street
St. Catharines, Ontario
Canada, L2T 1K7

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

Rhode Island Archaeological Council
For information:

Ms. Gail Gustafson
Rhode Island Historical
Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, RI 02903

Friends of North Carolina Archaeology
For information:

FNCA, Inc.
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

CNEHA Newsletter inquiries & submissions should be sent to:

Dr. David A. Poirier
CNEHA Newsletter
c/o Conn. Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(telephone: 203-566-3005)

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NO. 3 OCCASIONAL NEWS

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

SEASONS GREETINGS! This has been a good year for CNEHA. Our financial situation has turned around because of the hard work and personal commitment of some of our members. Thus we have enough money to produce our journal for both 1984 and 1985. Here's how it happened.

Charles Fisher would in any case deserve a round of applause for all the long hours he spent editing this year's journal. But then he personally typed the entire journal, saving CNEHA about one thousand dollars in type-setting costs. We sincerely thank him for undertaking this Herculean task.

Another one thousand dollars were raised by lois Feister, Paul Huey, and Chuck Fisher who were able to obtain advance sales of our journal on the Revolutionary War period. In addition, sales of back issues have increased because of marketing materials sent out by Bill Askins and Cece Kirkorian and due to the efforts of Jo Ann Cotz to promote the back issuses at book tables at various conferences.

So that we can continue to generate important income, we will need volunteers to help at the CNEHA book table at the SHA meeting in January. Please volunteer for one or two hours. (We average better than $10 per hour in sales at the SHA meetings, so the effort is worth it!) [telelphone Sherene to volunteer].

The 1984 mambership drive, organized by Bill Askins and Cece Kirkorian, increased our membership by 25%. We need to increase our mambership by another 10% if we are to avoid increasing our membership dues to pay for future journals. Cece will run the 1985 drive.

At the October meeting, Bill Askins resigned from the Board in order to devote more time his dissertation. Bill has been a very active member of CNEHA and all his hard work has been much appreciated by all of us.

In October over one hundred people attended the conference in Binghamton. Randy McGuire deserves our thanks for organizing an interesting and lively meeting.

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Our 1985 conference will be in Ottawa. This will be the first time we will have met in Canada. We hope you all will attend the Ottawa meeting because it confirms our focus on the Northeast of our continent, not simply upon one nation.

Dave Poirier volunteered to produce this newsletter. Cece Kirkorian assisted with the editorial work. Iy you have any news briefs for the spring newsletter, please send them to Dave or Cece.

It is with sadness that I must report the deaths of two of our members, Gilbert Hagerty and Iain Walker. Both were former board members and were very involved in the formative years of CNEHA. All of us extend our condolences and sympathies to their families.

Sherene Baugher

1985 CNEHA MEETING

The 1985 annual meeting of CNEHA will be held October 25-27 in Ottawa, Ontario. This will mark the first time the Council has met in Canada and members are encouraged to attend. Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is situated in eastern Ontario, two hours west of Montreal, and can be reached easily by road, rail or air from the northeastern states.

Sessions will be held at the University of Ottaw, a downtown campus located by the Rideau Canal and near Byward Market and Parliament Hill. For anyone wishing to arrive early, tours of parks Canada archaeology and conservation facilities can be arranged for Friday, October 25. General Chairman for the meeting is Karlis Karklins, Program Coodinator is Olive Jones, and E. Ann Smith is the Local Arrangements Coordinator, all are from Parks Canada. A call for papers and symposia will be mailed to members in the new year.

REPORT ON 1984 CNEHA MEETING

The 1984 CNEHA meetings were held in Binghamton, New York on October 19, 20 and 21st. The Department of Anthropology at SUNY Binghamton and the Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences co-sponsored the meetings. Friday night at the Roberson Center, there was a workshop on oral history organized by Michelle Morrison and Ross McGuire. The presentation of papers occurred on Saturday and Sunday and included a key note session on Historical Archaeology and the Study of Capitalism. A total of 27 papers were given and approximately 100 people attended the meetings. The 1984 meetings would not have been possible without the assistance of Al Dekin, chair of the Department of Anthropology, Lynn Clark, Dan Cassidy, Ed Hood, the undergraduate anthropology organization and the graduate anthropology organization.

Randall McGuire

REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP

By October 15, 1984, membership in CNEHA had jumped to a total of 253 individuals and 26 institutions. A total of 25 states and 3 countries are represented with the largest number of members from New York, New Jersey,, Massachusetts and Pennsylvannia. Sixteen members are from Canada and others have joined us from as far away as Alaska, Texas, Arizona, Florida and the Republic of South Africa.

The continuing growth of CNEHA represents the burgeoning interest in regional research in archaeology. Let's keep the numbers growing and further increase the opportunities for communication among archaeologists in northeastern North America.

Lois Feister

GILBERT W. HAGERTY, 1908-1984

Gilbert W. Hagerty, who began a lifelong career as an educator, historian and archaeologist after graduation from Ithaca College in 1931, passed away on September 19, 1984, in Glens Falls Hospital. Born in Bellwood, Pennsylvania, on October 7, 1908, he completed graduate courses at Syracuse University and at St. Lawrence University. During World War II, he served in the Audio-Visual Department of the U.S. Navy at Newport, Rhode Island.

He taught English, speech and drama first in Mohawk and later in Endicott and in Rome. In 1958 a former National Guard Armory in Rome was turned over to the Rome Historical Society to become the Fort Stanwix Museum, and in 1959, while teaching at Rome Free Academy, Gil accepted the position of founding director of the Museum. He held this position for six years.

After his retirement from teaching in 1965, Gil was appointed Director of School Services for Old Sturbridge Village. He retired from there in 1971 and moved to Glan Falls with his wife, Doris, in 1972.

Gil's research skills in history and archaeology were widely respected by scholars throughout the Northeast. His intellectual curiosity and desire for knowledge resulted not only in his commitmemnt to the study of archaeological research questions of the 17th, 18th, and 19th century period in the Monawk Valley and Oneida area but also many useful contributions. He maintained communication with archaeologists, conscientiously attended conferences and meetings, and was eager to share useful information and discuss current research.

He was a Fellow of both the New York State Archaeological Association and the Company of Military Historians. He was also one of the first members of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.

At the "Second Annual Symposium on Historical Archaeology," held at New Windsor Cantonment and at the Cliff House in Bear Mountain State Park on April 1, 1967, Gil presented a paper, "Stem Bore Sequence of the Kaolin Pipe." At the third annual symposium, held on April 6, 1968, Gil co-presided over a "panal discussion on the kind of organization we need to develop to best serve Archaeologists & related fields."

On April 4, 1970, at the meeting now of the "Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology" again held at New Windsor Cantonment and at the Cliff House, Gil presented a paper, "Trade Pipes." A consitution for the Council had been prepared, and in an informal meeting in the Cub Room of the Bear Mountain Inn on Friday evening, plans were made for the organization to be proposed and presented to the membership the next day. On Saturday morning the mambership approved the constitution and the first executive board was appointed. Gil was a member of that first board.

Gil was a reliable board member and loyal participant in Council programs. In April 1975 he spoke on "Industry in the Colonial Home," and at the Ligonier, Pennsylvania, meeting in October 1976 he was the special guest speaker. Early in 1971 he was on the Publications Committee, serving on it until 1977, and from 1974 until then he also handled the subscriptions for the journal. He served on the Executive Board through 1978.

Articles that he wrote and published include not only scholarly archaeological research but also articles and books for the general public. His article "Digging into the Past," published in North Country Life and New York State Tradition, Winter 1960, tells of excavations by students in 1958 at a farmstead site dating ca. 1789 to 1805 on the Great Oneida Carry. An article, "Some Early American Buttons," also appeared in York State Tradition in the 1960s. "The Iron TRade-Knife in Oneida Territory" was in Pennsylvania Archaeologist in 1963. His first book was Massacre at Fort Bull in 1971. In 1975 he published Oneida Miscellany in the Bulletin of the Chenango Chapter, NYSAA, in which he analyzed a sequence of Oneida Iroquois sites. Most recently, "Crown Point's Secret" is an article by Gil in the magazine Adirondack Bits 'n Pieces, Spring/Summer 1984, which describes his excavation of a cache of 12 quarts of musket balls in 1958 from a house site at Crown Point. Gil's second book will be Wampum, War and Winds West of the Hudson, to be published in 1985 by Heart of Lakes Press at Interlaken, New York. This book will be a study of interaction between Eurpoeans and the Indians of the Mohawk Valley west of Schenectady, and it will document a sequence of Iroquois sites in the Mohawk area.

The Council has lost an active and faithful member, and archaeology has lost a very knowledgeable, inquiring, and productive mind.

Paul Huey

CNEHA EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTION

The 1984 CNEHA executive board elections were conducted by mail-in nominations and ballot. The membership was asked by a letter included in the spring mailing to suggest nominations. The resultant slate included the two board members who wished to run again and nine new nominees. Ballots were mailed in early September to all members listed on membership mailing lists as of Sept. 1984. All ballots received as of October 9, 1984 were included in the election count.

The envelopes were opened and separated from the ballots to provide a secret vote. 89 ballots were received. Paul Huey and Lois Feister were re-elected to the board. Henry Miller, Mary Beaudry and Ann Smith join as new members.

Election Committee

PAST CNEHA JOURNALS

Over 70 articles have been published by CNEHA in 12 separate volumes. All of the back issues are available for purchase although certain volumes are in xerox form. Contact Budd Wilson for a complete listing of Tables of Contents by volume number or to order back issues. CNEHA will have copies for sale at the SHA Book Room.

Budd Wilson
R.D. #2 Box 145
Egg Harbor City, NJ
08215

CALL FOR PAPERS

The editors are interested in receiving manuscripts for Northeast Historical Archaeology for 1985. Deadline is February 15, 1985. Style should follow that described in Historical Archaeology 11:134-135. Two copies of manuscripts and written inquiries concerning publication

should be submitted to: Editor, Northeast Historical Archaeology, RD #1 Box 468, Stockton, NJ 08559.

Northeast Historical Archaeology is seeking to establish a file of readers for papers submitted for publication. If you are interested, please send a copy of your current curriculum vita and a statement of your scholarly interests to: Editor, Northeast Historical Archaeology, RD #1 Box 468, Stockton, NJ 08559.

SIA '85 CALL FOR PAPERS

A first call for research papers, symposia topics and reports on current research has been issued for the 14th Annual Conference, May 9-12, in Newark, N.J., and New York City. Paper presentations will be Sat., May 11, in Newark. Send inquiries, and abstracts (150 words) for consideration, to Edward Rutsch, Program Chair, Box 111, RD 3, Newton NJ 07860 (201-383-6355).

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR 1986

The National Council on Public History will be meeting jointly with the Organization of American Historians in New York City, April 9-12, 1986. The NCPH Program Committee invites submissions of complete sessions or workshops and individual papers. We encourage full panels composed of presentations or papers on specific historical topics. We are especially interested in original research formulated for a variety of audiences. Proposals should include a two-page synopsis of the issues to be addressed and their development by each participant. Sessions shound include no more than five participants. Three copies of proposals and vitae for all panelists should be sent either to:

Deborah S. Gardner
Co-Chair, NCPH Program Committee
The Institute for Research in History
432 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

OR

Daniel J. Walkowitz
Co-Chair, NCPH Program Committee
Department of History
New York University
19 University Place, Room 400
New York, NY 10003

The deadline for submission is 3/1/85

1985 LOWELL CONFERENCE

The 6th annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History is being planne around tne theme "The Popular Perception of Industrial History." The confernce will be held in Lowell, Massachusetts on November 1-3, 1985.

The conference will focus on the ways in which social and economic history, urban history, and the history of technology have been presented by various media (including museums and historic sites, literature, film, television, history text books, and more), and how the public has in turn come to understand its industrial past.

Proposals are being accepted for individual papers and full sessions; full sessions are preferable. Sessions should be limited to 5 participants. Proposals should include a 1-2 page synopsis of each paper and the session itself (if applicable), as well as background information on individual participants. Accepted proposals wil be published in the annual proceeding of the Lowell Conference on Industria History. The deadline for proposals is March 31, 1985.

The Lowell Conference is able to provide some limited subsidies for travel and lodging accomodations for individuals without institutional affiliations or whose institutions cannot fund travel costs. Applications for such financial assistance should be included with individual proposals.

For futher information contact Robert Weible, Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852; phone (617) 459-1027. The Lowell Conference on Industrial HIstory is a yearly event sponsored by Lowell National Historical Park, the University of Lowell, and the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission, the Museum of American Textile History and Boston University.

25th NEAA MEETINGS

The 25th Northeastern Anthropological Association Meetings will be held April 24-27, 1985, at the Lake Placid Hilton. The organizers specifically invite panels and programs on the following topics: the problem of anthropology's effectiveness in dealing with modern political issues; the centrifugal tendencies of the present discipline and the ideals of holism; problems faced by anthropology students after leaving academe; the ongoing debate over biological influences on behavior; the future of anthropology; and anthropology's contributions to gender issues.

Further information on programs can be obtained from Alice Pomponio, Program Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617; (315) 379-5797

Advance registration has been held to the past year's charge of $10 and $5 for students. However, registration at the conference will be $13 and $8 respectively, to cover the costs of last minute arrangements. Further information on accomodations can be obtained from John Omohundro, Department of Anthropology, SUNY College at Potsdam, Potsdam, NY 13676; (315) 267-2053

NYU HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM

The New York University Department of Anthropology, in cooperation with the Department of History, now offers a program leading to the doctoral degree in anthropology with a specialization in historical archaeology. The program is designed to provide anthroplogical archaeologists with the historical context within the framework of current historiography. It also enables historians to use material culture and the evidence of cultural symbols to penetrate more deeply into changing structures of meaning in past periods of time.

The program, which is administered by an interdepartmental faculty committee, is open to all students who have been accepted for the doctoral degree in either history or anthroplogy.

The NYU Department of Anthropology has been deeply involved in the field of historical archaeology since its inception. Similarly, the Department of History is exceptionally strong in the areas of urban and colonial history. Collaboration between these departments through this program permits students to attain maximum benefit from these academic strengths, as well as from the opportunities they afford for participation in ongoing archaeological and historical research.

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a non-profit organization which aims to stimulate and encourage the collection, preservation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge and information concerning the practice of historical archaeology in the American Northeast (United States and Canada). The Council is concerned with the entire historic period from the initial contact of Old and New World peoples during the age of European expansion to and through the Industrial Revolution.

The Council invites the participation and support of avocational, student, and professional archaeologists, historians, material culture researchers, preservationists, and all others who share its interests. All memebrships (except for "Life") are for one year (October to October) and include subscription to the Journal Northeast Historical Archaeology and a special rate for meeting registration. The annual meeting is held each October, providing opportunities to give papers, exchange ideas, and discuss current research. The journal, now in its 13th Volume, offers a means of publishing the records of field work and research results in historical archaeology in the northeast as well as works of more general interest.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION (1984-1985)

( ) Individual	$10.00	( ) Life	$200.00
( ) Student	7.50	( ) Non-Profit	
( ) Joint*	12.00	Institution	20.00
( ) Fellow**	25.00	( ) Business	30.00

( ) I cannot join at this time but wish to be informed of future meetings and publications of CNEHA.

* Joint Membership is for any two people at the same mailing address. Such members receive only one copy of publications.
** Fellow is open to all who feel a primary commitment to northeast historical archaeology and wish to help support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

_____

Mail To:

CNEHA c/o Beth Bower
Museum of Afro-American History
Dudley Station, Box 5
Roxbury, MA 02119

Make checks payable in U.S. funds to:

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NO. 4 OCCASIONAL NEWS

CNEHA 1985

A reminder that the 1985 meeting will be held in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada from October 25th through the 27th. The call for papers has gone out and members are invited to submit abstracts by the June 1 deadline. Papers will be 20 minutes in length and can be on any topic of interest to historical archaeology in northeastern North America. Topics of special interest for this meeting are material culture, Acadian sites, and underwater archaeology. Presenters must be members of CNEHA or invited guests. Abstracts should be sent to Olive Jones, CNEHA Program Coordinator, Parks Canada, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 1G2, before June 1, 1985. In the event of a Canadian mail strike, please telephone the details of your paper to Olive Jones at (613) 993-9717.

Sessions will be held at the University of Ottawa through the kind courtesy of the History Department. A block of rooms has been booked at the Beacon Arms Hotel, ideally situated downtown within walking distance of the University. The Beacon Arms has large, comfortable rooms equipped with refrigerators and is offering special group rates for our meeting. The rates in Canadian funds with the U.S. equivalent (as of 2/18/85) are: single - $38 CDN/$28.50 US; double - $44 CDN/$33 US; triple - $50 CDN/$37.50 US; quadruple - $56 CDN/$42 US. These rates will apply on the meeting dates and also before and after the conference should members wish to arrive early or stay late.

The book room organizers are Joseph Last and Suzanne Plousos. If you have publications or promotional material to display, contact them at (613) 938-5902, 938-5908.

The Conference Committee is planning an early bird tour of local facilities for Friday afternoon, Oct. 25, and receptions for Friday and possibly Saturday evenings. Information of these events, plus the preliminary program and hotel registration forms will be mailed in pre-registration kits in August.

The fall is a busy time for conferences but we hope that you will make a special effort to attend and participate in this, the first CNEHA meeting to be held in Canada. We look forward to welcoming you to Ottawa in October.

Karlis Karklins, General Chair
(613) 993-2470

ACHAEOLOGY OF NEW YORK CITY

A symposium on archaeological projects in the City of New York is being sponsored by the Museum of Natural History on May 11, 1985. The speakers are Fred Winter, Sherene Baugher, Bert Herbert and Joan Geismar. For more information on this afternoon session call the Museum's Education Department at (212) 873-1300

EXHIBITS CONFERENCES BROCHURES TOURS SYMPOSIUMS WORKSHOPS LECTURES

1986 CNEHA MEETING

The Board of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology has voted to hold the October 1986 annual meeting at St. Mary's City in Maryland. Henry Miller is the organizer for this upcoming meeting.

SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

On May 10, 1985, the SIA will sponsor a tour of processing sites in New Jersey and the Newark container shipping yard. In the evening there will be an industrial archaeology film festival. The Saturday sessions will focus on these topics: Historic Bridges, The Industry of the Harbor, The Effects of the Tax Act on Industrial Archaeology, Industry as Depicted in Nineteenth Century Art, The Transfer of Technology by Germans, and general research presentations. The Sunday tour will be of industrial sites in New York City. For more information, contact Ed Rutsch at (201) 383-6355.

ARCHAEOLOGY ABOVE & BELOW THE GROUND

The Professional Archaeologists of New York City are sponsoring an afternnon symposium on April 27, 1985, to be held in the auditorium of the Museum of the City of New York. There is no fee for the session that begins at 1:00 p.m. The featured speaker is Alice Hudson of the New York Public Library Map Room and there will be a showing of a film on the Sheridan Square Dig.

TURNING, LEADING & BURNING: REDWARE POTTERY MAKING

A workshop presented by the State Cooperative Regional Archaeology Plan in Concord, NH on May 5, 1985, followed by two workshops on Thursday evenings. This series, presented by Mary Dupre, is free and open to the public and professional community. Telephone registration is recommeded; call (603) 224-5405 for details.

STATEN ISLAND MUSEUM

"Trade Networks of Staten Island: Exploring Community History Through Archaeology" (March 22 - June 26, 1985). This show provides the first overview of the archaeological resources of Staten Island, in an exhibit which shows how archaeological techniques can be used to illuminate community history. Stone, ceramic and glass artifacts from twelve Staten Island sites reveal the changing trade networks of this island community from Paleo-Indian occupation to the late 19th century. Related artifacts from Mannatten and New Jersey sites, historic documents, maps, and photographs provide context. A number of CNEHA members consulted in the preparation of the exhibit.

JOURNAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

LouAnn DeCunzo, Editor for the forthcoming volume of NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, is seeking reviewers for articles submitted to CNEHA for publication. Please write LouAnn and express your interest in reviewing articles and include an updated resume so that she can correlate articles with reviewer expertise.

LouAnn DeCunzo
NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
RD #1 Box 468
Stockton, NJ 08559

Contributions for the next CNEHA newsletter should be forwarded to:

Dr. David A. Poirier
CNEHA Newsletter
c/o Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106
phone: (203) 566-3005

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

WINTER 1985/86 NUMBER 5 OCCASIONAL NEWS

CNEHA 1985 MEETING

Held at the University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, this past October 25-27, the annual meeting of CNEHA attracted 140 participants. Ninety-four of them came from the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The remaining 46 represented the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvannia, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia. The healthy attendance, the highest to date, was apparently influenced by the fact that registration and membership fees were acepted in both U.S. and Canadian currencies, a practice that will continue in future years.

The program was composed of 41 papers presented in eight sessions ranging from current research to archaeometry. For those who could not attend the meeting, copies of the program and abstracts are available for $2.00 CDN/$1.50 U.S. from Karlis Karklins, 802-2850 Cedarwood Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8Y4.

Karlis Karklins

NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

In 1985, another step has been taken to strengthen the Council's publications program. With the formalization of the review process for submitted papers, our journal NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY has now obtained the status of a refereed journal.

The success of the new journal lies with you, the membership, not with the editorial staff. It is your responsibility 1) to submit high quality papers for publication, 2) to encourage your colleagues to submit papers, and 3) to make yourself available to review submitted papers in your areas of expertise. Papers of a historical archaeological nature based on sites/data from the American northeast, and material culture studies of relevance to archaeologists working in the northeast, are welcome. Field reports prepared primarily as a vehicle for the presentation of data and methods of comparative interest and use to other archaeologists, as well as more synthetic, comparative, and theoretical papers, shall be considered for publication. Style should follow that described in Historical Archaeology 11: 134-135. Papers for next year's Northeast Historical Archaeology will be accepted until February 1, 1986. Three copies of the manuscript should be submitted to the Editor, R.D. 1 Box 468, Stockton, NJ 08559. Individuals interested in serving as critical reviewers of submitted papers are also

nvited to submit a curriculum vitae nd statementof area(s) of expertise o the editor.

we look forward to sending out his year's journal to you in January 986. With your support in the three reas identified above, we hope to eturn to our regular publication chedule and have the next volume of he journal published by the 1986 eetings in October.

Lu Ann De Cunzo

1985 CNEHA EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTIONS

The nominations committee and executive board of CNEHA would like to congratulate new and returning board members for the 1985-1988 term. Elected to the board by mail-in ballot were the following individuals:

Pierre Beaudet
Lu Ann De Cunzo
Mark Leone
Bert Salwen
David Starbuck

Ninety ballots were recieved by Oct. 15th, when the election count was conducted by Robert Ferguson and Birgitta Wallace. Ballots, envelopes, and tally sheets are available for inspection. (One balot was voided, having included votes for six individuals instead of five.) The breakdown of ballots by state/province is as follows:

NY 28	VA 4
NJ 15	NS 3
Mass 8	CT/NH/Que//VT .....2 @
Penn 7	AZ/BC/DE/FL/RI/SC
Ont 6	GA/ME/MICH/NB/NC ..1 @

The nominations committee would like to thank all candidates for their cooperation and willingness to run, as well as all members who submitted nominations and ballots.

Budd Wilson Robert Ferguson

EXECUTIVE BOARD OFFICERS

The following officers were elected by the Executive Board to serve for the Next two years:

Chairman: Ann E. Smith, Parks Canada 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa Ontario, Canada K1A 1G2

Executive Vice Chairman: Henry Miller Box 168, St. Mary's City, MD 20686

Vice Chairman: Lu Ann De Cunzo RD 1, Box 468, Stockton, NJ 08559

Treasurer: Beth Bower, 1 Marsnall Rd., Stoneham, MA 02180

Secretary: Lois Feister, NYS Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of a royality check for $183. 74, from sales of Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, Ed. Robert L. Schuyler ($18, $1.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Farmingdale, NY 11735).

CALL FOR PAPERS

SYMPOSIUM ON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 1986 TORONTO, ONTARIO

Researchers interested in participating in a symposium on historical archaeology are invited to send their proposals, together with a title and abstract (max. 150 words) by December 15, 1985 to Sheryl A. Smith, Symposium Organizer - CAA, Parks Canada, Ontario Region, 111 Water Street, East, Cornwall, Ontario, K6H 6S3 (telephone: 613-938-5895).

The symposium will consist of two, half-day sessions. The first session will be oriented towards brief site reports and reports of research results while the second will be a forum for presentation and discussion

of substantive theoretical and methodological contributions. A Canadian focus is preferred.

GARROW & ASSOCIATES, INC. ANNOUNCES RESEARCH GRANTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Garrow & Associates, Inc. announces that its first research grant in archaeology was given to George L. Miller of Colonial Williamsourg in September. The grant which was for $5,000., will underwrite Miller's continuing research on the 1814 ceramic price fixing list. That research should result in refining the ceramic price indices Miller has previously published for the 19th century, and should further fill a number of gaps that currently exist in those indices. The results of Miller's research will be reported in a paper to be presented at the Sacramento SHA meeting in January, 1986.

Garrow & Associates currently plans to offer at least one research grant annually to the amount of approximately $5,000. The grants will be given on a competitive basis, and are intended to support methodological research in either prehistoric or historic archaeology. The money for these grants comes entirely from profits generated by Garrow & Assciates, Inc., and the availability of the grants is dependent upon the annual profitibility of the firm.

Guidelines for evaluating grant proposals are currently under preparation, and should be available by April, 1986. Persons interested in additional information concerning the grants should call Patrick H. Garrow at (404)451-0513.

"LAWRENCE YESTERDAY"

An exhibit showing the birth and development of an important industrial city since 1845 is on view through Dec. 31st at the Museum of American Textile History, 800 Massachusetts Ave., North Andover, MA. This exhibit will feature a number of never-before-displayed items from the museum's collection. Foremost among these is a set of four watercolors, titled "Building the Dam", painted at the site of the Great Stone Dam in Lawrence during the dam's construction in the 1840's. Starting in 1986, parts of the exhibit will be available for loan.

Visitors also may view the museum's permanent exhibit "Factory Labor: Shaping Work in America", which features 18th through 20th century textile machinery in operation and shows how the industrial revolution made radical changes in how people work. Museum phone: (617) 686-0191.

THE BASQUE WHALERS OF LABRADOR

This film recounts the story of the courageous Basque entrepreneurs of the sixteenth century who braved the dangerous transatlantic crossing and the rigors of Labrador's climate to hunt whales. It is with the help of archaeologists underwater and on land that this new page of American history is being written.

Canada and the Basque Country are linked together thanks to the wreck of a whaling-ship found in Labrador. We are transported back into history with this unique sixteenth century merchant-vessel, the "oil-tanker" of its era. We also witness its discovery, its sectets, what it teaches us of its time, and finally its reconstitution.

"Basque Whalers" was produced in 1984 by Adlanut Productions in co-production with Radio Quebec and Euskal Telebista. Available in either English or French, the color film is 57 min. long and can be obtained in either a 16mm format ($150 CDN rental/$2,000 CDN purchase) or 3/4 in. or VHS videotape ($100 CDN rental/ $500-750 CDN purchase) from Thomas Cadieux/Les Productions Adlanut, C.P. 708, Succursale "A", Montreal, Quebec H3C 2V2 (telephone 514-482-8270).

NEW RELEASE

Olive R. Jones and E. Ann Smith
Glass of the British Military
ca. 1755-1820

Parks Canada, Ottawa, 1985. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture & History. 134 pp., 137 b&w illus.

Order from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0S9. $7.95 in Canada ($9.55, Canadian funds, outside Canada). Mail orders should be accompanied by cheques or money orders payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Cat. no. R61-2/9-28E. (Aussi disponible in francais, no cat. R61-2/9-28F.)

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL

The eighth Old Sturbridge Village Field School in Historical Archaeology under the direction of Dr. John Worrell, Director of Research at OSV, will research the Emmerson Bixby site in Barre, Mass. For further informataion and application forms contact: David Simmons, Archaeology Field School, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Mass. 01566 [phone: (617) 347-3362].

Message from the New Chair

The new year promises to be a productive and stimulating one for CNEHA. I want to welcome the new memebers, in particular the large Canadian contingent who joined as a result of the 1985 conference held in Ottawa, Ontario. This was the first time CNEHA met in Canada and judging from the favorable comments we received and the large registration, will not be the last. Karlis Karklins and Olive Jones did a superb job of organizing the conference and deserve a vote of thanks.

Information on the 1986 conference will be mailed in March. Unfortunately we will not be meeting as scheduled in St. Mary's City, Maryland, due to delays in the construction of the new conference center. St. Mary's City, with Henry Miller as Program Chair, will be the venue for the 1987 conference.

We will be undertaking a membership drive this year and ask your participation. You can help by renewing promptly, urging colleagues to join, and recommending membership to your institutiion or organization. A special commitment to CNEHA can be shown by becoming a Fellow or Life member. Our goal is a membership of 300 in order to finance the Journal through membership dues as they stand now.

The major news is that Mary Beaudry is assuming the editorship of the CNEHA Journal. Mary succeeds JoAnn Cotz who has contributed time and expertise to the Journal for a number of years and who is in the midst of shepherding Vol. 13 to the printers this month. With Vol. 13 expected out in April and Vol. 14 expected to be ready for our annual conference in October, the Journal should be back on schedule by the end of 1986. Your participation - by renewing your membership, submitting articles for review, or acting as a reviewer - will help insure that this happens.

In October a new executive board was elected to a two year term by the CNEHA board members. I succeeded Sherene Baugher as Chair and Henry Miller and LuAnn DeCunzo succeeded Cece Kirkorian and Budd Wilson as first and second Vice-Chairs, respectively. Beth Bower continues as Treasurer until October 1986, and Lois Feister as secretary. I am happy to report that our outgoing executive officers (Baugher, Kirkorian, and Wilson) who will remain on the Board have agreed to work closely during the next year with our new executive officers to facilitate a smooth transition. Thanks go to the outgoing executives and editor for their efforts. I look forward to working with the other members of the Board on your behalf.

Ann Smith (613) 993-9717

Board News

The Executive Board is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Mary C. Beaudry of Boston University as editor of the Council's Journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology, effective with Vol. 14. Dr. Beaudry and Boston Univ. have proposed to provide for editing and production of the Journal, distribution, a student editorial assistant, storage and distribution of back issues, as well as relieving the Council of certain reproduction expenses. The Board is confident that under Dr. Beaudry's editorship the Journal will maintain the high professional standard the Board aspired to in its decision that the Journal should become a formally refereed publication. To assist with this transition, Dr. LuAnn DeCunzo, Vice-Chair and 1985 Editor will continue to oversee the manuscript review process into 1986. Manuscripts may be submitted at any time; to be considered for the next Journal, manuscripts should be received as soon as possible, preferrably in February. Dry. Direct manuscripts and inquiries to LuAnn DeCunzo, RD 1 Box 468, Stockton, NJ, 08559.

Vol. 13 is at the publishers, in press, and will be mailed to the membership later this winter.

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

SUMMER 1986 NUMBER 6

CNEHA 1986 MEETING

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will hold its 20th Annual Meeting at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, from October 31 to November 2, 1986.

There will be a tour of the conservation facilities of the New York State Division for Historic Preservation on Peebles Island on October 31, followed by a "Halloween Reception" at RPI that evening. Paper sessions will be held in the Communications Center at RPI on November 1 and 2. Current research and site reports are welcomed on any subject of interest to historical archaeology in northeastern North America.

Papers will be twenty minutes long. Presentations are restricted to members of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and invited guests. ABSTRACTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY JUNE 1, 1986. For further information, please contact:

Dr. David Starbuck
CNEHA Program Coordinator
Dept. of Science & Technology Studies
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, New York 12180-3590

CNEHA JOURNAL

Volume 14 of the Journal will introduce a new "Research Notes and Comments" section to the annual publication. This portion of the Journal will include in-depth descriptions, approximately 10-15 manuscript pages, of methodological and current research projects. The upcoming "Research Notes and Comments" will highlight Bruce Morton's archaeological reconstruction of the British gate at Fort Beausejour in eastern Canada. Please forward your manuscript for this new section to the CNEHA editor.

Volume 15 will be a special issue commemorating the twentieth anniversary of CNEHA. Relevant articles are welcome. September 1, 1986 is the deadline for submissions to the CNEHA editor for Volume 15.

Mary Beaudry
Dept. of Archaeology
Boston University
232 Bay State Road
Boston, MA 02215

FINDERS GUIDE

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CONFERENCES & MEETINGS

Congress of Archaeology

A joint meeting of all major North American archaeological organizations (including SAA, SHA/CUA, and AIA) is planned for January of 1989 in Baltimore. Although organized to coincide with SHA's annual meeting schedule, each society and association will conduct their own sessions. However, efforts are being made to promote as many joint sessions as possible. Topical themes and research methods common to all organizations will be the focus of these joint sessions, which are being coordinated by Mary Beaudry, Program Committee for Joint Sessions. Contact Mary Beaudry for further information or if you wish to propose a joint session.

Lowell Conference

"Politics and Industrialization" is the theme of the seventh annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History, which will be held Oct. 30 to Nov. 1 in Lowell. The conference is being sponsored by the Museum of American Textile History, Boston University, the University of Lowell, the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission and Lowell National Historic Park.

For more information, contact:

Robert Weible
Lowell National Historical Park
169 Merrimack Street
Lowell, MA 01852
phone: (617) 459-1027

SIA Fall Tour

The Southern New England Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology annouces that the SIA's annual Fall Tour will be October 3-5, 1986 and headquartered in Mystic, Connecticut. The Fall Tour will highlight 350 years of maritime New England history and will feature industrial and engineering properties in southeastern Connecticut and neighboring coastal Rhode Island. For further information, contact

Dr. David A. Poirier
Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106
phone: (203) 566-3005

Conference on Landscape Archaeology

Monticello and the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, are sponsoring two all day sessions that will encompass landscape studies from the prehistoric, classical and historical archaeology field. Noted authorities in the field will discuss themes that include (1) inference and interpretation of evidence on landscapes; (2) regional landscapes; and (3) town and country gardens. The conference will be centered at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, on September 26 and 27, 1986. On September 27th, there will be a tour of Monticello and the recent work undertaken on Thomas Jefferson's gardens.

Henry Miller

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

University of Connecticut

The Connecticut State Museum of Natural History is sponsoring a one week (July 13 - 18, 1986) archaeological field school which will

examine the prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located on the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Reservation in Ledyard, Connecticut. Dr. Kevin McBride, Department of Anthropology, UCONN, will direct the field excavations. For further information, contact:

Ms. Kathleen Brainard
Office of Non-Credit Programs
University of Connecticut
U-56, Room 128
Storrs, CT 06268
phone: (203) 486-3231

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Saratoga National Historical Park announce the 1986 Archaeology Field School at Saratoga National Historical Park from July 21 - August 29, 1986. The course will be taught by Dr. David Starbuck, historical archaeologist at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Instruction in military history will be provided by the staff of Saratoga National Historical Park, including park historians Paul Okey and Richard Patterson.

For further information, contact:

Dr. David Starbuck
Archaeology Field School
c/o Program in Public Archaeology
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, New York 12180-3590

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Catherine Sulliyan
Legacy of the Machault
A Collection of 18th-century Artifacts.
Parks Canada, Ottawa 1986. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture & History. 107 pp., 26 color illus., 192 b&w illus.

Order from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply & Services, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1 0S9. $9.50 in Canada ($11.40, Canadian funds, outside Canada). Mail orders should be accompanied by cheques or money orders payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Cat. No. R61-2/9-31E. (Aussi disponible en francais , no. cat. R61-2/9-31F.)

Jean-Pierre Proulx
Whaling in the North Atlantic
From Earliest Times to the Mid-19th Century

Parks Canada, Ottawa 1986. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture & History. 117 pp., 15 illus.

Order from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply & Services, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1 0S9. $6.50 in Canada ($7.80, Canadian funds, outside Canada). Mail orders should be accompanied by cheques or money orders payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Cat. No. R61-2/9-30E. (Aussi disponible en francais , no. cat. R61-2/9-30F.)

CONFERENCES HELD

On April 12, 1986, the first interdisciplinary Conference on New England Culture and History, 1600-1860, was sponsored by the Master's program in History/Historical Archaeology at the University of Massachusetts at Boston. Presentations were given by historians, historical archaeologists, cultural anthropologists, archivists, biologists, specialists in American studies and textile arts, from a number of New England institutions. Topics ranged from contact period Indian sites, to America's first railroad, educational reform movements, factory operatives, and

pollen analyses. It is hoped that this conference will be the first in a series promoting interdisciplinary interaction concerning research on aspects of historic New England culture.

Suzanne Spencer-Wood
UMASS- Boston

New York University's Program in History and Historical Archaeology and the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) co-sponsored a workshop in historic ceramics by George Miller, Colonial Williamsburg, on Feb. 27th and 28th, 1986. On the first day, Miller provided an introduction to the common types of Staffordshire ceramics from the last half of the 18th through the 19th centuries. Problems of classification and typology were discussed, along with chronological relationships based on changes in technology and style. Participants entered into a lively discussion of the role of ceramic analysis in historical archaeology and social history, and debated some of the methodological questions raised by Miller's work. The presentation included an excellent series of slides. On the second day of the workshop, more specific problems relating to some of the ceramic types commonly dealt with by archaeologists were discussed. Miller reviewed the history of shell-edged wares and provided a useful chronology of types as well as information on the relative pricing of the wares. He then proceeded to transfer printed ceramics, discussing manufacturing and design techniques, stylistic variation, and marketing practices.

Approximately 40 people attended the workshop, including NYU faculty and students, members of PANYC, and others involved in archaeology in the metropolitan area. Miller has conducted the workshop several times for groups of archaeologists and students, and continually incorporates new information and insights gained from his valuable research.

Bert Salwen

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

New York University

The doctoral concentration in History and Historical Archaeology provides rigorous interdisciplinary training for doctoral students in history and anthropology. The concentration consists of two tracks of study, one in History and one in Anthropological Archaeology. Both tracks provide students with requisite educational experience to pursue either traditional academic or alternative non-academic careers.

For additional information and advisement about the program, contact:

Professor Bert Salwen
Co-Director, Ph.D. Concentration
in History & Historical Archaeology
Department of Anthropology
New York University
25 Waverly Place
New York, New York 10003

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute offers intensive training (M.S. Program in Public Archaeology) in industrial and historical archaeology with a concentration in the application of computers to archaeology and an understanding of the archaeological aspect of historic preservation. Students have the opportunity to gain practical

experience through course work by taking tutorials at the New York Division of Historic Preservation, either in the Field Services Bureau or the Bureau of Historic Sites.

For further information, write:

Professor David Starbuck
Public Archaeology Program
Dept. of Science & Technology Studies
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, NY 12180-3590

CNEHA BOARD NOMINATIONS

THe CNEHA Nominations Committee requests your nominations for the CNEHA Board. Each October a class of five is elected, by a mail-in ballot sent to all members, to serve on the CNEHA Board for a 3 year term. If you would like to serve on the CNEHA Board, or would like to recommend that another individual be listed as a nominee, in the late summer ballot mailing, please fill out the attached flyer.

For further information, please contact:

Cecelia Kirkorian
phone (203) 661-0734

Sherene Baugher
phone (212) 732-1231

Forward information and material for the next CNEHA NEWSLETTER to:

Dr. David A. Poirier
CNEHA NEWSLETTER
c/o Conn. Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106
phone: (203) 566-3005

CNEHA BOARD.....CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.....1986

Please consider nominating individuals that are committed to historical archaeology of the North American northeast and that would contribute to the leadership of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.

The nominations committee requests that all nominations be submitted by June 30th. Please complete the following form and mail to Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P. O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

Name of Nominee _____

Address _____

_____

Phone number where nominee can be reached

as of July _____

as of August _____

_____

(your name as nominator)

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JANUARY 1987 NUMBER 7

CNEHA 1986 MEETING

The 1986 meeting was held at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, between October 31 and November 2. The paid registration was 147, the highest thus far, and some 31 papers were delivered throughout the day on Saturday and on Sunday morning. A film was also shown on "The Basque Whalers of Labrador."

Attendance was excellent from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and the Canadian provinces, but extremely poor from most of New England. Paper sessions especially stressed computer applications to historical archaeology, industrial sites, military sites, and ceramics analysis. If you couldn't make it to the meeting, and would like a copy of the program and abstracts, please contact David Starbuck, Dept. of Science & Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12181. A few copies are still available at $1.50 U.S./$2.00 CDN.

1987 MEETING

Saint Mary's City, Maryland

Watch for further details

JOURNAL UPDATE

Editor Mary Beaudry provides this update on the current status of the journal. The final article needed for publication of Volume 14 has been revised and accepted, and the volume is now ready for publication. Manuscripts for Volume 15 and subsequent volumes, and any questions concerning the journal, may be addressed to:

Dr. Mary Beaudry
Department of Archaeology,
Room 525 E
Boston University
232 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

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MINUTES OF 1986 BUSINESS MEETING

Chair Ann Smith opened the 20th anniversary meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology at 8:50 AM at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York on November 1, 1986. She began by thanking David Starbuck and RPI for organizing and hosting the 1986 meeting, and Roselle Henn for organizing the book room. Smith also explained that this was a particularly important meeting as it was the 20th anniversary of the organization.

Secretary Lois Feister read the minutes of the 1985 general meeting held in Ottawa, Canada on October 26 and 27. The minutes were accepted as read with the addition of minutes from a brief Sunday morning session. Feister then gave a short membership report: Total membership for 1985-1986: 282. This represents 195 individual memberships, 43 students, 34 joint memberships, 6 life, and 4 fellows. In addition there were 19 institutional memberships. The former figures represent an increase of 27 members over the 1984-1985 totals. Feister added that in 1985-1986 there were 67 Canadian members as compared to 22 the year before.

Treasurer Beth Bower then presented the treasurer's report. Credits for the past year from memberships, journal sales, meeting, and royalties totaled $5791.68. Debits from journal mailings, administrative costs, newsletter expenses, meeting expenses, and journal publication totaled $5040.60. This leaves a grand total of $9370.60 in the treasury.

Editor Mary Beaudry reported on the journal publications. Her first duty upon assuming the position of editor was to mail out Vol. 13 for 1984-85. She also announced plans to change the placement of copyright information in future journals and to place the name of the journal on each page.

Volume 14 at present has three articles and two current Research Notes and Comments. Four of these are from Canadian contributors. She needs at least one more article in order to go to press. She has no manuscripts presently under review but has three out for revision. Volume 15, the anniversary volume, needs articles and she urged those present to submit.

Beth Bower added to Beaudry's report that some members are disturbed by the lateness of the journals, but that unless articles are submitted, publication is impossible.

Newsletter editor Lu Ann DeCunzo announced the next issue will be published in December. That issue will include a survey asking the opinion of membership about various issues and she asked people to please respond.

Ann Smith then announced plans for the next two CNEHA meetings. The 1987 meeting will be held in St. Mary's City, Maryland on October 9-10-11. The 1988 meeting is tentatively planned for Quebec City.

Smith also announced that the plans for curating CNEHA records have proceeded. CNEHA has entered into an agreement with the National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian in Washington, DC and she asked any members of CNEHA who have records that pertain to please donate them. Karlis Karklins is chair of the committee that will sort our records for curation.

Smith then read the names of new board members elected by mail ballot just prior to the meeting and asked each to stand. Those elected were Terry Klein, Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Steve Cumbaa, Nancy Dickinson, and David Switzer. Smith congratulated the new members and thanked all those who were willing to run. She also thanked Cece Kirkorian and Sherene Baugher for chairing the election committee.

Smith asked for additional old business and there being none from the floor, she proceeded to new business.

The first item of new business was an announcement that Terry Klein had been elected treasurer at the board meeting on Friday night. In addition the board meeting had produced two new constitutional amendments. One would extend the terms of officers from one to two years; the other added Virginia and West Virginia to the list of states included in the official CNEHA area. In addition, a committee has been established to review the entire constitution.

Smith then asked for additional new business from the floor. There being none, she thanked outgoing board members. These included Budd Wilson who had been active for 20 years, Sherene Baugher, former treasurer and chair, Beth Bower, former treasurer, Cece Kirkorian, former secretary, vice-chair, and editor of the newsletter, Karlis Karklins, organizer of the Archives effort, and Jo Ann Cotz, former editor of the journal for several years.

She again announced that the next CNEHA meeting will be in St. Mary's City, Maryland with Henry Miller as organizer.

Sherene Baugher moved and Cece Kirkorian seconded that the meeting be adjourned at 9:05 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Lois M. Feister,
Secretary

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the eighth royalty check for $193.22, from the sales of HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A GUIDE TO SUBSTANTIVE AND THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, Ed. Robert L. Schuyler ($18.00, $1.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co. Inc., Farmingdale, New York, 11735)."

CURATION OF CNEHA RECORDS

The Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives has agreed to curate the offical records of the CNEHA, and the job of collecting them is currently under way. Should you have any official records (defined as "all records created by any elected or appointed officers or committee members of CNEHA, while acting in their official capacity"), especially original documents or correspondence, please forward them to E. Ann Smith, Parks Canada, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1G2. The records will be sorted and inventoried during the fall and winter, and shipped to the National Anthropological Archives in the spring of 1987.

Several past officers and board members of the Council who may have official records but could not be reached are listed below. Should you have mailing addresses for any of them, please contact E.A. Smith.

Wayne M. Daniels
Richard A. Dow
Richard C. Van Gemert
Victor Zubatiak

PATTERNS OF THE PAST

The National Public Radio program, "Patterns of the Past" is a two-year series on archaeology funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and produced by Western Public Radio, San Francisco. The series, which is distributed over the NPR satellite, is heard in all major PBS markets in the U.S. The series consists of one five-minute and one two-minute programs a week, broadcast over a two-year period. The four general themes of the series are: great archaeologists and great discoveries; recent finds; controversies; and how archaeology works. A National Advisory Council of distinguished scholars serves as advisors for the series.

The program's writer is Dr. Brian M. Fagan. Dr. Fagan is in need of material for future segments. This can be either published or unpublished data which is suitable for either five-or two-minute programs. To be usable, material should be of basic interest to a non-academic audience; have a high data content and some relevance to the wider world of archaeology; and be a topic that is readily described verbally, with a well developed story line if possible. Reprints, manuscripts, and even newspaper stories can form the basis for a script. If you have material to offer, contact Dr. Fagan at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, (805) 961-2163.

PUBLICATIONS

The Connecticut Historical Commission is offering a discounted price on the purchase of the following four publications:

Adam Rome, Connecticut's Cannon: The Salisbury Iron Furnace in the American Revolution, (Vol 24: Connecticut Revolutionary Series).

Louis I. Kuslan, Connecticut Science, Technology, and Medicine in the Era of the American Revolution, (Vol. 24: Connecticut Revolutionary Series).

James P. Walsh, Connecticut Industry and the Revolution, (Vol. 29: Connecticut Revolutionary Series).

Matthew Roth, Connecticut An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites, (Society for Industrial Archaeology 1981).

If purchased together, these four volumes sell for the reduced price of $10.00. The volumes in the Connecticut Revolutionary Series are $2.50 separately; Connecticut's HAER volume is $5.00. Checks should be made payable to Treasurer, State of Connecticut.

Also available is Connecticut History and Culture: An Historical Overview and Resource Guide for Teachers. The price is $5.00 per copy plus $1.00 per copy for postage and handling for the first copy, 25 cents for each additional copy.

Send all orders to: Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, CT 06106.

For further information, please contact David A. Poirier (203) 566-3005.

In the spring of 1982 the Amsterdam exhibition "The Birth of New York" was introduced by a two-day symposium entitled "New Netherland Studies: An Inventory of Current Research and Approaches." The symposium, focusing on the material culture of New Netherland, brought together for the first time American and Dutch scholars: archaeologists, architectural historians and archival researchers, all of them specialists in one or more aspects of New Netherland history.

The twelve papers were published in a special double issue of the KNOB Bulletin (Koninklijke Nederlande Oudheidkundige Bond - Royal Dutch Antiquarian Society), a magazine with a high standard of scholarship in the field of Dutch anthropology and architectural history.

The publication contains 133 pages of text, illustrated with over 100 black and white drawings and photographs. Titles and captions are in both English and Dutch; and every article has an extensive summary in the other language, so all the important information is available to readers in both countries. The price is $15.51 which includes tax and postage.

Order from the Publications Department, Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Ave., Albany, NY 12210 (phone: 518-463-4478).

Now available from Cornell University Press is Oliver Rink's HOLLAND ON THE HUDSON, winner of the New York State Historical Association's 1984 manuscript prize. Rink's book, subtitled "An Economic and Social History of the Dutch in New York," traces the history of New Netherland from its discovery in 1609 to its surrender to the English in 1664. For more information write: Promotion Department, Cornell University Press, P.O. Box 250, Ithaca, NY 14851.

MUSEUM NEWS

The Charles River Museum of Industry wishes to announce to our members these programs and services offered by the museum: exhibits about the people and technology of the textile mill, watch factory, automobile plant, computer works, power house, machine shop, office, union hall and board room; tours of Waltham's Boston Manufacturing Co. National Historic Landmark District Mill, Mansion, and Workers' Housing: The Architecture of an Industrial Community, History and "High Tech": Route 128 and the Birth of the Industrial Revolution, and The Industrial Heritage of Greater Boston and its Communities; and Courses and Workshops in Teaching Industrial History, Industrial Archaeology, and the Local History of Industrial Communities. For information on these and other offerings, contact the Museum at 154 Moody Street, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154, (617) 893-5410.

CONSERVATION

The Textile Conservation Center, a department of the Museum of American Textile History in North Andover, Massachusetts wishes to inform CNEHA members of its professional services. The center provides systematic preservation assistance as well as laboratory conservation of textiles. Jane Hutchins, conservator, would be happy to discuss questions related to the conservation of archaeologically recovered materials. Although the Center does not presently have the facilities to deal with wet textiles or large numbers of items, they can make general recommendations, provide referrals and perform preliminary examinations.

The Center can be contacted at 800 Massachusetts Avenue, North Andover, Massachusetts 01845, (617) 686-0191.

LONG ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

The collections of Nassau County's Division of Museum Services and Hofstra University Library have been combined to form the Long Island Studies Institute located on the 9th floor of Hofstra Library. The collection of the Institute includes the combined local history library and archival collections of the two institutions, conferences, exhibits, publications and media presentations. Contact the Institute at (516) 542-4516.

The editors of the Long Island Archaeological Project Newsletter are interested in receiving items pertaining to Long Island and New York City archaeology. Entries and requests to receive the newsletter should be sent to:

S. Rippel-Erikson
24 Pueblo Court
Coram, New York 11727

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Australia

The Australian Society for Historical Archaeology is interested in receiving reports of current research in historical archaeology from around the world for inclusion in the Society's Newsletter. Items should be a few hundred words in length, and include information on finds, methodology, problems encountered, and the like. Direct submissions and inquiries to: The Australian Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, Box 220 Holme Building, University of Sydney, N.S.W., 2006.

Canada

Four M.A. theses with a subject related to historical archaeology have been completed this year at Universite Laval: Yves Tremblay's study of data from salvage archaeology carried out when electric cabling was placed underground in Old Quebec; Louise Pothier's analysis of material recovered from the Richelieu River; Paul-Gaston L'Anglais's in-depth study of artifacts from two latrines, dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, near Place Royale in Quebec City; and finally, Monique Elie's archaeological study of the Bastion Saint-Louis, in the western part of the city's fortification walls.

The Universite Laval archaeological field school has completed its fifth season of digging on the site of the Premier palais de l'intendant in Quebec City's Lower Town. Next Year, digging will resume in the central part of the site, where it is expected that the continuation of the well-preserved wooden floor of the King's stores will be found.

The Universite Laval archaeological field school is a six credit course offered every spring to students who have already completed introductory courses in archaeology and wish to improve their field techniques. The course lasts for six weeks, from the end of April to the beginning of June. For more information, please contact Marcel Moussette, Departement d'histoire, Faculte des Lettres, Universite Laval, Quebec, Quebec, G1K 7P4.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
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RECD

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1987 NUMBER 8

The main purpose of this mini-issue of the newsletter is to present the results of our recent newsletter survey. Other news on hand has, however, been added for your enjoyment and edification.

COUNCIL NEWS

Results of Our Newsletter Survey

To all who took the time to respond to our survey, many thanks. We received 62 completed surveys, and are especially pleased with the consistency of your comments on the role of and direction the newsletter should take. First, with one exception, everyone agreed C.N.E.H.A. should continue to publish a newsletter. Research-related information is by far your main interest, re: the newsletter, with cultural resource management a strong second, and fewer than a third of you expressing interest in museums, continuing education, and employment opportunities.

In terms of content, your overwhelming desire is for bibliographic information, especially the announcement of "obscure" hard-to-access theses, dissertations, cultural resource reports, and articles appearing in non-archaeological but related journals. You also want to be kept up on any C.N.E.H.A. news, and on the whole, favor a broad-based, diversified, informal newsletter with as much current information as possible (without, of course, duplicating S.H.A. and other newsletters). Thematic newsletters are of interest, but only on occasion, or incorporated in some other way in the newsletter publication system without sacrificing current information. Some items of a continuing education nature are desired by one-third of you.

You'd like us to publish the newsletter two to four times a year, and, with minor exceptions, like the format as it is. Keep it informal, easy to produce, and inexpensive, you commented. Items of interest to and/or submitted by the French Canadian community should be printed in French, but none of you saw a need for the entire newsletter to be translated. Most of you felt workshops, if attempted at all, should only be in addition to the newsletter or at the annual meeting for practical reasons, and a few suggested public-oriented services and programs as well as professional services for the membership.

In upcoming issues, we will begin to address your concerns and adopt your new ideas. Our first priority is to establish a network of members to coordinate the collection of information in each state and province within the

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Northeast as we define it. (For those not clear on this, included are Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, the District of Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.) Our state and provincial co-ordinators will be drawn from those respondents who expressed a willingness to help, and beyond. We'll be in touch with each of you soon.

In actuality, however, our "network" must include all of our members if our newsletter is going to be as useful as your idealistic responses to our survey suggest you think it can be. It's the same old story. You hear it from us all the time concerning our journal, and you hear it from most archaeological journal and newsletter editors. We need you to submit information. Have you read a great article somewhere recently? Are you working on a graduate thesis or dissertation? Did you get a new job? Did you or your institution recently receive a grant? Do you need some information our members might be able to help with? Are you involved in an archaeological research project, excavation or analysis? Has a nearby museum put out relevant publications or is it sponsoring an exhibition or program of interest? Let us know, so we in turn can let you know. Call it in, jot it down on a scrap of paper, xerox it - the form we receive it in is not important.

It's also not too late to volunteer to help collect and co-ordinate information. Although our initial goals are 1) to identify a single co-ordinator in each state and province, and 2) to establish a system for the collection of bibliographic materials, we also hope to identify a core of "thematic" co-ordinators - folks with special interests and expertise in areas such as underwater archaeology, ceramics, urban archaeology, and the like who can suggest and organize briefs on all sorts of interesting information related to these themes. If you're one of these folks, and are willing to help out in any small way, please let us know. Specifically you can contact me -

Lu Ann De Cunzo
R. D. 1 Box 468
Stockton, NJ 08559
(215) 386-6276 at Clio Group,
Philadelphia

1987 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting will be held October 9, 10, and 11, 1987 at Saint Mary's City, Maryland. Enclosed you will find a Call for Papers. More information on the exciting program Henry Miller and his colleagues are planning for us will be mailed out this summer.

1988 Annual Meeting - A Return to Canada

Tentatively scheduled for the second weekend in October in Quebec City, Quebec

Journal Update

Our next journal, Volume 14, is in press and should be mailed to you in June. Articles are needed for future volumes.

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act

The Society for Historical Archaeology has again requested the Council's support of their lobbying efforts for the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. The Council Board, at a March meeting, decided to contribute $100 toward this lobbying fund. Review of the current version of the bill has raised concerns about certain provisions among Board members. These include the fact that the bill no longer specifies the Advisory Council act on shipwrecks eligible for the National Register, and that the bill turns control of shipwrecks over to the states without requiring the states have protective legislation in place first. Our response to the S.H.A. focuses on these concerns the Board hopes can be addressed before the bill takes its final form.

Board Nominations

Members of CNEHA are invited to use the form attached to this Newsletter to nominate candidates for membership in the Executive Board. It is important that the names of nominees be submitted by June 30, 1987. The election committee will contact each nominee to learn whether or not they are willing to run for election. After the slate has been finalized, ballots will be mailed to current members in late August. The results of the election will be announced at the annual business meeting in St. Mary's City, Maryland in October.
For further information, please contact:
David C. Switzer (603) 536-5000 Ex.2500
Stephen Cumbaa (613) 996-9281

BOARD MEMBER LEONE'S EFFORTS ON CAPITOL HILL

Members of CNEHA are also served, indirectly, by the lobbying work of the SAA, since many of the issues worked on in Washington concern all archaeologists. The lobbying is done by a professional firm, Foresight Science and Technology, and particularlyby its Vice President, Loretta Newmann, who was an aid to Rep. John Seiberling of Ohio. Lobbying is directed by the President of the SAA through the Government Affairs Committee, which is composed of 7 archaeologists, each of whom covers one or more issues in detail. The committee, of which CNEHA Board member Mark Leone is a member, advises on policy.

Our biggest issue now is Sen. Melcher's (Mont.) bill which proposes a mechanism to allow for the reburial of Native American skeletal remains in the nation's museums and for the repatriation of grave goods and sacred objects. While some material in our collections clearly should be returned because it was stolen or is genuinely inappropriate for anyone but a tribe to hold, the SAA opposed the specifics of the bill and has and continues to try to find a compromise position which mediates between scientific needs and Native American property. This issue will be alive through the 100th Congress and is based on the now well-known problem of who owns the past. The Indian position is directed against archaeologists particularly, since Indians assert the connection between their greater enfranchisement and their controlling the materials of the past and thus the people who can construct it. The matter of a scientifically reasoned and empirically valid past interpreted by Western thought carries little weight in this argument, which tends to dismiss our discipline's achievements out of hand. This debate and political movement commands our attention.

Other issues: The SAA is trying, on an annual basis to strengthen the section of the Dept. of Interior that protects archaeological resources on public lands. We are trying to increase the funding for the Anthropology program at NSF. We are very concerned with the new regulations issued by the federal Office of Surface Mining on coal lands in Appalachian states. And we try to back Helen Hooper and the SHA on the shipwreck bill (H.R. 74).

Submitted by Mark P. Leone
Chair, Government Affairs
Committee, SAA

REGIONAL NEWS

Canada

The Zooarchaeological Identification Centre (Z.I.C.), which is part of the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Ottawa, Canada, is currently engaged in analyzing faunal remains from 5 northeastern historic projects, 4 in Quebec and 1 in Labrador. Leslie Still has just completed the analysis of remains from excavations at the site of the new Musee de la Civilisation in Quebec City. A total of 15 small sites in the lower town were excavated by the Societe immobiliere du Quebec, resulting in the recovery of refuse material from several privys, the backyards of 3 houses, a barrel dug in the backyard of a house, and a small sailing boat. Dates of the sites range from 1750 to 1900. These sites were occupied mostly by merchants or government officials, whose sites were occupied mostly by merchants or government officials, whose houses were located beside the St. Lawrence River; many had wharfs to accommodate ships coming from Europe and elsewhere.

Cathy Tasui is analyzing faunal material from two structures on the Terrasse Dufferin in Quebec city for Parcs Canada, region du Quebec. The two structures, dating to 1771-1854, are adjacent to the Chateau Saint-Louis, which was the residence of the governor-general of that time period. One structure is known to be an icehouse, but there is no record of the purpose of the other structure. The majority of bones from the unknown structure are fish, leading to speculation that it may have been a smokehouse or possibly, since it was right up against a greenhouse, a compost area.

Parcs Canada, region du Quebec, has also carried out preliminary excavations at two sites in the Mingan Islands, on the

north shore of the St. Lawrence estuary, opposite Anticosti Island. Some of the faunal remains were recovered from an oven dating to the 17th century and thought to be associated with Basque whaling activities. The other site is a more recent occupation dating towards the end of the 19th century. Both sites have yielded bones from whales and seals, as well as a variety of sea birds.

A small number of bones was recovered from an early 18th century fishing village at Pabos, near the Baie de Chaleur in the Gaspe peninsula of Quebec. The analysis was done by Darlene Balkwill for Les Recherches Arkhis, Inc., as part of a multi-year project which began with the 1981 excavations.

Another site from Quebec City is located at Place Royale in the lower town, where a large number of faunal remains have been recovered from a privy, dated to ca. 1810-1880. This site is very close to the Musee de la Civilisation excavations and to the latrines of the Boisseau and Estebe houses, which were analyzed by Leslie Still two years ago. This project is also being done for Les Recherches Arkhis.

Z.I.C. has been involved for several years with the investigations by Parcs Canada and Memorial University at the 16th century Basque whaling site of Red Bay, Labrador. Active work at this time is the analysis of faunal remains from land-based sites which have been excavated under the general direction of Dr. James Tuck of Memorial. The land sites add complimentary and sometimes missing information from that uncovered by Parcs Canada underwater archaeologists, both in the realm of processing whales and in the use of other local food resources. Steve Cumbaa is completing the analysis of these materials.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Society of Bead Researchers

The Society of Bead Researchers was formed in 1981 to foster research on beads of all materials and periods, and to expedite the dissemination of the resultant knowledge. Membership is open to all persons involved in the study of beads, as well as those interested in keeping abreast of current trends in bead research. The Society presently publishes a biannual newsletter, The Bead Forum, whose contents include current research news, requests for information, responses to queries, listings of recent publications, conference and symposia announcements, and brief articles on various aspects of bead research. A scholarly annual journal is in the planning stages. There are three levels of membership: Individual $10.00; Sustaining - $25.00; and Patron - $50.00 U.S. All levels receive the same publications and benefits; the Sustaining and Patron categories are simply intended to allow those who are in a position to donate larger amounts to the Society to do so. Checks and money orders (U.S. funds only) made payable to the Society of Bead Researchers should be sent to Elizabeth Harris, SBR Secretary-Treasurer, 6500 Romaine Street #7, Los Angeles, CA 90038. The nine back issues of The Bead Forum are available to new members for $8.00 U.S. postpaid. Submissions for The Bead Forum are invited and should be sent to the editor, Karlis Karklins, Parks Canada, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1G2.

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

The 1987 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference was held in Lancaster, Pennsylvania from April 3 to 5. Historical archaeological papers presented were:
Session entitled "The Historic Archaeology of the Forgotten: Poor, Tenants, and Other Such Folks"
- Bernard Herman, "Houses of the Unlanded: Tenant Dwellings in the Lower Delaware Valley, 1770-1830"
- Silas Hurry, "Synchronic and Diachronic Wealth Analysis of Industrial Tenants: Case Studies from Maryland"
- Louise Heite, "Tenancy, Class and Infrastructure in pre-Civil War Wilmington"
- Janice Artemel and Elizabeth Crowell, "The Alexandria Slave Pen: Archaeology of Urban Captivity"
- Katherine Dinnel and Robert Hurry, "The Banneker Farmstead: An Eighteenth Century Free Black Site"
- Wade Catts, "Archaeological Evidence of Ethnicity and Acculturation: West Indies Immigrants in Federalist Wilmington"
Individual papers:
-Peter Hess, "Revolutionary War Shipwrecks at Chestnut Neck, New Jersey"
- Norma Baumgartner-Wagner and Joseph Hopkins,"Notley Hall: The Archaeology of

a Black Amusement Park on the Potomac"
-Anne Yentsch, "Analyzing Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Depositions from Annapolis"
-Susanne Rimmler Kahn and Marian Craig, "Metallurgists at the Barclays Bank Site, New York"
- Kimberly A. Becker, "Archaeology in a Laundromat"
- Stephen C. Warfel, "Changing Traditions: Using Sears Roebuck and Co. Catalogs to Understand Past Human Behavior"

NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY BRIEFS

CARMEN WEBER, Philadelphia City Archaeologist, is interested in hearing from other archaeologists addressing the issue of archaeological resources in historic districts. Contact her at Philadelphia Historical Commission, City Hall Annex, Room 1313, 23 N. Juniper St., Philadelphia, PA 19107; (215) 686-4543... Under the direction of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, a group of regional archaeologists will be analyzing collections from the 1798 shipwreck De Brach. Participating will be HENRY MILLER (faunal), DON SHOMETTE and FRED HOPKINS (rigging), CHERYL HOLT (floral), University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (preliminary analysis of ceramics and glass), and AL SAGUTO (footwear). Future analysis is being planned for the ship's ordnance, staved barrels and other artifact categories. For further information on the archaeological analysis, contact CHARLES FITHIAN, Island Field Museum and Research Center, R.D. 2 Box 126, Milford, Delaware 19963.

This section of our newsletter in particular we plan to expand and re-organize geographically in future issues. Our goal will be to get out brief information on as many places, people, and projects as possible and the contact person for further information.

PUBLICATIONS

The First Supplement to A Bibliography of Glass Trade Beads in North America by Karlis Karklins and Roderick Sprague recently was published. The 76-page book contains 588 annotated entries dealing with various aspects of glass trade beads in the continental U. S., Canada and Mexico. Although the bibliography stresses archaeological material, references dealing with bead manufacturing techniques, trade values, uses, beadwork and relevant foreign material are also included. The bibliography is available for $5.45 U.S. plus 80¢ postage from Karlis Karklins, 802-2850 Cedarwood Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8Y4. Copies of the initial Bibliography are also available for $5.45 per copy plus postage. This volume contains 455 annotated entries and is also indexed.

Copies of the following publications are available free of charge in English or French by writing to Research Publications, Environment Canada - Parks, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 1G2.

Edwinna von Baeyer, A Selected Bibliography for Garden History in Canada (Revised and augmented); 62 pp. Entries by topic.

Manuscipts and Bulletins: Research Publications Section, Research Divisions, National Historic Parks and Sites, Environment Canada - Parks. 1987. Includes depository locations in Canada and the U.S., and listings of titles in the discontinued Manuscript Report Series (452), the current Microfiche Report Series (262 to date), and Research Bulletins (257 to date).

Research Publications Catalogue. 1987. Lists titles and provides ordering information for all in-print for-sale publications produced by the Research Publications Section, Environment Canada - Parks. Arranged by series and topic (Architecture, history, archaeology, material culture).

New Publications from Environment Canada - Parks:

Olive R. Jones, Cylindrical English Wine and Beer Bottles, 1735-1850, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History; 1986; 180 pp., 88 illus. $9.50, $11.40 outside Canada; cat. no. R61-2/9-33E

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1987 NUMBER 8

The main purpose of this mini-issue of the newsletter is to present the results of our recent newsletter survey. Other news on hand has, however, been added for your enjoyment and edification.

COUNCIL NEWS

Results of Our Newsletter Survey

To all who took the time to respond to our survey, many thanks. We received 62 completed surveys, and are especially pleased with the consistency of your comments on the role of and direction the newsletter should take. First, with one exception, everyone agreed C.N.E.H.A. should continue to publish a newsletter. Research-related information is by far your main interest, re: the newsletter, with cultural resource management a strong second, and fewer than a third of you expressing interest in museums, continuing education, and employment opportunities.

In terms of content, your overwhelming desire is for bibliographic information, especially the announcement of "obscure" hard-to-access theses, dissertations, cultural resource reports, and articles appearing in non-archaeological but related journals. You also want to be kept up on any C.N.E.H.A. news, and on the whole, favor a broad-based, diversified, informal newsletter with as much current information as possible (without, of course, duplicating S.H.A. and other newsletters). Thematic newsletters are of interest, but only on occasion, or incorporated in some other way in the newsletter publication system without sacrificing current information. Some items of a continuing education nature are desired by one-third of you.

You'd like us to publish the newsletter two to four times a year, and, with minor exceptions, like the format as it is. Keep it informal, easy to produce, and inexpensive, you commented. Items of interest to and/or submitted by the French Canadian community should be printed in French, but none of you saw a need for the entire newsletter to be translated. Most of you felt workshops, if attempted at all, should only be in addition to the newsletter or at the annual meeting for practical reasons, and a few suggested public-oriented services and programs as well as professional services for the membership.

In upcoming issues, we will begin to address your concerns and adopt your new ideas. Our first priority is to establish a network of members to coordinate the collection of information in each state and province within the

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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1987 NUMBER 9

COUNCIL NEWS

1987 CNEHA MEETING

The Annual CNEHA meeting was held in St. Mary's City, Md. on October 9-11 with nearly 150 persons in attendance. A total of 23 papers were presented in six subject areas.

The staffs of Historic St. Mary's City and St. Mary's College wish to thank those individuals who attended the conference. Special thanks are owed to Roselle Henn and Timothy Riordan for organizing the Book Room, Susan Hanna and Peggy Lewis for working registration and Karin Stanford and Jane Kostenko for arranging the coffee breaks and receptions.

Individuals wishing to acquire a copy of the meeting program can do so for $1.00 from Henry Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, Md. 20686.

MINUTES OF THE 1987 BUSINESS MEETING

Chair Ann Smith opened the 1987 meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology at 9:20 AM in St. Mary's Hall on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, Maryland, on Saturday, October 10, 1987. She began by thanking Henry Miller of Historic St. Mary's City and Dan Ingersoll of St. Mary's College of Maryland for hosting and organizing the meeting. She also thanked Roselle Henn and Tim Riordan for organizing the Book Room.

Smith went on to explain that David Starbuck was compiling a bibliography of historical archaeology citations that will become Volume 15 of the CNEHA journal, the 20th anniversary issue. The bibliography has over 2000 entries, with equal representation from both U.S. and Canadian sources. The bibliography consists of books, articles and theses. No unpublished manuscripts or newsletter items are included. Several typed copies of the bibliography were on the CNEHA table at the Book Room. Smith urged conference attendees to go through the copies to help with the coding for cross-reference purposes as well as to make any changes, additions, or deletions.

Secretary Lois Feister read the minutes of the last general business meeting held on November 1, 1986 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. Alaric Faulkner moved and Terry Klein seconded a successful motion to accept the minutes as read.

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Feister then gave a summary report of the membership statistics. For the year 1986-1987 there were a total of 272 members, a drop in 10 members from the previous year. The numbers for the membership categories were: 162 Individual, 52 Student, 44 Joint, 8 Life, 6 Fellow, and 14 Institutional members.

Treasurer Terry Klein read the Treasurer's Report for the period October 30, 1986 to October 9, 1987 and stated that credits totalled $4,463.08, other transactions totalled $2,739.93, and debits totalled $5,183.74. The balance ending October 9, 1987 in the New York City account totalled $5,683.16 and in the Canadian account totalled $511.50. Klein's report was accepted as read.

Journal Editor Mary Beaudry gave the next report in which she announced that Volume 14 was published at the end of July and distributed in August. She has received many compliments on the issue. The high quality of Volume 14 has generated such interest that in the last two months 4 manuscripts have been submitted for consideration for publication. There are also 4 manuscripts out with the authors for revisions and another 3 manuscripts are out for the review process. Yet another manuscript is with the author who is considering whether or not to revise his essay.

Beaudry went on to explain that Volume 15 will be a memorial issue for CNEHA's 20th anniversary with a preface by Ann Smith, histories by Paul Huey and Budd Wilson, and a bibliography compiled by David Starbuck. She asked the audience to look over the manuscript copies of the bibliography in the Book Room to make additional citations and help with the coding. Volume 15 is to go to the printer by November 1987 for publication in December 1987. If authors agree to make revisions and make them quickly, Volume 16 could be published in early 1988. She urged everyone to submit manuscripts for Volume 17 so that journal publication could get back on schedule.

Newsletter Editor Lu Ann De Cunzo reported that she will increase the numbers of the newsletters from 2 to 3 during 1987-1988 so that the newsletters will have as much current information as possible. She has restructured the organization of the newsletter and now has a committee of editors who are responsible for gathering information from all the states and provinces in the northeast, as well as editors who are responsible for gathering information on particular themes and research interests. The next newsletter will focus on the 1987 conference at St. Mary's City, Maryland, and will have a list of the names of the people to contact when submitting newsletter material.

In line with information exchange, Smith said that CNEHA will be looking into a material culture information exchange program with English researchers based on recent contacts Henry Miller has had with someone at the Museum of London. Miller will be putting an announcement into the next newsletter about beginning such an exchange.

Conference organizer Henry Miller reported that 109 people had pre-registered for the 1987 conference, and he anticipated that 150-180 would be attending the meeting. He said that there was a nice selection of papers and that he did not need to twist too many arms to fill the Saturday and Sunday sessions.

Conference organizer Pierre Beaudet reported on plans for the 1988 meeting in Quebec City on October 14-16, 1988. He said that there will be hotels and bed & breakfast places close by the meeting which will be within the walled city.

Executive Vice-Chair Henry Miller spoke about the membership drive in which he has had some response to the effort to increase the membership of the corporate archaeological community. He said that he has developed a formal brochure which he had printed and available at the meeting. As soon as the return address is put on the brochures he hopes that CNEHA

members will help distribute the English and French language brochure as widely as possible.

Archivist Ann Smith said that the NAA Archaeological collection has agreed to house the CNEHA archives. Right now they are in Smith's office, but in the next 2 or 3 weeks they will be sent to Washington, D.C. Smith was appointed Archivist at the October 9, 1987 CNEHA board meeting, and she will continue to collect materials for the archives.

Chair Smith reported that 2 amendments to the Constitution had been made at the board meeting. The first one was to add Newfoundland and Labrador to the list of member provinces and states. The second amendment was to make the Editor of the CNEHA journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology, an ex-officio board member.

Smith also reported on the SHA lobbying effort in response to the 1986-1987 shipwreck legislation. The board voted to send SHA lobbyists the sum of $100. as well as some comments made by board members David Switzer and Bert Salwen. The board is waiting to hear if there is need to send a second $100. based on conditions set by Switzer and Salwen in their comments.

Nominations Chair David Switzer stated that there were 5 board members elected from a field of 9 nominees. Sixty-two ballots were cast and counted. The distribution of the voters was from Newfoundland to Florida with a concentration of Canadian and Mid-Atlantic voters. Those elected to the board to serve a 3-year term are: Sarah Bridges, Elizabeth Crowell, Faith Harrington, Stephen Potter, and Bruce Stewart. Switzer then thanked all those who ran for board membership and congratulated the new board members.

Smith said that the board regretfully accepted the resignation of Mark Leone who resigned because he found that his work on SAA's government affairs committee took far more time than he had anticipated and left no time to devote to anything else. He had one year left in his term. The board appointed Ann Smith to fill Leone's unexpired term.

Smith then announced the new officers of the CNEHA board for 1987-1989: Chair, Terry Klein; Executive Vice-Chair, Suzanne Spencer-Wood; Vice-Chair, Lu Ann De Cunzo; Secretary, Nancy Dickinson; and Treasurer, Elizabeth Crowell. Smith then thanked all the retiring board members: Paul Huey, wo had been on the board for 18 years; Lois Feister, who has been a board member for 10 years with 4 years as Secretary; Henry Miller; Mary Beaudry; and Ann Smith.

There was no unfinished business, after which point new Chair Terry Klein presided over the meeting. There being no new business, Klein introduced new board member Faith Harrington who read a resolution in which the organizers of the 1987 conference were commended for their efforts.

George Miller proposed and Steve Cumbaa seconded the motion to adjourn the meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy S. Dickinson
Secretary

November 9, 1987

NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Manuscripts are always needed for future issues. Submit manuscripts and address questions concerning the journal and back issue orders to the editor:

Dr. Mary Beaudry
Department of Archeology
Room 525E
Boston University
232 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

NEWSLETTER UPDATE

As promised in our last newsletter (April 1987, Number 6) and discussed at the annual meeting at Historic Saint Mary's City last month, we are continuing to take

steps to have the newsletter meet your needs as expressed in our Newsletter Survey of early 1987.

An editorial board has been established, with archaeologists representing each state and province in the Northeast, as well as various research themes and current issues in northeastern historical archaeology. Each editor will be networking with the other archaeologists and folks in related disciplines in their states/provinces or involved with their assigned theme or issue to keep us all up-to-date on each other's activities. Don't wait to be contacted, though, to contribute your news. Below is a list of our editors, who are all waiting eagerly for the phone calls and mail to start flooding in:

Washington, D.C. and Virginia:
Elizabeth Crowell
3338 O Street, N.W.
Apt. 205
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202)775-3445

West Virginia:
Susan Frye
P. O. Box 355
Harper's Ferry, West Virginia
25425
(304) 535-6371

Delaware:
Alice Guerrant
Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
15 The Green
Dover, Delaware 19903
(302) 736-5685

Maryland:
Henry Miller
Box 168
St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686
(301) 862-0973

Pennsylvania:
John McCarthy
R. D. 1 Box 240
Birdsboro, Pennsylvania 19508
(215) 436-9000

New Jersey:
Edward M. Morin
Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.
100 Halsted Street
P. O. Box 270
East Orange, New Jersey 07019
(201) 678-1960

New York City:
Daniel N. Pagano
New York City Landmark Preservation Commission
2 Lafayette Street, 22nd Floor
New York, New York 10007
(212) 566-0302

New York State:
Lois Feister
Paul Huey
New York State Bureau of Historic Sites
Peebles Island
Waterford, New York 12188
(518) 237-8643

Connecticut:
Cece Kirkorian
Historical Perspectives
P. O. Box 331
Riverside, Connecticut 06878
(203) 661-0734

Rhode Island:
Gail Gustavson
The Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
(401) 277-2678

Vermont:
Bill Murphy
7 Meadow Way
Middlebury, Vermont 05753
(802) 388-7577

Massachusetts:
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Arlington, Massachusetts 02174
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New Hampshire:
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Maine Historic Preservation Commission
55 Capitol Street, Station 65
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(207) 289-2133

Ontario:
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Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
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Kingston, Ontario
Canada K7L 2X4
(613) 542-3483 Office
(613) 389-4196 Home

Quebec:
Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec, Quebec
Canada G1S 3P3
(418) 648-7722 Office
(418) 527-1835 Home

New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland:
Rob Ferguson
Parks Canada
Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9
(902) 426-9509

Antiquities Legislation and Artifact Theft:
Mary Ann Mogus
Physics Department
East Stroudsburg University
East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania 18301
(717) 424-3341

Environmental Reconstruction:
William Fisher
Department of Archaeology
Boston University
232 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
(617) 353-3415

Military Sites:
Seventeenth Century:
Charles Fithian
Island Field Museum and Research Center
R.D. 2 Box 126
Milford, Delaware 19963
(302) 335-5395

Eighteenth Century:
Carl Barna
12525 Arnsley Court
Herndon, Virginia 22071
(202) 343-9353

General:
Larry Babits
Department of History
Armstrong State College
Savannah, Georgia 31419
(912) 927-5283

Public Education:
John Seidel
24 Mountain Court
Bedminster, New Jersey 07921
(201) 234-9299

Rural Archaeology in New England:
Billee Hoornbeek
U.S.D.A. - U.S.F.S.
P. O. Box 638
Laconia, New Hampshire 03247
(603) 524-6450

Rural Archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic:
Ronald A. Thomas
MAAR Associates, Inc.
P. O. Box 676
9 Liberty Plaza
Newark, Delaware 19715-0676
(302) 368-5777

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers:
Roselle Henn
129 West 89th Street
No. 33
New York, New York 10024
(212) 264-4662

U. S. Forest Service:
Bert Herbert
Cultural Resource Specialist
Allegheny National Forest
222 Liberty Street
Warren, Pennsylvania 16365
(814) 723-5150 X128

Women's Issues:
Heidi Shaulis
P. O. Box 178
Gladwyne, Pennsylvania 19035
(215) 527-4579

To help encourage everyone to submit news, we have decided not to set rigid guidelines for the format information is to be sent in. In other words, we'll take

anything - phone calls, xeroxes, brief notes, whatever's most convenient. We have, however, established a series of deadlines, in the hope the newsletter can be published with regularity on a set schedule. These are:

Newsletter Date	Submit to Editors
March 15	January 15
July 15	May 15
November 15	September 15

Unfortunately, we feel it necessary to build this two month lag time into the schedule, given the wealth of information we're expecting and the fact only two of us will be assembling and producing the newsletter. Hopefully, we'll be able to decrease this production time in the future.

Our new system will be initiated with the next newsletter; wish us luck and we look forward to hearing from you.

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the ninth royalty check for $191.47, from sales of HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A GUIDE TO SUBSTANTIVE AND THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, Ed. Robert L. Schuyler ($18.00, $1.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co. Inc., Farmingdale, New York, 11735).

REGIONAL NEWS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Plymouth State College announces a faculty position in historical archaeology at the assistant or associate professor rank commencing 1 February 1988. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in archaeology with considerable expertise and experience in historical archaeology and demonstrated emphasis in the field of industrial archaeology. Position requires experience in public education programs (volunteers and/or teachers), and some familiarity and knowledge of the industrial and historical archaeology of New Hampshire and New England. Applicants must be available for six weeks each summer to work in M.Ed. program in historical archaeology which will likely include supervising field work. The job will involve half-time work with the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources and half-time teaching at P.S.C. Salary range: $24,000-30,000. Send resumes with names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to William L. Taylor, Department of Social Science, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264 by 30 October 1987. Plymouth State is an equal opportunity employer.

MASSACHUSETTS

Position available:
Conservator/Laboratory Supervisor
Salary: $27,000 per year
Starting immediately
Maritime Laboratory, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, P. O. Box 1174, South Chatham, Massachusetts 02659 (617) 432-8960
Maritime Explorations, Inc., is currently involved in archaeological excavations at the wreck site of the pirate vessel, WHYDAH, sunk in 1717 off the coast near South Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Artifacts resulting from the investigations are currently being processed at Maritime Laboratory in South Chatham, MA. The Conservator/ Laboratory Supervisor would be responsible for conducting long and short term conservation efforts on the artifacts from WHYDAH. The Conservator/ Laboratory Supervisor would also direct the Conservation Technician, Laboratory Technician, Laboratory Assistant Technician and volunteers in the conduct of laboratory analysis and record keeping consistent with museum quality collection management standards.
Qualifications: A graduate degree in Museum Curation/ Conservation

with one year experience as a Laboratory Supervisor or 6 years experience in artifact conservation with one year experience as a Laboratory Supervisor is required. The applicant must be able to maintain laboratory and curatorial records relating to artifacts retrieved from underwater contexts and direct a small staff and volunteers in the accomplishment of this mission. A high degree of competency regarding the conservation of all types of material from underwater contexts is required.

CONNECTICUT

On October 23-24, 1987, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe presented an academic conference entitled The Mashantucket Pequot Historical Conference in Ledyard, Connecticut. The purpose of the conference was to explore Pequot history from the earliest contact with Europeans to the present. Papers were presented by Dena Dincauze, Lynn Ceci, William Starna, William Simmons, Kevin McBride, Carol Kimball, Laurence Hauptman, Neal Salisbury, Francis Jennings, Jack Campisi, and Robert Bee. For further information, contact Kevin McBride, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, (203) 486-4264.

Connecticut River Museum Excavations: John Pfeiffer directed limited excavations this summer in Essex, about 15 feet from the Connecticut River. Uncovered were the remains of an historic wharf, perhaps dating to the mid-17th century. The Museum hopes to fund further work in the wharf area to confirm this preliminary interpretation. For further information, contact Mr. Pfeiffer at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

NEW YORK

The Onondaga County Legislature has approved a $2.3 million renovation of the 17th century historic site near Syracuse known as Ste. Marie de Gannentaha. This is the only living history site in the county where costumed interpeters regularly re-create the lifestyle of a past era, and one of the vey few in the entire nation that focuses on the early colonial years of the 17th century. Although this is a French site, there was regular contact between the French and Dutch at Fort Orange in the years of the site 1654-1658. One of the issues that will be addressed in the new visitor center is the economic reality of the European-Native trade of the period including the Dutch-French rivalry. For more information on this site contact Dennis J. Connors, Director of Museums, Onondaga Department of Parks and Recreation, P. O. Box 146, Liverpool, NY 13088; (315) 457-2990.

Grand Schuyler Mansion, Stillwater: David Starbuck directed a crew of Youth Conservation Corps volunteers and Park Rangers in a 6 week excavation program this summer on the grounds of the Saratoga National Park. Although the team was not successful in locating the remains of the Grand Schuyler Mansion being sought, evidence of two outbuildings, a barn, a dry well, a major prehistoric site, and probable slave quarters associated with the Schuyler occupation were discovered. For further information, contact Dr. Starbuck at Science and Technology, R.P.I., Room 5704, Troy, New York 12181.

Gonandagan: New York state's first Native American Historic Site was dedicated this summer. Gonandagan, the site of the large Seneca village destroyed by the French in 1687, is located just south of Rochester. For further information, contact the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, New York 12188.

Seneca Archaeology Research Project: The Rochester Museum and Science Center has been awarded a grant of $66,856 by the National

Science Foundation to support the next phase of the Seneca Archaeology Research Project. This federal grant will help underwrite a comprehensive analysis of the RMSC's unique archaeological and anthropological collections in an effort to resolve questions concerning the precise historical dating and sequence of Seneca Iroquois sites in west-central New York and, more generally, the impact of contact and trade with Europeans on the lives of native American peoples in the late 16th century. For further information, refer to the October 1987 Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter or contact the RMSC.

Fort Niagara: Stuart Scott led another season of excavations at Fort Niagara this summer. A rich trash deposit associated with the French occupation of the fort (1726-1759) and evidence of an early nineteenth century barracks were discovered. For further information, contact Dr. Scott at SUNY - Buffalo.

17th Century Fort Orange (Albany): Seventeenth century remains were discovered during three separate archaeological surveys conducted prior to development of sites in downtown Albany recently. For further information, contact the archaeological consulting firms who conducted the surveys - Collamer Associates of Nassau, New York, and Hartgen Archaeological Associates of North Greenbush, New York.

MARYLAND

On October 10, 1987, a conference for iron masters and anyone involved with research, preservation, and the educational use of the sites of America's historic iron industry was held at Nassawango Furnace, near Snow Hill, Maryland. For more information contact Kathy Fisher, Director, Furnacetown Foundation, Rt. 12, Old Furnace Rd., P. O. Box 207, Snow Hill, Md. 21863 (301) 632-2032 or Ed Rutsch, Society for Industrial Archaeology, Iron Workshop, Box 111, RD 3, Newton, NJ 07860 (201) 383-6355.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

The American Studies Association and the Canadian Association for American Studies convened in New York City on November 21-24, 1987. The international convention featured the theme "Creating Cultures: People, Objects, Ideas." One session focussed on historical archaeology, and included the following papers on northeastern topics:

Susan Berry, "The Architecture of Reform: Spatial and Social Design in Rhode Island Mill Villages"

Barbara J. Little, "Material Culture as "Common Sense": The Historical Archaeology of Printing"

Ann B. Markell, "Manufacturing Identity: The Relationship between Material Culture and Group Identity in Seventeenth Century Virginia"

Paul A. Shackel, "The Creation of Polite Society: Historical Archaeology of Colonial and Early Annapolis, Maryland".

In addition, several excellent sessions on social history and material culture should be of interest to CNEHA members, including The Material Culture of Religion; The Artifacts of Class and the Myth of Classlessness; Living in the Material World: Perception and Conceptualization of the World through Things; Up and Down the Atlantic Seaboard: Three Centuries of Cultural Transfer; Teaching and Research on Material Culture; Regional Landscapes, Regional Cultures; The Geography of Material Culture; From Town to Country: Expressions of Continuity and Change in the Domestic Material Culture of Philadelphia and Chester County, 1682-1850; Food, Society and Culture in 19th Century America; Material Culture and Sacred Space; The Symbolism of Ordinary Things; and many others. Additional copies of the program book may be available; contact the American Studies Association, P. O. Box 7780-1429, Philadelphia, PA 19182-0113.

Members of the Dutch Barn Preservation Society visit, record, and help preserve the distinctive architectural form described as the New World Dutch Barn, and other barns of the period. The Society will publish and exchange information about the barns, and the group hopes also to raise funds and take other steps to preserve these barns for the future. To join this society send $5 for a regular membership or $20 for supporting membership plus your name, address and phone number(s) to Dutch Barn Preservation Society, c/o Shirley Dunn, Crailo State Historic Site, 9-1/2 Riverside Avenue, Rensselaer, NY 12144.

The Trustees of the Friends of the New Netherland Project invite submissions for the 1988 Hendricks Manuscript Award for best published or unpublished manuscript on the Dutch colonial experience in North America. Entries must be based on research completed or published within two years prior to first submission. Manuscripts may deal with any aspect of New Netherland history. Three ribbon copies or clear, readable photocopies should be submitted on or before December 1, 1987, with a letter of intent to enter the contest. The prize winner, selected by a five-member panel of scholars, will be announced by the end of May 1988. The prize will be given at an wards ceremony either in May or prior to the Rensselaerswyck Seminar in September; the winner will be features at this awards ceremony. The winner of the first Hendricks Manuscript Award of $1000 was Oliver A. Rink for his book Holland on the Hudson: An Economic and Social History of Dutch New York (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1986).

1988 MEETING
QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC
OCTOBER 14-16, 1988

WATCH FOR FURTHER DETAILS

The annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference will be held on March 25-27, 1988, at the Henlopen Hotel in Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. One session will be on current Historical Archaeology research in the region. Papers on any relevant topic are acceptable. A total of eight presentations will be given. Please send title and abstract to Henry Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686. Deadline for papers is January 15, 1988.

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held its annual meeting on May 8-10, 1987 in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Historical archaeological papers presented were:
John McCarthy, "Historic Sites in Present Day Suburban Philadelphia",
Olie F. Merlin, "Research on a Historic Frontier Fort in Western Pennsylvania",
Ken Basalik, "Industrial Archaeology",
Michael Parrington, "Canal Systems in Pennsylvania",
Verna Cowin, "Urban Archaeology in Pittsburgh",
Terry Klein, "The Present and Future in Historic Archaeology",
Harry J. Tucci and Elizabeth Rump,"Archaeological Investigations at Joanna Furnace",
Mary Ann Mogus and E. Hahn, "A Heritage Lost: Artifact Theft and the Law",
J. Martin West, "The European Image of Eighteenth Century Woodland Indians",
John T. Eddins and Roben L. Santicola, " A Computer Based Coding and Database System for Historic Site Archaeology",
Stephen Warfel, "Archaeology and the History of Science: Excavations at the Joseph Priestley House and Laboratory",
Thomas J. Hannon, "Willow Weep for Me: Western Pennsylvania Cemeteries in Transition".

NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY BRIEFS

A conference, "Five Thousand Years of Fortification" is planned for April 8-14, 1988 in Portsmouth, England. The conference will discuss the theoretical basis for fortification as a means of defence by western European societies through history. For further details write to : Kenneth Barton, Hampshire County Museum Service, Chilcomb Lane, Winchester, Hants, U.K. SO23 8RD....Dennis J. Pogue has accepted the position of Chief Archaeologist with the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, effective July 6, 1987. Mr. Pogue will direct all aspects of the Association's recently established archaeology program. The program is envisioned as long-term in duration and will emphasize intensive investigation of George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation.....Carl Barna is interested in locating other examples of a belt plate or similar device with a running greyhound engraved on it, possibly a badge for colonial couriers, and dating to the eighteenth century. Contact him at 12525 Arnsley Court, Herndon, VA 22071 (202) 343-9353 or (703) 476-1779.

NOTE: WE'RE STILL WORKING OUT THE BUGS IN OUR NEW FORMAT. NEXT TIME WE'LL HAVE WIDER COLUMNS AND LESS WHITE SPACE.

PUBLICATIONS

The Albany Institute of History and Art is pleased to announce two new publications. Dutch Trade and Ceramics in America in the Seventeenth Century by Charlotte Wilcoxen ($14.95) provides specific information on certain types of Dutch ceramics used by Dutch, English and Swedish colonists in settlements of the present eastern United States between 1600 and 1700. New World Dutch Studies: Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America, 1609-1776 edited by Roderic H. Blackburn and Nancy A. Kelley ($21.95) is the title of the proceedings from a conference of the same name which was sponsored by the Albany Institute on August 2-3, 1986. To order, add $2.00 postage and handling, and 7% sales tax for New York State residents. Send order to Publications Department, Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12210.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Newsletter Editor: Lu Ann De Cunzo
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Evelyn Tidlow
Deadline for submission, March newsletter: January 15, 1988

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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

MARCH 1988 NUMBER 10

COUNCIL NEWS

1988 ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 14 - 16, 1988

QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC, CANADA

SEE ENCLOSED CALL FOR PAPERS

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the tenth royalty check for $108.07, from sales of HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A GUIDE TO SUBSTANTIVE AND THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, Ed. Robert L. Schuyler ($18.00, $1.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co. Inc., Amityville, New York 11735).

A new membership brochure, in English and French, has been prepared for the Council. To receive copies for distribution to your friends and colleagues who might wish to join the Council, contact Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Avenue, Arlington, Massachusetts 02174.

SHIPWRECK LEGISLATION

On December 19, 1987, the Senate passed S. 858, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. The bill would give the States clear title to shipwrecks which are embedded in state submerged lands and protected coralline formations or which are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A companion bill was introduced in the House, H.R. 74 and was jointly referred to two committees. Although H.R. 74 was initially quite similar to S. 858, it was amended by a House subcommittee. No further action has been taken on the bill.

Your help is needed now to get the legislation through the House of Representatives. Our goal is for S. 858 to pass as quickly as possible without any amendments. Supporters favor the changes that the Senate made and are convinced that the only way to get a good shipwrecks bill enacted this year is for the House to pass the Senate version, without amendments. The Senate version is an excellent compromise that a wide variety of interests can and do support.

The Society for Historical Archaeology is coordinating the activities of supporters for the bill in Washington, D.C. Donations are welcome. If you would like to help and to be placed on the mailing list to receive the "Friends of Shipwrecks" news memo, send a donation to the SHA, c/o Foresight Science and Technology Inc., 2000 P Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (Make checks payable to the SHA). Phone: 202-833-2322.

To contact members of Congress, address letters: Honorable (full name), U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 20515. Call any office through the Capitol Switchboard: 202-224-3121. Urge Representatives to pass S. 858, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, without any amendments. Explain in your own words what the bill does and why you support it. Ask them to let you know their views. Send copies to the SHA.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee:

Delaware: Thomas Carper (D)
Maine: Joseph Brennen (D)
Maryland: Helen Bentley (R)
Roy Dyson (D)
Massachusetts: Gerry Studds (D)
New Jersey: William Hughes (D)
H. James Saxton (R)
New York: Mario Biaggi (D)
Joseph DioGuardi (R)
George Hochbrueckner (D)
Norman Lent (R)
Thomas Manton (D)
Pennsylvania: Robert Borski (D)
Thomas Foglietta (D)
Curt Weldon (R)
Rhode Island: Claudine Schneider (R)
Virginia: Herbert Bateman (R)
Owen Pickett (D)

Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:

Connecticut: Sam Gejdenson (D)
Maryland: Beverly Byron (D)
Massachusetts: Edward Markey (D)
Pennsylvania: Peter Kostmayer (D)
Austin Murphy (D)
West Virginia: Nick Joe Rahall II (D)

MAINE

Reported by: Robert Bradley

Current Research

This past November, Neill DePaoli (Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.) completed the third season of excavation of a probably ca. 1640-1676 dwelling house in Pemaquid Harbor, Maine. Investigations, funded for the past two years by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC), have exposed a stone-walled and -floored cellar and an array of domestic items and weaponry/munitions. The 1988 field season will focus on determining the full extent and makeup of the structure. Two reports documenting the 1985-1987 investigations have been prepared by DePaoli and are on file with the MHPC.

Field School

Archaeological investigations, sponsored by EARTHWATCH and the SHOALS MARINE LABORATORY of Cornell University and the University of New Hampshire, were directed by Faith Harrington last August at the Isles of Shoals for the second season of a long-range research investigation focusing on the history of this island group. The Isles of Shoals feature prominently in the early history of New England because of their importance in the international cod fishery. Here a major commercial entrepot developed probably as early as 1620 and continued throughout most of the 18th and 19th centuries.

To date, archaeological reconnaissance surveys and limited testing of certain sites have concentrated on the earliest features and

structures at the Shoals, and particularly those which might be associated with the first fishery. A field report is available from Faith Harrington, Boston University, Archaeology Dept., 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02215.

EARTHWATCH and the Center for Archaeological Studies at Boston University will be sponsoring the Isles of Shoals Maritime Archaeological Project from August 1 through August 27 1988, under the direction of Faith Harrington, Visiting Assistant Professor, Boston University. Investigations will concentrate on locating and identifying structures such as stages, flakes, sheds, living quarters and other facilities associated with the early fishery at Appledore. Appledore is the largest of the Shoals islands with several important sites, including the remains of the "mansion house" of William Pepperrell, an influential and prosperous merchant who was actively involved in the fishery during the second half of the 17th century. The building inventory research indicates that well over 40 structures (not including what would have been numerous buildings associated with the 17th century fishery) once stood on Appledore Island.

Archaeological reconnaissance survey techniques will be employed on Appledore in an attempt to locate and identify any historic or prehistoric sites. Ground-search survey techniques will include visual inspection of the island, soil core sampling, and limited shovel test pit excavations. Participants can enroll in this project through Boston University's Center for Archaeological Studies (675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston MA 02215, phone (617) 353-3415) or EARTHWATCH (680 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown MA 02272, phone (617) 926-8200) for either a 2-week or a 4-week session. If sufficient interest and numbers develop, an underwater research component will be added to the project. Dr. Robert Farrell of Cornell University will direct qualified participants in underwater archaeological research, specifically in shoreline searches to locate the submerged remains of the fishery staging facilities and to retrieve soil samples which may contain faunal materials (fish bones) that will help pinpoint the exact species of fish taken and perhaps provide information on seasonal aspects of the fishery. Qualifications to perform underwater work require that the individual be a SCUBA-certified diver and fulfill the additional medical, experience, and equipment requirements of the Shoals Marine Laboratory. Anyone interested in underwater research should contact EARTHWATCH immediately.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reported by: David Switzer

Current Research

During the summer of 1987 The Institute for New Hampshire Studies (INHS) at Plymouth State College and the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Research Institute (MAHRI) joined forces to continue the excavation of an early wreck site at Hart's Cove, in New Castle, N.H. at the mouth of the Piscataqua River.

To date research has yielded no information concerning the identity of the wreck which lies at a depth of 35'. The structural remains indicate that the vessel was probably no longer than 30'. Other aspects of construction suggest the possibility it might be a shallop type vessel, common to the 17th century and used for fishing and coastal trading in settlements ranging from New England to the Chesapeake.

Material culture associated with the site includes sgraffito and gravel tempered ware from Bideford and Barnstaple, onion bottle fragments, and pipe stems and bowls. The Binford pipe stem date is 1693.

The INHS is currently making plans to return to the Cove in 1988 and survey the entire area. During the course of the 1987 work, a number of sport diver volunteers were introduced to techniques of excavation and documentation in an effort to create a better liaison between sport divers and nautical archaeologists.

Conferences

The Conference on Industrial Archaeology in New England was held at Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire on February 6, 1987. The conference was sponsored by the New England Chapters of the Society for Industrial Archaeology and the Institute for New Hampshire Studies at Plymouth State College. For a copy of the program which included papers on mill sites; bridge inventories, surveys, and documentation; preserving the heritage of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard; and Boston harbor waste treatment - the past and the present, contact: Dr. William L. Taylor, Institute for New Hampshire Studies, Department of Social Science, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, N.H. 03264. (603) 536-5000 ext. 2347.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Current Research

Robert Paynter at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst will be conducting the Historic Deerfield field school from mid-June to mid-August, focussing on 18th century features and microlandscapes. Work is also continuing on the assemblage from the W. E. B. Dubois site.

Martha Lance, in the Research Department, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 OSV Road, Sturbridge MA 01566, is conducting a survey of mill sites in 10 towns around Sturbridge. She would like any information on mill sites in Massachusetts. To date mill sites have been mapped for 10 towns around Sturbridge, with complete deed reconstruction of mill sites in Sturbridge, and some preliminary field survey at about one-third of these. Martha is working on biographies for mills, including kinship of mill owners, and their social and economic positions. This work is partly funded by the NEH grant that also funded the Emerson Bixby House project, conducted by David Simmons, Myron Stachiw, and John Worrell. The results of this project, a combined analysis of documentary, architectural and archaeological research, will be incorporated into the Bixby House exhibit, opening at the Village this April.

This summer Steven Mrozowski, University of Massachusetts at Boston, will be conducting further excavations of an early Anglo-Saxon village in North Yorkshire, England, to analyze botanical remains indicating how subsistence patterns changed after the Romans left the site. He is also planning to publish his dissertation on the Ethnoarchaeology of Urban Gardening.

In industrial archaeology, McGinley, Hart and Associates, Architects and Planners, are conducting a survey of bridges, rail lines and buildings of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority (subway).

Field School

Old Sturbridge Village's field school in historical archaeology this summer (June 27 - August 12) will be at the shop and home lot of an early 19th century woodworker in Worcester County, Massachusetts. Several seasons of documentary and archaeological research are expected in order to make a new interpretive museum exhibit on carpentry/woodworking at Old Sturbridge Village.

Conferences

At the Conference on Industrial Archaeology in New England, February 6, at Plymouth State College, Plymouth, New Hampshire, three papers reported work by Massachusetts archaeologists: Beth Bower reported on "Industrial Resources of Boston's Central Artery Project," Jeffrey C. Howry, Stanley Moss, Boston Affiliates, reported on "Waste Treatment on Deer Island, Boston Harbor: Its Past and Present," and Steve Roper reported on "Work in Progress on the Massachusetts Dept. of Public Works Historic Bridge Inventory."

Publications

Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, has written a chapter entitled "The Material Culture of Domestic Reform and Resistance to Male Dominance" for Robert Paynter and Randall McGuire's forthcoming book, Domination and Resistance.

Steven Mrozowski, University of Massachusetts in Boston, has written for Paynter and McGuire's book, one chapter on urban landscapes, and has co-authored another with Peter Schmidt on relationships of production between mercantile capitalists and artisans at sites in Newport, Rhode Island.

The report entitled "Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume II: The Kirk Street Agent's House", edited by Mary Beaudry and Steven Mrozowski, has been prepared by the Center for Archaeological Studies, Boston University, for the Division of Cultural Resources of the National Park Service North Atlantic Regional Office. Under preparation is a third volume focussing further on the excavation of the boarding houses.

Positions Available

Second announcement (see Number 9, Nov. 1987 newsletter)
Title: Conservator/ Laboratory Supervisor
Salary: $27,000/year
Benefits: 3 weeks paid vacation, 1 week paid sick leave, and full medical insurance
Starting: Immediately
Duration: End of 1992 with potential for extension
Location: Maritime Explorations, Inc. Laboratory, Cape Cod, MA
Address: P. O. Box 247, South Chatham, MA 02659
Phone: (617) 432-8960

rban Archaeologist Position
he Office of Public Archaeology at Boston
niversity is seeking an experienced Project
rchaeologist for its Phase II archaeological
nvestigations of the Central Artery Project in
owntown Boston, MA, beginning in the spring of
988.
or more information, contact:
icardo J. Elia, Director
ffice of Public Archaeology
oston University
75 Commonwealth Avenue
oston, Massachusetts 02215
617) 353-3416

RHODE ISLAND

eported by: Gail Gustavson

urrent Research

rchaeological survey directed by Virginia A.
itch of the Public Archaeology Lab was
onducted at the historic Clemence-Irons House,
ohnston, R.I. to assist the Society for the
reservation of New England Antiquities plan
or installation of underground utilities. A
hode Island "stone-ender" house constructed c.
680, and listed in the National Register, the
lemence-Irons House is one of the oldest
tructures in the state. It was restored as a
ouse museum by the noted architectural
istorian Norman Isham in the early 1940s. The
imited archaeological testing program
erified the location of an existing waterline,
dentified disturbances related to the
estoration work, and revealed evidence of
rehistoric occupation of the property. No
ultural material clearly diagnostic of 17th
entury occupation was identified.

n August 1987, Rhode Island State
rchaeologist Paul Robinson was contacted by
ome Charlestown, R.I. residents regarding the
ossible disturbance of a small lot on Old Post
oad in South Kingstown, R.I. The lot
ontained some crude stone markers that were
hought to mark human graves. Physical
nthropologist Marc Kelley assembled a team of
experienced anthropology majors with Thomas
armody serving as field supervisor. Between
ovember 11 - 15, 1987, six graves were
xcavated with the remains of six individuals
nd coffin remnants removed. All remains and
rtifacts were transported to the Anthropology
aboratory at the University of Rhode Island
here they are currently undergoing analysis.
pon completion of the analysis, the remains
ill be turned over to the State for reburial.
he burials appear to be members of the Henry
hamplin family, who occupied the property from
851 - 1890. Five of the burials were infants
nd children, the sixth an adult male.

Historic Resource Consultants (Matthew Roth and Bruce Clouette) of Hartford, Connecticut, are completing an inventory of Rhode Island's historic bridges. The project, funded by Rhode Island Department of Transportation with a grant from FHWA, has found numerous interesting 19th century trusses, stone arches, and early 20th century concrete-arch bridges.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Current Research

Robert Cradie (University of Connecticut) is currently organizing a long term study of industrial development in the Five Mile River basin in northeastern Connecticut with emphasis on the development of water power. The goal of this study is an understanding of the manner in which geology, climate, land use and technology interacted in the development of waterpowered industries. One particular focus of this study will be the attempts by industrial interests to manipulate the hydrology of the river basin.

Position

As the result of lobbying efforts by the Coalition of Connecticut Archaeologists (COCA) and concerned citizens, a newly funded Office of State Archaeologist was approved by the Connecticut General Assembly last spring. The Office will be affiliated with and administered by the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History at the University of Connecticut, Storrs. Nicholas F. Bellantoni (Ph.D. UConn) has recently been appointed to the position. The duties of the office include maintaining comprehensive site files, coordinating archaeological salvage projects, providing technical assistance to state agencies, private developers, landowners and amateur archaeologists, developing public outreach programs, and supervising the care and study of the Museum's anthropological collections. To contact the State Archaeologist write to:

Nicholas F. Bellantoni
Office of State Archaeologist
Connecticut State Museum of Natural History
U-23, University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06268

Museums

Described as a "living museum to preserve the history of the textile industry for present and future generations," the Windham Textile and

History Museum is now operating out of the former American Thread Company offices in Willimantic, Connecticut. The Dunham Hall Library, which at one time "provided needed educational opportunities for the workers," now houses resources on industrial urbanization in Connecticut, the history of Windham County and fiber arts. For more information on their services and hours, write: The Windham Textile and History Museum, 157 Union/ Main Street, Willimantic, CT 06226.

Publications

The American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, Connecticut, has recently published an interpretive catalogue on Native American woodsplint basketry. A Key into the Language of Woodsplint Baskets, funded by a grant from NEH, includes nine essays and almost two hundred illustrations of native splint baskets and their makers, basket-making tools, and settlements and work scenes from the 19th and 20th centuries. The essayists use splint baskets to understand Indian identity and survival, resistance to change, the meanings of painted decorations, and the power of a native conception of the world. Copies of the catalogue cost $20 plus $3 postage. Write or phone (203-868-0518) the Museum Shop, AIAI, P. O. Box 260, Washington, CT 06793.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Current Research

Alan Gilbert (Fordham University) is building an archive of trace chemical determinations for pottery, tiles, brick, and all natural clays in the region of New Netherlands/New York. The archive is designed to answer questions of provenience as well as help isolate and understand technological changes, especially in the various historic ceramic industries. The immediate goal is the formation of a data bank of results from clay and brick samples from known locations against which unknowns (pottery, unbranded bricks, etc.) could be compared. Collecting is concentrated in the New York metropolitan area, Hudson River valley, northeastern New Jersey, and Long Island, but coastal Connecticut and Trenton/Philadelphia are also of interest. Persons interested in contributing samples are welcome to contact Dr. Gilbert at Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY 10458.

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, Archaeology Program, directed by Dr. Sherene Baugher, has recently completed a series of studies of Sailors' Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island. Sailors' Snug Harbor was an institution to care for retired, injured and sick merchant and naval sailors. It was active from 1833 to 1976, when the institution moved its operations to North Carolina. The New York site was subsequently acquired by New York City. The eighty acre site has over two dozen buildings, many of Greek Revival distinction and eight which are designated Landmarks, including the main gatehouse and cast iron fence. The following reports are on file at the NYC Municipal Research and Reference Library, 31 Chambers St., New York, NY 10007:

An Archaeological Predictive Model of Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, NY. 1985 by Sherene Baugher, Judith Baragli, Louise DeCesare and Robert W. Venables.

An Archaeological Report of the Field Testing at Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, NY. 1985 by Sherene Baugher, Judith Baragli and Louise DeCesare.

Archaeological Excavation of the Matron's Cottage Site, Sailors' Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, NY. 1986 by Sherene Baugher and Judith Baragli.

An Archaeological Predictive Model of The Shoreline Property of Snug Harbor Cultural Center, Staten Island, NY. 1988 by Sherene Baugher and Edward J. Lenik.

Dr. Joan Geismar recently completed excavations at Greenwich and West 10th Streets, New York, in the backyards of working class residences dating to the period c. 1850-1890. An especially rich material culture assemblage was recovered from a privy excavated during the project.

Valerie de Carlo is the resident archaeologist at Wave Hill, an environmental center adjacent to Riverdale Park in upper Manhattan. Seven archaeological sites located on the center's 28 acres are currently under investigation. Of special interest to historical archaeologists is the dock foundation excavated, "the oldest dock still standing into the Hudson, about 1829," de Carlo recently told the New York Times. The excavations are treated as public educational projects, and city school children and adults have participated on several excavations to date. The Park's restoration plan, to be implemented beginning in 1990, calls for the sites'preservation and integration into the park's management.

ublications

he Historical Archaeology of Long Island, Part - The Sites, edited by Gaynell Stone and onna Ottusch-Kianka, 1985, is available from he Suffolk County Archaeological Association $34), P. O. Drawer AH, Stony Brook, New York 1790. This volume includes articles covering rchaeological sites in Kings and Queens as ell as Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

ews from Regional Groups

he Metropolitan Chapter of the New York State rchaeological Association extends an nvitation for new members to join. The urpose of the Association is to promote the rchaeological and historical study and esearch covering the artifacts, rites, ustoms, beliefs and other phases of the lives nd cultures of the occupants of New York. eetings and field trips are held on a regular asis. A bi-monthly Newsletter is also ublished. Membership Dues (Life $100, nstitutional $15, Family $9, Individual $8, nd Student $6.50) should be sent to Charles A. ello, President, Metropolitan Chapter, 44 cott Lane, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

NEW YORK STATE

eported by: Paul Huey and Lois Feister

ublications

ontinuing his work on African-Americans in the udson Valley is A.J. Williams-Myers, a rofessor of African and African-American istory at the State University College at New altz. His latest publication is A portrait of ve: Toward a Social History of Black Women in he Hudson River Valley. This is a preliminary ibliographic resource essay, one of a series f articles by Williams-Myers. The book is $5 od is available from the author, Department of lack Studies, SUNY-New Paltz, New Paltz, NY 2561, (914) 257-2095.

rants

he New York State Archives and Records dministration announces the availability of wards for qualified researchers to pursue esearch in its holdings. The Research sidency Program, initiated in April 1987, is tended to support advanced research in New rk State History.

searchers working on doctoral dissertations d those at the post-doctoral level are referred, but any proposal for advanced research will be considered. Any topic or area that can draw on the Archives' holdings is eligible for consideration. Preference will be given to research that has application to enduring public policy issues, particularly in New York State, and to projects which have high probability for publication. In addition, preference will be given to research in Archives' holdings that have been underutilized or recently made available for research for the first time. Information on these materials is available from the State Archives and Records Administration. Application forms are available from the New York State Archives and Records Administration. The next application deadline is March 1, 1988. Additional information about the program is available from Ms. Terri Sewell, Education Program Aide, New York State Archives and Records Administration, 10A46 Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York, 12230, (518) 473-8037.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John McCarthy

Current Research

The Philadelphia Historical Commission in association with the Philadelphia Maritime Museum conducted excavations at the Hertz lot on the Philadelphia waterfront. The project was directed by Carmen Weber, City Archaeologist. Fieldwork was undertaken between September and December 1987. Five wharves and a ship's way were discovered, dating from the late 18th through early 19th centuries. The ship's way, used for the construction and repair of vessels, is of special interest. For further information, contact Carmen Weber at the Philadelphia Historical Commission, 1313 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia 19106. Ms. Weber would especially like to receive comparative information on ship's ways of the same time period.

Museum Exhibit

The exhibit "Pieces of the Past: Archaeology in Pittsburgh" will continue through June 1988 at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. The exhibit focuses on urban archaeological research in the city, and ties artifacts to the processes of urban industrial development. A brochure is available. For further information, contact Verna Cowin at the Carnegie Museum Annex, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206.

Conference

"Early Life on the Philadelphia Waterfront - According to Archaeologists" will be held on March 25, 1988. To register, contact the Friends of Nicholas More, 332 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106 or call David Orr at (215) 597-1099.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward Morin

National Register Program

The National Park Service and Office of New Jersey Heritage (ONJH) are cosponsors of an innovative pilot program, The New Jersey National Register/National Historic Landmarks Archaeological Program. The Program is providing two dozen professional archaeologists in the state training and ongoing technical assistanceain all aspects of identification, evaluation, and registration of archaeological resources. In return, the archaeologists are contributing their time and expertise to nominate archaeological sites in the state to the National Register of Historic Places. The Program was kicked off in January with a two day training session in Trenton presented by ONJH and Park Service staff. For more information, contact the Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, (609) 292-2023.

DELAWARE

Reported by: Alice Guerrant

Current Research

During the summer of 1987, Alice Guerrant and an archaeological survey crew of the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (15 The Green, P. O. Box 1401, Dover, DE 19903) finished testing the Thompson's Loss and Gain site (7S-G-60), a National Register-listed historic site just outside of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. Volunteers from the Kent County Archaeological Society and the University of Delaware assisted in the excavations. The site's time period ranges from about 1720 to about 1770-1780. From historical documentation, it appears to have been a tenancy through most of this period, though there may have been some owner occupation. The excavations revealed an 18' by 24' Chesapeake style post-in-the-ground structure. Remnants of dense trash midden survived on the down slope side of the building (the parlor end) with one exterior root cellar cutting through this midden.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Henry Miller

Position Available

Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, seeks an experienced historical archeologist to participate in its highway archeology program. Work will emphasize background historical research, organization and direction of testing and data recovery at historic archeological sites, data analyses, and report preparation. Salary range is $23056 to $30291 plus benefits. Anticipated start date is early summer 1988. To apply, phone the Maryland Department of Personnel (301) 225-4927 and request that your name and address be placed in the "Interest File" for "Archeologist III, Historic Option, classification no. 1772." Also, send a resume with a letter specifying your interest in the historical archeologist position to Tyler Bastian, State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey, 2300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21218, (301) 554-5531.

Recent Appointments

Julia King has recently become the Regional Archaeologist for southern Maryland and is based at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. She replaced Dennis Pogue in this position.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Recent Appointments

Lysbeth Acuff began as Archaeological Curator for the Virginia State Landmarks Commission on November 1, 1987. She is responsible for the management of the state archaeological collections which are now located in Richmond, Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: Susan Frye

Current Research

Dr. Charles Hulse, Department of Anthropology, Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia 25443, (304) 876-2511, has been involved in the following ongoing projects. The first is the analysis of the pottery from the Weiss pottery site in Shepherdstown, excavated in 1986. The Weiss pottery, the oldest in West Virginia, was in operation by 1801, and remained in production until the Civil War. The analysis is concentrating on developing a chronological typology of redware produced at the site. In

1985 and 1986, students from the college assisted with the testing of about 20 historical sites in the town of Shepherdstown. The analysis of this work is also ongoing.

Susan W. Frye, Project Archaeologist, Box 65, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425, (304) 535-6371, is involved in two ongoing projects also. The first is a survey of Maryland Heights, a 765-acre tract located in Maryland and part of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The fieldwork was divided into three phases. The first included mapping a number of Civil War fortifications and campground areas occupied by Union forces. Following that, an extensive network of charcoal hearths and road traces associated with an early nineteenth century ironworks were recorded. Lastly, the survey documented small domestic farm sites around the base of the mountain. A report detailing the survey results and historical background research currently is under preparation. The second project includes excavations on Virginius Island, a nineteenth century industrial center in Harpers Ferry. Fieldwork concentrated on defining an early raceway and a large industrial structure measuring 55 by 34 feet that may be part of a mid-nineteenth century foundry complex. A draft report currently is under review.

ATLANTIC CANADA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Micmac: Gerald Penney, Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, discovered two historic-period Micmac sites on the shore of King George IV Lake during a short survey of the area. A prehistoric (non-Micmac) component was also present at one of the sites.

Beothuk: Ralph Pastore, Memorial University, tested and excavated two Beothuk houses and environs at Inspector Island, Notre Dame Bay. Trade beads from perhaps the early 18th century suggest that the site is more recent than the Beothuk site at Boyd's Cove previously excavated by Pastore. House types and iron artifacts at both sites are similar, however, suggesting close affinity. The new site may be a smaller camp occupied when, because of increasing European exploitation of the coast, larger villages such as Boyd's Cove were no longer safe. Gerald Penney's research in Green Bay and western Notre Dame Bay produced 38 new sites, including some dating to the early settler and Beothuk period.
Callum Thompson, Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, and Don Locke conducted a survey of Red Indian Lake and the upper Exploits River, recording several historic Beothuk and Micmac sites. Large quantities of modified and unmodified iron trap parts were recovered from these sites. Much of the Locke Beothuk collection has been deposited in the Newfoundland Museum and will be reported on.

Innu: Moira McCaffrey, working south of Schefferville, investigated several sites on Menihek Lake, Labrador, including historic Innu.

Inuit: In Labrador, Susan Kaplan and Steven Cox surveyed between Okak and Nain. Some new Inuit sites and recent Inuit components in earlier sites were recorded. Scott Biggin, working as an assistant to geologist Bruce Ryan, recorded 30 new sites on the Labrador-Quebec border west of Nain. Among these were many Innu and Inuit caribou hunting camps, caches, inuksuit and other features indicating heavy use of the area during the historic period.
Larry Willet recorded eight Inuit sites in Groswater Bay, Labrador, during a waterfowl banding project.

European: John Kilmarx recorded early European settlement sites on St. John's Island, west coast of Newfoundland.
The Newfoundland Marine Archaeology Society conducted two surveys of Bay Bulls harbour to assess the actual and potential damage to 17th-18th century wrecks, including **HMS Sapphire**, by local aquaculture and wharf projects.
Gerald Penney recorded several 19th century sawmills on Paradise River and assessed potential impact to a 19th-20th century settlement associated with a slate quarry in Nut Cove.

Signal Hill National Historic Park: Reconstruction of the 1832 Queen's Battery Barracks was completed this summer. The barracks, part of the British defences at St. John's, has been restored to its 1860s appearance to correspond to the restored battery of 34-pounders in front of the building. The barracks had been destroyed by fire in 1961 and was extensively

excavated for Environment Canada-Parks by Ed Jelks in 1965-66. Karlis Karklins conducted further research on adjacent features in 1969. There are no plans at present for interior furnishing.

Red Bay: Jim Tuck, Memorial University, continued excavation at the 16th century Basque whaling port at Red Bay, Labrador. Field and lab support were provided by the Canadian Conservation Institute.
Work continued on a little-used shore station on Saddle Island, probably from the 1560s-1580s. In addition to a tryworks, small living site, wharf and a work building, more than 50 Recent Indian hearths, contemporary with the whaling sites, were exposed. Besides chipped stone and European objects, fragments of two native ceramic vessels were found, one possibly restorable.
On the mainland, work began on the most intensively used area of the harbour where tryworks were found literally stacked atop one another. The earliest (1530s) and most recent (early 1600s?) seem to be here, indicated by the amount and variety of ceramics, glass and other artifacts.
During investigation of a rock mound in a proposed road bed, two structures were located which apparently date to the first half of the 18th century. The structures may be the remains of Pierre Constantin's habitation, built in 1715, burned by the Inuit in 1718, and reoccupied until at least the 1730s. Further work is planned for this site.
At the nearby town of L'Anse au Loup, a burial was discovered in the bank of a stream. The coffin contained the skeleton of a young adult male. A set of clothing, including shoes, trousers, stockings, a jacket with silver-plated buttons and a greatcoat, had been placed on top of the body. The garment may be Royal Navy of the early 19th century. A clasp knife with the initials 'WH' may help to identify the individual.

Exhibits: The **Mary March Museum** in Grand Falls will reopen soon. Exhibits will focus on the Beothuk in the Contact Period, and will contain many of the most significant Beothuk artifacts from the Newfoundland Museum collections. Two exhibits of historical archaeology are on display at the **Murray Premises Museum** in St. John's. One shows ceramic vessels recovered from various underwater sites, the other contains a reproduction of a Basque tryworks excavated at Red Bay. A small collection of Beothuk pieces was sent to the **Glenbow Museum** for inclusion in the Calgary Winter Olympics exhibit "The Spirit Sings."

Symposium: Callum Thompson chaired a session entitled "Cornered: Cultures in Conflict in Newfoundland and Labrador," at the 20th Annual Chacmool Conference in Calgary, November 1987. Speakers on Contact Period topics included:

Ralph Pastore, Memorial University - "The Beothuks and Their Neighbors"

Kevin McAleese, Memorial University - "A Late 18th Century Example of European/Aboriginal Co-operation in Labrador: George Cartwright's Stage Cove Settlement"

Philomena Hausler-Knecht, Harvard University - "Re-examining the Development of Communal Longhouses in Labrador and Greenland during the Early Contact Period."

Legislation: **The Historic Resources Act** (1985) includes a section for the registration of artifacts in private collections. The Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, is actively involved in registering artifacts recovered from underwater sites around the province and has, as a consequence, recorded approximately two dozen new wreck and anchorage sites.

Position Available: The Historic Resources Division is in the process of filling a new position of Resource Archaeologist. This person will work with the Historic Sites branch on any historical archaeology projects in the province.

Reports on the archaeological projects described above will be included in Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador Annual Report, 1987, available from the Newfoundland Museum in late 1988.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Cap Rouge: Part of an Acadian sea-dyke, CbDc-1, was washed out of a sand bar 70 m offshore of Cap Rouge, southeastern New Brunswick. The dyke was constructed ca. 1800. The portion washed ashore was a "dalle simple" or sluice from an aboiteau, 9 m long, 1.2 m wide, and 0.8 m high. Kevin Leonard, an anthropology graduate, U. New Brunswick, and members of a local Acadian historical society recovered the sluice and have removed it to safe ground.

The object is frozen and Leonard is anxious to conserve it at reasonable expense. Any readers with suggestions are asked to write to: Kevin Leonard, R.R. #1, Scoudouc, New Brunswick, Canada, E0A 1N0.

Beaubassin Survey: In the fall of 1986, the Council of Maritime Premiers funded a 6-week survey of the Chignecto Isthmus and environs for evidence of pre-expulsion (1755) Acadian sites. Marc Lavoie conducted the survey, assisted by Laird Niven. The area extended from Baie Verte to Westcock in New Brunswick and from Fort Lawrence Ridge to Minudie in Nova Scotia. Two Acadian/French sites in N.B. and one Acadian village site in N.S. were identified.
In N.B., the probable site of a French military outpost (1750-1755) was found at Blueberry Hill near Aulac. A domestic site (ca. 1700-1755) was discovered at Fort Beausejour National Historic Park. The same site had been reoccupied by English settlers from ca. 1770 to 1840.
At Fort Lawrence, N.S., refuse deposits associated with the Acadian village of Beaubassin (ca. 1680-1750) and the subsequent British military occupation (1750-ca. 1761) were identified. The Acadian site dates to the latter period of the village, 1700-1750.
Identification of pre-expulsion Acadian sites was hampered by the presence of domestic English sites in the same area. By ca. 1770, Yorkshiremen, familiar with marshland reclamation techniques, were exploiting the ancestral Acadian marshes. The presence of two different cultures exploiting the same environment offers interesting opportunities for comparative studies.

Castle Frederick: In August, 1987, Brian Preston of the Nova Scotia Museum undertook a brief reconnaissance of the Castle Frederick Estate at Upper Falmouth, Hants County. The estate, consisting of 8,000 acres, was owned by Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres and was used by him as a base during his coastal surveys for the Atlantic Neptune, 1764-1773.
A surface survey identified 30 features from the early 18th century to ca. 1950. Prominent among these is the well-preserved foundation of DesBarres' residence, built in the mid-1760s and abandoned or destroyed early in the 19th century. One cluster of features, including two house foundations, may be remains of the pre-expulsion Acadian village of Pierre Landry. Other features are probably connected with the development of the estate as a system of tenant farms in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is hoped that test excavations will proceed in 1988.

St. John's Anglican Church: Excavation of this late 18th century church began in the fall of 1987 as a co-operative venture between St. Mary's University and the N.S. Archaeology Society, with funding from S.M.U. and the Anglican Diocese of Halifax. Stephen Davis of S.M.U. directed the excavations. The church, located near Preston, N.S., was erected in 1789-1790. It served for a time as a mission church for the Jamaican Maroons, a rebellious group of blacks expelled from Jamaica in 1796. The Maroons left in 1800 to colonize Sierra Leone and the church was abandoned, except for sporadic services.
The archaeological project was initiated as part of the bicentenary of the Diocese of Halifax. Excavation revealed that the church had been built on an earth bank formed by digging an interior drain on all four sides. Further excavation is planned in 1988 for the exterior west end where the entrance is expected.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park: The second season of a park survey began in June 1987 under the direction of Charles A. Burke. In 1986 the project had concentrated on the suburban areas of Louisbourg and identified numerous features associated with the 18th century French occupation. This year interest was primarily in locating and recording the surface remains of 1745 and 1758 siege works, camps and entrenchments throughout the 60km2 park.
By November, approximately 150 military sites had been recorded. These range from earth and stone entrenched coastal defences built by the French to British regimental camp construction. About one-third of the area used by the New Englanders in 1745 and the British in 1758 has been surveyed.
In addition, 161 post-18th century sites were recorded. These include Loyalist period structural remains, an 1870s railroad complex, coastal defences from both World Wars, and surface remains of 19th and 20th century settlement.

Shubenacadie Canal: The Shubenacadie Canal was a 19th century engineering works with locks and canal channels connecting Halifax Harbour through a number of lakes and the Shubenacadie River to the Bay of Fundy, essentially bisecting N.S. The

archaeology of this system involved three projects over two field seasons in 1984 and 1985. The work was contracted to St. Mary's University by the Canadian Department of Public Works, the N.S. Department of Development and the City of Dartmouth as part of a plan to redevelop the system into a natural, cultural and recreational resource. The work was directed by Stephen Davis of S.M.U.

Initial research involved reconnaisance of a 1-km2 area in the City of Dartmouth. Seventeen features relating to the canal were recorded, included two of the original locks and a 1500 m canal blasted through bedrock.

The second phase involved testing in Dartmouth Cove on the harbor. An urban dump for the second half of the 19th century was identified as well as a field stone wall possibly used to maintain the water level in the locks at low tide.

During the third phase, five features were tested along the artificial canal channel, including a blacksmith's shop, a black powder magazine, a stone cutting area, a domestic residence, and a flimsy structure post-dating the canal and possibly used as a hunter's blind. The residence was a double-skinned, dry-stone-walled structure set into an earth bank and may have been occupied ca. 1830 by Irish immigrants working on the canal.

Central Trust Project: In January, 1984, construction on an office tower on the waterfront in Halifax, N.S., uncovered extensive deposits of the 18th century settlement founded in 1749. Given one day for salvage, students from St. Mary's University and other volunteers recovered numerous artifacts but the original commercial and residential contexts had been destroyed by the construction. The following summer, a major salvage of the artifacts was undertaken at a landfill site outside the city. The analysis and conservation required a further three years, with funding from federal employment programmes, the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, the N.S. Museum, and the City of Halifax. The assemblage included 18,673 ceramic sherds (mean date: 1762), 131 bottle finishes (mean date: 1775), 3023 clay tobacco pipe fragments (mean date: 1756), and hundreds of other objects, including 600 pieces of leather.

As a result of the project, the City of Halifax has instituted an office of Heritage Co-ordinator responsible for the identification of historical resources above and below ground, and a Heritage Advisory Committee advises City Council on archaeological sites. The City has also expressed a willingness to protect such sites under the 1980 provincial "Special Places Protection Act."

Report: Davis, Stephen A., Catherine Cottreau and Laird Niven, Artifacts from Eighteenth Century Halifax: The Central Trust Archaeological Project. Saint Mary's University, Archaeology Laboratory, Halifax, 1987.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fort Amherst/Port LaJoye National Historic Park: A survey to locate and assess the remains of Port LaJoye (1720-1758), the first permanent French settlement on the island, was begun in 1987 under the direction of Robert Ferguson for Environment Canada-Parks. Fort Amherst, the British earthworks (1758-ca. 1768), had previously been excavated for Parks by John Rick in 1963.

The survey found evidence of French and Acadian occupation in three farm sites, the French fort and the harbour master's property. Only the latter two contained deposits which had not been disturbed by later farming. A cellar depression in the harbour master's property was located using a EM38 conductivity meter from Geonics, Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario. This property is of particular interest because it is the ancestral home of many of the Acadians living on P.E.I. today. Its owner, Michel Hache-Gallant, arrived from Acadia to join the first settlers in 1720 and remained until his death in 1737.

Excavation will continue in 1988, concentrating on the undisturbed areas of the fort and the Hache-Gallant property. Further tests will be conducted in other areas of the park where conductivity anomalies suggest that features may be found.

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Laurier Turgeon: Contact Sites, 16th Century: Extensive research carried out in the 16th century notarial records of Bordeaux, France, has provided a wealth of new information on early Basque whaling ventures in the St. Lawrence and the beginnings of the fur trade in North America. With financial support from Bordeaux and La Rochelle merchants, outfitters from Saint-Jean-de-Luz sent a good number of vessels whaling and trading

in the St. Lawrence in the 1580s, almost a quarter of a century before the better known trading ventures of Chauvin, Du Gua du Monts and Champlain. The results of this on-going research should throw new light on the contact period and be of interest to both historians and archaeologists in Canada and the United States. Researchers aware of historic materials which may be from this period are asked to contact Dr. Laurier Turgeon, Histoire, Universite Laval, Quebec, Quebec, Canada, G1K 7P4. Phone: 418-527-2240 or 418-656-3953.
Dr. Turgeon has published one article regarding the topic: "Pour redecouvrir notre 16e siecle: les peches a Terre-Neuve d'apres les archives notariales de Bourdeaux," Revue d'histoire de l'Amerique francaise, Vol. 34, pp. 523-49.

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1987 Histoire des peches maritimes en France. Privat, Toulouse. Distributed in Canada and the United States by Somabec, Box 295, Ste-Hyacinthe, Quebec, J2S 5T5, Canada. Phone: 514-774-8118. Includes chapter by Laurier Turgeon: "Le temps des peches lointaines: permanences et transformations (vers 1500-vers 1850)."

Lavoie, Marc
1987 Belleisle, Nova Scotia, 1680-1755: Acadian Material Life and Economy. M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
This thesis presents a functional analysis of the ceramic and glass remains from two pre-expulsion Acadian houses (ca. 1680-1755), excavated at Belleisle, Annapolis County in Nova Scotia. The history of each artifact variety is traced, including manufacturing techniques and distribution routes from the factories to the Acadian houses where the artifacts were used and discarded.
The Belleisle artifacts are quantified and compared with similar information from other contemporaneous, domestic sites in eastern North America and France. Economic status differences are discussed. As a whole, the place of Acadian households in international, national and local markets is examined.
It becomes evident that the expanding, 18th century Acadian population at Belleisle benefited from the availability of a multitude of goods. This allowed them to develop a material life rather different from those of other Acadians, other settlers in the St. Lawrence Valley (Quebec) and New England. The ceramics and glass indicate that the Belleisle Acadians led a comfortable life.

ONTARIO

Reported by: Bruce Stewart

Current Research

Fort Erie: Sub-division development in this small town on the Niagara Peninsula led to the discovery of a War of 1812 period military cemetery. Fieldwork completed in December of 1987 revealed 28 inhumations. Based on buttons found with the burials, the dead were identified as Americans killed during the summer and fall of 1814 while trying to prevent the British recapture of Fort Erie. Among the burials were examples of six amputations and two disarticulations. In addition there were numerous examples of fresh fractures, indicative of battle injuries. The project is being undertaken by an international team of physical anthropologists, material culture researchers and historians led by Dr. Ron Williamson. It is hoped that analysis will be completed by mid-summer 1988 at which time all Americans are to be repatriated and buried in the States with full military honors. Further information is available from Dr. Ron Williamson, Archaeological Services Inc. 662 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2R3.

Fort Frontenac: In August 1987, construction activity within Kingston's Fort Frontenac military compound exposed the remains of approximately twelve adults buried in shallow graves on the lake shore east of the fort. Staffof the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation were invited by the Military to examine the site but activities were restricted to cleaning the interments exposed in the construction trench. The burials were organized in three north-south rows with the heads oriented to the north. Several of the less disturbed interments provided evidence of wooden caskets. The only personal items found with the burials were a group of five breech buckles and a cluster of shell beads. Despite extensive research, the historical documents fail to provide any direct information on a cemetery in this or any other area adjacent to the fort. Initial interpretation suggests that the burials may relate to the Iroquois seige of the fort staged between 1686 and 1689. During 1688 alone, over 90 members of the garrison died of scurvy and related diseases. Negotiations are underway with the Department

of National Defence to havethe Foundation continue its work at the site to mitigate the impact of construction and delineate theextent of the cemetery in order to prevent further desecration. A brief summary of the assessment done in the fall of 1987 is available from the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, 370 King Street West, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2X4.

Fort York: Between March and October 1987, the Toronto Historical Board sponsored an intensive field program at Fort York, a post War of 1812 military establishment located on the Lake Ontario shoreline in downtown Toronto. The program, directed by Dr. Donald Brown, included testing for the Lieutenant Governor's House (1800-1812) and a post war barracks situated in the Southwest Bastion as well as extensive excavation within and adjacent to the Officers' Mess (1814-present). Investigation of the Mess was geared to providing information to aid in the restoration of the building. The archaeological investigations at the Fort will be expanded to include other structures as they are scheduled for restoration. Further information can be obtained by writing to Don Brown at the Toronto Historical Board, Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario M6K 3C3. Attn: Fort York.

ENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION

Reported by: William Fisher

Historical archaeologists are beginning to apply ethnobotanical analysis to a number of problems, including environmental reconstruction, identification of dietary patterns, and the study of land use patterns and site formation processes, to name but a few applications. Pollen, macrobotanica, phytolith, and soil analysis are some of the common methods used in ethnobotanical research. The purpose of this column is to acquaint historical archaeologists in the Northeast with some of the researchers working in ethnobotany and their research. Hopefully this information will help historical archaeologists to take advantage of the wide variety of data recovered by ethnobotanists.

The Third Phytolith Research Workshop, "Current Perspectives in Paleo-ecological Plant Opal Phytolith Analysis," was held January 22-24, 1988 in Columbia, Missouri. Paper topics of interest to Northeast Historical Archaeologists included: "The recovery of opal phytoliths from food residues in utilized ceramics," by Robert Thompson, Anthropology Department, University of Iowa, Iowa City; "Phytolith dating by thermoluminescence," Ralph Rowlet and Deborah Pearsall, Anthropology Department, University of Missouri, Columbia; "Phytolith analysis in historic period sites," by Irwin Rovner, Anthropology Department, North Carolina State Univeristy, Raleigh; "The use of opal phytolith analysis in a comprehensive environmental study: an example from historical archaeology," by William Fisher and Gerald Kelso, Archaeology Department, Boston University, Boston, and National Park Service, Charleston.

If you wish to learn more about phytoliths and phytolith research, the Phytolitharien Newletter, edited by Irwin Rovner, North Carolina State University, P.O. Box 8107, Raleigh, NC, 27695-8107 is only a few dollars a year.

Phytolith researchers in the Northeast include: Dr. Larry Kaplan, Department of Biology, University of Massachusetts, Boston; and Dr. Dolores Piperno, Department of Anthropology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

Recent publications include:

Beaudry, Mary and Stephen Mrozowski, eds.
1987 Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume II: The Kirk Street Agent's House. Cultural Resources Management Study No. 19. Boston: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, North Atlantic Regional Office.

Pearsall, Dolores
1987 Phytolith Analysis: An Archaeological and Geological Perspective. Academic Press, NY.

Current Research: Gerald Kelso, National Park Service, Charleston, is analyzing the pollen data from the David Brown and Joseph Mason farm sites from Minute Man National Historic Park. Questions being addressed include structure, function, speed, and origin of cellar fills.

If you have any questions or comments about the information in this column please write or call. If you are doing any research in ethnobotany in the Northeast please send information on publications, current research or conference papers to: William Fisher, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, Stone Science Building, Boston, MA 02215. Phone: 617-353-3415.

MILITARY SITES: EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Reported by: Carl Barna

Society for Historical Archaeology Meeting 1988, Reno: Two topical sessions were noteworthy for those working in the area of 18th century military/naval archaeology. The first item was a paper given by John Seidel of Rutgers University on China-Glaze wares from the 1778-1779 Continental Army artillery encampment at Pluckemin, New Jersey. Current scholarship holds that Wedgwood did not introduce pearlware until 1779, and that this material, because of the British blockade, did not reach Americans until after the Revolutionary War ended or after 1783. Ceramics uncovered at Pluckemin, however, seem to indicate that pearlware, or a type of whiteware transitional between creamware and pearlware, was present in America at this earlier date. What is even more interesting is the fact that this material has been found in the context of enlisted men's huts. Ceramics are scarce at colonial military sites in general, particularly in sites associated with enlisted men. This discovery has interesting implications for the study of the effectiveness of the British blockade, for the operation of war time trade and consumerism, and for the reconstruction of the mindset of those soldiers who, following the rigors of the season's campaigns, sought to create a more genteel setting at the winter encampments that reflected the civilian life they once knew. Further work at Pluckemin this summer may strengthen this case.

The other thematic session was a symposium chaired by John Broadwater on the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project. The 1987 season's work on wreck 44Yo88, one of the British merchant ships sunk during the siege, appears to indicate that the vessel served as a repair or fabrication ship. In addition to the possible fortification timbers that were found, the vessel contains several examples of 18th century cooperage, some containing their original cargoes such as musket balls. Cooperage is difficult to accurately date, thus making definitive studies of the trade and its methods difficult. In this case, we have a firm 1781 context and well-preserved materials that should provide for some significant research on this trade. In addition, the project has utilized new and sophisticated computer technology that enabled researchers to "take off" the ship's lines, thus allowing for the determination of the ship's speed and sailing characteristics. It is hoped that these results will be available for the Baltimore meeting. The archaeologists were also able to locate the hole that the ship's carpenter is believed to have made in order to scuttle the vessel, and the computer may be able to tell us how fast the ship sank.

Two shorter papers were also given, one on the conservation of an 18th century British handgrenade, and the other on materials recovered from the Revolutionary War privateers in the Mullica River, New Jersey.

RURAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by: Ronald A. Thomas

Current Research: Data recovery operations have been initiated on the Upper Assiscunk Area Multiple Resource, a National Register eligible resource in Burlington County, New Jersey. The work, being conducted by Research Associate Ted M. Payne of MAAR Associates, Inc., will consist of a multi-discipline comparative study of three farmsteads occupied from the late 18th through the middle 20th century by Quaker families. The farmsteads have been found to reflect the adaptation from an early frontier farming economy to one based on truck farming, serving the Greater Philadelphia market. Historical, architectural and archaeological investigations will be tied together to create a comprehensive picture of the nature of the adaptive process.

Jerome D. Traver, Research Associate of MAAR Associates, Inc., has completed limited investigations of two contrasting Prince George County, Maryland plantation complexes. Each was occupied by wealthy landowners, one, the Wardrop-Buck Mansion, located immediately adjacent to the blossoming community of Upper Marlboro and the other in an area that has retained its rural character until quite recently. Each consists of a main plantation house, numerous associated outbuildings, agricultural features, and, in the case of the rural Northhampton plantation, a set of slave quarters (one a brick duplex structure). Each site is being subjected to a program of preservation and restoration.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Reported by: Roselle Henn

Current Research

Several Corps of Engineers Districts, defined by river drainages, have been involved in cultural resource studies in the CNEHA region. The New York District has completed an underwater archaeological study in New York Harbor as part of the Arthur Kill Channel widening project. Five abandoned hulks representing the remains of four tugs and a sidewheel steamboat, were recorded. An archaeological survey of the National Register Hopper Mill Site, an 18th-19th century grist/sawmill complex located on the Ramapo River in Mahwah, New Jersey was conducted as part of the Mahwah-Suffern Flood Control Project. The project located the remains of a horizontal waterwheel, which appears to be a mid-19th century transitional technological step between vertical wheels and turbines. A mitigation program for unavoidable impacts to the site's wing dam is being planned.

The Baltimore District is engaged in several undertakings which involve historical properties in Pennsylvania and in Washington, D.C. As part of the Lock Haven, Pennsylvania Local Flood Protection (LFP) project, cultural resource studies of the 1834-1880 Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and three historic districts are being prepared. Cultural resource studies of ten rural 19th century farmstead sites and one rural village site have been initiated in conjunction with the Cowanesque Lake Modification projects in north central Pennsylvania. The Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania LFP project on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River will involve studies of a number of 18th century frontier forts as well as historic residential, commercial, bridges, and industrial resources. Archaeological testing of Harrisburg's post Civil War industrial and manufacturing sites will be undertaken as part of Paxton Creek channel modifications. The Washington, D.C. LFP project involves construction of low lying levees on the Constitution Mall near the Washington Monument. Cultural studies of Constitution Mall, believed to contain urban fill where the Potomac River Tidal Basin had once been, will commence in 1988.

The Philadelphia District has been conducting cultural resources investigations at two major reservoir modification projects in northeastern Pennsylvania, a region for which very little archaeological information is known. At the Francis E. Walter Dam and Reservoir Modification Project along the Lehigh River Basin in Carbon, Monroe, and Luzerne Counties, the Corps has discovered the Stoddartsville Historic District, a 19th century industrial village built around the development of navigation on the Lehigh River, and outlying farmsteads and mill sites. At the Prompton Dam and Lake Modification Project along the Lackawaxen River Basin in Wayne County, research has uncovered a National Register eligible historic district at the Village of Aldenville, a mid-nineteenth century tanning and lumbering sites, and associated outlying historical and industrial archaeological sites. Work is continuing at both project areas.

WOMEN'S ISSUES

Reported by: Heidi Shaulis

S.H.A. Women's Caucas

At the Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings in Reno, Nevada in January, a decision was made to form a Women's Caucas group within the Society. One of the group's first activities will be to put out a newsletter addressing issues of interest to women in historical archaeology. To be included on the newsletter mailing list, send your name, address, affiliation, telephone number and research interests to Carmen Weber, 5404 Tennis Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120. For further information on the newsletter itself, contact the editor, Kimberly Grimes, Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29403.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Chairman: Terry Klein
Newsletter Editor: Lu Ann De Cunzo
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Assistant Newsletter Editor: Evelyn Tidlow
Deadline for submission, July newsletter:
May 15, 1988

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1988 NUMBER 11

COUNCIL NEWS

1988 Meetings

Plans are proceeding for the 1988 Council meetings to be held October 15 - 17 in Quebec City, Quebec. In mid-August, members should expect to receive preliminary conference program, registration and travel information. It promises to be a great meeting; don't miss it!

1989 Meetings

The October 1989 meetings will be held in Morristown, New Jersey. Specific dates and meeting location are yet to be determined, and will be reported on at the Quebec meeting and in the next newsletter. Conference organizers are James Kochan of the Morristown National Historical Park, National Park Service and John Seidel of Rutgers University and the Pluckemin Archaeological Project.

Newsletter

We hope you are all pleased with the new format. Remember, if you have any ideas (or news!), please let us know. From this end, we'd like to thank all our state/provincial and thematic editors for their assistance and submissions for the past few newsletters; it certainly makes our job easier. A few of them are a bit frustrated, however, by being unable to get you to give them information on what you're up to that we'd like to share with our other members. Please help us out, and best of all, don't wait for your state/provincial editor to contact you for news, send it to him first. We'd also appreciate if you'd put us on your organization or institution's regular

mailing list, so that we can be assured of receiving information you send out about your activities. In the meantime, have a great summer, enjoy the Newsletter, and we'll see you in Quebec.

Journal

Editor Mary Beaudry reports that Volume 15 (1986) has been mailed. As in the past, please note that those folks who were members in 1986 only will be receiving this journal. A great issue, it contains a bibliography of northeast historical archaeology, compiled by David Starbuck, and promises to become a basic research reference. New members may order copies from the editor. Make checks payable to CNEHA in the amount of $12.00, and mail to Mary Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215. A mail order form is being developed, but members may order directly.

Two journals have been returned for lack of current address. If you know an address for Susan Denault or Peggy Smyth, please contact Mary Beaudry at (617) 353-3415.

Our goal is to "catch up" on the journal this year, which means publishing two more volumes, 16 (1987) and 17 (1988). It appears, if all you folks who have submitted articles back for revision get them finished and back to the editor, that we have enough for volume 16. Volume 17, however, needs more articles, and so, once again, the request goes out that you not only prepare that article you've promised us yourself, but that you get a friend to do so too. Mary asked especially that we note that at the moment she has no Canadian papers. She will of course be on hand in Quebec to accept them in person!

VERMONT

Reported by: Bill Murphy

Current Research

During the month of June an excavation at the site of the 1765 home of Peter Ferris will be conducted by David Starbuck under the auspices of the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum and supported by a grant from the Vermont Council on the Humanities. The site overlooks Arnold's Bay, so named from the ships abandoned and burned by Benedict Arnold after the Battle of Valcour Island, and was shelled by the British in pursuit of Arnold's fleet. It and all its outbuildings were burned to the ground during Carleton's Raid in 1778 and both Ferris and his son were made prisoners and held in captivity in Quebec for three years. The site is slowly but surely eroding into the Bay and has been the object of pothunters for many years. It is planned that the excavation in coordination with Vermont Soil Survey and the U. S. Corp of Engineers will stabilize the site and provide artifacts for educational display. In conjunction with the shore excavation, Art Cohn of the Maritime Museum will be surveying the Bay for the remains of the Congress, Arnold's flagship, for an underwater excavation in 1989.

Conference

At the annual spring meeting of the Vermont Archaeological Society held in Middlebury the focus was on the status and future of archaeology in the state. The round table discussion covered all aspects of archaeology and was optimistic about the future, especially regarding the many unknown and untapped historic sites.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reported by: David Switzer

Current Research

The Institute for New Hampshire Studies and the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Research Institute are co-sponsoring completion of the work at the shipwreck at Hart's Cove in New Castle. During the field season, archaeologists will finalize the documentation of a structure believed to be a shallop-type vessel dating to the late 17th to early 18th century.

The Institute of New Hampshire Studies and the state Division for Historic Resources are continuing the excavation of the Wentworth site, the home of the last colonial governor of New Hampshire. This is the third season of work at Governor Wentworth's home.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Current Research

Steve Pendery, Boston's City Archaeologist, reports that excavations are being conducted by Jeff Kelley in Savin Hill Park, Dorchester, to locate a 1634 fort. No evidence of the fort has been uncovered to date.

For the National Park Service Atlantic Division, Alan Sinentky is continuing an historic survey and excavations at the Minuteman National Park in Concord, Massachusetts. This summer's work will focus on archaeologically locating and identifying documented industrial sites, and excavations will be conducted in the Josiah Nelson homelot. The industrial sites include a late 17th to early 19th century tannery and currier shop, an 18th century blacksmith shop, and an alleged hop house recorded through oral history. Survey and tests will be undertaken to locate, date and identify these sites, including pollen tests for hops by Gerald Kelso. The Josiah Nelson homelot is being excavated to ascertain land use and investigate yard features such as wells, outbuilding foundations, and activity areas indicated by artifact distributions.

During re-landscaping the Massachusetts State House lawn, Michael Roberts of Timelines was brought in to excavate a feature, subsequently identified as the first back terrace of Thomas Hancock's formal garden, c. 1734. While the wall is to be covered up in the short term, it is eventually planned to be displayed as part of the new landscape, when completed.

In Boston the Metropolitan District Commission is developing management plans and guidelines for historic and prehistoric sites on its reservations, watersheds and parks. At Fort Independence a lab has been established to catalogue archaeological data accumulated in archaeological monitoring of installations of utilities and facilities. A donated amateur archaeological collection from Haywardville, a mill village on Spot Pond Brook, 1680s - 1870s, is also being catalogued.

Legislation

In the Massachusetts legislature, a proposed bill to increase protection for archaeological sites was voted down in committee despite the testimony in favor of it by 40 highly qualified individuals. An attempt is being made to get a vote on the floor of the Senate that will overturn the negative committee vote. Another bill along these lines is expected to be introduced next year.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Tours and Workshops

The 1988 Connecticut Graveyard Tours have been scheduled: July 16th... South Britain, CT; August 20th... Milford, CT; September 17th... Hartland, CT; and October 15th... East Haddam, CT. Experts in Connecticut's early history and gravestone art will act as guides on each of these trips. For more information contact Connecticut Gravestones, Suite # 264, 36 Tamarack Avenue, Danbury, CT 06811 (203) 790-6457.

The University of Connecticut sponsored a two day ceramics conference for participants from all over the Northeast on April 24th and 25th. George Miller, of Colonial Williamsburg, led the identification workshop and discussions on nineteenth century ceramics. For information on future workshops, contact Loretta Rivers, Department of Anthropology, Box U-176, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Out of the Fire: A Primer on Glass for Collectors, Curators, and Archaeologists was hosted by the Connecticut River Museum on June 11, 1988. Featured speakers for the day were Olive Jones, Canadian National Parks Service, and Ken Wilson, Henry Ford Museum. The symposium was designed as 1) an introduction to the material of glass, how its condition changes over time, and methods of treatment and repair; 2) an overview of glass making in early America, with an emphasis on the glass houses of Connecticut; 3) an opportunity for collectors and professionals who work with glass to learn methods of dating and identification; and 4) a forum for questions about the use and treatment of glass recovered from archaeological excavations. For more information, please contact the Connecticut River Museum, Essex, CT (203) 767-8269.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister and Paul Huey

Current Research

Dr. John P. Ferguson has reported that he and a volunteer staff have found a pre-Revolutionary War Iroquois village along the Schoharie Creek in Middleburgh. Ferguson presented his findings at a meeting of the Van Epps Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association in February. Since 1981, Ferguson, an anthropologist at the State University at Cobleskill, has been field supervisor of an archaeological program in search of the village. In conjunction with the excavations, anthropologist Mary Druke has been gathering and analyzing documents pertaining to the Iroquois living along the Schoharie Creek in the 1700s.

Archaeology and the Public

The Bureau of Historic Sites of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has hired Elizabeth Chilton to develop a program for interpretation to the public of the archaeological fieldwork that will be conducted during the 1988 field season. Included in the schedule for this season are Crailo and Senate House, both 17th and 18th century Dutch sites; Crown Point, an 18th century military site; Knox Headquarters, an 18th and 19th century mill site; and Clermont, an 18th century estate. The primary goals of the program are to: 1) increase public interest and understanding of State Historic Sites and 2) give on-site tours of ongoing excavations, explaining the role of archaeology in preservation, historical research, and interpretation, while also explaining the significance of the particular fieldwork taking place. The goals will be accomplished by offering educational handouts, slide shows, films, tour lectures and perhaps summer camp programs to reach younger people. Communication with other archaeology groups attempting interpretation programs would be welcome. Please write to Elizabeth Chilton, Archaeology Unit, Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, New York, 12188.

Industrial Archaeology

Archaeologists and conservators from the Rochester Museum and Science Center recently began investigations of a 30 foot waterwheel preserved in its original 40 foot wheelpit on the banks of the Genesee River. The wheel was built around 1820. Water was dropped over the wheel, creating energy that turned a series of gears and pulleys which in turn generated enough power to run heavy industrial machinery in several factories on the site. The city of Rochester hopes to restore the wheel for display and make it an integral part of the Urban Cultural Park being developed along the Genesee River. For further information contact archaeologist Brian Nagel at the Rochester Museum and Science Center.

Underwater Archaeology

Somewhere off the shores of Schuyler Island on the western side of Lake Champlain, Benedict Arnold scuttled a gunboat, the Providence, in 1776. Members of the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the University of Vermont Lake Studies Program are working with side-looking sonar to locate and map the wreck. The maritime museum also hopes to photograph the boat as it lies on the bottom and build a replica.

Archaeological Preservation

A new historic resources ordinance was enacted in April by the Albany Common Council. A key clause in the new ordinance deals with ways of preserving 17th century archaeological remains of the Dutch communities that used to stand where downtown Albany is today. The new ordinance requires developers who want to build on downtown land to hire "a professional archaeological consultant" to undertake a "literature search and sensitivity study." If necessary, it requires developers to sponsor excavations at the site, evaluating for the city the "significance of any resources identified."

New Archaeological Research Facility

Since 1979, the Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Buffalo has participated in historic archaeology at Old Fort Niagara through program director Stuart D. Scott. The Fort, a National Historic Landmark at the mouth of the Niagara River, has been the focus of annual excavations revealing a complex, multi-national archaeological record from the late 17th through the 20th centuries. The prospect for future historic anthropology at Fort Niagara was greatly enhanced by the

completion, in 1987, of a new facility - The Old Fort Niagara Archaeology and Collections Care Center. An 1897 army forage warehouse at the site has been adapted and rehabilitated to house the Gannett Conference Room, offices for the Fort's archaeologist and curator, three laboratories, a climate-controlled artifact storage room and a darkroom.

Repatriation

The remains of 28 American soldiers who died during the War of 1812 will be buried this summer at a military cemetery in Bath, Steuben County. The soldiers died in 1814 during a battle in Canada, just across the Niagara River from what is now Buffalo. Their remains lay undetected until last summer when workers on a construction project discovered the bones. A full-scale archaeological excavation then took place, more remains were found, and a Toronto laboratory identified them as the bodies of American soldiers. A repatriation ceremony is to take place at Old Fort Erie on June 30.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

New Address

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's new address is: 225 Broadway, New York, New York 10007, (212) 553-1100. Daniel Pagano's phone number at the Commission is (212) 553-1134. Material for the newsletter can now be sent to Daniel at the new address.

Current Research

Prior to the development of a parcel at Shorehaven in the Bronx on the East River shore, archaeological investigations were mandated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. The area was the site of a 17th century farmstead and later of an extensive amusement park. Cece Kirkorian and Betsy Kearns of Historical Perspectivies (Riverside, CT) researched and compiled a Phase IA Documentary Study and later directed field testing. Phase IB testing was performed in several areas.

Museum News

More than 250,000 objects were donated in April to the South Street Seaport Museum by the London and Leeds Development Corporation, which is responsible for the Barclays Bank Building at 75 Wall Street, between Pearl and Water Streets. Another 7,000 artifacts came from a two-block site bounded by West, Greenwich, North More and Hubert Streets, where Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. built its Faulkner Information Services Center. An exhibit incorporating pieces from the collection is scheduled to open in December 1988. For further information, contact Dr. Diana di Zerega Wall, curator of archaeology at the Museum.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward M. Morin

Current Research

Archaeology is a basic component of the New Jersey State Museum's program to make Morven in Princeton the state's Museum of Cultural History and Decorative Arts. In combination with intensive documentary work being conducted by Heritage Studies of Hopewell, N.J. and a thorough structural study being done by the North Atlantic Historic Preservation division of the National Park Service, the archaeological excavations will provide the basis for interpretation and restoration of portions of the house and landscape. Beginning with Richard Stockton, one of New Jersey's five signers of the Declaration of Independence, Morven was the home of five generations of the Stockton family. In the 1930s and 1940s it was rented by General Robert Wood Johnson of the Johnson and Johnson Company and from 1955 to 1982 it served as the official governor's residence. The archaeological program is being directed by Anne Yentsch. The first season focused on delineating buried remains of previous landscaping episodes. A Revolutionary period map and other primary documents suggested that the Stocktons had an ornamental, and probably terraced, garden in the eighteenth century. The edge of a terrace was exposed in a backhoe trench north of the house. Further excavation revealed fieldstone steps that appear to mark the northeast corner of the terrace. Ethnobotanical research is an integral part

of this landscape archaeology program. The initial goal was to identify, map, and date the extant garden components and divide them into sequences of growth or landscape modifications, associated with the various historical households that lived at Morven. Naomi Miller of MASCA inventoried the modern plants on the property, pollen samples are being studied by Gerald Kelso of the National Park Service, Boston division. Dolores Piperno of Temple University and MASCA is doing phytolith analysis; Larry Lockwood of Lockwood Associates cored a selected set of trees and aged them using tree-ring counts. The results from these studies have already exploded myths about who planted which trees and provided insights into the changing role of plants in the expression of status through time. In addition to further defining the eighteenth century landscape features, the goals of the second season include work around the standing structure which cannot be dated at present any earlier than 1795. A possible eighteenth century occupation surface and feature have been uncovered to the south of the front door; another possible architectural feature is being excavated behind the house. Testing will continue for outbuildings and other features. Mercer Community College will hold a fieldschool at Morven during July. An active interpretive program includes sandbox archaeology for school children two days a week, an archaeological exhibition, and historical and archaeological tours. Community involvement is encouraged with volunteers participating in laboratory, field and interpretive activities. For further information, contact Anne Yentsch, Morven, 55 Stockton Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

MAAR Associates, Inc. of Newark, Delaware, conducted a Stage I Cultural Resources Survey at the site of a proposed subdivision to be located in the Borough of Little Silver, in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The investigations resulted in the location and identification of three significant historic period cultural resources within the project area. These are represented by both archaeological sites and historic sites with standing structures, dating from the mid-seventeenth century to the present. Seventeenth century occupation is represented at the Parker farmstead which consists of a primary residence, portions of which were built ca. 1668, and several farmstead outbuildings dating from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. Additional historic period occupationsare also represented at sites 28MO190 and 191, which consist of artifact scatters dating from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century.

Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

1. A Phase III data retrieval program has been conducted on the East Creek Sawmill Site in Cape May County, New Jersey. The project was conducted under contract with the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration as part of the mitigation efforts associated with the proposed widening of County Road 670. Fieldwork at the site was supervised by Edward M. Morin with assistance from Judson Kratzer. This project represented the first in-depth historical and archaeological study of this type of site within the Pinelands. Investigations of the site were designed to explore the nature of the historic occupation, its role in the growth and development of the region, and to provide data on a nineteenth to early twentieth century sawmill. Historical and archaeological data yielded two unexpected results. The first was the structural complexity and high state of preservation exhibited by the mill structure. Excavations indicated that the mill consisted of an earlier collapsed structural phase that lay beneath the final phase of construction. In addition, a wooden tub feature was located adjacent to the mill structure. To date, the exact function of the tub has not been determined and it may represent a unique feature associated only with mill sites in the Pinelands. The second result concerned the total lack of archaeological evidence for the type of machinery that was used to power the mill. Historical research indicated that a local salvager may have removed whatever machinery had been left before the mill was torn down in the 1930s. Copies of the final report on the East Creek Sawmill Site may be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Environmental Analysis, New Jersey Department of Transportation, Trenton, New Jersey.

2. A Phase III data retrieval program is currently being conducted on Locks 4 and 6A of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in Trenton, New Jersey since portions of the canal are located within the proposed NJ Route 129 alignment. This study is under contract with the New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration. Fieldwork is being

supervised by Edward M. Morin with assistance from John Martin. Previous studies on the canal have investigated typical urban and rural canal cross-sections, but have not addressed questions related to the social environment of canal workers (ie. lock tenders) or the technology of lock construction and operation. The Phase II work conducted in 1982 by LBA suggested the proposed research design. The data retrieval program presents the first opportunity to study, in detail, lock-related activity patterns along the canal. In addition, investigation of technological aspects of canal Locks 4 and 6A can be compared to the reconstructed lock located in New Brunswick. A report on the excavations will be available this fall.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John McCarthy

Current Research

Clio Group, Inc. of Philadelphia has become involved in several archaeological projects in Pennsylvania in 1988.

At Cornwall Iron Furnace, administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, fieldwork and documentary research have been focused in the vicinity of the mid 19th century casthouse, about to undergo restoration. Evidence of the casthouse's construction over slag deposits associated with the mid 18th century furnace and casthouse was uncovered, as well as information concerning the use of the casthouse yard through time. The Commission is currently investigating the possibility of analyzing samples of the extensive slag deposits discovered, which range in date from c. 1742 through c. 1882, and which may shed considerable light on the evolving technology of the cold blast charcoal iron industry in Pennsylvania.

In Pittsburgh, Clio is currently preparing a Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey and Architectural Survey of a four block area in the downtown historic financial district, the site of a proposed redevelopment project.

In addition, this spring Clio embarked on a three year project of documentation, excavation and preservation at Old Economy Village, a state historic site administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Old Economy was the third home of the Harmony Society, a communitarian and millenial organization of German origin. The town was established in 1825; the Society went out of existence in 1905. The project goals include preparation of a community history, individual building histories, restoration and preservation studies, and a preliminary history of the community's nineteenth century garden and evaluation of its archaeological potential and significance. In terms of the archaeology, this season's fieldwork has demonstrated the preservation of evidence of the historic garden undisturbed by late nineteenth, early and mid-twentieth century restoration. This evidence consists of planting holes and beds, paths, and garden structures. The garden is of special interest because of its iconographic and symbolic meaning for the community, as well as its relationship to the history of garden design in America. Analysis and report preparation, including archaeobotanical and phytolith analysis, are expected to be completed in 1989.

For further information, contact Lu Ann De Cunzo at Clio Group, Inc., 3512 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Comparative information on iron furnace and garden archaeology projects would be appreciated.

Recent Appointments

Evelyn Tidlow has accepted a position as historian/ archaeologist with Clio Group, Inc. of Philadelphia.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Henry M. Miller

Current Research

In Baltimore, work continues on the restoration of the Mt. Clare mansion, an 18th century structure. A new educational program for high school students has been implemented by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology. It includes excavations on the Mt. Clare site. Another BCUA project is the development of an Archaeological Park at the site of one of the city's early breweries. This park in the center of the urban area will include exhibits and stabilized foundations.

Staff members and student excavators working on the "Archaeology in Annapolis" project have completed preliminary excavations at the Sands House in the historic district of Maryland's capital city. Findings include a preserved portion of a wooden timber from what may have been an earthfast structure predating the extant, ca. 1700, residence standing on the lot. Archaeologists will continue limited excavations at the site over the course of the summer as one small part of the University of Maryland's field school in urban archaeology. A report on the preliminary investigations is underway, and interested parties may contact: Julie H. Ernstein, Historic Annapolis, Inc., 194 Prince George Street, Annapolis, MD 21401.

The University of Maryland, Department of Anthropology, in cooperation with Historic Annapolis, Inc. began its seventh season of excavation in historic, urban Annapolis in late May. The major focus of this summer's work is the Charles Carroll of Carrollton property, containing a number of sites from the 17th to the 20th centuries. Field school students are also gaining extensive topographic survey experience as part of a project documenting several extant urban and rural Anne Arundel County gardens.

Underwater Archaeology

Corresponding to the passage of national legislation on submerged cultural resources, the State of Maryland has passed a law to protect underwater sites in Maryland. This legislation makes all submerged historic properties in state controlled waters state property. It also creates a permit system for excavation on these sites and controls commercial salvage. An education program will also be established to train the interested public in the importance, identification, and registration of submerged cultural resources. To implement the underwater program, a new state Maritime Archaeologist has been hired.

Archaeological Curation

The Council for Maryland Archaeology (CFMA) established a committee in 1987 to develop curatorial guidelines for archaeological materials. There has been no established policy on this subject. It is essential, however, so that archaeological collections and site documentation will be properly stored to ensure their long term preservation. These guidelines were developed and approved by the membership of CFMA in early 1988 and are now part of the standard archaeological policy for the state. A copy of these guidelines can be obtained from Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

Recent Appointments

A new Maritime Archaeologist has been hired by the State to begin a program in underwater archaeology. He is Paul Hunley, a United States native who has had extensive underwater experience in Australia. Hunley will work at the Maryland Historical Trust in Annapolis.

Silas Hurry, former Historical Archaeologist for the Maryland Geological Survey's Division of Archaeology, is the new Archaeological Laboratory Director for Historic St. Mary's City.

Don Crevelling has been named Archaeologist in Prince George's County, Md. for the Maryland National Capital Planning Commission.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AND VIRGINIA

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Current Research

The James Madison University Archaeological Research Center (JMUARC) has undertaken several archaeological investigations in recent months.

In November 1987, JMUARC began investigating a series of historic and prehistoric sites identified during Phase I evaluation for VDOT of the right-of-way for Route 664 in Chesapeake, VA. With the assistance of Martha McCartney's archival review, JMUARC found historic sites varying in complexity from small tenant houses where only subsurface features remain to a standing frame house. Clarence R. Geier is principal investigator and Jane L. Smith is project field director.

From December 1987 through April 1988, a field team from JMUARC under the direction of Clarence R. Geier and T. Ted Cromwell conducted a Phase II significance evaluation along a seven-block corridor on the south side of Duke Street in Alexandria, Virginia. Preserved remains of two early 19th century residential structures and three mid 19th century Civil War structures were identified. The project is funded by the VDOT.

In March 1988, archaeologists from JMUARC concluded Phase II excavations funded by VDOT at the Hipkins Site (44RD30) in Richmond County on Virginia's Northern Neck. Documentary research revealed that there was a ferry crossing Totuskey Creek from the late 17th century until a bridge was built ca. 1770. In the late 18th century, a tavern was operating at the site, and from the 1790s through the early 20th century a store was located there. Research on the site will focus on the importance of the site's location at the junction of land and water transportation routes and the socioeconomic history of the site. The recent Phase II was directed by Donna J. Seifert and Craig Lukezic; Martha McCartney conducted the documentary research. Phase III work is planned for May 1988.

Submitted by Donna J. Seifert
Associate Director, JMUARC
James Madison University
Harrisonburg, VA 22807

Conferences and Exhibitions

"After Columbus: Encounters in North America" was sponsored by the National Museum of American History of the Smithsonian Institution on April 30, 1988. In commemoration of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to the Americas, the National Museum of American History is reexamining the social, cultural, and scientific heritage of the New World. In 1987 the Museum inaugurated a five-year series of public forums and small exhibitions focusing on encounters between European settlers, Native Americans, and African Americans during the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries. The series will lead to the opening, in 1992, of a permanent exhibition examining those early encounters and the interrelationships that developed among cultures in North America after Columbus's journey. This second forum in the series, "After Columbus: Encounters in North America," focuses on American Indian perceptions of European colonization. Opening in conjunction with the forum is the Columbian Quincentenary Program's newest exhibition, Commerce and Conflict: The English in Virginia, 1625. The exhibition features excavated artifacts, maps, site plans, photographs, and reproductions of period graphics and documents. It examines how early 17th century English settlers at Flowerdew Hundred organized their society to produce tobacco for sale in England and how that organization affected the American Indian population living along the James River.

Grants

Alexandria Archaeology has been awarded a $52,645 grant from the National Science Foundations' program of Support for Systematic Anthropological Collections, the first ever awarded to an urban archaeology program. Alexandria Archaeology is a division of the Office of Historic Alexandria, a City of Alexandria government agency. The money will be used for improvements to a storeroom which houses archaeological materials collected from over the last 20 years of excavation and research. The archaeological collection contains more than two million artifacts from 112 sites within Alexandria city limits. With the award of the National Science Foundation grant, archaeologists will reduce overcrowding and improve the environment in the storeroom in order to arrest the deterioration that has threatened the research value of the collection. It will also make the artifacts readily accessible to Alexandria Archaeology staff and outside researchers. The successful grant application was written by Barbara Magid, Assistant Director of Alexandria Archaeology. The proposal was cited as a "model grant" by the NSF, which funded only five new applications this year. The Alexandria Archaeology museum and laboratory are located on the third floor, Torpedo Factory Art Center, 105 North Union Street, Alexandria, VA. For more information, call (703) 838-4399.

Dennis Pogue, archaeologist at Mount Vernon, received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to do research on ceramics in England. The focus of the research will be on English ceramics in colonial America.

Recent Appointments

Dr. Francis P. McManamon has been named Division Chief of the Archaeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service.

Ms. Nancy Kassner has been named Archaeologist with the Washington, D. C. Historic Preservation Division. Nancy took the place of Dr. Catherine Slosser who is now the State Archaeologist for Virginia.

Antony Opperman is now working for the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. He was formerly head of the Williamsburg office of MAAR.

NATIONAL NEWS

Presenting the Past. Media, Marketing and the Public. Second Annual Program, October 12 - 14, 1988, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Presenting the Past is organized by the University of Minnesota Center for Ancient Studies to address how professionals who pursue research into the human past communicate their research results to the interested general public. The second annual program covers attracting and keeping public interest with emphasis on the use of media, marketing strategies, and working with members of the public as volunteers. For further information, contact: Deborah Wolfangel, program associate, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 221 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-0139; (612) 625-5569.

Position Available

Assistant Researcher (Archaeology Laboratory Director), Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center. Supervise and direct the processing, preservation, and curation of archaeological materials; supervise and train student laboratory assistants as well as student and public volunteers; teach a minimum of one course per year; prepare artifact displays and exhibits; conduct occasional contract archaeology field projects; and participate in public education activities. Minimum requirements include MA/MS in Anthropology or relevant field; previous experience in the direction of an archaeological laboratory; previous direction of archaeological field projects; and skills in at least two of the following: paleoethnobotany, computerized data base management, museology. Preferred experience in Midwestern archaeology, teaching experience in Laboratory Methods and Introduction to Archaeology. Salary $18,000 - 20,000 per year. Prefer candidate to start in mid-October. Applications must be postmarked no later than July 15, 1988. Address applications to James P. Gallagher, Director, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, 1725 State Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601. (Refer to Position No. 8119).

ATLANTIC CANADA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Current Research

Red Bay, Labrador. 20 June - 30 September. Jim Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, is conducting excavations of a 16th century Basque whaling, possible 18th century, French trading post.
Continuing analysis of an early 19th century burial from L'Anse aux Loup, discovered in 1987, suggests that it is a Black male, possibly in a British naval uniform.

Enclosure Park, Newcastle, New Brunswick. Scott Finley and Louise Hale, Archaeological Services, Provincial Parks and Historic Sites, N.B., are conducting a survey of sites associated with pre-contact natives, late 18th century Acadian resettlement, 19th century Scottish immigration.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, Nova Scotia. 30 May - 30 September. Charles Burke, Canadian Parks Service, is inventoring British seige works and French outer defences dating from 1745 and 1758.

Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Park, Nova Scotia. 23 May - 26 August. Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, is inventoring 18th-20th century British and Canadian harbour defences.

Minas Basin, Nova Scotia. 4 July - 26 August. Michael Deal, Memorial University of Newfoundland, for the Nova Scotia Museum, is conducting a survey of sites associated with pre-contact natives, 18th century Acadian, late 18th century estate of Frederick des Barres.

River Denys Basin, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Brian Preston, Nova Scotia Museum, is recording standing 19th century pioneer log cabins.

Fort Amherst/Port La Joye National Historic Park, Prince Edward Island. 20 June - 26 August. Rob Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, is directing excavations of a 18th century French garrison and settlement.

Underwater Archaeology Symposium

A productive symposium sponsored by Provincial Parks and Historic Sites, New Brunswick, in April brought together divers

from Canadian Parks Service, the Ontario Ministry, Save Our Shipwrecks (an Ontario underwater archaeology society), and avocational divers in the province to discuss underwater heritage concerns. As a result, the province hopes to organize an underwater archaeology society. For further information, contact:

Scott Finley, Archaeological Services
Tourism, Recreation and Heritage Provincial Parks and Historic Sites
P. O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Canada E3B 5H1

Legislation

Prince Edward Island has recently passed a provincial Archaeological Sites Protection Act. An Archaeological Advisory Board has been set up with Anna Sawicki, University of Prince Edward Island, as Chair.

Note: Environment Canada - Parks, formerly Parks Canada, has undergone another name change. It is now **Canadian Parks Service.**

Grants

The American Ceramic Circle has announced that it will award one or more research grants this year to individuals to support original scholarship in the field of the history of ceramics. Special consideration will be given to topics of American interest. The grants awarded will vary but will not exceed $1500. They are intended to provide assistance for such costs of research as travel and photography. The American Ceramic Circle will have the primary right to publish the papers, with illustrations, in its bulletin or as separate monographs. Recipients of grants will be expected to present lectures based on their research at the Circle's symposia. The deadline for applications is October 1, 1988. For applications and further information write Marie Elwood, Chief Curator, History Section, Nova Scotia Museum, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax, Canada B3H 3A6.

ONTARIO

Reported by: W. Bruce Stewart

Archaeological Master Plan Workshop: September 15-16, 1988, focus to be on archaeological resource management planning. Discussions should be broad enough to offer something to many CNEHA members. For further information contact:

Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation
370 King Street West
Kingston, Ontario
Canada K7L 2X4
613-542-3483

ANTIQUITIES LEGISLATION AND ARTIFACT THEFT

Reported by: Mary Ann Mogus

Shipwreck Legislation

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act, Senate Bill 858 (House Resolution 421) was finally approved in April 1988. It now becomes Public Law 100-298. This federal Law will assist State Laws already in place and is an additional step in protecting our historic cultural resources.

New address for Mary Ann Mogus:
2141 Keystone Avenue
Greensburg, PA 15601
412-834-9146.
This will be effective from June 1988 to August 1989.

RURAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by: Ronald A. Thomas

Current Research

A phase II archaeological survey was conducted by MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) of Newark, Delaware and Heite Consulting of Camden, Delaware, at the location of a mid-19th century Ivins/Mershon farmstead (36BU198) in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Located on land which was once part of Pennsbury Manor, the site is representative of the breakdown of large rural land holdings from the late 18th century through the middle of the 20th century. When Penn's heirs sold off portions of the estate in 1786, 200+ acres were conveyed to the Kirkbride family who, in turn, sold it to Robert Ivins. Between 1858 and 1876 Ivins transferred 62 acres to the Mershon family. A farmstead is shown on an 1876 map as being owned by the Mershon family. The farmstead was occupied and retained its rural character until 1951 when the property was acquired by the Fairless Works. The farmstead was then abandoned and demolished.

Archaeological testing resulted in the identification of six features, including the remains of two building foundations, one of which was identified as a residence. The remaining features included a brick-lined well and three midden/pit features; the latter consisted of refuse disposal areas which contained 19th and 20th century artifacts and food remains. The artifact assemblage is consistent with a late 19th to mid-20th century rural occupation of the site.

RURAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ENGLAND

Billee Hoornbeek, the editor for this section of the newsletter, has been transferred to the West Coast. Please submit any newsletter items for this section to the correct state editor.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Reported by: Bert Herbert

Current Research

Allegheny National Forest: Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc. conducted a survey of the oil and gas structures located in the forest. This is the first component of a cultural resource management study being developed for Allegheny National Forest by Bert Herbert.

Shawnee National Forest: Dan Haas, archaeologist for Shawnee, is creating a forest-wide inventory of farmsteads located within the forest.

Wayne National Forest: Last fall Hocking Technical College, Nelsonville, Ohio, worked with forest archaeologist Mary Wilson to move an 1830s log house and associated outbuildings to Hocking's campus. The structures will form part of a permanent on-campus interpretative site.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Publication

Archaeology in North Devon 1987 - 1988, a 40 page booklet explaining the results of seven major excavations undertaken in North Devon. Plans of the important 17th century pottery kilns from Barnstaple are included and examples of the varied range of kiln products illustrated. The exotic finds from Bideford are also described. Copies of the booklet can be obtained from: The Rescue Archaeologist, North Devon District Council, Civic Centre, Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 1EA. Cost: L2.50 per copy plus 20p per copy postage.

Current Research

Archaeologists excavating seventeenth century pottery kilns in Barnstaple, Devon, England are interested in sharing their work with their American colleagues. For further information, please contact Linda Blanchard, Rescue Archaeologist, North Devon District Council, Civic Centre, Barnstaple, Devon EX31 1EA.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
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Newsletter Editor: Ann De Cunzo
R. D. 1 Box 620
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Deadline for submission, November newsletter:
September 15, 1988

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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1988 NUMBER 12

COUNCIL NEWS

1988 ANNUAL MEETING, QUEBEC CITY

The 1988 annual CNEHA Meeting was held in Quebec City on October 14-16. From all points of view, it can be considered to have been a real success. There were a total of 141 registrants (66 Americans and 75 Canadians). In all, 32 papers were presented. The book room was well stocked with archaeological literature. Material included the regular fare but also published and unpublished reports rarely available at CNEHA meetings. Exhibitors with personnel on hand were very pleased by the interest given to their respective publications. The walking tours which focussed on several of Quebec City's major archaeological sites (developed or under investigation) attracted over 60 participants. Lunch at

IN MEMORIAM

BERTRAM B. SALWEN, PH.D.

1920 - 1988

Professor of Anthropology, New York University

Founding Member and Board Member, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

The Council will salute Bert Salwen's contributions to our organization and to historical archaeology in an upcoming volume of our journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology.

the Clarendon Hotel was well attended as was the reception hosted by the CELAT at the Interpretation Center of Artillery Park. Beer was unavailable....a rarity at an archaeological conference reception - but wine flowed generously throughout the evening. The reception also served as a "book launch" for two newly published reports on results of excavations and material culture analysis at the site of the Premier Palais de l'Intendant. Despite some last minute changes, several videos were screened to rather small but attentive audiences. Finally, muffins were large and tasty, and coffee abundant and strong.

To all of you who helped organize the meeting and to all of you who attended: thank you very much for having made it such a success!

Pierre Beaudet

Conference registrants by state or province:

Connecticut: 3	Pennsylvania: 9
Delaware: 2	Virginia: 6
Indiana: 2	Washington, D.C.: 1
Maine: 13	British Columbia: 1
Maryland: 5	Newfoundland: 1
Massachusetts: 3	Nova Scotia: 3
New Hampshire: 1	Ontario: 16
New Jersey: 13	Quebec: 54
New York: 8	

MINUTES OF THE 1988 BUSINESS MEETING:

Chair Terry Klein opened the 1988 general business meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) at 8:40 AM in the Theatre of Le Petit Seminaire de Quebec at 3 rue de L'Universite, within the walls of Old Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, on Saturday, October 15, 1988. Klein welcomed the audience in both French and English and began the meeting by asking for and receiving an acceptance of the minutes of the 1987 general business meeting as printed in the 1987 CNEHA Newsletter. Mary Beaudry made the motion for acceptance that David Switzer seconded.

Secretary Nancy Dickinson gave the report about membership, relaying statistics compiled by Lois Feister who maintains the membership lists. As of October 12, 1988 there were 342 members, of which 3 were fellows, 11 were life members, 13 were institutional members, 42 were student members, 58 were joint members, and 215 were individual members. This represents an increase of 56 members over the total of 286 in October 1987. In spite of the increased number of CNEHA members, only the categories of life, joint, and individual memberships showed an increase over the previous year. The breakdown for 1987 membership was: 6 fellow, 8 life, 14 institutional, 52 student, 44 joint, and 162 individual members.

Chair Klein gave the October 1987-October 1988 Treasurer's report for Treasurer Liz Crowell who was unable to be at the meeting. The previous balance was $7703.38, with total debits of $6688.34, and total credits of $4370.27, for a new balance of $5385.31. The lower balance reflects the publication of the CNEHA bibliography as the 25th anniversary issue of the CNEHA journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology, Volume 15, which is available at $12.00 a copy.

Journal Editor Mary Beaudry stated that Volume 15 had been mailed in June and was eliciting a positive response so that flyers recommending the 25th anniversary issue were sent to institutions and all others who have become members since 1986. Volume 15 with the historical archaeology bibliography was sent to the 1986 membership. Beaudry went on to relate that both back issues and Volume 15 were available in the conference book room.

Journal Editor Beaudry mentioned that she was processing 11 manuscripts. Six essays for Volume 16 were going to the printer in October 1988 for publication and mailing in January 1989, thus bringing the publishing of the journal closer to being on schedule. Four other essays are out for revision and one other is being reviewed. Beaudry reiterated the need for more manuscripts to insure the continuing development of a forum with a world-wide audience for historical archaeological projects. She encouraged anyone to submit any theoretical work as well as any field reports or other research. Editorial guidelines were available in the conference book room or else from Beaudry.

Newsletter Editor Lu Ann De Cunzo reported that there have been three newsletters so far this year, with a fourth one to be mailed at the end of the

the journal, the response to the newsletter has been very favorable. To continue the growth of the "new newsletter" De Cunzo urged everyone to fill in the newsletter-evaluation-form provided in the registration packet in order to give the newsletter editor an idea of how the newsletter can better serve the membership. De Cunzo thanked Assistant Editor Evelyn Tidlow for all her help with the production of the newsletter.

Chair Klein then called upon Conference Chairs Pierre Beaudet, Jim Kochan, and Bruce Stewart to report on the 1988, 1989, and 1990 conference meetings.

Conference Chair Beaudet spoke about the snow that welcomed those who took the walking tour of some of Quebec's archaeological sites and museums and about the sun that was to be a fine backdrop for the Saturday and Sunday presentations. As of Saturday morning 130 people had registered for the conference that would provide a forum for 33 speakers. Beaudet pointed out that the walled city of Old Quebec was a marvelous setting for the papers, some of which covered early eighteenth century topics. Beaudet went on to thank the Centre D'Etudes Sur La Langue, Les Arts et Les Traditions Populaire Des Francophones En Amerique Du Nord (CELAT) at Universite Laval, as well as the City of Quebec, and Environment Canada-Parks for their cooperation in undertaking the organization and support of the conference.

Co-Chair Kochan presented a slide show about the attractions of Morristown, NJ, to encourage people to attend the 1989 conference to be held October 6-8, 1989, in Morristown. Kochan and Co-Chair John Seidel are planning a program that will include a possible tour of the Pluckemin Archaeological Project's site, a 1778-1779 encampment of the Continental Artillery, which also served as an important early military "field factory" producing munitions and military equipage. Morristown National Historical Park has had more than 40 years of historical archaeological research on its many sites and much of this is now interpreted and accessible to the general public. The region is rich in history and numerous other sites, such as the nearby Speedwell Village and Ironworks. On behalf of Morristown National Historical Park, the Pluckemin Archaeological Project, and Seidel, Kochan invited everyone to join them next fall in an area that is easily reached by air (Newark Airport), rail (from NYC), and car.

As Chair of the 1990 conference, Stewart described Kingston, Ontario, the site of the October 1990 meeting. Kingston is located on the eastern end of Lake Ontario, with easy access from Syracuse. The city of Kingston has a population of 60,000 and is one of the earliest European sites in Canada (1670s) with a military focus that includes French, British, and Canadian phases. The city is made up, largely, of historic nineteenth-century brick and limestone buildings that are still standing and lovingly restored. There is a choice of 17 museums to visit in Kingston, and by the time of the conference the archaeological projects to date will be interpreted in an exhibition. Sponsorship and support will come from the City of Kingston, Queens University, Environment Canada-Parks, the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, and the province of Ontario Ministry of Museums and Culture.

Nominations and Election Committee Chair David Switzer thanked everyone who had thrown her/his hat into the ring for possible membership on the executive board. Fourteen CNEHA members agreed to run for office, and 13 were on the ballot. Through an oversight Silas Hurry's name was left off the ballot. If he so chooses, Hurry is the first nominee for the 1989 election of officers. There was large voter response for the five positions on the board: 103 ballots were counted (2 other ballots arrived after the deadline). Mary Beaudry and David Starbuck were re-elected. Marcel Moussette, John Seidel, and J. Mark Wittkofski were elected. Switzer reiterated his thanks to the nominees and for the voter turnout and offered his congratulations to the new board members.

Chair Klein then thanked the outgoing board members who had served from 1985 through 1988. Commendations went to Pierre Beaudet, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Bert Salwen, and Ann Smith. With the retirement of these board members three standing committees had vacancies. Faith Harrington has agreed to be the CNEHA Archivist, Steve Cumbaa takes over the Membership Committee, and Starbuck becomes the Newsletter Editor.

Chair Klein asked if there were any new business at which point new board member Seidel proposed a resolution:

> WHEREAS the City of Quebec, the Canadian Parks Service and Laval University Centre d'Etude Sur La Langue, les arts et les traditions populaires en Amerique du Nord (CELAT) have graciously hosted the 1988 meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology; and
>
> WHEREAS the efforts of the three individuals in particular, PIERRE BEAUDET, WILLIAM MOSS, and MARCEL MOUSSETTE have made this a successful meeting; and,
>
> WHEREAS after the uncertain start they have managed to provide us with magnificent weather;
>
> NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals and institutions for their hard work and hospitality, and we commend them as an example to future conference organizers.

Wittkofski moved the resolution be accepted; De Cunzo seconded the motion; and the resolution passed.

With no other new business, Chair Klein asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried and the meeting came to a close at 9:00 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy S. Dickinson
Secretary
November 28, 1988

CHAIRMAN'S END OF THE YEAR MESSAGE

This has been an exciting year for CNEHA. The meeting in Quebec was a great success, thanks to the hard work of Pierre Beaudet, William Moss, Marcel Moussette, and those who assisted them. The papers were well received, and the archaeological tours of the city were enjoyed by all. Such a setting as Quebec will be hard to beat!

What I remember most about the meeting was the sharing of ideas and experiences among American and Canadian historical archaeologists. This, after all, is what makes our organization unique.

Our latest journal (Volume 15, 1986) celebrated CNEHA's 20th anniversary, and included a comprehensive bibliography on historical archaeology in the northeastern United States and eastern Canada. This volume has become very popular, and will undoubtedly be an important resource for historical archaeologists. David Starbuck is to be commended for organizing and assembling the bibiliography.

I also wish to thank the out-going board members, Ann Smith, Pierre Beaudet, Bert Salwen and Lu Ann De Cunzo, for all their efforts in keeping our organization running, and helping it to grow. Since Lu Ann will no longer be on the board, she has chosen not to continue as the Newsletter editor. Lu Ann is responsible for the new and improved Newsletter format you have been reading and enjoying over the past year. She has clearly made an important contribution to the continued success of CNEHA; and we will all miss her and wish her the best of luck on her future publishing adventures.

See you in Morristown in 1989!

Terry H. Klein
CNEHA Chairman

NEWSLETTER REPORT

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

In 1989, David Starbuck will edit our newsletter. His experience with several other archaeological journals and newsletters will mean an increasingly professional publication, I'm sure, and one which will even probably reach you on time! David and I have talked about some of his ideas, and I am looking forward to receiving the first newsletter of 1989. We have decided to continue with the State/Provincial and Thematic Editor system, and a revised list of editors follows. David will be contacting each of you soon about deadlines for the next newsletter, scheduled for issuance in March 1989. Any submissions from the membership at large should probably be mailed to the appropriate editor as soon as you read this (given that this one is being mailed out in such a timely manner).

To all of you who have submitted news this year, to all the state, provincial and thematic editors, and especially to Evelyn Tidlow, who helped in innumerable ways with this year's newsletters, many thanks; and to

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VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Current Research

The excavation at the Ferris site, one of the original homesteads on Lake Champlain, was wrapped up at the end of June. Many artifacts were recovered, the most important being many cannister and grape shot which confirms the site is where Benedict Arnold's men scrambled to after beaching and burning their ships following the Battle of Valcour Island. It was recorded that British ships chasing them cruised off the mouth of Ferris (now Arnold's) Bay raining shot upon them. The excavation, headed by David Starbuck and assisted by Art Cohn of the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum, was funded by the Vermont Council on the Humanities and was used as an educational platform not only for the volunteer excavators but for the more than 1000 school children, Historical Society members and senior citizens who visited the site during its four week cycle. The site, which has slowly been eroding into the waters of Lake Champlain, is in the process of being stabilized to prevent further deterioration.

Recent Appointments

The State Division of Historic Sites has recently hired Audrey Porsche as Regional Historic Site Administrator for Hubbardton Battlefield, the Chimney Point historic district, the Forestdale Iron Works and Mount Independence. This last site is one of the best preserved Revolutionary War encampments. Audrey's undergraduate work was at the University of Michigan in Archaeology, and she holds a graduate degree in Museum Studies from George Washington University. She came to Vermont from North Dakota where she was Curator of Collections at the State Historical Society.

Conferences

The Vermont Archaeological held its annual meeting on Saturday October 16, 1988.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Field School

Old Sturbridge Village will hold its first annual Summer Field School in Architectural History from June 26 to August 11, 1989.

The program, focusing on buildings of the late 18th and early 19th centuries in rural central Massachusetts, will feature intensive instruction and experience in architectural documentation techniques: measuring and drawing buildings; architectural photography; and a thorough introduction to documentary research. Guest lecturers from numerous disciplines will make presentations on current methods in the study of architecture and New England history. The Field School in Architectural History will be held in conjunction with the eleventh annual Old Sturbridge Village Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology. The second season of archaeological excavation at the house and shop site of the early 19th century cabinetmaker/housewright James Clark of West Brookfield, Massachusetts, will be complemented by the documentation of buildings in West Brookfield and the surrounding towns, several of which were erected by Clark. Students in both field schools will be given many opportunities to interact with their counterparts and will be encouraged to explore and integrate the methods and findings of the other group. Negotiations are underway with Clark University of Worcester, Massachusetts to grant both undergraduate and graduate course credits to field school participants. Applications to the Old Sturbridge Village Field School in Architectural History must be returned by May 1, 1989. Enrollment is limited to twenty students. For further information and an application contact:
Myron O. Stachiw or Nora Pat Small
Research Department
Old Sturbridge Village
1 Old Sturbridge Village Road
Sturbridge, Massachusetts 01566
(508) 347-3362

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Paul Huey and Lois Feister

Current Research

Excavations by the Archeology Unit of the Bureau of Historic Sites of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation continued with three major projects directed by Charles Fisher at Crown Point State Historic Site in 1988. First, rescue operations preceding the construction of a new maintenance building facility revealed remains of probably three military huts from the French and Indian War period, dating from the encampment of British regular and Provincial troops in 1759 and 1760 [illegible] barracks. In the British fortress built in 1759 and burned in 1771, excavations were completed in the slumped earthen ramparts to locate the original stone revetment facing the moat and the stone casement wall which faced the inside parade ground. It has been proposed to erect a thin steel "space frame" from those points to recreate the outline and size of the original rampart wall of the fortress in a single cross section. In Fort St. Frederic, the French fort built in 1734 and partially destroyed in 1759, testing has revealed deeply stratified sequences of soil deposits in the vicinity of a structure shown within the fort on a 1752 map.

Test trenches were excavated by the Bureau of Historic Sites at Crailo State Historic Site to accommodate new electrical conduits, revealing data on the occupation of this site in the 17th-19th centuries. These excavations, directed by Lois Feister, produced samples from sheet trash. The foundation wall of an 18th century rear wing was also located. It is believe Crailo stands in the area which was originally the site of a house built early in the 1660s by Jeremias van Rensselaer. Crailo Historic Site, which is open weekly from Wednesday through Sunday to the end of December, contains exhibits of the artifacts excavated at Fort Orange and at other 17th century Dutch sites. The hours are 10-5 Wed. through Sat. and 1-5 on Sunday.

Test surveys were continued by the Bureau of Historic Sites in the area around Senate House State Historic Site. Built about 1676, Senate House stands at one corner of the town which was laid out in 1658 and called Wiltwyck (now Kingston). Research by Joseph Sopko has recently identified early sequences of title and boundaries of the 17th century town lots surrounding Senate House. Testing was designed to sample some of these town lots. Results included numerous 17-18th century ceramics. Senate House was built at the home of Wessel Ten Broek, at least a century before the first New York State Senate met there in 1777. An expanded interpretation program accompanied each of these projects. Archaeologist Elizabeth Chilton, now at the University of Massachusetts, wrote brochures, press releases and exhibit panels, talked to visitors and presented slide talks as part of this effort.

Graduate archaeological students from State University of New York at Binghamton recently completed excavations along Main Street in the village of Lisle, and have located a mid-19th century summer kitchen foundation at the former [illegible]

Clark, SUNY graduate student, is serving as project supervisor for the New York State Dept. of Transportation cultural resource project.

Archaeological divers embarked on the first underwater recovery project at Old Fort Niagara this past summer. Stuart D. Scott, the State University of New York at Buffalo professor who is directing the Old Fort Niagara Archaeological Project, has been conducting land excavations at the Fort since 1979. The site was used as a wharf and dock area from 1726 until around 1825. Scott expects to be able to chart exactly what structures lay in the wharf area and hopes to generate other information on the daily life of the soldiers and seamen who used the fort. After sectioning off the area and laying two permanent base lines underwater, dive teams worked toward the center of the river, two feet to either side of a line marked at four foot intervals. After completing a sweep, the line was shifted and the sweep continued, thus overlapping the search area.

A War of 1812 burial ground was uncovered in the middle of a planned $35 million housing development at historic Madison Barracks in Sacketts Harbor. William Roberts, chief archaeologist for Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. of New York City, directed the project in which the remains of six individuals suspected to date from the War of 1812 were recovered. As many as 200 bodies may be buried on the site where Fort Pike, one of several forts on Madison Barracks, once stood. While laboratory work is continuing on the remains, a report is being drafted that may recommend changes in the development. The property with the burials will either be set aside and no one will build on it, or there will have to be a mitigation project undertaken.

A four year program of excavation of the War of 1812 brig The Jefferson was completed in October. The project has been sponsored by the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum, the National Geographic Society and the state Bureau of Historic Sites, and is under the direction of Arthur B. Cohn, director of the Basin Harbor (Vt.) Maritime Museum. The hulk of The Jefferson lies in three feet of mud in shallow water at the marina at Sacketts Harbor. Only half of the structure has survived. Launched in 1814, The Jefferson was part of the shipbuilding race on Lake Ontario between the United States and Great Britain.

Exhibits and Festivals

New Netherland Festivals to celebrate the origins of the states of Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in the original area known as "Nieu Nederlandt" will be held in the region in 1989. A replica of Henry Hudson's ship, de Halve Maen, now being built in Albany, will visit 15-20 cities and towns along the Hudson, Connecticut and Delaware Rivers to become the centerpiece for each festival. For more information contact New Netherland Festival 1989, Suite 1614, 301 North Harrison Street, Princeton, NJ 08540; (609) 683-7690.

An exhibit of 17th and 18th century Dutch and Flemish still life paintings from the collection of the Budapest Museum of Fine Arts in connection with the Rochester Museum and Science Center's new permanent exhibit entitled "At the Western Door: Seneca Indians, Europeans, and Americans in the Genessee Valley" is scheduled at the Museum for April 28-June 18, 1989. A large number of Dutch trade goods from Seneca archaeological sites can be related to the still life paintings to illustrate the effects of contact between two very different cultures. For further information contact Charles F. Hayes III, Rochester Museum and Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607; (716) 271-4320.

Publications

A new free catalogue listing more than 200 publications on anthropology, history, botany, entomology, zoology, geology, and paleontology is now available from the New York State Museum. To obtain a copy write: Publications Sales, New York State Museum, 3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230.

Colonial Dutch Studies: An Interdisciplinary Approach. Edited by Eric Nooter and Patricia U. Bonomi (New York: New York University Press, 1988), 105 pp., 16 illustrations.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Lecture Series

The South Street Seaport presented a series of evening programs this fall on the many faces of commerce in 19th century New York. These free programs were made possible in part through a grant from Citibank N.A.

"Introducing Bulls, Bears and Beauties"
Ken Jackson of Columbia University traced the unique causes and unexpected consequences that figured in New York City's rise to greatness in the 19th century.
"Sickness in the City"
David Rosner of Baruch College and the City University of New York Graduate Center discussed the diseases and epidemics that ravaged New York during the city's rise to economic preeminence.
"Temples of Exchange"
Deborah Gardner of the Encyclopedia of New York City Project traced the role of the Stock Exchange in making New York the capital of commerce.
"The Pleasures of the Bowery"
Peter Buckly from the Faculty of the Humanities at Cooper Union told of the time when the Bowery was the birthplace of melodrama, minstrelsy, and menageries.
"Sex, Sin and Commerce"
Tim Gilfoyle of Barnard College chronicled New York's century of prostitution and the commercialization of sex.
"Re-Shaping Lower Manhattan"
Betsy Blackmar of Columbia University examined the effects on real estate as a small port city expanded into a thriving commercial center.

Museum News

The South Street Seaport Museum offers a series of tours for school children, Grades Kindergarten through senior year in high school. One, "The Archaeology of Lower Manhattan", is available for students in Grades 3-6, and 7-12. In the exhibition "Beneath the City Streets: The Archaeology of Wall Street", students examine actual artifacts unearthed in recent excavations and discuss what they tell about everyday life in early New York. An associated workshop teaches about archaeologists' tools and methods through use of a model excavation site. Call the Education Reservationist at (212) 669-9416 for further information.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward Morin

Current Research

Work during the 1988 field season at Morven in Princeton focussed on establishing construction sequences for architectural and landscape features directly associated with the main house. A spread of 18th century trash in front of the west wing confirmed the presence of this wing by the third quarter of the 18th century. The sheet midden deposit lay directly on top of a layer of red shale gravel which appears to border the original foundations of this wing and the center block of the house. The gravel layer sealed the foundation trench for the south wall of the main block which from architectural studies done on the interior has not been dated any earlier than 1795. Archaeological work in front of the east wing exposed a mid 19th century walkway made of gravel and mica overlying an earlier walkway laid on the original mid 18th century ground surface. Oral tradition suggests a horse chestnut tree lined walk in this location which may have served as the original approach to the house. Additional work in the garden to the north of the house revealed the lateral extent of the terrace identified in 1987 and the presence of a possible pond. Anne Yentsch continues to direct the project; Mac Goodwin served as field director this season and Judd Kratzer was the field supervisor. At the height of the summer 24 professionals and students were working on the site.

Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. (LBA) working for the N. J. Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration conducted an investigation of two locks (Locks 4 and 6A) and a lock tender's house in Trenton. The project was under the direction of Edward M. Morin with assistance from Judson Kratzer and John Martin. Previous studies on the canal have investigated typical urban and rural canal cross-sections, but have not addressed questions related to the social environment of canal workers or the technology of lock construction and operation.

Historic Sites Research (Susan Kardas and Edward Larrabee) is conducting survey excavations along proposed utility lines around the exterior of the Old Barracks in Trenton. The Old Barracks was built in 1758-1759 to house British troops during the French and Indian War, and is the only surviving barrack of five built by the Province of New Jersey. Three seasons of testing outside the barracks have shown that small sections of 18th century ground surface are preserved between 19th century buildings and adjacent to intrusive streets. In this fourth series of excavations, three additional locations were investigated where a natural soil profile was preserved with 18th century artifacts, buried under three to six feet of demolition rubble and landscaping fill.

Susan Kardas and Edward Larrabee of Historic Sites Research report their ongoing analysis of 18th and 19th century gardens and grounds, and of the archaeological expression of 19th century rural living is continuing. Excavations in 1988 at the grounds of Peachfield (ca. 1680), a restored historic house near Mount Holly, follow on landscape archaeology performed at Pennsbury Manor, Graeme Park, and Fallsington, in Pennsylvania. A combination of exploratory techniques, including slit trenching and geotechnical methods, has revealed extensive areas of sheet trash disposal, systems of walks, and garden bed areas, as well as out structures.

Edward Larabee and Susan Kardas of Historic Sites Research report that work is continuing on their ethnoarchaeological project at the Scotts Mountain Rural Historic District near Phillipsburg. Data recovery has been conducted at six farmstead sites, and testing at six others, all now inundated. Additional testing is now being done at seven other farmsteads which are within a preserve but will not be flooded. All were part of a rural mountain community of small to mid-sized farms, with first settlement from the 1780s to the 1860s. This study has produced one of the best sets of well-documented farm settlement data for properties which ceased to exist just prior to the introduction of extensive 20th century mechanization.

Publications

Morristown National Historical Park is pleased to announce an agreement with G. K. Hall and Co. to produce a microfiche edition of the papers of Hessian units which served in North America during the American Revolution. Housed in the park library, the Papers are the most significant collection of such Hessian materials outside of Germany. Following the close of the Revolutionary War, Hessian order books, reports, letters and journals were deposited in German archives. These records covered campaigns throughout the War, viewed from the Hessian perspective. In the early 20th century, William Van Vleck Lidgerwood, a resident of Morristown, arranged the copying of some 20,000 pages of these records and brought the transcribed records back to Morristown. Later, the transcriptions were donated to Morristown National Historical Park. Nearly 90 percent of the Hessian papers have been translated into English. The forthcoming microfiche edition will include the translations as well as the original German.

Organizational News

A new organization, The Hudson Waterfront Museum, has just been established in New Jersey as a specific means of public access to the Hudson River waterfront, an anchor of the Hudson Waterfront Walkway, a site of creative public waterfront utilization and recreation, a focus of education and appreciation of Hudson waterfront heritage, and a facility for preservation and restoration. Through a series of floating, pier-side and land-based spaces, the museum will provide a reference to work, life and transportation along the Hudson during its commercial heyday. Your tax-deductible contribution will help launch this effort. Membership categories are: $15 Individual, $7.50 Student, $25 Family, $50 Contributor, $125 Sponsor, and $500 Benefactor. To become a member or for further information write: Hudson Waterfront Museum, P. O. Box 1602, West New York, NJ 07093.

Temporary Positions Available

Curatorial Division, Morristown National Historical Park seeks qualified individuals to catalogue extensive 18th and early 19th century archaeological collections from Park sites, including ceramics, glassware, tools, military implements, buttons and building hardware. Background in 18th century material culture, especially archaeological materials, essential. Familiarity with computerization of archaeological collections desirable but not essential. Typing skills necessary. Hourly salary range $7.25 - 10.00 based on experience. Housing may be available. Anticipated starting date is early spring 1989. For further information, contact James L. Kochan, Curator, Morristown National Historical Park, Washington Place, Morristown, NJ 07960, (201) 539-2016. To begin the application process, send letter of interest and resume to J. Kochan at the above address.

Celebration

An evening of colonial entertainment to commemorate the birth of George Washington and the Bicentennial of his Inauguration as the first President of the United States is being planned by the Washington Association of New Jersey and Morristown National Historical Park. On the evening of February 11, 1989, an 18th century dinner buffet and ball will be held at the Birchwood Manor in Whippany. The menu will include foods typical of an 18th century dinner such as our first President might have hosted.

Dancemaster Cyril Hendrickson will be instructing 18th century dances, and lessons will be offered earlier in the day. Demonstration dances will be performed throughout the evening. Music will be provided by Spring Fever, an ensemble which specializes in 18th century dance music. Reservations are now being accepted at a fee of $40 per person. Invitations may be acquired by contacting Morristown National Historical Park at (201)539-2016.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John McCarthy

Current Research

Edward Heite of Heite Consulting has completed a Phase I survey of 181 acres of charcoal forest at Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site. A total of 38 charcoal-related features were found, of which 7 were colliers' huts and 31 were charcoal-making pits. The report of the findings has been filed at Hopewell Furnace.

In connection with landfill expansion along the Delaware River in Bucks County, Heite Consulting conducted Phase I surveys for Waste Management, Inc. The area was particularly sensitive because the project site lies on three sides of Pennsbury, William Penn's American home; no 17th century sites were found, but other periods were represented.

In October John Milner Associates, Inc. completed data recovery excavation of a small tenant farm house dating from the early 19th century in Dorneyville, Lehigh County. Jeanne A. Ward supervised the excavation under the direction of John P. McCarthy for the Pennsylvania Dept. of Transportation. Foundations of the house and an outbuilding were uncovered. Artifacts were recovered from sheet midden deposits and a trash pit feature.

John Milner Associates, Inc. is providing ongoing archaeological monitoring and recovery of significant archaeological deposits during the construction of the Vine Street Expressway along the edge of the downtown core of Philadelphia. Michael Parrington is directing the project with the assistance of Philip Carstairs and George Cress for the Penn. Dept. of Transportation. Intact privy and well shaft features have been identified and evaluated at several locations along a 7 block corridor. Several features associated with an 18th century working class community have been excavated.

Late this summer, at the site of the construction of a parking garage adjacent to Independence National Historical Park (INHP) in downtown Philadelphia, intact remains of well and privy shaft features were unexpectedly uncovered. It had been thought that previous disturbance most likely disturbed or destroyed any archaeological remains on the site. The vigilance of Robert L. Giannini, III, Assistant Museum Curator at INHP and expert on 18th century ceramics, resulted in the formal identification and subsequent archaeological excavation of several features at the site under the direction of Michael Parrington of John Milner Associates, Inc.

Ken Basalik of Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. reports that he has recently completed testing of an 18th century springhouse at the Highlands, a state-owned historic site in Montgomery County, PA. The Friends of the Highlands funded the excavation. In addition, he also recently completed an overview evaluation of an 18th century farm complex for the Plymouth Meeting Historical Society, also in Montgomery County.

DELAWARE

Reported by: Alice Guerrant

Current Research

Louise Heite of Heite Consulting has been engaged by the Trustees of the New Castle Common to conduct a Phase I survey of the 17th century New Amstel townsite. New Amstel (1651-1664) was the seat of Dutch government on the South (Delaware) River. By the time of the English takeover in 1664, it is supposed to have contained 300 houses. The survey is being funded with assistance of a Federal preservation grant through the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The project's end product will be a preservation plan for the remains of New Amstel, which lie beneath the oldest part of New Castle.

Heite Consulting has completed Phase I studies in connection with the Delaware Department of Transportation construction at Lebanon, the former port for Dover, on the St. Jones River. An 18th century causeway, mill dams, and granary sites were identified. Most significant, however, was the Collins, Geddes and Company cannery (1869-1882), which burned twice.

Conference

The 1989 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference will be held at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware on March 31, April 1-2, 1989. The five sessions will be:
-Middle Woodland to Late Woodland Transition: Regional Overviews (Jay Custer, Organizer and Chair)
-Thematic Issues in the Middle to Late Woodland Transition (Jay Custer, Chair)
-Prehistoric Research in the Middle Atlantic Region (Laurie Cameron Steponaitis, Chair)
-Historic Sites Research in the Middle Atlantic Region (Julie King, Chair)
-Applications of the Biological Sciences in Middle Atlantic Archaeology (Joan Chase, Chair)
Submit title and abstract for the historical archaeology session to Julie King, Patterson Park and Museum, S.R. 2, Box 50A, St. Leonard, MD 20658. Deadline for paper submissions is February 3, 1989. For further information on the conference, contact: Henry Miller
MAAC Program Chairman
Historic St. Mary's City
St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686
(301) 862-0976

MARYLAND

Reported by: Henry Miller

Current Research

John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I and II investigations at the Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point in Cecil County during the summer and fall of 1987. The project was directed by Charles Cheek and J. Sanderson Stevens. Historical research was conducted by Patrick O'Bannan. Seventeen sites were identified, 10 of which were evaluated during the Phase II, and six sites (four with historic components) were recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Historic structures, features and artifacts document colonial occupation from the early to mid 18th century. Data from the historic sites also reflect the transition from subsistence-oriented production to later market-oriented production during the end of the 19th century. Historic research focused on structure locations, the exploitation of bay versus interior resources and yard activity areas.

John Milner Associates, Inc. have completed the third and final season of data recovery investigations at the Addison Plantation site (18PR175) at Oxon Hill, Prince George's County, for James T. Lewis Enterprises, Ltd. Norma A. Baumgartner-Wagner is serving as Coordinating Archaeologist representing J.T.Lewis. Overseeing the investigations for JMA are Daniel G. Roberts (Principal-in-Charge), John P. McCarthy, and Charles D. Cheek (Co-Principal Investigators).
Site elements investigated in the course of the project included: a complex of late 17th to early 18th century earthfast structures and adjacent activity areas; an early 18th century brick manor house and surrounding activity areas; a complex of formal landscaped terraces as well as other yard and garden features; and, a series of outlying 19th century tenant and/or slave residences which included privy and storage pit features.
Research goals include the reconstruction of patterns of everyday life on this plantation, such as the evolution of planter, slave and tenant cultures in the context of wide-ranging social and economic change over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Archaeological investigations were conducted this summer at the Susquehanna site, a late 18th-19th century farm complex located on the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in St. Mary's County. These investigations were conducted by Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum staff under the direction of Julia King and Patricia McGuire. The work focused on the recovery of information concerning yard layout and use through the site's occupation.
Numerous yard features and structural remains were encountered at this 18th/19th century rural farmstead, including two dwellings, three outbuildings, and a complex network of fence lines. Test excavations were also conducted at a nearby site believed to be an early to mid 19th century slave quarter.

A shovel test pit survey has been completed at Ye Coole Springs, located in northern St. Mary's County. The site consists of several freshwater springs located at the base of a ravine which were believed to have healing powers in late 17th century Maryland. The present project is part of a preconstruction survey for landscape development at the Springs. The archaeological investigations are being conducted by Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum staff William Holmes and Julia King.

A multidisciplinary research team composed of archaeologists and historians have completed a three year cultural resource

survey and inventory of Maryland Heights. This 763 acre tract is part of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and is located at the southern end of Elk Ridge, Maryland, across the Potomac River from Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The primary purpose of the project has been the documentation of historic archaeological features that face increasing vandalism from Civil War relic hunters and antique bottle collectors.
Seven major Civil War field fortifications and 13 campground areas have been topographically mapped. A 23 mile system of Civil War military roads and sled and wagon roads associated with early 19th century charcoal industry have been surveyed and mapped, including the sites of 57 early 19th century charcoal hearths. In addition, six subsistence farm sites situated around the base of the mountain were mapped and recorded. The history and archaeology have provided an extensive data base for the locational analysis of a sustaining hinterland associated with the early 19th century charcoal industry, and of military deployment and development during the Civil War, as well as information needed to properly manage, protect and interpret these historical resources.
The research team included National Park Service Historian Dennis Frye, Project Archaeologist Susan Winter Frye, and Archaeologists Cari Ravenhorst and John Ravenhorst. The archaeologists on the research team were employed through a Cooperative Agreement between the National Park Service and the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland at College Park. An article by Susan W. Frye titled "Charcoal Manufacturing in the Blue Ridge: A View from Maryland Heights," has been published in Upland Archeology in the East: A Third Symposium, published by the U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region, USDA, 1987. Presently, the 500+ page draft report of the Maryland Heights Cultural Resource Survey and Inventory is undergoing review.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Current Research

Nancy Kassner, Archaeologist for the Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Division reports Phase I archaeological testing has taken place recently in the Capitol Hill section of Washington. Excavation focussed on searching for early features such as wells, privies, and outbuildings, and seeking information on the earliest construction of the lot. This project was one of the first excavations to take place in the Capitol Hill area, and its analysis should provide information regarding the early development of the area.

Phase II archaeological excavations were conducted this summer on Square 516, located in the downtown section of the District. The original historical and archaeological assessment of this property was conducted by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. The entire project has been funded by the Peabody Corporation, a local Washington, D. C. developer.
Occupation of Square 516, located at 5th and I Streets, N.W., has been traced to the mid-1840s, which is consistent with the development of this part of the downtown area. The owners and owner-occupants of the houses consisted of skilled workers; their socioeconomic status may be a reflection of the urbanization process which can be seen in other neighborhoods. That is, elite families occupying large estates outside the urban core, and small city lots in the core occupied by small but prosperous entrepreneurs, tradesmen and artisans.
The Phase II archaeological research is being conducted by American University's Potomac River Archaeological Survey. The research focus will be on attempting to locate cultural deposits associated with individual households.

A preliminary archaeological overview was conducted by Engineering Science, Inc. on part of Square 290 in the downtown section of Washington, D.C. The study was conducted for Kaempher Company, Investment Builders for a UDAG grant.

This section of the downtown district was settled as early as 1822, and was inhabited by middle class residents such as bankers, clerks, artisans, and artists. Service establishments such as a grocery store, blacksmith and butcher shops grew up in this area to serve those residents. Maps indicate several buildings that border the alley in this block, which may have been used as housing for servants. After the Civil War, much of this area underwent considerable rebuilding. A program of limited testing will be carried out in the future to confirm the archaeological potential of several of the properties.

John Milner Associates, Inc. recently completed Phase I historical research and Phase II archaeological testing in the area of proposed development in the Federal Triangle in Washington, D. C. The project is directed by Charles D. Cheek, Cecile G.

Glendening conducted the historical research, and William R. Henry is directing the field investigations. The site is located two blocks east of the White House grounds and is currently used as a parking lot. Composed of three city blocks, this area was occupied as early as 1801, and by the Civil War had gained notoriety as the center of a newly formed red-light district. The site contained a mixture of domestic, commercial and manufacturing activities until the blocks were razed in the early 1930s.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Note: Many of the following entries are distilled from submissions to the Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, and were provided by Mark Wittkofski.

Current Research

The Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, continued archaeological excavations throughout July, August and September at the Brush-Everard property. A core of Department of Archaeology staff was assisted by the second session of the Colonial Williamsburg/College of William and Mary Archaeological Field School, Learning Weeks in Archaeology participants, and numerous volunteers.
Exploratory trenches were placed through a ravine at the northern edge of the property. The northern, southern and western limits of the ravine were determined, and trash deposits from two distinct households were excavated. The garbage of John Brush, a gunsmith on the property from 1717-1727, was represented by domestic as well as industrial debris. The second household, that of wealthy mayor Thomas Everard, contained a large assemblage of ceramics, glass and a well preserved collection of faunal material.
In addition, traces of a probable post-supported structure have been located in an area shown on a map from 1781 as containing a building. Excavation has also revealed a 15' x 25' pier supported structure. Documentary references suggest this was the home of a Tucker family slave.

In July of 1987 the Tidewater Cultural Resource Center at the College of William and Mary was asked by Hampton University to examine and evaluate an early to middle 17th century colonial site (44HT55) on the university campus at that time under excavation by the Kicotan Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. The university had plans to develop the area containing the site as well as the surrounding seven acres. Phase I and II investigations revealed the remains of structural posts indicating a 32 by 16 foot structure in association with the cellar, several trash pits, and fence lines. Phase III investigations were begun in the fall of 1987 by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research at the behest of Hampton University as a joint educational program.
Uncovered during the process of excavation was an enclosed domestic complex consisting of the remains of five earthfast structures. In addition to the structural remains, a 9 foot well, several slot fences, a post-and-rail fence, and numerous refuse pits were excavated. Historical research into the area of the site indicates that the complex was probably constructed by a tenant on land leased from the colony prior to 1642.

During June 1988, the Department of Anthropology of the College of William and Mary began two major cultural resource management projects sponsored by the Virginia Department of Transportation. Norman F. Barka and Marley R. Brown, III serve as Principal Investigators. These projects are under the direction of Robert R. Hunter, Jr. Donald W. Linebaugh has been hired as Operations Manager for the projects.
Under the supervision of Project Archaeologist Tom Higgins, the Department of Anthropology is conducting Phase II evaluations of 62 previously identified sites within five proposed alternative bridge crossings of the York River. These alternatives include new access roads located within York and Gloucester Counties and represent idealized geographic and economic transects. These transects parallel many of the larger creeks from interior headwaters to their mouths on the York River.
Archaeological research of historic period sites is focusing on a series of site types ranging from riverfront plantations to interior farmsteads. Historical research conducted by Martha W. McCartney has provided an excellent context for several particularly important sites including a middle to late 17th century domestic site located on Cheatam Annex and several small 18th century domestic sites located on the Rosewell Plantation tract in Gloucester County. Two mill quarters are also being examined including the Skimino Mill,

operated in the 1670s, and the later 18th century Burwell's Mill. A final draft report was due in mid-October.

Under the direction of Project Archaeological Gary G. Robinson, the Department of Anthropology has undertaken archaeological testing and monitoring of the construction activities associated with the expansion of the Berkeley Bridge in the City of Norfolk. Expansion of the bridge will impact areas of downtown Norfolk that originally contained the city's 18th century waterfront. In addition, the construction will impact Main Street proper, and commercial and residential areas associated with Main Street. Background research conducted by Ann Martin Smart, Project Historian, indicates that Main Street was the first thoroughfare established when the city was founded in the 1680s. Research also indicates that several large scale landfilling episodes took place along the waterfront of Norfolk during the 19th century.

Excavations this summer, under the direction of Douglas W. Sanford, Resident Archaeologist, centered on the "enchanted castle" site at Germanna, the ca. 1725-1750 mansion home of Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood and the center of his 3000 acre frontier plantation. Efforts focused on the further definition of the architectural plan of this example of early Georgian design in the Piedmont region of colonial Virginia. This work also constituted part of a sampling program wherein both the nature of the site's archaeological record will be defined, and artifact assemblages from various portions of the complex will be gathered.

Assistance in the archaeological research came from a field methods class from the Department of Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College and from an introductory archaeology class at Germanna Community College.

Excavations continued into the fall and the site remained open to the public until mid-November. Processing and analysis of the artifact collection is taking place this fall and winter at the Department of Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College. For further information, write to P.O. Box 610, Locust Grove, Virginia 22508, or call (703)399-1043.

Current land development within Manassas includes the Wellington Project by Kettler and Scott, Inc. on a tract of land on which was located the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youths, established by Jennie Dean in 1893 to provide an educational facility for black children. A survey conducted by Kay McCarron, Archaeology Consultant, revealed the stone foundation of the first building on the Manassas Industrial School site known as the Charter Cottage. A complete excavation of the Charter Cottage foundation is being conducted by Kay McCarron with the help of local volunteers including members of the Jennie Dean Museum Committee. Artifacts will go on public display in the Manassas City Museum and a publication of the excavation will be funded by the developer. A copy of the preliminary results and the final publication will be furnished to the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks in Richmond.

In July 1987, Prince William County received a federal matching funds subgrant from the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks to prepare a Civil War Sites National Register nomination report. Well over 100 historical, archaeological or architectural sites were identified. In addition, historical data on the Prince William County's Civil War history were compiled. The County is now in the process of finalizing the multiple properties and individual nomination reports. The project was done under the direction of Jan Townsend, the Prince William County Archaeologist.

Archaeologists with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks recently completed a survey of Shelly in Gloucester County, which is directly adjacent to the York River and Carter Creek. Under the direction of E. Randolph Turner and Antony F. Opperman, approximately 150 acres were intensively examined, resulting in the identification of over 30 discrete archaeological sites ranging in date from the Early/Middle Woodland period through the early 20th century. Of high significance is the discovery of three closely related mid 17th century sites representative of the initial English expansion north of the York River into what is now known as Gloucester County. Of the 18th century sites identified, at least 4 likely represent overseer and slave quarters when the property was an extension of the well known Rosewell Plantation.

The Mount Vernon Ladies Association established its own permanent Archaeology Department in 1987. The department is headed by Dennis J. Pogue, Chief Archaeologist, and Judith D. Jobrack, Assistant Archaeologist. The mandate of the program is the long-term, intensive archaeological study of the estate, focusing

on the layout and evolution of the homelot and grounds, and on all aspects of 18th century plantation life. In the year since it was established, the Mount Vernon Archaeology Department has completed excavations at the site of the blacksmith shop in the North Grove, now believed to have been in existence from ca. 1768 to the 1790s. This summer the site of a second possible blacksmith shop also was investigated. This work was carried out with the assistance of six students from a four week archaeological field school taught by the Mount Vernon staff in conjunction with George Mason University. Further work this year will include investigations at the site of George Washington's orchard and vineyard in the fall.
A summary report of the results of the numerous archaeological projects undertaken at Mount Vernon since 1931 has been prepared and is available upon request. The report is entitled, "Archaeology at George Washington's Mount Vernon: 1931-1987" and may be obtained by writing to: Mount Vernon Archaeology Department, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Mount Vernon, VA 22121.

National Park Service excavations were conducted in 1987 at the Brawner Farm House within the Manassas National Battlefield Park in Prince William County. The house anchored the right of General "Stonewall" Jackson's Confederate line during the Battle of Brawner Farm fought on the evening of August 28, 1862. The archaeological and historical research is directed by Project Archaeologist Katie Parker and overseen by National Capital Region Archaeologist Dr. Stephen R. Potter.

The Norfolk District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is undertaking cultural resources background research in anticipation of the construction of a floodwall to protect both sides of the James River at Richmond. Archaeological remains of the 18th century occupation of early Richmond are expected here, possibly including William Bird I's original tobacco warehouse. The background research is being carried out by Tim Thompson, employed by the Norfolk District, and it will be used to develop predictive models for different categories of archaeological resources that might be disturbed by construction. As is typical of old harbors, much of the project area is covered with deep fill, so construction activities will be monitored by Thompson and significant archaeological resources will be dealt with as they are encountered, following the requirements of a MOA between the Norfolk District, the Virginia SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

During 1988, MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) and personnel from Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E&E), conducted limited archaeological testing of an 18th century farmstead located at an air launch intermediate maintenance facility at the Naval Weapons Center in Yorktown, Virginia. Principal directors included Ron Thomas, Jerome Traver, and Harding Polk II of MAI, and Mark Rosenzweig of E&E.
The objective of this work was to combine aspects of Phase II testing and evaluation with more intensive techniques usually associated with Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation. The overall goal of this work was to recover data sufficient for the preparation of a realistic Data Recovery Plan, including a research design and sampling strategy.
Previous excavations at similar middling farmsteads suggest that buildings of such farmsteads are fairly small, often smaller than 20' x 20', are usually in close proximity to one another, may be of a rather temporary nature (post-in-ground or sill-on-ground), and that the house may be located at or near the ridge crest.

Conferences

A one-day conference entitled "Historical Archaeology in Northern Virginia: Research Agendas" was held on September 22, 1988 at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. The conference was a starting point for a long term cooperative effort between the university and WACOPA (Washington Area Council of Public Archaeologists). This is promising especially because we are all aware of how little real integration there is between university and public sector archaeology. The meeting was intended to identify 1)research problems of interest in the area and 2)resources that can be shared on a reciprocal basis between the university and WACOPA agencies. The conference was organized and chaired by Barbara Little, Assistant Professor at George Mason and was attended by representatives from federal, state, county and city archaeological programs in the area. For more information, contact Barbara Little, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

The Fall meeting of the Jamestown Conference on Archaeology was held on Thursday, November 3, 1988 in the Jamestown Island National Park Service Visitor Center. Program organizers for the meeting are Cary Carson of Colonial Williamsburg and David

Riggs of Colonial National Historical Park. The meeting addressed recent research efforts in the Jamestown artifact collections and field notes, and included presentations on foodways, firearms, iron making, ceramics and the re-examination of Jamestown architecture by Katie Bragdon, Ed Chappell and Carson. For further information, please contact: Carter L. Hudgins, Mary Washington College, Center for Historic Preservation, 208 Monroe Hall, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358 or (703)899-4037.

Employment Opportunities

The Department of Anthropology of the College of William and Mary in Virginia anticipate the hiring of additional archaeological contract staff including both field and laboratory personnel. These positions include Project Archaeologists, Field Archaeologists, and Laboratory Assistants. Interested persons should send a letter of interest and current resume to Donald W. Linebaugh, Operations Manager, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Camm Hall, Williamsburg VA 23185.

WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: Susan Frye

Current Research

Historic archaeological research continued at the Blennerhassett Mansion site, concentrating on attempting to verify the location of the southern boundary of Blennerhassett's formal garden. Post molds for wooden fence posts were located at the eastern end of the garden and were found to continue westward. Along with the post molds for the fence line, additional post molds showed the possible location of an arbor along the fence line in one area. In another area of the yard, pits were found that had been dug for tree and shrub planting.

The USDA Forest Service has begun mapping and National Register nomination studies for two early (1861-2) Civil War fortifications located on Monongahela National Forest lands in West Virginia. The sites are well preserved and were constructed by Union (Cheat Fort Summit) and Confederate (Camp Allegheny) forces to control the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, a major artery connecting the Union to the Confederacy through what was western Virginia. Limited test excavations and extensive documentary research have been carried out at both sites.

A collection of late 18th century material from Drinnon's Fort excavated in the 1970s is currently being analyzed by W. Hunter Lesser and W. Stephen McBride. Drinnon's Fort was a pioneer blockhouse residential structure dating from approximately 1774. Sites of this type were numerous in West Virginia but are poorly documented in the historic record and little formal excavation has been done.

Shepherd College completed excavation in July 1988 of three house sites located in the early 20th century townsite of Spruce. The townsite began as a sawmill/logging community and continued through the 1940s as a railroad town. A search for informants resulted in contacts with several individuals who worked in Spruce. Material remains from Spruce will constitute an important comparative collection for early 20th century logging sites which are abundant in the West Virginia Highlands.

Archaeological mitigation work has been completed at the Niebert Site, located along the Ohio River near Point Pleasant, West Virginia. The site contains an early 19th century historic component attributed to William Payne Hale. The occupation appears to have been of short duration, leaving only a modest amount of cultural material and no structural remains. Work at the site was done under contract with the Corps of Engineers by Cultural Resource Analysts during the summer of 1987. The spring issue of the West Virginia Archaeologist contains a summary of the Hale component at the Niebert site.

ATLANTIC CANADA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Cap Rouge: Aboiteau de Barachois Update

Following the initial phase of the salvage of the dalle simple of the Aboiteau de Barachois, as reported in No. 10 of the CNEHA Newsletter, the forty-foot by four-foot by two-foot wooden sluice channel was jacked up, placed on treated wood beams, surrounded by a frame of two-by-fours and covered by plastic tarpaulins.

Five months later, in April, 1988, I took samples from the wood of the sidewalls,

floorboards, and pegs which held the two together and sent them to the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa. Dr. David Grattan, waterlogged wood treatment specialist, found them to be, respectively, hemlock, spruce and tamarack. The dalle simple had freeze dried natually and cracking due to drying was no more extensive than in green wood. Therefore, no further conservation was required.

In late June, members of the Societe Historique de la Mer Rouge (the local Acadian historical society which has assumed trusteeship of the artifact) and I disassembled the dalle. The floor boards, sidewalls and pegs were transported to the basement of the Eglise Historique Saint-Henri-De-Barachois. Plans have been made for the reassembly and exhibition of the large artifact in the balcony section of the church-turned-musuem in the spring of 1989. Submitted by Kevin Leonard, Director, Adventure Archaeology, R. R. #1, Scoudouc, New Brunswick.

Halifax, Nova Scotia: Doing Urban Archaeology

The Nova Scotia Archaeology Society and Saint Mary's University have received partial funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for a one-day symposium to address the problems and opportunities of urban archaeology in order to provide a foundation for the development of an urban archaeology policy. The symposium will be held at the World Trade and Convention Centre in Halifax, 22 April, 1989. Invited speakers include archaeologists from Quebec City, Kingston, Toronto, New York, Alexandria, and Halifax, as well as representatives for developers and various levels of government in Nova Scotia. James Deetz will provide the keynote address. For more information contact: Dr. Paul Erickson, Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3C3.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Reported by: John L. Seidel

Request for Information

This new segment of the Newsletter was suggested by the growing realization of the vital role the public plays in supporting our research, as well as by an apparent upsurge in public interest in archaeology. In one way or another, the public funds and supports most of our research. This backing is essential to the continued growth of our discipline.

A variety of approaches are being taken to public involvement in archaeology. Sharing experiences may help us to avoid mistakes and capitalize on the successes of others. Members participating in projects which actively involve the public or are aimed at public education and awareness are urged to forward details to: John L. Seidel, Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903, 201-932-8891.

In order to expand public awareness of archaeology, we would also like to compile a listing for the CNEHA area of: a) archaeological programs which encourage public participation in research; b) programs geared primarily towards public education (as opposed to active participation), and; c) speakers willing to appear for lay audiences in their region (please include topics, fees, and a telephone number).

Submissions will be used to prepare a resource guide for distribution to school systems, historical societies, libraries, and other groups. Although there is a great deal of interest in our subject matter, people are often unaware of opportunities for involvement; public groups may also find it difficult to locate speakers on archaeological topics. If you wish to be included on such a listing, please forward information to John Seidel at the above address.

Conferences, Symposia

The Center for Ancient Studies of the University of Minnesota held its second annual program on "Presenting the Past," on October 12-14, 1988, at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. The focus of the meeting was attracting and keeping public interest in archaeology, with an emphasis upon the use of media, on marketing strategies, and on working with members of the public as volunteers.

Lu Ann De Cunzo has organized a symposium entitled "Historical Archaeology and the Public: Retrospective and Prospective" for the 1989 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology at Baltimore. Twelve papers will focus on public aspects of historical archaeology

in Canada and the United States. For those interested in public involvement in archaeological research, the symposium promises a valuable look at the historical development of public historical archaeology, case histories of public involvement, and a view of future trends.

MILITARY SITES

Reported by: Carl Barna

The summer of 1988 saw much work conducted on military/naval sites in the Northeast, with Maine in the forefront. Dr. Alaric Faulkner, University of Maine at Orono, conducted excavations at the site of Fort Hill, Veazie, Maine. Located on the Penobscot River, a few miles above Bangor, the fort, c. 1778-1780, is believed to have been a successor to Fort Pownall which was destroyed in 1775. Under investigation was a log structure of roughly hall and parlor outline, half of which overlay a shallow cellar. The fort appears to have served as a trading post for maintaining the American alliance with the Penobscot Indians. Recovered artifacts include glass trade beads, Chinese porcelain, and a variety of buttons that include American artillery types. Among the most interesting finds were pieces of gravel covered with lead. These are hypothesized to represent buck shot, and may serve to indicate lead shortages in the manufacture of buck and ball ammunition.

Three colonial period forts were investigated as part of the upper Kennebec River Archaeological Survey under the field supervision of Mr. Leon Cranmer. The work was partially supported by Department of the Interior Historic Preservation funds. Test excavations at the site of Fort Richmond (Richmond, Maine) uncovered stone footings from the 1719 fort. (A later fort dating to 1740 will be examined in the future.) Work at the site of Fort Shirley (Dresden, Maine) located the main gate on the east side of the 1752 fort. Finally, test excavations at Fort Halifax (Winslow, Maine) located the southeast corner of the stockade with indications of a watch or sentry box from the 1754-1755 period.

Mr. Dick Hsu, National Park Service North Atlantic Region, has been actively working with naval reserve units to investigate shipwrecks. Off Cape Cod National Seashore, work is underway to document the location of several fishing vessels lost during an 1897 storm. At Ellis Island, New York, efforts are leading to refloating the ferryboat Ellis Island. Designed in 1903 and placed in service the following year, the vessel is estimated to have carried some twelve million immigrants from the Ellis Island entry port to Manhattan or New Jersey. In 1954, the ferry was retired, finally sinking in 1968 due to neglect.

Dr. John Seidel, Rutgers University, completed another field season at the 1778-1779 Continental Army artillery winter encampment in Pluckemin, New Jersey. Literally one step in front of the bulldozers, Seidel's team, with the cooperation of the land developer, excavated three rooms from the site of one of the enlisted men's barracks, in addition to work on a midden and cabins associated with the encampment. Work on the barracks corroborates contemporary artistic renderings of the 450 foot long building. Continued finds of pearlware lends support to Seidel's thesis, presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology meeting in Reno, for an earlier introduction of pearlware in America than the currently accepted post revolutionary era. (See CNEHA Newsletter March, 1988, p. 15.)

Field School

The Virginia Research Center for Archaeology has just completed field investigations of the well-preserved remains of a British transport vessel lost during the seige of Yorktown in 1781. The seige, which saw the surrender of the powerful southern British Army under General Charles Cornwallis, proved to be the last major campaign of the American Revolution.

The vessel is thought to have been built in England as a collier, or coal-carrier. At the time of its loss at Yorktown, it was serving as a transport vessel, carrying supplies and possible troops. The ship is yielding a variety of new information on 18th century ship construction, material culture and shipboard life.

The project employed a unique excavation technique, one never before attempted. The shipwreck was excavated from within a

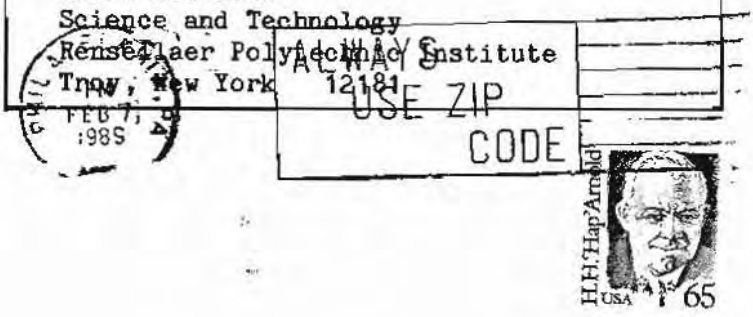
steel enclosure, or cofferdam, where filters clarified the water, thus producing a "swimming pool" environment in the murky York River. The ship is the subject of a feature article in the June, 1988 issue of National Geographic Magazine, and was also included in an eight-part BBC-TV documentary, "Discoveries Underwater," which premiered nationwide on U. S. public television in March. In addition, a public exhibition, entitled "Yorktown's Sunken Fleet," opened June 1 at the Yorktown Victory Center.

A field school was conducted during July, 1988, to train students in the methods of underwater archaeology. The annual field school is a cooperative program between the Virginia Department of Conservation and Historic Resources and East Carolina University's Program in Maritime History and Underwater Research. Students assisted in the recording of construction details of the well-preserved hull.

The project, which began in 1978 with a search for Cornwallis' fleet, is under the direction of the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Funding has come from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the U. S. Department of the Interior, with matching funding from the Commonwealth of Virginia and numerous foundations, corporations, and individuals.

The Department of Conservation and Historic Resources is currently seeking funds for completion of the final phase of the project: conservation of the remaining artifacts, installation of a permanent exhibit on the research, and a publication which will describe the excavation and results in detail.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1989 NUMBER 13

NEW JERSEY AND YOU— PERFECT TOGETHER! FALL MEETING IN HISTORIC MORRISTOWN HAS MUCH TO OFFER

What do George Washington and CNEHA have in common? They both recognized the strategic location of Morristown and the many advantages of staying there. However, unlike Washington's Continental Army, which spent two dreary winter encampments there during the Revolutionary War, CNEHA members and guests will be able to enjoy the beautiful scenery and great attractions of the area in early autumn when they attend the 1989 Annual Meeting during October 6-8.

Headquarters for the conference will be at the sumptuous Headquarters Plaza Hotel, just steps away from the Green—the center of town. Chosen for its superior accommodations and excellent value, the hotel is also conveniently situated to all major transportation routes. It is within one-half hour of Newark International Airport and only 45 minutes from New York's LaGuardia and Kennedy Airports and New York City. Abutting I-287, Morristown is tied closely to the major East Coast highway network, including I-80 (the infamous New Jersey Turnpike), I-95, and the Garden State Parkway. Within minutes of the Morristown train station, rail travel from New York City is also a quick and convenient method of travel.

From the hotel's art deco lobby to the large and well-appointed rooms, you'll be able to treat yourself like a VIP. Room rates have been locked at a low rate (only $60.00 per room, regardless of 1-4 person occupancy). For those who aren't suffering from the "beverage fatigue" that often accompanies extended archaeological discussions during the evening, complimentary usage of the hotel's health club is also available, including exercise rooms, squash and racquetball courts, olympic swimming pool and saunas.

Both within the hotel and just outside its doors, you'll find a myriad of fine dining establishments and local watering spots. From haute cuisine to fast food and piano bars to Irish pubs, downtown Morristown has something to fit every preference (and pocketbook).

Just minutes away from the meeting headquarters are numerous historic sites and natural areas. Tour the Ford Mansion, a beautiful Georgian home that served as Washington's Headquarters in 1779-1780—now part of Morristown National Historical Park. Study the extensive collection of 18th century artifacts and manuscripts at the park's museum. For the industrial archaeologist, a visit to Historic Speedwell Ironworks or a walk along the Aqueduct Trail in Jockey Hollow is a must. Examine preserved archaeological sites and hike on 18th century camp roads through wooded hills that once sheltered 10,000 soldiers from the cold—now home to numerous deer and other wildlife.

Special events during this year's annual meeting feature many other area attractions. A special guided tour of the Pluckemin Archaeological Project, including both the laboratory and on-site fieldwork, will conclude with a kick-off reception. Similar VIP visits to Historic Morven are also planned, where the excavation of the grounds is revealing new insights into 18th and 19th century formal gardens and landscaping. Renew old acquaintances and make new at a video party, complete with open bar and refreshments. And much more. . . .

This year's meeting has something for everyone—informative sessions, great bookroom and displays, exciting tours and special events—convenient and affordable to all. Watch for details in a future issue of the *CNEHA Newsletter* and in separate program mailings. In the meantime, mark your calendars, prepare your abstracts, and get some rest before it's October. See you in Morristown!

Jim Kochan, Chairman
Arrangements Committee

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Journal editor Mary Beaudry reports that Volume 16 has gone to print and bind; this means it should be mailed to the membership within a month, by May at least. This volume should be of considerable interest to a wide range of our membership, as it contains a range of articles on landscape archaeology, urban, rural, and military sites, faunal analysis, sanitary practices, and ceramic history and dating. George Miller's important research on the history of so-called pearlware promises to have a major impact on chronological interpretations of late 18th-century sites.

At present, the editorial staff has only a few manuscripts in the pipeline, although all of these are potentially of great interest and utility to our members. Plans are being made for a commemorative volume for Bert Salwen, long-time CNEHA board member and mentor to many CNEHA members. This volume will feature an article Bert had prepared for the journal shortly before his death. Anyone who wishes to contribute an article to this special issue should contact the editor; all manuscripts will be reviewed by a special editorial review panel to be appointed for this special project.

As always, submission of manuscripts both long and short on any topic of relevance for the journal is encouraged. Volume 16 will contain updated guidelines for contributors, but if you would like a copy immediately, please request one from the editor.

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the eleventh royalty check for $184.29, from sales of HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A GUIDE TO SUBSTANTIVE AND THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, Ed. Robert L. Schuyler ($24.95, $2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co. Inc., Amityville, New York 11735).

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The Executive Board of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology met at the Headquarters Plaza Hotel, in Morristown, New Jersey, on March 3, 1989. The hotel is to be the site of CNEHA's annual meeting in October. The managers of the hotel were gracious enough to give each board member a room for the night of the 3rd. Thus, we were able to sample fully all that the hotel had to offer. The hotel is quite luxurious, with a beautiful lobby, restaurants, and most importantly, a bar for congregating to conduct our important business. The meeting rooms are spacious and modern. The hotel rooms are definitely upscale, and guests have access to a great health club, which is free. For $60 a night, for up to 4 individuals in a room, this hotel is a real bargain. It is certainly one of the most elegant places CNEHA has ever had for a meeting location. There are also many restaurants near the hotel, including an inexpensive Greek restaurant with great food. The hotel is attached to a shopping mall and movie theater, and the mall has a wide range of stores and several places for cheap eats.

The board meeting was quite successful and covered a wide range of issues, such as special events for the meeting in Morristown and plans for the 1990 meeting in Kingston, Ontario. We also received a notice from the New York State Education Department that our request for an amended organizational charter was approved. This step has moved CNEHA closer to obtaining tax free status from the IRS. Onward and upward!

Hope you all have a nice spring, and I look forward to seeing you in Morristown in October.

Terry H. Klein
CNEHA Chairman

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck

This is my first issue as the new *CNEHA Newsletter* editor, and it will be a difficult challenge trying to follow in the footsteps of Lu Ann De Cunzo and Evelyn Tidlow! They have done a truly excellent job of producing this newsletter over the past years, and I will be following their format very closely for the next few issues. I will be glad to receive comments in the months ahead on how best to change or improve the newsletter, and clearly one of the first topics we must deal with is how best to use our special thematic editors (who are very under-used at present). Very few members are sending news to them, and we may have to decide soon whether to continue with this category of editor. Also, some of our state and provincial editors do not submit copy as often as they might, and I would like to see *every* region well-represented in each issue. Only if all of our members submit copy to their local editors at least once each year can this newsletter be truly effective in creating a well-informed membership!

MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Current Research

In July 1988 the Center for Ancient Studies at the University of Minnesota began an interdisciplinary research project at Factory Island, in Saco, Maine, to study the changes that urbanization brought to the lives of 19th century New Englanders. The project is directed by Peter Wells, Director of the Center for Ancient Studies. Factory Island was the early center of the industrial revolution in Maine. In 1825 construction began on the first mill, which for a brief time was the largest textile mill in the United States. During the 1988 field season the foundation of the York Manufacturing Company agent's house was discovered, along with a scatter of nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic refuse. A second area of test excavations was placed to locate the York's boardinghouses (ca. 1840-1910). Excavations revealed extensive cobblestone pavement but failed to find the boardinghouse remains, which appear to be under a nearby paved parking lot. More extensive excavations will occur this July and August, with work taking place at both the boardinghouse and agent's house sites.

The York County Archaeology Survey entered its fourth season in 1988, with work continuing on the Saco River drainage. The survey is funded by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and the York Institute Museum of Saco, Maine. The lower Saco was first settled by the English in 1630, prospering from both the fishing and lumbering industries which rapidly developed. The Saco is also rich in prehistoric and historic period Indian sites. Project Director Emerson "Tad" Baker focused attention on the search for "Choacoet," the major palisaded Indian settlement at the river mouth, which was visited by Samuel de Champlain in 1604. While a series of Ceramic Period sites were located, only a light scatter of historic artifacts suggested the 1604 village. It is hoped that this season the center of the 1604 village can be located.

The York Institute Museum plans to undertake phase three excavations on the Richard Hitchcock Site, at Biddeford Pool, Biddeford. The site was the home to Hitchcock and his family from ca. 1636 until the region was abandoned at the outbreak of King William's War in 1689. To date, test excavations have revealed a large farmstead complex consisting of at least three buildings. The site will be the first 17th-century site in York County to undergo phase three excavation, so it should add greatly to our knowledge of the region and provide valuable comparative data. The site is being excavated as part of mitigation, prior to subdivision. The Hitchcock site will be excavated over two seasons, beginning in the late summer of 1989. Work will be directed by Emerson Baker and Samuel Shogren.

Under the direction of Leon Cranmer (Maine Historic Preservation Commission), the Upper Kennebec River Survey moved into its fifth season. Much of the previous four seasons have been devoted to the excavation of the Plymouth Colony trading post of Cushnoc, located in present-day Augusta. With the completion of that excavation, efforts turned to a series of 18th-century fortifications along the Kennebec. Excavations in Richmond, at what may prove to be the site of Fort Richmond (ca. 1740-1754), have revealed a cellar and several other features amid 18th-century artifacts. Unfortunately, the site cannot yet be confirmed as Fort Richmond.

Some Upper Kennebec survey time was also spent at Fort Shirley (Dresden) and Fort Halifax (Winslow). These forts, constructed in 1754, were part of a new series of defenses replacing Fort Richmond which were designed to defend the new settlements of the Kennebec. Previous excavations by James Leamon (Bates College) had located the south and west palisade lines of Fort Shirley. The goal of the 1988 survey was to locate the eastern palisade. Unfortunately, test pits did not locate the eastern wall. Instead, they revealed the footprint of a previously unknown building within the fort compound. The building appears to have been a part of Fort Shirley, but its dimensions and function have not yet been identified.

Excavations at Fort Halifax focused around the site of the fort's blockhouse. The 1754 blockhouse, the only surviving part of the fort and the oldest surviving blockhouse in the United States, was washed away in the devastating floods of April 1987. With approximately 25% of the original timbers recovered, the Maine Bureau of Parks wished to rebuild the blockhouse. Excavations were carried out in 1987 and again in 1988 to record any information which might be lost in the reconstruction process. Excavations at the south-east end of the palisade line revealed a structure which may prove to measure ten or twelve feet square. The cellar was filled in the late 18th century, after the demolition of most of Fort Halifax. The feature has tentatively been identified as either a watchbox or powder magazine. The Upper Kennebec Survey is sponsored by Fort Western Museum (Augusta) and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Current Research

In 1791 the Republic of Vermont became the 14th state in the union, and in 1991 it will celebrate its 200th anniversary. As part of the ongoing celebration, the State has decided to evaluate many of its historic sites and will be developing master plans and interpretive exhibits at many of them.

The largest of these projects will include a preliminary archaeological investigation at Mount Independence, the Revolutionary War bastion that was built on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain opposite Fort Ticonderoga. It eventually housed three brigades of troops commanded by Brigadier General Benedict Arnold, and its fortifications controlled the Lake Champlain waterway.

During the assault by Burgoyne in 1777, the Mount was abandoned and became the site of a Hessian battery together with British and German support troops. It was the scene of a sharp firefight just prior to the Battle of Saratoga as American troops captured Fort Ti and released American prisoners held there.

Shortly after the capitulation at Saratoga, the Mount was completely abandoned, and local blacksmiths—following Biblical teaching—liberated the cannon remaining and "beat them into plowshares." Since then, the Mount has been dormant, except for some logging in the late 1800s, and it is considered one of the least disturbed Revolutionary War sites in the country.

Under the directorship of David Starbuck the University of Vermont is holding a field school at the site for six weeks during July and August; they will conduct preliminary survey work and mapping, and very limited archaeological testing in predefined areas. This will be done with the sponsorship and direction of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, in cooperation with the Fort Ticonderoga Association.

Survey work will also be conducted this year at the homestead of Senator Justin Morrill, who led the way for land grant colleges in the mid-1800s; at the Forestdale Ironworks in Brandon; at the Hubbardton Battlefield; at President Coolidge's homestead in Plymouth; and at Chimney Point on Lake Champlain (given this name because only the chimneys were left standing when the French families living there burned their homes and departed for Canada during the French and Indian War).

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Current Research

The west yard of Connecticut's Old State House, slated for highway construction impacts, was tested in December 1988 by Professor Frank Hole and his students from Yale University. It was hoped that features associated with the commanding brick structure, designed by Charles Bullfinch in the late 18th century, would yield information on the early development of downtown Hartford. Eight test pits were excavated through one meter of 20th-century disturbed soil. Auger tests revealed that the underlying two meters of soil (red clay) did not host a buried A Horizon level. The fieldwork results indicate that post-17th century development eradicated any potential evidence of Old State House associated remains in the west yard of the museum grounds.

The fall 1988 Yale University field school investigated the north section of the Baron's Property in Westport, CT. Seventeen students conducted a surface reconnaissance of the entire 28+ acres and opened block excavations around a stone foundation on the town-owned parcel. The continuing investigation and lab analysis of the foundation-associated artifacts will focus on site formation and historic significance in the development of the southwestern Connecticut village community. According to Lucinda McWeeney, doctoral student and teaching fellow at Yale, the town officials expect to incorporate the Yale findings in future planning for the project area.

Recent archaeological projects completed by Raber Associates include recovery and analysis of cross-sectional data from the Enfield Canal in Windsor Locks, CT (built 1827-1829). Undertaken in conjunction with a crossing of the canal by an electric transmission line, the study used several sampling techniques to gather detailed subsurface information at a substantially intact canal section. Analysis of recovered samples, and interpretation of local soils and surficial geologic data, indicated that the canal at this point was built in a flood plain with a high artificial embankment. Although the canal is regarded as having a clay liner by former maintenance workers, project data indicated that canal prism surfaces generally consisted of original alluvial soils, which were adequate to seal the canal prism against water losses; little if any applied liner appeared in the samples. These findings are consistent with the wheel barrow-and-shovel technology employed on many contemporary canals, and with statements of some early 19th century canal engineers about the use, wherever

possible, of soils within a canal right-of-way to construct prisms.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Conference

The Association for Gravestone Studies will hold its annual conference from June 22-25 at the Governor Dummer Academy in Byfield, Massachusetts. The conference features tours of Essex County's early burying grounds, exhibits, workshops, and lectures. This is open to the public. Please address inquiries to:
Michael Cornish, Conference Chair
199 Boston Street
Dorchester, MA 02125
(617) 282-3853

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

Current Research

Douglas Armstrong, Assistant Professor at Syracuse University, conducted excavations at the Lock Keepers house at Mud Lock, part of the original Erie Canal system near Syracuse. The excavation was done as part of the Onondaga County program of interpretation at the park. Artifacts and other data are being studied over the 1988-1989 school year.

Historical Perspectives, Inc. has recently completed a Phase 1 investigation at a farmstead in Patterson, Putnam County, New York. The survey, directed by Faline Schneiderman-Fox, encountered the foundation of a barn or outbuilding associated with a 19th-century dwelling. Documentary research verified that the dwelling had been occupied by the Stone family, prominent in the local political community for over 100 years. While cartographic sources verify the presence of two outbuildings at the location of the foundation in 1850, no other sources could be found to determine the dates of construction and removal. A one-meter-square test unit was placed directly on the foundation wall, and numerous ceramic, glass and metal fragments were encountered, including a glass jar still containing remnants of the original contents (a Late Archaic projectile point was also found within the foundation itself). Testing was limited as the site will not be impacted. The site has the potential to contribute to the understanding of agrarian development in Putnam County, and the 19th-century lifeways of a member of a small town political community.

Dissertation

A study of the continuity and change in Dutch material culture at Fort Orange (1624-1664) was written by Paul Huey. Ph.D. awarded August 1988.

Fort Ticonderoga Director Named

Nicholas Westbrook, formerly of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been named the new executive director of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum. Mr. Westbrook was formerly curator of exhibits at the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul and has served as a consultant to history museums. Jane Lape, director since 1986 and a member of the museum staff since 1956, will continue as director emeritus.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Current Research

Members of the NYU and City College historical archaeology classes conducted field investigations in the New York City area. A second season was spent at the ca. 1750 Jacob Adriance House in Queens. NYU continued research in Greenwich Village where an intact cistern was excavated from a mid-19th century artisan's home. Other work has been done by NYU at the Lloyd Manor House on Long Island, work that will be continued in 1989.

Exhibits

"Beneath the City Streets: Archaeology on Wall Street" is the name of a new exhibit at the South Street Seaport Museum Gallery in New York City. The exhibit features material culture from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries as well as American Indian artifacts. There are also displays on urban archaeology, historic maps, documents and drawings that illustrate the development of New York City and its harbor. Supported by a generous grant from Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., the exhibition draws upon the collection of artifacts donated to the Seaport Museum in April 1988 by London & Leeds Development Corporation as well as artifacts on loan from the Duncan Strong Museum at Columbia University. The South Street Seaport Museum's col-

lection of urban archaeological artifacts is the largest ever assembled for public display. Through July 31.

Dissertations and Theses

An analysis of the separation of the home and workplace, and the social elaboration of the cult of womanhood and home by drawing on archaeological and historical data from New York City from ca. 1780 to 1820, was written by Diana di Zegera Wall. Ph.D. awarded October 1987.

A study of changes in the relationships betwgen local East Jersey traders and New York City merchants through archaeological and historical analysis of pre-Revolutionary Raritan Landing, New Jersey, was written by Rebecca Yamin. Ph.D. awarded October 1988.

An examination of 19th-century health and hygiene in Greenwich Village, based on data from the Sullivan Street site, written by Jean Howson. M.A. awarded February 1987.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward Morin

Current Research

Archaeological data recovery in a portion of the Princeton Battlefield Historic District was undertaken in May 1988 by the firm of RAM, Inc. (54 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park, NJ 08904). The study was performed in advance of the planned rehabilitation and replacement of a sanitary sewer trunkline, a segment of which passes through the historic district. The excavation and analysis were conducted under the supervision of Charles A. Bello.

Previous investigations performed by RAM, Inc. in 1987 determined that the proposed sewer line intersects a portion of the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Corporation trolley alignment, a significant early 20th-century historic site. The site consists of the prepared bed of the former electric trolley alignment, which contains deposits of industrial refuse from two or more late 19th- to early 20th-century Trenton potteries. The investigators concluded that the proposed improvements to the sanitary sewer would adversely affect the trolley line site (28-Me-203) and recommended further examination to mitigate that effect. A report has been written detailing the historical background of the site and excavations performed as a result of the consultant's recommendation. A shortened account of the excavation carried out at this site has recently appeared in the *Newsletter of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey*, No. 147.

Excavation was carried out at the location where the proposed sewer trunkline is to cross a portion of the electric trolley alignment. The purpose of the investigation was to provide information on the construction and layout of the trolley bed and to obtain a sample of its artifactual composition, thereby mitigating the adverse effect construction would have on this early transportation-related archaeological site.

Although excavation encountered no ancillary features (such as trackage, plates, blocks, cross-ties, elements of the former power system, structures, etc.) related to the electric trolley line, the sectional view obtained from the cut provided information on the site's structure and physical makeup. This stratigraphic information helped to establish a likely sequence of events starting with the opening of the line around the turn of the century, including the removal of the tracks in 1932, and ending with the present use of this portion of the site as a pathway within the Princeton Battlefield State Park.

The foundation upon which the trolley tracks were laid consisted of a highly compacted black silty sand layer of fill. This deposit was approximately 18 feet wide, ranged between 2 and 15 inches thick, and was clearly distinct from that soil which appeared above and below it. Contained within the matrix of fill were heavy amounts of coal, cinder, slag, large cobbles, and industrial refuse from at least two late 19th-century to early 20th-century pottery manufacturing sites in Trenton. The remainder of the deposit included structural, domestic, and miscellaneous refuse, but in proportionately much smaller amounts.

The bulk of the artifactual material could have derived from either the Anchor Pottery Company (1885-1927) or the Trent Tile Company (1882-1938), both of which were located in Trenton and operated during the time of the trolley construction and much of its service.

The predominant artifact class present in the fill was debris associated with the manufacture of ceramics. The two groups which made up the bulk of the pottery-related deposit consisted of: 1) items resulting directly from the manufacturing process, and 2) production pieces. The manufacturing debris was mostly fragmented and showed signs of heavy use, although a few specimens were complete and clearly suffered less wear. This group was made up of refractory clay kiln fittings, support pieces, and furniture such as shelves, trivets, sagger pins, stilts, wads, and saggers. Also included in this group were kiln firebricks and white earthen-

ware glaze test rings and tiles. The production pieces were composed of glazed and unglazed ironstone fragments (plates, cups, and bowls) and porcelain decorative tiles. Many of the earthenware artifacts were misshapen, discolored, or cracked, and could clearly be considered defective products. These were mostly undecorated, with only a small percentage of molded and transfer-printed pieces present. Many of the small porcelain tiles were recovered unbroken but were also obviously rendered defective by cracks, glaze deficiencies, and other irregularities. Many of the tiles were marked "Trent" (Trent Tile Company, Trenton, New Jersey).

Examination of the sidewalls of the excavation showed that the fill was deposited within a roughly-shaped trough cut into the naturally occurring subsoil. Inspection of the interface between the fill and the clay loam subsoil revealed no other irregularities or distinguishing features.

A survey conducted on part of the trolley alignment that extends approximately 2,500 feet east and approximately 600 feet west of where this investigation took place suggested that the tracks were laid on a similar deposit of fill. Pottery-related artifacts such as trivits, wads, firebrick, unglazed earthenware, and porcelain tiles were seen in many spots where erosion or disturbance had broken through the upper stratum. Because the path of the trolley traversed gently undulating ground in this vicinity, in some places the bed was cut deeper into higher ground, while in other places it was banked above the natural contour of the adjoining ground.

Publications

Morven Interim Report No. 2. Archaeobotanical Results from the 1987 Excavation at Morven (Princeton, New Jersey). Edited by Naomi F. Miller and Anne Yentsch. Available from the New Jersey State Museum for $15.00 plus $2.00 for shipping and handling. Send check made out to "Historic Morven" to:

Historic Morven
Attn: Publications
55 Stockton Street
Princeton, NJ 08540

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John McCarthy

Current Research

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) has recently completed the field investigation phase of a data recovery program on a two-acre parcel known as the Meadows. The site is located along I-95, just south of Penn's Landing in Philadelphia. The project was directed by Terry Klein and Edward Morin with assistance from Jay Cohen for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. A number of brick-lined privy/wells and a cistern were excavated along with three wharf sections dating from the mid-18th to early-19th centuries. Also uncovered were foundations to residential and commercial structures. The archaeological and historical investigation of the Meadows Site will provide data on land building and waterfront development in Philadelphia.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: George L. Miller

Current Research

With funding provided by a grant from AT&T, the Colonial Williamsburg Department of Archaeological Research has been excavating the Brush-Everard site in the Historic area under the direction of Patricia Samford. The objective of this research is to locate one of the better documented slave structures in Williamsburg to aid the Foundation's efforts to expand on their interpretation of Afro-Americans in Williamsburg. Several trash deposits and a filled-in dairy with 18th- and 19th-century artifacts have been excavated. One of the more interesting deposits contains refuse from a gunsmith who occupied the property between 1717 and 1727. Excavations will continue next summer in conjunction with a field school from the College of William and Mary.

In July of 1988, the College of William and Mary Archaeological Project Center was established within the Department of Anthropology to conduct archaeological research under contract for public and private agencies. The Director of the Center is Robert R. Hunter, Jr. The Center has undertaken a number of excavations involving prehistoric and historic sites. They currently have a major excavation underway of a block in downtown Hampton. Hampton, which was settled in 1610, is America's first permanent English settlement. Finds so far include a Clovis point, a barrel well, foundations of an 18th-century tavern known as "The Bunch of Grapes," and some buildings burned during the Civil War.

On January 28th, George Miller, Patricia Samford and Ellen Shlasko presented a one-day seminar, "An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists," at the Anthropology Department of the College of

William and Mary. This is the fourth year the seminar has been presented by the Anthropology Department.

The Yorktown Archaeological Trust has undertaken excavation of some of the waterfront area of Yorktown under the direction of Nicholas Luccketti. This is part of the efforts to revitalize the waterfront area of Yorktown and rescue material threatened by the building of sewer lines and a parking lot. Yorktown was incorporated in 1691 and was a major port until the Revolutionary War.

Alexandria Archaeology will be continuing excavations in May at an Alexandria sugar refinery in conjunction with a Field School from George Washington University. The refinery was in operation from 1804 to 1828. Digging will continue through the summer with volunteers and Alexandria Archaeology staff members. The site will be open to the public, and visits can be arranged at the archaeology museum at 105 N. Union Street. In conjunction with the excavations, an ongoing research project has been undertaken by Steven J. Shephard into sugar-refining technology and the economics of the sugar trade.

A largely volunteer excavation of Farmindell Plantation under the direction of Donald W. Linebaugh, of Williamsburg, has been going on for several years. The group has a newsletter which publishes some of the preliminary field drawings and information on the finds. They currently are working on a large cellar filled with collapsed brick walls. The artifacts suggest that destruction took place between 1750 and 1780. The site is notable for the large quantities of mid-18th century beads that have been recovered.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Red Bay, Labrador

James Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, continued excavations at the sites of 16th century whaling shore stations at Red Bay, Labrador. Financial support was provided by the Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Youth; conservation assistance by the Canadian Conservation Institute. Two triworks, one of which appears to have been rebuilt three times, were explored. Their location on the mainland, within the present community of Red Bay, is particularly well-suited to shore operations and must have been one of those areas utilized throughout the entire whaling period between the 1530s and the early 1600s. Artifacts, including organics and metal, were remarkably well-preserved in the deposit which was saturated with oil and fat.

Native occupations, both contemporaneous with and predating the Basque whaling period, were explored at the Saddle Island West site. To date, more than 150 native hearths have been recorded. Excavations also continued at the site of the fur trade post of Pierre Constantin, a Quebec merchant who first built the fort in 1715. It was burned three years later by Inuit, with the loss of three lives, and was rebuilt the following year, lasting until at least the 1730s. In addition to partially exposing one structure, excavations recovered blue and white seed beads, enormous quantities of lead shot, building hardware, etc.

Fort Lampson, Saglek Bay

Callum Thomson, Newfoundland Museum, spent three weeks in Labrador surveying Fort Lampson, an 1867 trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company in Saglek Bay. The post operated for ten years at the heart of Inuit travel routes and habitation sites in the area, close to subsistence and trade-related resources. Remains of two buildings were mapped and tested, recovering domestic and architectural materials as well as lead shot and trade beads. Additional Inuit sites in the area, both prehistoric and historic, were also recorded. Part of the analysis of this site will examine the impact of the trading post on Saglek's 19th century Inuit and the reasons for its failure in an area rich in resources.

Exploits River

A survey of previously-known Beothuk Indian sites on the Exploits River and shores of the Bay of Exploits in central Newfoundland was conducted by Callum Thomson, Newfoundland Museum, and Donald Locke, an avocational archaeologist. Material previously collected from these sites, plus field records and photographs, has been donated to the museum by Mr. Locke. The collection includes several thousand iron and lithic artifacts. It is currently being cataloged and analyzed, and will be published in the near future, contributing to the study of Beothuk archaeology.

Conception Bay Underwater Archaeological Survey

In September, the Newfoundland Marine Archaeological Society, under the direction of Jeanette Ginns, undertook a series of small surveys in Conception Bay, on the north shore of the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland. Systematic searches were made in the harbors of Brigus, Bay Roberts, Harbour Grace and Bristol's Hope. Conception Bay has been used by European ships since at least the early 16th century, and permanent settlement began at Cupids in 1610. Collections

of artifacts recovered by divers from the waters of Bay Roberts and registered under section 11 of the *Historic Resources Act* (1985), indicated significant archaeological resources in the area, including possible early Basque occupation. Results include:

Brigus: 2-3 wreck sites, an anchorage point (possibly of some antiquity) and a more recent garbage dump.

Bay Roberts: an anchorage site, yielding 17th- and 18th-century ceramic sherds and ballast piles; to be integrated with the material previously registered.

Harbour Grace: numerous bottles, storage jars, clay pipes, miscellaneous pieces of iron chain and machinery; despite expectations, no 17th-century activity noted.

Bristol's Hope: several areas of shoreline activity; as support to a 17th-century land site, a fresh water pond was also examined, revealing a possible wharf and historic artifacts.

Results of the survey, plus information from registered private collections, archival sources, oral tradition and land site surveys, are being compiled for a report on the survey. Local interest and sport diver participation provide encouragement for the protection of Newfoundland's marine heritage.

Anchor Point - 1 Site, St. John's

Gerald Penney Associates Limited has completed a historic resources assessment of a late 17th- early 18th-century British military fortification at Anchor Point in the Narrows of St. John's Harbour for Public Works Canada (PWC). The South Castle is one of the oldest existing structures in the harbor, and its foundation is well-preserved and rich in period artifacts.

Built between 1697 and 1702, and destroyed by French action in 1708, the South Castle was an important strategic defence for English fishing interests in Newfoundland. It was engineered and built as a military enterprise, reflecting growing government interest in the English commercial fishery just a century after Humphrey Gilbert's 1583 declaration of English possession.

Excavations exposed a wall of mortared stone, both cut and rough, 29.9 m long, 1.52 m wide and up to 4 m high. Extending from this main wall are five short side walls which create four internal chambers. Much of the site is covered by a heavy overburden containing rubble and numerous 18th-century artifacts.

The site is located at the eastern boundary of a proposed small boat basin and will require extensive mitigation and protection during the construction. A protection plan is currently being prepared by PWC for the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Newfoundland.

Ferryland

Peter Pope, doctoral candidate in history at Memorial University of Newfoundland, is researching materials recovered from Ferryland by the MUN Archaeology Unit under Dr. J. Tuck in 1984-1986, to develop a historical anthropology of the settlement. Analysis of clay pipes indicates a date of 1640s-50s for a forge/cookroom and shows a shift in pipe provenance around 1660 from predominantly South Devon to predominantly North Devon sources.

Maritime Historical Archive, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Peter Pope reports that work is in progress on a computerized finding aid for the archives' growing collection of documents relating to the modern fishery, so that documents can be searched by topic (e.g., "cookroom") or ship's name, as well as the conventional entries of author, title, etc.

"Atlantic Diver Guide, Newfoundland and St. Pierre"

This recent publication, financially supported by the Canada-Newfoundland Tourism Agreement, lists and locates shipwrecks, and overtly encourages looting. It includes photographs of looted artifacts. This seems to be another case of government agencies working at cross-purposes to each other.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Halifax Defence Complex

Investigations involving archaeological reconnaissance, small-scale testing and excavation were undertaken during the 1988 season to establish a resource inventory for York Redoubt, Georges Island, Fort McNab and the Prince of Wales Tower. Together with the Halifax Citadel, these sites constitute the Halifax Defence Complex. The inventory is required for development of a management plan for the complex. Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, directed the project, and Helen Sheldon, Apis Enterprises, supervised the field operations.

Some of the archaeological resources date to the founding of Halifax (1749) and its establishment, together with Bermuda, as one of the major British naval sta-

tions on this side of the Atlantic. The resources run the gammet from structures associated with the first submarine mining establishment to gun emplacements chronicling the smooth bore to breech loading periods. Martello Towers, built by the Duke of Kent before they became popular, are found at two sites. One has been fully restored (the Prince of Wales Tower), the other has been stabilized (York Redoubt). The Lower Battery on Georges Island offers a fine example of stone masonry as well as the use of iron shielding to protect the 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Three items are submitted by Andree Crepeau, Canadian Parks Service.

Louisbourg Survey Project. The third year of the cultural resource survey directed by C. A. Burke, C.P.S., was completed this summer. The most interesting aspect of this year's work was the discovery of several dozen new siege sites deep in the bush near the inland boundary of the park. The location and extent of these regimental camps had remained undisturbed and undiscovered until the siege of 1758.

Backlog Conservation Project. We are completing the first year of a ten-year project designed to deal with the backlog of metal and composite artifacts that remained untreated at the end of the 20-year excavation program at Louisbourg. During the course of the project we will catalogue 24,000 untreated iron artifacts and small finds, treat the 18,000 high priority objects and improve the storage of all of these artifacts. A new storage facility has been added to the archaeology building to house these materials. Work has begun on moving, repackaging and cataloging the materials. Treatment will begin in earnest in Year Two.

Exhibit Loan. Louisbourg loaned nine artifacts to the Musee D'Orbigny-Bernon in La Rochelle, France, for an exhibit entitled "Les Faiences de La Rochelle." The exhibit catalogue will be of interest to anyone studying 18th-century tin-glazed ceramics. It contains descriptions of 510 objects and black-and-white or color photographs of most of them. It is available (price unknown) from:
Musee D'Orbigny-Bernon
2 rue Saint-Come
17000 La Rochelle, France

Dimock House

Stephen Davis, of the Archaeology Laboratory, Saint Mary's University, funded by the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture, undertook an assessment of the date and ethnicity of a standing structure at Pereaux, Kings County. The removal of modern finishes during restoration of the structure by its present owner exposed much of the original construction technique. The frame, employing corner beams with horizontal, slotted floor and ceiling beams with vertical blanks inserted into the slots, is reminiscent of Acadian *charpente* techniques. Large wooden pegs support the roof joists. No nails were used. Since no pre-expulsion (1755) Acadian buildings are known to exist, the discovery of a standing Acadian home would be a major event. Unfortunately, archaeological testing around the building has not verified this as yet. Material remains, mainly ceramics, indicate a minimal date of 1810. It is hoped that further testing can be undertaken in the future.

Castle Frederick

Stephen Davis, Archaeology Laboratory, Saint Mary's University, continued reconnaissance of the 18th-century estate of J. F. W. DesBarres in Hants County, with assistance from the Nova Scotia Museum Complex and the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society. Limited testing was done in the residence, built in the mid-1760s, as well as in a suspected building of the pre-expulsion Acadian village of Pierre Landry. No diagnostic material was recovered from the latter, and it is unclear whether a charcoal stratum relates to the British destruction of Acadian homes in 1755, or to a later occupation. Two other features tested include a building associated with DesBarres' estate and an apparently natural depression. Further work is anticipated.

Shipwreck Inventory

Calum Ewing, sponsored by the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society and the Nova Scotia Museum Complex, has begun an inventory of shipwrecks lost in the coastal waters of Nova Scotia. The first phase of the project involves the establishment of a data base with approximately 75 fields, using Acius' Fourth Dimension software on an Apple Mac Plus with external hard disk. The inventory is being set up to identify and protect archaeologically and historically important wrecks under the Special Places Protection Act. The detailed inventory will be an invaluable research tool. Later phases will involve archival research on individual wrecks and site survey information gathered by dive groups.

Jim Charles' Cabin, Kejimkujik National Park

A brief reconnaissance by Rob Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, has verified the identification of a small, stone foundation with the dwelling of Jim Charles, a renowned Micmac guide and folk legend living on Kejimkujik Lake at the end of the 19th century. The structure was actually built by the Nova Scotia govern-

ment as part of a reserve grant to John Jeremy in 1843. Jeremy and a number of other Micmacs requested and received land around the lake to establish self-sufficient farms, authorized by the Indian agent, Joseph Howe. The undisturbed deposits of the site offer potential information on the ethnic identification of Micmac culture in the second half of the 19th century.

Goldboro Mining Project, Archaeological Reconnaissance, 1988

From November 17 to November 25, 1988, Marc Lavoie, assisted by Stephen Powell, conducted a preliminary survey of industrial and domestic sites at Goldboro, Guysborough County, in Nova Scotia. The reconnaissance is a segment of an environmental impact study by Le Groupe Ecotone Inc. of Montreal for Exploration Ortex Inc. of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, owner of 37 mining titles at Goldboro.

Very few structural remains have survived the intense modernization of the mining facilities. However, we were able to identify the ruins and ruin-scatters of three domestic dwellings, a crusher mill and an old mine. The site was occupied from ca. 1880 to 1942.

The artifacts are most interesting. The ceramics and glass were produced in Canada, England, Continental Europe and the United States. They consist of late 19th-century and later Buckley coarse earthenwares, white refined earthenwares, ironstones, stonewares, and porcelains. The glass collection includes objects produced using a variety of methods, from mold-blown to fully automatic processes.

An intensive survey and test excavations are planned for the spring of 1989.

Archaeological Activities at Fort Sainte-Marie-de-Grace, 1988

From July 4 to the end of September 1988, the Lunenburg County Historical Society funded nine weeks of archaeology at Fort Sainte-Marie-de-Grace (1632-1653) in La Have, Nova Scotia. The project was directed by Marc Lavoie assisted by four laborers from the area. Archaeological testing was concentrated in two areas.

Extensive excavations were undertaken in the northeast sector of the property where the society planned to create a reproduction of a 17th-century garden. Twentieth-century remains were identified in that location, with the exception of 17th-century ceramics in a fill-zone overlying the modern artifacts.

The erosional face southwest of the museum was also tested. No structural remain was encountered, but charcoal layers bearing 17th-century Saintonge slipwares and English clay tobacco pipes were identified. The significance of these charcoal layers has not been determined to date. Perhaps they represent a French refuse midden or a living floor for one of the structures at the fort.

Summer School in Windsor, Nova Scotia

This summer school is being run by the Masters of Environmental Design Studies, Conservation of the Built Environment (MEDSCON), Department of the School of Architecture, Technical University of Nova Scotia. The summer school will consist of a number of short week-long modules on topics relevant to the conservation of the built environment, such as archaeology and history. The instructors, and their modules, are as follows:

Dr. Michael Stratton — "Industrial Archaeology," July 3-15.
Ms. Linda Fardin — "Historic Gardens and Landscapes," July 3-8.
Dr. Tom Peters — "A History of Technology," July 3-8.
Mr. Mark Denhez — "Legislative Influences and Social Activism," July 10-15.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fort Amherst/Port La Joye National Historic Park

Rob Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, continued excavations on the French site of Port La Joye on the south side of Charlottetown Harbour. Research focused on two goals: the location of the French garrison buildings and the excavation of an Acadian cellar.

Expanded testing of a potential building of the French garrison revealed traces of a temporary military structure dating to 1749, but failed to identify remains of the original garrison, 1726-1744. However, a conductivity survey over the fort area, using an EM-38 meter from Geonics Limited of Mississauga, Ontario, has produced preliminary results which seem to locate the military structures. Further computer mapping is in progress.

Excavation of the cellar of a house (ca. 1720-1744) on the property of Michel Hache-Gallant, an Acadian settler, produced excellent results. The location had been accurately pinpointed by a previous conductivity survey. The cellar had been cut into bedrock. An un-disturbed pre-1744 context contained numerous artifacts relating

to domestic activity, as well as to commercial and craft activities. Fill thrown into the cellar at the end of the 18th century by a farmer contained a mixture of French period and English period artifacts, some from the British garrison of 1758-1768.

MILITARY SITES

Reported by: Lawrence E. Babits

Military Sites and Military Material Culture Titles Wanted

A specialized bibliography on military sites archaeology is currently being prepared for submission to CNEHA. This will include works on the archaeology of military sites (including presented papers), manuals which are useful to military site archaeologists, and the material culture of military sites. It is planned that this will be periodically updated, but the cutoff date for submission is September 1, 1989. Please send titles, in *Historical Archaeology* format, to:

L. E. Babits
Department of History
Armstrong State College
Savannah, GA 31419

RED CLAY PIPES

Fragments from mold-made red clay pipes have been excavated from 18th-century pre-expulsion (1755) Acadian sites in Nova Scotia at Grand Pre, Belleisle and the Melanson site near Port Royal. Although reported from 17th-century sites in Maryland and Virginia (Susan Henry, 1979, "Terra-Cotta Tobacco Pipes in 17th Century Maryland and Virginia: A Preliminary Study," *Historical Archaeology*, 13:14-37) and Maine (Byron Sudbury, 1979, "Historic Clay Tobacco Pipemakers in the United States of America," *B.A.R.*, International Series 60), mold-made red clay pipes appear to be absent from most 18th-century North American contexts. Anyone noting their occurrence on other 18th-century sites, or having information on their source of manufacture and their cost and quality relative to white clay pipes, is asked to please contact:

Denise Hansen
Material Culture Assistant (Archaeology)Canadian Parks Service
Historic Properties
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3J 1S9
Tel: (902) 426-6118 or 426-2965

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE

A reminder that the C.A.A. Conference will be close at hand this year. The host city is *Fredericton, New Brunswick*, and the date, May 10-13, 1989. The meeting will be held at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel. A full-day session on underwater archaeology and a half-day session on historic archaeology are scheduled. The latter includes a paper by Kevin Leonard on the recovery of a 'dalle-simple' from an Acadian dyke, reported in previous newsletters. For further information, please contact:

Pat Allan
Archaeological Services, Old Soldiers' Barracks
Tourism, Recreation & Heritage
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Canada E3B 5H1

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Terry Klein
Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
Dept. of Science & Technology
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, NY 12180-3590

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JUNE 1989 NUMBER 14

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 16 was mailed to CNEHA membership the third week in May, and you should have received your copy by now. The journal mailing included reminder notices for members who haven't yet renewed for 1988-89 as well as notice of a sale on overstock back issues. We hope many new members will take advantage of the significant savings on recent back issues (Volumes 7-14) to fill out their run of journals; proceeds from the sale will help fund production of Volume 17.

NHA. Assistant Editor Grace Ziesing and I have moved on to production of Volume 17. With only two revised manuscripts in hand, we can't predict when the next volume will be out. We will do our best to get it to you within CNEHA's 1988-89 year—please pay your dues so you'll be sure to receive your copy!

Grace will be leaving for an extended field season in Greece in August, and I would like to thank her for her fine work on Volumes 15 and 16. Sally Pendleton, a student in historical archaeology at Boston University and next year's Fellow for the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, will take over Grace's job as Assistant Editor.

I also made a request for potential reviewers for papers in this mailing; we are hoping that submissions will remain fairly steady—or even increase—and want to update and expand our list of reviewers. Anyone wishing to review manuscripts for *Northeast Historical Archaeology* should write to the Editor with details on their area(s) of expertise. We of course welcome manuscripts from everyone! Guidelines for contributors appear at the back of Volume 16.

I've made progress on putting together the special review panel for the memorial volume for Bert Salwen; members of the panel will be soliciting contributions from CNEHA members as well as from some non-members; these will all be reviewed prior to inclusion. If you are not approached and would like to offer a contribution for the Salwen volume, contact the Editor, who will pass your proposal along to the members of the panel.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck

As this Newsletter goes to press, I am in the process of leaving Rensselaer (after seven years) and am moving to the State of Vermont. The University of Vermont will be listed as my address in the future, and Newsletter items should be sent to me c/o Department of Anthropology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405-0168.

Since becoming Newsletter Editor this spring, I have occasionally been asked how we can avoid redundancy between the CNEHA Newsletter and the SHA Newsletter. Is it useful when virtually the same contributions appear in *both* Newsletters? If the writeups are different, then which Newsletter should get the "expanded" version, and who gets the "abbreviated" writeup? There isn't a simple solution, but on behalf of CNEHA, I want to urge all of our readers to submit everything to us that you believe will be of general interest, and as Editor I will do my best to publish your news in as timely a fashion (and in as attractive a format) as I possibly can. There are several states and provinces that are still not consistently represented in this Newsletter, and the regional editors can be effective *only* if they hear from you!

MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Current Research

A continuing small-scale in-house project of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, directed by Robert Bradley, is focusing on the site of a house in Woolwich. Built ca. 1648 and destroyed in an Indian attack in 1676, the site is believed to be the boyhood home of Sir William Phips, the first Royal Governor of Massachusetts. The building is of post-in-ground construction with a fifteen foot gable end. To date its long axis has been traced for 43 feet, and it may prove to be 60 feet long. Thanks to an interior post-mold marking an interior door and partition, two major rooms have been identified. A stone hearth provided for an open fire which, judging by daub distribution, was surmounted by a timber-framed smoke hood. Planned 1989 work is intended to determine the full dimensions of the longhouse and the location of the root cellar.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Hubbardton Battlefield and Forestdale Ironworks

David Starbuck headed two short-term excavations at the Hubbardton Battlefield and the extensive ironworks at Forestdale in Vermont. The four-day dig at Hubbardton was requested by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation in order to determine if a planned extension to the Visitors' Center would affect any archaeological evidence from the battle. After completing several test pits it became obvious that the area had been disturbed during earlier construction, and new construction was not likely to damage anything of archaeological significance.

The crew then moved to the site of the Sellick farm where the American, British and German wounded were treated after the Battle of Hubbardton; and several pits were dug adjacent to where Beth Bower had conducted a contract excavation in the 1970s. Although numerous 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered, there was no evidence of Revolutionary War material.

A large volunteer crew gathered for a four-day surveying and recording session at the Forestdale Ironworks. This large complex was completely overgrown, and clearing was a primary concern prior to any archaeological work. The volunteer group was augmented by members of the Northern New England Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology, by members of the Brandon Historical Society, and local Forestdale residents. The foundation from a large forge, with its wheel pit and tailrace, plus three probable workers' houses were cleared and mapped, and measured drawings were prepared of the blast furnace.

Ethan Allen Homestead

The University of Vermont's Consulting Archaeology Program has undertaken five archaeological surveys on the terrace above the Winooski River where the Ethan Allen Homestead is located near Burlington. Allen lived at the site from 1787 until his death in 1789, and in the following 200 years, the area has apparently been farmed by tenants (for non-resident owners). Both historic and prehistoric artifacts and features have been recovered.

Most of the archaeological work done so far has been undertaken before various site construction projects began, and numerous artifacts and features dating from the late 18th/19th century through the 20th were recovered from a fairly wide area with increased density near the Allen Homestead.

Time and financial constraints have precluded a research design and comprehensive excavation plan, but the Ethan Allen Homestead Trust is interested in starting ongoing excavations open to the public, and site manager Scott Stevens has hired Leslie Mead (Boston University) to develop a research design and excavation strategy. The focus this summer will be to identify outbuilding locations.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Boston

As part of the survey of city parks program, Boston City Archaeologist Steve Pendery has been conducting an archaeological survey of Chandler's Pond in Brighton. The historic ice industry on the pond is being investigated. Dr. Pendery has also conducted some salvage work at the Dorchester Pottery Works, in Dorchester, finding some stoneware wasters and kiln furniture. A developer is planning to build an office building on the site of this city landmark.

Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm

Dr. Mary Beaudry of Boston University is conducting a field school at the Spencer-Pierce-Little site from June

19-July 28. Research questions at this 230-acre site involve land use of the property, the field management system, and the interpretation of changes in the household from formation processes involved in house yard deposits. The field school will also include a survey to locate a late 18th-century formal garden, and the 17th-century house that no longer stands on the site.

Parting Ways

Dr. Steve Mrozowski is conducting a field school at the Parting Ways site in Plymouth.

Chacmool Conference

Dr. Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood has been invited to organize and chair the session on Gender in Historical Archaeology at the Chacmool conference on Gender in Archaeology next November.

Boston Central Artery Project

Rick Elia reports the completion of the Boston Central Artery Project testing phase. The draft report is going through the review process. Three fairly intact late 17th/early 18th century sites have been recommended for Phase III excavations: 1) a private dock in the end of the millpond that was located opposite what is now Blackstone St.; and 2-3) up towards North St., two houselots with deposits and features, including a garden area and privy/trash pits. These sites were correctly identified to have high archaeological potential from a computerized overlay of historic maps, and engineering and disturbance data. None of these sites had been disturbed by 19th century construction of buildings with basements.

Time Lines Projects

The following projects are underway, under the leadership of Michael Roberts: Phase II of the Boylston St. Fishweir project in Boston; and the development of community initiatives for an interpretive plan for the Blackstone River Heritage Corridor from Massachusetts to Rhode Island. The Final Report has been done on the 75 State St. project in Boston, analyzing the wharfing along the original shoreline and comparing its construction to other wharves along the U.S. East Coast, and in Europe. It was found that construction techniques had been carried over from England.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Current Research

The Connecticut State Archaeologist, Nicholas F. Bellantoni, and the Staff Archaeologist at the Connecticut Historical Commission, David Poirier, have received funding from the Connecticut Humanities Council for the initial planning of the traveling exhibit "Preserving Connecticut's Archaeological Heritage." The exhibit will focus on prehistoric, historic and industrial archaeology. Co-sponsors of the project are the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History and the Connecticut Historical Commission. The following individuals have been hired to develop the exhibit and accompanying brochure for visitors: Loretta Rivers, archaeological consultant; Marion Leonard, historical consultant; Stuart Parnes, exhibit design consultant, and Marina Mozzi, illustrator. Promotional activities, including teacher workshops, will be scheduled during the second phase of exhibit construction. Plans for future exhibit-related materials include a curriculum and other resources for the classroom. A file is being created of similar projects and literature that have been developed for other areas, and will be made available to educators. If you have information you would like to share, please send it to: Loretta Rivers, c/o Office of State Archaeologist, U-23, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-3023. (203) 486-5248.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

Tavern Site Excavation

Thomas Johnson, a student from the New York State University at Oneonta, has conducted an excavation at the site of the Nellis Tavern located near the Village of St. Johnsville in the Mohawk Valley. The excavation was sponsored by the Palatine Settlement Society in an effort to learn more about the early history of the area. The Nellis Tavern and its surrounding support structures are believed to date to before the American Revolution and were located along the original King's Highway.

Archaeology Position Available

EnvironPlan Associates of Poughkeepsie, New York, is advertising for an archaeologist for their environmental consulting firm. Candidates with M.A. or Ph.D. degrees are preferred, and experience in conducting

stage 1 and 2 cultural resource studies is essential. Applications should be sent to EnvironPlan Associates, Inc., 1 Overlook Rd., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603.

Archaeology at Clermont State Historic Site

Archaeologists from the Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation have completed four weeks of test excavations at Clermont State Historic Site, home of seven generations of the Livingston family. The archaeological testing preceded construction of a septic system near the 19th century carriage barn and formal gardens and establishment of several new interpretive signs at various areas around the 450-acre site. In the process, evidence of former roadways and walkways was uncovered; a small, previously-unknown structure was discovered; and several garden features were recorded. Because of the archaeological finds, part of the plan for the septic system was redesigned (and retested), and one of the signs was moved to a new, also retested, location. As part of the archaeology program, local schools were encouraged to send students to observe the testing process. The students were introduced to archaeology via a slide show and then were given a guided tour of the ongoing archaeology work.

Reaney Library Exhibit

One of New York State's little-known resources is a small library in St. Johnsville in the Mohawk Valley. Here resides the Hartley collection of Mohawk Valley Indian relics and American and British regimental buttons of the Revolution and the War of 1812. The button collection, one of a very limited number of its kind, represents almost every British and Provincial regiment serving in America during the two wars. Currently on exhibit, in addition to the Indian material and the military buttons, are drawings done by Robert Hartley of powder horns. Hartley was born in 1862 and was an avid local historian until his death in 1937. The powder horns mostly date to the 18th century and represent an effort to supplement ones recorded by Rufus Grider whose drawings are at the New-York Historical Society in New York City. The Reaney Library is open from Monday through Friday.

Documentary Heritage Bill

The Documentary Heritage Bill designed to protect New York State archives has been signed into law. The program is to provide support for local institutions to collect, hold, and make available historical records. Money will be allocated to hire advisors to local communities, to fund projects that make use of local records, and for the state universities to develop programs for their archival records. More information on the program is available from the External Programs Division at the State Archives and Records Administration, Room 10A75, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230.

19th Century Privy Found

Jeanette Collamer of Collamer Associates, an archaeology firm, reports the discovery of a privy located in downtown Albany. The privy was 4-foot by 6-foot in size, made of hemlock, and still had the bottom 3½ feet intact. The privy contained dozens of artifacts: glass and ceramic bottles, plates, and tiles of the type common to the mid-19th century. The feature was in a predominantly working-class area of tenements and small shops. Also found were buttons, clay pipes, animal bones, and leather shoe fragments.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Current Research

Excavations at what may have been New York City's first almshouse have been conducted at City Hall Park under the direction of Dr. Joel Grossman. Grossman has found a cellar filled with foundation stones and other rubble which dates to the period of the almshouse, and artifacts are undergoing analysis. Constructed in 1735, the almshouse was described by the Common Council as a "good, Strong and Convenient House and Tenement" at the outskirts of the town for "Poor Needy Persons and Idle Wandring Vagabons, Sturdy Beggars and Others."

The New York State Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration propose to reconstruct Route 9A (Westway) in New York City. Environmental Impact Studies are being prepared for the site which runs from the Battery to 59th Street on the west shore line of Manhattan. The archaeological resources study is being directed by Karen Hartgen of Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc., in association with Betsy Kearns and Cece Kirkorian of Historical Perspectives, Inc. Documentary research on the 44th to 59th Streets portion done by Faline Schneiderman-Fox and Mary Dieter (Historical Perspectives) is investigating categories of potential sensitivity such as historic dwellings, industrial complexes, piers and wharves, and landfill.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Kenneth Baumgardt

Current Research

MAAR Associates, Inc., under the direction of Philip A. Perazio, Research Associate, conducted in April and May a field survey along a proposed sewer project in Roxbury Township, Morris County, N.J. They have identified several significant archaeological sites, one of which is Lock Number 2 West of the Morris Canal, dating to 1829. Research has collected ethnographic and historical descriptions of the operations of the lock, as well as early photographic evidence. The remains of Lock -2 West consist of a partially-standing Lock Tender's House, and a cut stone platform upon which rested the lock machinery. Further research will be designed to excavate the lock and will attempt to recover the potentially buried flood gates and other lock mechanisms.

On the same survey, a 17th to 18th century contact period cemetery has been identified. This site is the cemetery of a group of religious separatists, the Rogerines, who left Connecticut and settled around Lake Hopatcong prior to 1708. This group built small log cabins throughout the region and used a mountain pond for baptisms and "seances." The cemetery site, now a housing subdivision, has yet to be tested for remains, but their excavation could provide useful insight into early diet, disease, and burial practices of this initial settlement into the area.

In Little Silver Borough, Monmouth County, N.J., MAAR has conducted a shovel testing program in the fields of one of the earliest farmsteads in the Rumson Neck area. This project was directed by Robert F. Hoffman, Research Associate, in April. The survey resulted in the identification of a Woodland Period Amerindian site, as well as identifying two 10' by 12' structures, dating from the mid-18th century through the mid-19th century. Their function could not be established, but spring houses are suggested by their location. Further mitigation has been recommended to document fully these features.

In Medford Township, Burlington County, N.J., MAAR is conducting research and excavation of the National Register property of Kirby's Mills. This project, conducted in May, was directed by Philip A. Perazio, Research Associate. Built ca. 1777, the mill ground grain for the Revolutionary soldiers who passed through the region and was used as late as 1969. It has been bought by the Medford County Historical Society, which is restoring it to operating condition and installing a museum inside. MAAR's survey was designed to test a small area for a bridge widening in front of the mill, and it is thought that engineering data concerning the construction of the mill, mill pond, and related structures will be collected.

In Atlantic County, MAAR has been conducting research and survey of historic properties with a view toward forming four National Register districts within the county. This research was conducted by MaryAnna Ralph, Preservation Planner, and Ken Baumgardt, Historian. The oldest area, the village of Port Republic, is being nominated as an 18th-19th century shipbuilding village, of which the town retains good integrity of form for most of its pre-1877 structures. Philadelphia Avenue in Egg Harbor City is being nominated as an example of the 19th century commercial Main Street. The street contains numerous structures that formed the business district of the town, though many were converted in the 1920s into residences. In addition, a separate nomination is being formed for the site of a health spa, operated by a man claiming to be 130+ years old. The site contained serpentine baths, bath houses, a dormitory, an office and factory of patent medicines, and a windmill.

Bellevue Avenue in Hammonton is being nominated as an example of a late 19th-early 20th century residential Main Street. This street is lined with wonderfully preserved Victorian homes, which have not been substantially altered since their construction. Finally, Marven Gardens (of Monopoly fame) has been studied as a planned 1920s community of expensive eclectic residences, including Colonial, Spanish, Dutch, English and French Revival structures. Historical research concentrated on the society within the neighborhood, finding it to be a white-collar one, populated by corporate executives, business managers, doctors, lawyers, etc. Since the establishment of the casino industry in nearby Atlantic City, many of the owners are in that business, or they are owned as summer homes for retired executives.

DELAWARE

Reported by: Alice Guerrant

Current Research

The University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, under the direction of Dr. Jay F. Custer, will be excavating the Darrach Store site near Smyrna, Delaware, this summer, in connection with a Delaware Department of Transportation project. Earlier phases of the testing located a 32' by 27.5' stone-lined cellar,

probable outbuilding locations, a possible well, and trash middens. The site dates from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century and was used as a store and a residence according to the documentary evidence. The site was owned by members of the White, Darrach, Kennedy, and Cummins families, an inter-related, locally prominent group involved in mercantile ventures that contributed significantly to the economic growth and development of Smyrna. The Darrach Store site will be compared with the Dickson Store site, which was located near Christiana in the northern part of Delaware and was excavated by UDCAR earlier, as well as with several domestic sites of the same time period which have been excavated throughout the state in recent years.

In Dover, Delaware, MAAR Associates, Inc. is conducting a location and identification survey of two town lots dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the present for the Dover Parking Authority. These lots, too, saw both residential and mercantile uses through most of their first hundred years. The houses, still standing, are not affected by this project and will be maintained as integral parts of the Dover Green Historic District, with their near yard areas. The archaeology, therefore, will not include the immediate domestic yards, but will concentrate on the barns, stables, and storage sheds that relate to mercantile uses and subsistence practices in the more removed backyards and gardens. In addition, a section of one lot was developed with three duplex tenancies in the late nineteenth century, which may allow the study of different ethnic or socio-economic-related yard use patterns.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John P. McCarthy

Current Research

Kidde Consultants, Inc., recently established an archaeological and historic preservation unit in their Mechanicsburg, PA, office. Several projects have been completed under the direction of Geoffrey M. Gyrisco. At the Main Street Bridge in Slatington, Lehigh County, Phase I and II testing revealed the foundations of an 1850 flour mill. The remains of two mills, the dam and race system, four residences, and two commercial buildings were recommended as eligible for National Register listing. In Dauphin County, north of Harrisburg, a Phase I survey resulted in the location of a site tentatively identified as a small, briefly-occupied contact period Native American campsite. Phase II testing of this site was conducted by Kenneth J. Basalik of Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. An effigy pipe, which appears to have been carved with a steel implement, and two large caliber lead shot were recovered. A large number of subsurface features were identified, suggesting that additional material may be present. Data recovery is scheduled for later this year.

John Milner Associates, Inc., is engaged in ongoing processing of the artifact collection at Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, near Elverson, PA. The Project includes cataloging and computerization of collection records using the National Park Service's Automated National Catalog System. The collection of over 170,000 objects has resulted from 36 formal excavations and numerous field collections conducted over the 50+ years of Park Service ownership of this restored 18th and 19th century ironmaking village. Jill Halchin is supervising the project under the direction of John McCarthy.

Also at the Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, Ned Heite of Heite Consulting reports the recent completion of a Phase I survey of a second parcel of approximately 180 acres of the property's 560 acres. Additional data on charcoal production for ironmaking was collected, and the report is in progress. This project is similar to that reported in CNEHA Newsletter No. 12.

MAAR Associates, Inc., is working on an artifact processing (cataloging and record computerization) project at Valley Forge National Historic Park, also using the Automated National Catalog System. The approximately 70,000 artifacts were recovered from 16 sites surveyed on the property dating primarily from the 19th century. Mary Dabney is conducting the project under the direction of Ronald A. Thomas, President of MAAR Associates.

MAAR Associates also reports that they recently completed a Phase II evaluation of a mid-19th century farmstead adjacent to Pennsbury Manor (William Penn's 17th century county estate) along the Delaware River in Bucks County, PA. Portions of two structures and three midden deposits were identified in field investigations supervised by Mark Schaffer under the direction of Robert Haufman. The site was found to have been heavily disturbed when the buildings were razed in the 1950s, and the site was deemed ineligible for the National Register.

The National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region Preservation Planning Branch, Philadelphia, has recently started work on a two-year project to develop a National Historic Landmark Theme Study of the Historic Contact Period in the Northeast. The project will compile and synthesize the archaeological and ethnographic

Call for Papers — 1989 Annual Meeting

Morristown, New Jersey

Enclosed is a call for papers for the 1989 meetings in Morristown, New Jersey. In order to give a paper, you MUST be a member in good standing. Please renew your membership early and register for the conference early. It not only makes planning easier but it saves you money as well. Registration packages for the conference will be mailed to the membership by early August.

Members who wish to deliver papers at Morristown should submit the attached abstract form to the Program Chair ***no later than August 30, 1989***. Most presentations will be limited in length to twenty minutes. Site reports and research updates will be limited to ten minutes each. Proposals for sessions will be entertained; organizers should submit an overview of the proposed session and abstracts for included papers.

Student Paper Award

A new feature of the '89 meeting (provided there is enough interest) will be a special award for the best paper delivered by a graduate or undergraduate student. There is only one restriction on subject matter: the paper must deal with some aspect of northeast historical archaeology. Participants in the competition must be members of CNEHA. The author of the best paper will receive a cash award, free membership in CNEHA for one year, and publication of their paper in the council's journal, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

Students wishing to enter the competition should submit three (3) copies of their paper (20 minutes in length) by September 8. Abstracts for these papers are due on August 30; please indicate on the abstract whether or not the paper will be in the competition. Papers will be juried and authors of the three best papers will be asked to deliver their papers after the annual business meeting on the first day of the conference at Morristown (if your paper is selected for presentation you will be notified in advance).

Mail papers to the Program Chair at Morristown National Historical Park so that they are received NO LATER than September 8. Please include proof of student status (xerox of matriculation card, student ID, etc.).

CALL FOR PAPERS — 1989 Annual Meeting, Morristown, New Jersey

Submission Deadline: August 30

Please mail completed form and abstract (150 words or less) to: CNEHA Program Chair
c/o Morristown National Historical Park
Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960

Title of Paper _____

_____

_____

Author(s) _____

Institutional Affiliation _____

_____

Address _____

_____

Telephone Number(s) _____

literature on the historic contact period (ca. A.D. 1300 through the beginning of the Revolutionary War). A major goal will be the development of a regional historic context to be incorporated into state historic preservation plans. Lloyd N. Chapman is directing the project, and Robert S. Grumet is serving as the project coordinator.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is conducting excavations at Eckley Miners' Village in Luzerne County, a state-owned historic site. The project is being directed by Stephen Warfel, Curator of the Section of Archaeology at the State Museum of Pennsylvania. Excavations this season are focusing on the area around the foundation of the ca. 1854-1917 doctor's office prior to its restoration. While few artifacts associated with the medical practice have been identified so far, evidence of changing disposal practices through time has been noted.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Kenneth Baumgardt

Current Research

MAAR is conducting a Phase I survey of a 432-acre tract slated to be developed under the Lakeside project, Soldier's Delight Hundred, Baltimore County. This area was settled in the late 18th century by agriculturalists and millers, and several early farmsites have been identified in the survey. The A. Y. Dolfield home has been found to be an economically structured complex, with a three-story dwelling, a manager's house and, farthest away, tenant farmers' houses. Also, the region was exploited during the 19th century by famous chromite miner Isaac Tyson, Jr., of which a sand mine, the "Dolfield Buddle," has been located.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: George L. Miller

The Jamestown Conference: Ceramic Typology and Research

The Spring Jamestown Conference on Archaeology was held on May 18th at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, VA, sponsored by the Center for Historic Preservation. Carter Hudgins took care of the local arrangements for a very fine meeting. For this meeting, the theme was ceramic typology and research. The conference was organized by Ann Smart Martin of Colonial Williamsburg and Dennis Pogue of Mount Vernon. Around 150 people attended the meetings from Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania.

The primary focus of the meeting was on the questions of ware attribution, temporal ranges and seriation with emphasis on 17th and 18th century coarse wares. Several organizations brought collections of their coarse and colono wares for those attending to see and handle them. The following papers addressed some of those issues.

Silas Hurry and Henry Miller of St. Mary's City presented a paper entitled "Ceramic Type Descriptions from Historic St. Mary's City" which provided basic trait descriptions and date ranges for 13 common types of coarse wares that are commonly recovered in their excavations in southern Maryland. A handout with descriptions of these wares is available from the authors.

Tom Davidson of Jamestown Festival Park brought a video microscope and presented a paper on Electronic Image Processing and Ceramics Identification. From his work on coarse wares, he feels that the inclusions in these wares will make this approach workable and that the electronic image processing will enable researchers to meaningfully group different coarse wares.

Dennis Pogue presented some of his research on British "black glazed" and "Midlands Yellow" wares and efforts to pin down the sources of these wares by their defining characteristics.

Taft Kaiser presented a paper on the ceramics from a 1630s tenant's site in Flowerdew Hundred that was focused on tightening up the chronology and origins of the wares from that site.

Ellen Shlasko of the William and Mary Archaeological Project center presented an important paper detailing her chronology on English delft based on almost 1200 dated vessels. This was taken from her recently completed thesis at William and Mary.

Three very interesting papers were presented on colono wares from Virginia which provided strong documentation for these wares being produced by the local Indian populations. Mary Ellen Norrisey-Hodges' paper presented historical descriptions of Indians trading their ceramics which were enumerated in other lists of goods; and she outlined the case against the position that Jim Deetz has taken that these wares must have been slave-produced. Stephen Potter put the colono wares into a continuing tradition of Native American production of these wares in the Tidewater area.

Ann Smart Martin, of Colonial Williamsburg, presented a paper dealing with the problem of time lag as illustrated by creamware. She used extensive documentation to illustrate that creamware does not become common until 1770 in North America, despite Wedgwood's production of it by at least 1761.

Steven Patick presented a paper on establishing the ceramic context of 18th century Maryland and Virginia by using merchants' records and probate inventories to place archaeological assemblages into a context. Tea wares and local pottery were discussed for the first half of the 18th century.

Robert Hunter, of the William and Mary Archaeological Project Center, presented a paper on a crate of ceramics from the 1840s that was found in the Wisconsin River near Sauk City, Wisconsin. The crate contained over 200 table and tea ware vessels that were probably being shipped to a country store.

George Miller, of Colonial Williamsburg, presented a paper describing the development of the American market for English ceramics from 1760 to 1840 and the impact of falling prices on ceramic consumption.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Beothuk Collection

In 1988 the Newfoundland Museum acquired a substantial collection of artifacts from Don (Sonny) Locke Jr., a resident of Grand Falls, central Newfoundland. Locke had collected this material from archaeological sites, mostly in the Exploits River/Red Indian Lake area of the Island. His interest in Beothuk Indian culture led him to test sites occupied in the 18th and 19th centuries. Most of these sites were related to the hunting of caribou in their fall migrations across major bodies of water. Concerned about the preservation of and access to the artifacts and field notes, Locke turned the collection over to the Historic Resources Division, under the terms of the *Historic Resources Act* (1985).

Over the past winter, Laurie MacLean, a graduate student at Memorial University of Newfoundland, under contract to the Museum, has been cleaning, sorting and cataloging the collection. To date, 3,600 of an estimated 10,000 artifacts have been processed. The data will be entered in the computer inventory of the Canadian Heritage Information Network.

Among the cataloged materials are 1,027 iron pieces, including nails, furriers' traps and parts, fish hooks, saw blades, spikes, rods, cooking pot fragments, ax and hammer heads, scissors, and knives and other cutlery. Some pieces had been modified or were destined for conversion to hunting, fishing and domestic implements, such as projectile points, awls and knives. MacLean's M.A. thesis research includes a study of heat-treating and other manufacturing processes used on Beothuk materials in the museum.

Other items of interest include tin sheets folded in the traditional manner of birchbark containers; sandstone abradors used to grind and polish iron implements; shell beads; shell and bone amulets; pipe stem and bowl fragments; lead and copper sheet, and an 18th century pocket watch. Very few sites produced trade beads, ceramic or glassware fragments or other items which might infer trade. Accounts in the historical literature suggest that many of the European-derived materials were acquired through pilfering of abandoned or occupied fishing and other premises.

Cataloging of the remainder of the collection, including several hundred more Beothuk items, several thousand earlier Indian and Paleo-Eskimo artifacts and some faunal material, and analysis of the artifactual and site data will continue over the next two years at the Newfoundland Museum. The Locke collection will remain virtually intact at the museum throughout this period and is available for viewing on appointment. A small selection of artifacts is currently on display at the Mary March Museum in Grand Falls.

Red Bay

An excellent, well-illustrated popular account of the archaeological work on this 16th century Basque whaling station in southern Labrador has just been released:

Tuck, James A. and Robert Grenier
1989 *Red Bay, Labrador: World Whaling Capital, A.D. 1550-1600*. Atlantic Archaeology Limited, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Copies are $14.95 (CDN) plus $1.50 postage and may be ordered from:
Atlantic Archaeology Limited
Site 56, Box 32
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1C 5H3

Signal Hill National Historic Park

In June and July, Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, will direct excavations on 19th century features of the British defences overlooking the harbor of St. John's. These will include an artificers' workshop/armory, two circular gun batteries overlooking the city,

and the original stockade line. The work will be carried out by a crew provided under contract with Jim Tuck, Atlantic Archaeology Limited. Visitors are invited to view the excavations.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fortress of Louisbourg

The final season of the archaeological survey of Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park begins in June of 1989. Project Archaeologist Charles A. Burke reports that this year the survey will record surface remains at the 1758 British seige encampments of the 2nd Battalion of Royal Americans and the 15th, 28th, 35th, 38th, 43rd and 65th Regiments of Foot. In addition, the redoubts, earthworks and other remains associated with General Wolfe's two headquarters will be examined.

Fort Anne National Historic Park

Birgitta Wallace, Canadian Parks Service, will direct excavations in the Southwest Ravelin of Fort Anne. This area includes features of the 18th and 19th century British defences and may contain remains of the 17th century French post of Port Royal, built by Charles d'Aulnay. Excavations will also be conducted around the extant 19th-century officers' quarters to assist in the reconstruction of a colonnade around the structure. All excavations, scheduled for July and August, are open to public viewing.

Halifax Citadel

Excavations to assist in the stabilization and restoration of the Northwest Bastion and the Northeast Salient, features of the 19th-century British fortification, will be conducted by Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, from June to mid-August, with a field crew contracted through Helen Sheldon, APIS Enterprises. Additional work will be done in the parade and one of the guardhouses.

Kejimkujik National Park

The largest concentration of 18th and 19th century Micmac petroglyphs in the park will be recorded by the Canadian Parks Service from August 14 to September 15. The glyphs, faintly engraved on slate outcrops, will be painted in for recording purposes. This offers a rare opportunity to view the otherwise barely visible works. Individuals interested in seeing these images by historic Micmac artists are encouraged to visit the site at this time. As the glyphs are a fragile resource, please ask at the park office for Robert Ferguson, Project Archaeologist, to arrange for a visit.

PUBLIC AWARENESS & EDUCATION

Reported by John L. Seidel

Karen Bescherer, Lab Director for the Landscape Archaeology Project at Historic Morven (Princeton, New Jersey), reports that several educational programs are underway at Morven. Artifacts from the last two seasons of field work are currently on display in an exhibit called "Archaeology in the Garden." Public tours are given on Wednesdays from 10:00 to 2:00 pm and on Saturdays from 10:00 to 1:00 pm. These focus on the house and its inhabitants and allow the public a look at archaeology in progress. Fifth to eighth graders are given additional insights into archaeological methods through a Sandbox Archaeology Program, digging through three layers of soil that have been seeded with artifacts dating to three successive periods and learning how to record the evidence. Morven and its interpretive programs will be opened as a tour to the annual CNEHA meeting in October.

The Pluckemin Archaeological Project (New Jersey), investigating a Continental Artillery cantonment from 1778-1779, opened its 10th summer field season on May 31. Volunteers and members of the public have joined staff and students from a Rutgers University field school in the field investigations under the direction of Dr. John Seidel. Public tours and school tours of the site focus on the combined methods of history and archaeology used at the site and on means of preserving this and similar sites from the pressures of development so prevalent in New Jersey. Staff of the Pluckemin Archaeological Project also completed an examination of Fort Nonsense, Morristown National Historical Park, for the National Park Service in mid-May. Excavations which located the remains of a Revolutionary War redoubt were interpreted to the public and school groups during the course of the project.

According to Lorretta Rivers, a large education program in Connecticut is currently being organized. More information to follow.

So much for the positive news. Archaeology in the Northeast also received unwelcome negative publicity over the course of the spring. Local investigative reporting leveled allegations of falsified credentials and perjured testimony at Research and Archaeological

Management, a Highland Park, New Jersey, consulting firm. Reports quoted Peter Primavera, President and Principal Investigator for the firm, as admitting to falsely claiming two Masters degrees and a Ph.D. in progress. Newspaper reports alleged that testimony by Primavera may have resulted in the removal from the National Register of significant portions of downtown New Brunswick, N.J. The Middlesex County prosecutor was reportedly readying indictments of Primavera; Rutgers University and Columbia University, the institutions from which the degrees were claimed, were also said to be considering legal action. The Office of New Jersey Heritage and other state agencies have apparently taken no action against the firm, prompting heavy criticism from professional archaeologists in the region.

Announcements of public archaeology programs or other relevant news may be forwarded to John L. Seidel, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

MILITARY & NAUTICAL SITES

Reported by: Carl Barna

Current Research

Archaeological work at Pluckemin, New Jersey, the site of the 1778-1779 Continental Army artillery winter encampment, is drawing to a close. This last field season will see large-scale excavations at the Academy headquarters building and close-out work at the officer and enlisted men's barracks. This work has been under the direction of Dr. John Seidel of Rutgers University. Dr. Seidel will not be idle, however. Morristown National Historical Park, also in New Jersey, will begin work this summer at Fort Nonsense. Constructed during the first encampment in 1777, the site will undergo an exploration and testing program to delineate the fort's outline and provide information for an interpretive trail.

Mount Independence in Orwell, Vermont, will be the site of an archaeological field school sponsored by the University of Vermont. Under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck, the field school will investigate what may be one of the most complete major military sites of the Revolutionary War. The six-credit field school will run from July 3 through August 11, 1989. Inquiries should be directed to Archaeology Field School, The University of Vermont, 322 S. Prospect St., Burlington, VT 05401-3505 or phone (802) 656-2085.

After 10 years of work and about $1.5 million in direct dollars and in-kind services, the Yorktown Shipwreck Project is going under due to a lack of support from the State of Virginia. While the field work, which consisted of the survey and mapping of the wrecks and the excavation of one, has been completed, the $200,000 needed to complete the critical analysis phase on the ship's hull and rigging components has not been appropriated, and the entire project will be terminated. At least the conservation of the artifacts appears assured. The approach taken here by the State of Virginia seems to be a rather insensitive and unprofessional one, especially for a state which proclaims history and historic sites as one of its key interests and attractions. Perhaps if enough concerned individuals write to Virginia Governor Gerald Baliles, Richmond, VA 23219, this alarming development might be reversed, and the shipwreck project properly completed.

In the November 1988 Newsletter, we reported on underwater work being carried out by Dick Hsu, National Park Service North Atlantic Region Archeologist, on the ferryboat *Ellis Island* and some fishing vessels lost in an 1897 storm off Cape Cod National Seashore. Hopefully, the 1903 ferry will be refloated in 1990. The fishing boats have been mapped, and scale drawings will be produced of one of the vessels.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Reported by: Roselle Henn

New York District

In 1988 the NYD initiated cultural resource survey level studies for the Green Brook Flood Control Project in north central New Jersey. As part of this project, Ian Burrow of Hunter Research Associates conducted test excavations at the Vail/Randolph Mill Site located in Somerset County which was in operation from approximately 1784 to 1892. Excavations explored the mill's tailrace and building complex in order to determine the site's eligibility for the National Register.

The NYD and the U.S. Coast Guard are joint lead agencies for the federal Environmental Impact Statement for the New Jersey Turnpike Widening Project. As part of the cultural resource studies for this project, test excavations were conducted under the supervision of Terry Klein of Louis Berger Associates at the Canadian Car and Foundry Site. Situated in the Hackensack Meadowlands, the site contains the remains of a munitions factory which operated between September 1916 and January 11, 1917 when it was destroyed by a fire which was probably an act of sabotage influencing U.S. entry into WWI. In addition to structural remains, an artifact assemblage was recovered. Consisting primarily

of ceramic tablewares, the collection may provide information on work conditions and labor management practices in this industrial workplace. The site's eligibility for the National Register is currently under review.

This summer and fall, the New York District, Corps of Engineers, will be conducting cultural resource studies for two northern New Jersey flood control projects, one along the Ramapo River in Bergen and Passaic Counties, and the other, also in Bergen County, along the Lower Saddle River. Among the properties being investigated are the structural remains of the 18th century Pompton Ironworks in the Borough of Pompton Lakes which supplied the Continental Army during the Revolution and may also have manufactured ammunition during the French and Indian War. Many of the ironwork's original elements remain intact, and historians of New Jersey's iron industry have long considered this an important site. The flood control studies will also be investigating a series of late 19th century factory complexes which are listed in the New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory as well as a number of 18th and 19th century saw and grist mills.

The New York District, in cooperation with EPA-Region II, is undertaking another cultural resource investigation this summer and fall at Greenwood Lake, on the New York/New Jersey border. Under the jurisdiction of EPA's Clean Lakes Act, the lake bottom will be dredged to various depths. As the lake was enlarged in the 18th century and again in the 19th century, cultural resources could be impacted by the project. Prehistoric sites and an 18th century dam associated with the nearby Long Pond Ironworks are among the resources which will have to be located and evaluated in the course of the investigation.

Fort Drum, Jefferson and Lewis Counties, New York

As part of the development of an extensive historic preservation program, FD has surveyed nearly 9,000 acres of the properties affected by the current expansion and upgrading of the 107,000-acre installation. Surveys have identified hundreds of 19th century farmsteads, half a dozen rural villages, the remains of an iron furnace, as well as grist and sawmill ruins. Five 19th century historic contexts (Farmstead, Rural Village, Iron Industry, Agricultural Processing Industry and Dispersed Social Centers) have been developed in order to evaluate and manage these properties. The historic preservation program is generating a large data base consisting of resource maps, HAER documentation, and archaeological collections which will aid in coordinating mitigation efforts and planning future FD activities.

Baltimore District

The BD has conducted cultural resource investigations at two West Virginia levee projects on the Potomac River. A series of historic structures including a 19th century residence, 19th century mill and house complex forming part of the Moorefield Historical District, and an early log house and school house were identified during the survey conducted by Louis Berger Associates. Project planning is taking visual as well as physical impacts on these properties into account.

An architectural resource survey has been conducted in the Wyoming Valley located in northeastern Pennsylvania. The study inventoried a total of 656 structures (50 years or older) in sixteen communities along the North Branch of the Susquehanna River. One hundred thirty-nine buildings and bridges were found to be potentially eligible for the National Register. All historic properties were evaluated individually, and many are being treated as historic districts, streetscapes, and thematic groupings. Additional studies have been recommended for potentially eligible structures for which impacts cannot be avoided.

RECENT THESES & DISSERTATIONS

(Boston University
Department of Archaeology)

Reported by: Mary Beaudry

Elizabeth Shapiro Pena successfully defended her doctoral dissertation, *Wampum Production in New Netherland and Colonial New York: The Historical and Archaeological Context*. Pena's analysis of documents and archaeological materials from Albany, New York, brings to light evidence of Dutch wampum making in an artisanal neighborhood of the colonial city. This heretofore disregarded aspect of the New World Dutch colonial experience provides a case study of how members of a complex, highly monetized society react when they are unable to rely upon their customary medium of exchange, specie. Pena's degree will be awarded in January of 1990.

Nancy-Jane Brighton successfully defended her undergraduate honors thesis, *Island of History: Household Archaeology at the Jackson Homestead, Newton, Massachusetts*, before graduating *summa cum laude*. Her thesis is a case study in documentary analysis geared toward interpretation of the archaeological record of the developmental cycle at a domestic site occupied by a single family for over 200 years. Brighton

has received a fellowship for graduate study in the Ph.D. program in history and anthropology at New York University.

Other M.A. theses in historical archaeology completed in recent years include:
Edward L. Bell, *The Historical Archaeology of Mortuary Behavior at a Nineteenth- Century Almshouse Burial Ground*.1987,
and
Kathleen H. Bond, *Alcohol Use in the Boott Mills Boardinghouses: Tension Between Workers and Management, A Documentary and Archaeological Study*. 1988.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Terry Klein
Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
Dept. of Science & Technology
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, NY 12180-3590

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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** 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:

Elizabeth A. Crowell, Treasurer
Apt. 205
3338 "O" St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 1989 NUMBER 15

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Vermont
Burlington, VT 05405-0168

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 17 (1988) may at last be coming to fruition. Recently two new manuscripts have gone out for review. One of these is a revised version of the paper awarded the prize as the best student paper at the recent conference in Morristown, New Jersey. Should both manuscripts be accepted and returned with revisions in a timely manner, we will have enough manuscripts to put Volume 17 to bed. I'm sure this is great news for the three authors waiting for their articles to see the light of day: David Starbuck on the Saratoga Battlefield; Jerome Cybulski on the skeletons beneath the walls of Old Quebec; and Aileen Agnew on ceramics from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It would be more than nice to have a backlog, though, so that good articles like the three we have didn't have to remain so long in limbo.

We also have in hand a bibliography on military sites archaeology in the Northeast, which we are circulating for comment, additional entries, and so forth. If you have anything you think would be appropriate for such a bibliography, please contact Dr. Lawrence Babits, Department of History, Armstrong State College, Savannah, GA 31419.

The special editorial committee for the commemorative volume for Bert Salwen has been formed. Its members are just beginning to get together to decide on the guidelines to apply to this issue, and we will hear more of their work in the near future. Diana Wall is chairing this special editorial committee; its members are Nan Rothschild, Paul Huey, Joel Klein, and Lorraine Williams. Sarah Bridges is serving as an ex officio advisor to the committee.

I would like to remind everyone that the J. C. Harrington Medal for lifetime contribution to historical archaeology will be presented to Bert posthumously at the opening plenary session of the Society for Historical

Archaeology meetings in Tucson, Arizona, in January. Please plan to attend the ceremony if you're going to the SHA meetings.

As always, submission of manuscripts both long and short on any topic of relevance for the journal is encouraged. Volume 16 contained updated guidelines for contributors; if you would like a copy of these, please contact the editor.

PANYC announces the first annual BERT SALWEN AWARD

This award of $100.00 is for the best student paper on New York City archaeology. Preference will be given to papers using materials from public archaeological projects in N.Y.C. Both undergraduate and graduate students from any university are encouraged to apply.

Deadline for submission is **February 1, 1990**. The award will be presented at the PANYC Public Program, April 7, 1990.

Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate, typed and double-spaced. The second copy may be submitted on computer diskette (3-1/2" or 5-1/4"), using WP 4.2 or WP 5. Maximum paper length is 50 pages, not including bibliography and notes.

Submit to:
Professor A. M. Cantwell
Chair, Salwen Award Committee
Department of Anthropology
Hill Hall
Rutgers University
Newark, NJ 07102

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck

If the length of this Newsletter is any indication, then CNEHA must be the strongest it has ever been! However, part of the reason this particular issue is so long is that we have now added a new column dealing with the field of contract archaeology (compiled by Terry Klein), and we have a lengthy report on the October 6 CNEHA Board Meeting that was prepared by outgoing Secretary Nancy Dickinson. While committee reports may appear rather dry sometimes, this report was based on a 5½-hour meeting that covered all aspects of CNEHA's operations, and it should give all members a good sense of the current concerns, goals, and financial status of the Council.

As well as our state and provincial reports on current research, our hope is to expand the Newsletter so as to include more topical categories in the future. In addition to Terry Klein's column, "The Contractor's Corner," we would like to see a listing of new bibliographic entries in each issue; we would like columns on underwater archaeology and on the problem of looting; and we would consider occasionally printing short articles as well.

As is our custom, a 1990 dues notice has been included with this Newsletter for members who have not yet paid. We have now switched to a dues cycle that is based on the calendar year (January to December), moving away from our old cycle of October to September (coinciding with the dates of our annual meeting).

1990 ANNUAL MEETING KINGSTON, ONTARIO

Reported by: W. Bruce Stewart

The 1990 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is scheduled to take place in Kingston on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th of October. While much is yet to be done in the way of finalizing our plans for the meetings, the general organization is well underway.

Proposed themes include the Loyalist Connection, the War of 1812, Regional Planning, Historic Cemeteries, Military Sites and Underwater Sites. While we are hoping to avoid concurrent sessions, we are prepared to adjust our schedule as demand dictates. Suggestions for themes or specific papers are welcome.

The sessions will be held in Memorial Hall, located within Kingston's historic City Hall. Theatre-style seating will allow room for displays. While we would expect many of the displays to come from the Kingston area, we invite members and organizations interested in setting up a display to contact us.

City Hall, located in the downtown core, will provide a central focus for all our activities. The attractions (museums, restaurants and shopping) are all immediately accessible on foot. Being a relatively small town has its advantages.

For those with cars, we will offer a tour of the surrounding countryside to view Barriefield Village, a local heritage hamlet and Kingston Mills, the southernmost lock on the Rideau Canal. For those without transporta-

tion, we will be organizing free admission to a selection of Kingston's museums for Friday and Sunday afternoons.

Registrants at the conference will also be able to tour the Art Conservation Labs at Queen's University. The Program is internationally recognized as a leading center in conservation training.

Kingston is easily accessible from Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa by road or rail. I-81 provides a direct route by way of Syracuse north into Ontario, just east of Kingston. Flights into Kingston are only available through Toronto.

Accommodations have been arranged in a selection of downtown hotels (Holiday Inn, Howard Johnson's and Ramada Inn). Prices here range between $80 and $100Cdn per night. Additional accommodations are available downtown through the local bed and breakfast organization. These rooms would cost approximately $40Cdn per night. Lastly, a group of rooms at between $40 and $45Cdn per night have been booked at the Journey's End Motel, a distance of approximately six miles from downtown. As accommodations in Kingston are at a premium, we would encourage you to register early.

For further information, please contact W. Bruce Stewart, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, 370 King Street West, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2X4. (613) 542-3483.

LOOT CLEARINGHOUSE

During 1987 the Archeological Assistance Division (AAD) of the National Park Service established a clearinghouse of information about cases in which looting and vandalism of archaeological resources on public lands were prosecuted. These summary records are being entered into the computer-based LOOT clearinghouse. The objective is to provide a central place for those seeking information on looting and vandalism prosecutions. At present there are over 70 cases in the database, ranging from 1936 to the present. The AAD is working with cultural resource and law enforcement officials in public agencies on the appropriate means of distributing this information.

In order to gather information about looting and vandalism cases, a form has been developed to systematically collect these data. The form requests information on arrests, indictments, trials, pleas, judgments, sentences, and forfeitures. If you would like a copy of the form or would like to be listed in the clearinghouse, contact LOOT Coordinator, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. Telephone inquiries can be made to Patricia Clare Knoll, Consultant, AAD, (202) 343-4101.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Millstone Quarry Research

The Kentucky Heritage Council has recently documented five millstone quarries in Powell County, Kentucky. Dating between the 1790s and the late 1800s, these quarries exploited a conglomeratic sandstone containing rounded quartz pebbles. The physical evidence of quarrying activities at these sites includes millstones in various stages of completion, boulders with drill holes, shaping debris, oval pits, linear pits, and benches. The goals of this project are to nominate the quarries to the National Register of Historic Places and to produce a publication which describes the manufacturing sequence and presents available data.

In order to place the Powell County millstone quarries into a broader context and determine how these quarries compare to those in other areas, we are requesting assistance from individuals who are aware of such research. We are interested in obtaining publications that deal with millstone quarries anywhere in the world. Of special interest are detailed accounts that describe the manufacturing sequence for millstones and studies relating to quarries in the eastern U.S. Please send any information or correspondence to: Charles D. Hockensmith, Staff Archaeologist, Kentucky Heritage Council, 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

CNEHA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
October 6, 1989

Reported by: Nancy S. Dickinson
CNEHA Secretary 1987-1989

At the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) general business meeting on October 7, 1989, in Morristown, New Jersey, Chairman Terry Klein told the breakfast-meeting attendees that the newsletter would print a synopsis of the executive board meeting held on October 6, 1989, at the Headquarters Plaza Hotel.

Klein explained that he wanted the membership to know about the changes in CNEHA's structure and administration that, in part, are needed because of the ongoing develop ment of the organization at a time when few executive board members have served for at least two consecutive terms.

As Klein sees it, the Council no longer has a "corporate memory" to rely upon, and as a consequence, several activities and procedures have been complicated by the lack of knowledge that, heretofore, was passed first-hand among the executive board members. The five and one-half hour executive board meeting began to address some of these problems. What started out as a recounting of a single board meeting turned into a review of the last three years' worth of committee reports and board meetings.

This report provides a sense of the direction the executive board is taking to ensure better management of the organization at the same time that the Council is seeking to respond to and guide a membership that is involved in an ever broader range of historical archaeological scholarship.

There are two areas of concern. One is the need for each board member, officer, and committee chair to have an understanding of how things have been organized in the recent past, in order to direct the organization now and in the future. The other is the need to reassess the financial framework of the Council. These two ideas underlie most of the items on the agenda, whether under old or new business. This report follows the agenda by summarizing the Standing Committee and Special Committee reports in the Old Business section. It also recaps the New Business items about responsibilities and duties of board members, officers, and committee chairs in addition to describing the formation of a Budget and Finance Committee as provided for in the CNEHA Constitution.

OLD BUSINESS

Membership Files

Lois Feister, a former executive board member, continues to maintain the membership files, and, under Old Business, her report showed that there was an increase of 14 in the total 1988-1989 membership over the previous year. Total membership for 1988-1989 was 333, and for 1987-1988 it was 319. The gains were in individual, life, and institutional members, with the declines in student, joint, and fellow memberships. According to Feister's annual membership surveys there were 272 members as of October 1987 and 282 members as of October 1986.

The geographical distribution of members is, in part, dependent on the location of the annual meeting. In other words, not as many Canadians renewed their memberships the year after the conference was in Quebec, while mid-Atlantic membership picked up this year with the meeting in Morristown. It is expected that the Canadian membership will rally with next year's meeting in Kingston, Ontario, and CNEHA will lose some mid-Atlantic members.

Thus, Feister's report noted that the membership is growing gradually, and while some people become members for only a year, this is true for any year as the annual conference location rotates among the sub-regions of CNEHA's geographical purview. Mary Beaudry said this was also true for the Society for Historical Archaeology's (SHA) membership.

The following table shows the changes and growth in the CNEHA membership for October 1986 through October 1989:

CNEHA Membership Statistics(1)

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Canada(2)	74	40	44	86
New England (3)	47	53	57	59
Mid-Atlantic(4)	115	129	162	144
Southeast(5)	6	10	30	30
Other States(6)	19	18	24	25
Other Countries(7)	2		2	2

Legend

(1) for individual, student, joint, life, and fellow membership categories, excluding institutions;

(2) British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland;

(3) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut;

(4) New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland;

(5) West Virginia, Virginia, Washington, D.C.;

(6) California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina;

(7) Great Britain, Austria, South Africa

Source: CNEHA Membership Surveys
1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1988-1989

Treasury

At the same time that the membership is increasing, so too, at an even greater rate, are the expenses of the Council. Treasurer Liz Crowell's report showed that the October 1989 balance was $3264.85 (U.S.) as compared with $7117.42 (U.S.) the previous October. The October 1989 figure includes the Canadian account funds converted into U.S. dollars based on an average of the exchange rate (.85) for October 3, 1988 and April 3 and October 1, 1989. Treasurers' reports for the CNEHA fiscal year ending in October listed $7703.38 (U.S.) for 1987 and $5683.16 (U.S.) for 1986.

Membership dues provide the greatest proportion of

funds for the operation of CNEHA. For at least the last four years there has been the same membership dues structure: individual $10.00, student $7.50, joint $12.00, fellow $25.00, life $200.00, business $30.00, and non-profit organization $20.00 (all rates are expressed in U.S. dollars).

Besides membership fees, CNEHA's income derives from back issue sales and royalties from Robert Schuyler's historical archaeology reader. The balance is intended to cover CNEHA's expenditures for such items as the journal and newsletter as well as administrative costs and bank fees. This balance also provides for conference start-up expenses. The annual meeting registration fees, then, refill the treasury for the meeting start-up costs.

Journal

Journal Editor Mary Beaudry pointed out that the last two journals' (Volumes 15 and 16) cost averaged $4650.00 (U.S.), so that the unit cost of these volumes was approximately $9.60 (U.S.). With about 70 percent of CNEHA's members in the "individual" category at a membership rate of $10.00 (U.S.), there is very little left after paying the journal's publication and postage expenses.

In fact, as it stands in November 1989, CNEHA does not have enough funds to publish another journal at the cost of 1987's Volume 16 and 1986's Volume 15. There are not enough funds even to publish the next issue at the cost of 1985's Volume 14 ($4199.39) or the cost of 1984's Volume 13 ($3737.42). The cost figures came from the 1986 and 1987 treasurer's reports and also from Beaudry's production cost analyses.

That notwithstanding, Beaudry went on to relate that there are on hand for the upcoming Volume 17 only three manuscripts that have been reviewed, revised, edited, and are ready to be sent out for composition. She said that two more essays are needed to complete the issue. One of these may be a manuscript presently being revised by the author; another might be the award-winning student paper presented at the Morristown meeting. The student-paper competition was introduced at the 1989 conference.

The publication of Volume 17, which will be the fourth issue in a little over five years edited by Beaudry, is not possible until some time in 1990, two years behind schedule in spite of the last several years' efforts to get CNEHA's journal back on track. Up until mid-1989, lack of manuscript submissions was the primary hindrance to maintaining the publication program. By late 1989 dwindling funds further stymied the production schedule because the apparently large credit balance brought forward from year to year, as a result of CNEHA's being behind in the publication schedule, was rapidly depleted as publishing costs increased.

Beaudry further said that the Publications Committee is considering a military sites bibliography as a journal issue in addition to planning for the Bert Salwen memorial volume for some time in the future. Several of Salwen's students have agreed to set up guidelines and solicit manuscripts from Bert's students and colleagues. The ad hoc committee would act as editors, and Beaudry and her assistant would copy-edit the manuscripts and see them through the production schedule.

Newsletter

Newsletter Editor David Starbuck reported that the third newsletter for 1989 would be published late in the year. Starbuck has found that some state, provincial, regional, and topical editors have consistently been tardy or not sent information which has made for production delays. His preference for the newsletter to be organized by state and province combined with the lack of copy from the topic and thematic editors made him wonder if the topic and thematic sections might be eliminated from the newsletter. The discussion that followed produced several suggestions for various possible sections for the newsletter, but did not find a way to ensure that editors and "stringers" would send copy.

Some of the suggestions included sections that: review books, journals, exhibitions, and conferences; deal with contract archaeology reports; involve underwater and nautical archaeological activities; and report on historic preservation news. Another suggestion was to encourage short articles on any historical archaeology topic of the author's choosing. A piece on anti-looting legislation was thought to be of interest. These suggestions expanded on the ideas put forward by former Newsletter Editor Lu Ann De Cunzo in her newsletter survey of December 1986.

De Cunzo reported the results of that survey in April 1987. In Newsletter Number 8 she noted:

> "First, with one exception, everyone agreed CNEHA should continue to publish a newsletter. Research-related information is by far your main interest, re: the newsletter, with cultural management a strong second, and fewer than a third of you [n=62] expressing interest in museums, continuing education, and employment opportunities.
>
> In terms of content, your overwhelming desire is for bibliographic information, especially the announcement of "obscure" hard-to-access theses, dissertations, cultural resource reports, and articles appearing in non-archaeological but related journals. You also want to be kept up on any CNEHA news, and on the whole, favor a broad-based, diversified, informal newsletter with as much current information as possible (without, of course, duplicating SHA and other newsletters)...."

The newsletter, since Starbuck's taking over the editorship in 1989, has been set into type by a printer who also composes two other newsletters that Starbuck edits. Under his editorship, two 12-page, professionally-produced CNEHA newsletters have continued to build on changes that began as the newsletter developed from a "xeroxed," two-page typescript, occasional news bulletin before 1985 to one that then went on to be numbered but still came out only occasionally in 1985. During 1986 the newsletter came out twice a year and had five typed pages.

In 1987 and 1988, under Newsletter Editor Lu Ann De Cunzo and later with Assistant Newsletter Editor Evelyn Tidlow, the newsletter was published three times a year, began to establish a conceptual format, and increased the number of sheets of paper used, running between 6 and 20 pages. It was typed using a word processing program, and the layout was done by the editors.

State and provincial news provided the mainstay of information, but sections on particular topics or themes related to historical archaeology were introduced as a result of membership survey. Despite the regularity with which the newsletter has been coming out and the choice of themes and topics to explore, many of the stringers have been and still are unable to provide the copy about the subjects that the readers suggested in their answers to the questionnaire.

Along with the development of the newsletter has been an increase in the production costs. Newsletter costs began to appear in the 1986 treasurer's reports with a figure of $76.78 (U.S.) for that year. In October 1987 the newsletter costs were $347.14 (U.S.), coming in under the $400 (U.S.) budgeted for that year.

In 1988 the executive board was enthusiastic about the newsletter's content, on-time record, and layout and voted to go $300 or $400 above the $500 (U.S.) budgeted for that year. In part, it was thought that the newsletter might maintain communication with the CNEHA membership while the journal was returning to its production schedule as an annual publication. For the CNEHA fiscal year ending October 1988, the newsletter costs for that year ran $794.47 (U.S.). By October 1989 the funds expended on the newsletter were $1925.94 (U.S.). [Data for the newsletter description came from treasurers' reports, executive board meetings and minutes, and from the newsletters themselves.]

Annual Conference

While the reduction of funds and the lack of enough manuscipt copy hinder the Publications Committee's efforts, in terms of co-ordinating the annual conference, the most noteworthy stumbling block for the Programs and Meetings Committee has been the lack of continuity among the meeting organizers from one year to the next. This should be remedied by the how-to-run-a-conference manual that is being compiled by the executive board members who have been responsible for the four most recent meetings. The members of the ad hoc committee include: John Seidel (Morristown 1989), Pierre Beaudet (Quebec 1988), Henry Miller (St. Mary's City 1987), and David Starbuck (Troy 1986). Miller and Beaudet were elected to the executive board in October 1989 and were not on the executive board when the organizational problems occurred in the spring and summer of 1989.

Another concern of the Local Arrangements Chair, Jim Kochan, was the purpose of the registration fee structure. With the in-kind services of and sponsorship by the host institutions picking up many conference costs, should the registration fees only help to defray expenses, or should they be used to create a profit or a surplus for CNEHA? This question will be considered by the newly formed Budget and Finance Committee.

Just as journal manuscript submissions are difficult to come by and newsletter copy is hard to find, so, too, are abstracts for conference presentations. Nonetheless, the second call-for-papers elicited the response of more than 28 historical archaeologists and historians.

As a new feature of the annual meeting, Program Chair John Seidel introduced a student-paper competition at the Morristown meeting, with the papers being presented in the sessions appropriate to the students' topics. Prizes were awarded based on both content and presentation and included a check for $100.00, one-year's membership in CNEHA, and the opportunity to have the first-place paper published in the journal. Each participant received a one-year's gift membership. David B. Landon of Boston University took first prize with his essay, "Tooth Increment Analysis: The Potential for Applications in Historical Archaeology."

The following table lists various statistics about the four most recent CNEHA conferences: Morristown (1989), Quebec City (1988), St. Mary's City (1987), and Troy (1986):

Membership

Special Committee Reports followed the Standing Committee Reports under Old Business. Between 1986 and 1989 membership activities were formally divided among four people. Executive Vice Chair Suzanne Spencer-Wood was in charge of sending out the lavender promotional membership brochure designed by former and 1989-elected board member Henry Miller. Treasurer Crowell and conference chairs received membership checks that were then deposited into either the US$ or CDN$ account.

The treasurer and conference chairs then sent a list

CNEHA Conference Statistics

	1989	1988	1987	1986
Location of Conference	NJ	QC	MD	NY
No. of Papers Given	27(c)	33(c)	23(s)	(29(c)
No. of Registrants	149	141	129	147
Registration Fee (US$)	20	13(a)	11(a)	10(a)
Meeting Profit (US$)	c.1000(*)	1108(*)	1046(*)	625(*)

Legend
(c) concurrent sessions
(s) single session
(a) average to the nearest US$
(*) funds used to reimburse the treasury to cover conference start-up costs

Source: Conference Chairs' Final Reports for 1986, 1987 and 1988. Data for 1989 came from telephone conversation with Kochan.

of new and renewing members to Lois Feister, who maintained the membership lists and provided mailing labels to the journal and newsletter editors as well as to the nominations and elections chair and the conference co-chairs. Informally, any other board member could receive membership applications and dues and would send them on to the treasurer.

Under New Business the executive board began to tackle some of the coordination problems involved with the elaborate membership organizational network. The newly formed Budget and Finance Committee will look at ways to ease the management problems, increase efficiency, and encourage more members. Also, restructuring the Vice Chair position so that that board member becomes specifically responsible for institutional members will help to maintain and, hopefully, increase the number of membershps in that category.

Archives

CNEHA, with a sense of its own past, continues a project begun in 1986 to collect executive board meeting records and correspondence, journal and newsletter materials, conference information, nominations and elections data, and any other CNEHA ephemera for depositing in the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, D.C. The Smithsonian accepts materials at least five years old from date of creation. Archivist Faith Harrington intends to inventory and file the documents every other year in January or February.

Letterhead and Logo

Another Old Business item on the agenda dealt with the possibility of a new letterhead to replace the "black letter" typeface of the present stationery since the supply of letterheads is dwindling, and there is no master, mechanical, or plate extant. This ad hoc committee chaired by Harrington has been in existence since 1988 and proposed to have a new letterhead without a logo. The executive board concurred and has instructed the committee to create mock-ups of three possible designs for board consideration.

Nominations and Elections

Nominations and Elections Chair David Switzer, for the second year in a row, put together a ballot for executive board election. The 13 on the slate were: Albert F. Bartovics, Pierre Beaudet, Wade P. Catts, Roselle E. Henn, Susan L. Henry, Silas D. Hurry, John P. McCarthy, Henry M. Miller, Edward M. Morin, Elizabeth S. Pena, Dennis J. Pogue, David C. Switzer, and Evelyn M. Tidlow. Five were elected: Beaudet, Henn, Henry, Miller, and Switzer. See the New Business section concerning the filling of executive board vacancies due to board members' resignations.

Two hundred eighty ballots were mailed out, and 102 ballots were received by the deadline. The seven ballots subsequently received did not affect the outcome of the original count which was verified by Secretary and committee member Nancy Dickinson. In the 1988 election there were 13 nominees, 291 ballots mailed out, and 101 ballots in the final tally. In 1987 there were nine nominees, and the election was based on 65 ballots returned.

For both the 1988 and 1989 elections, in descending order of frequency, the geographical distribution of the returned ballot postmarks indicated that mid-Atlantic states came in first, followed by those to the south and then by the New England states. The combined Canadian provinces outvoted the combined American states. [Data for these statistics came from Nomination and Election Committee Reports.]

The postmark data compare favorably only with respect to the mid-Atlantic region in terms of the geographical distribution in the CNEHA membership. Between 1986 and 1989, in descending rank order, the

CNEHA membership has come from the mid-Atlantic, Canadian, New England, and the Southeast regions.

SHA Liaison

Switzer has also been the liaison between CNEHA and SHA in order to keep both organizations abreast of the other's activities and concerns. Attending board meetings and submitting copy for both the CNEHA and SHA newsletters are the liaison's responsibilities.

Tax-free Status

The remaining items of Old Business included a very old item of business, that of the question about a tax-free status for CNEHA. Begun in 1982 and still ongoing, although virtually assured, the quest for tax-exempt status has involved amending the charter or Certificate of Incorporation.

In a letter dated January 18, 1989, Klein was advised that the Counsel and Deputy Commissioner for Legal Affairs for the State Education Department of the University of the State of New York had voted to amend CNEHA's absolute charter. Since then Klein has received a copy of the new charter.

The amended charter plus the updated version of the CNEHA Constitution will go to the Internal Revenue Service by the end of 1989 in application for tax-exempt status. The updated version of the Constitution has incorporated all the amendments within the text and footnoted those changes as well as listed the amendments separately.

Salwen Memorial Journal

Beaudry reported that the time schedule for the Bert Salwen memorial volume of the journal will respect Sarah Bridge's wish that the issue not be rushed into publication. Beaudry said that it would probably appear as a regular volume rather than as a special issue.

NEW BUSINESS

In the first item of New Business, Klein congratulated and introduced the new board members who are listed in the Nominations and Elections section. Klein thanked retiring board members Steve Cumbaa, Nancy Dickinson, and Suzanne Spencer-Wood for their one-term's work and mentioned that he, Klein, was also retiring at the end of his first term. Klein welcomed Switzer for his reelection to a second and consecutive term. Beaudet was elected after one year's absence from the board, and Miller after a two years' absence.

Review of Responsibilities

By reviewing the responsibilities of the executive board members and officers, Klein not only acquainted new board members or refreshed the memories of the returning board members about CNEHA, but he also led the discussion into the need for a manual detailing board members' duties and procedures as well as the election of new officers.

Several officers and committee chairs explained how their volunteer CNEHA work functioned. These reports considered the strengths and weaknesses of the present way of doing things and offered suggestions to resolve problems. Those officers and committee chairs filed written job descriptions so that they form a basis for the manuals to be compiled for board members, officers, special committees, and meeting organizers. The manuals would take the place of the corporate memory that Klein feels CNEHA has lost.

Two officers' positions were further refined. It was voted that the Executive Vice Chair would be in charge of membership other than the Institution category. It was also voted that the Vice Chair would be responsible for the Institution category of membership.

Election of New Officers

With the generally-defined officer functions in mind, the newly constituted executive board elected the following officers for a two-year term: Chairman, Beaudet; Executive Vice Chair, Miller; Vice Chair, Switzer; Secretary, Harrington, for only one year when her first executive-board term is up; and Treasurer, Henry.

Filling Vacancies on the Executive Board

As a result of resignations, two executive board vacancies were filled: one by an outgoing board member, and the other by the 1989 election nominee with the sixth highest number of votes. In accordance with the Constitution, the five nominees with the greatest number of votes are elected to the executive board each year for a term of three years. The Constitution leaves to the executive board the responsibility for filling executive board vacancies.

The executive board voted for Klein to fill the vacancy provided by Steve Potter's resignation. Klein agreed to stay on another year to provide continuity between the sets of biannually elected officers. In addition, Sarah Bridges has resigned from the board; Elizabeth Pena will fill the one year remaining in Bridge's term of office.

Establishing the Budget and Finance Committee

The updating and retyping of the CNEHA Constitution afforded the chance to read closely and find that the governing document provided for a Budget and Finance Committee. According to the constitution, the Budget and Finance Committee's duties include recommending an annual budget for the Council, investigating and reporting upon sources of income or other means of funding, and providing for an annual audit of the financial records of the Council. The specified recommendations, reports,

and audits are to be submitted to the executive board.

For at least the last three years, the Budget and Finance Committee as such has been non-existent. Instead, the journal and newsletter editors and conference chairs have drawn up budgets based on their past and projected costs. These budgets were presented to the executive board for approval.

The executive board decided that board members most involved with expenditures should make up the committee, so that the Budget and Finance Committee consists of the newly-elected Treasurer, Henry; the immediate past Treasurer, Crowell; and the Journal and Newsletter Editors, Beaudry and Starbuck.

Membership Dues and Finances

In the next few months the newly-formed Budget and Finance Committee will meet to discuss recommendations they plan to make at the next executive board meeting in March 1990. This would give the executive board time to inform the membership, through the newsletter, about developments and changes before the October 1990 conference in Kingston, Ontario.

Among other things, the committee will be examining the membership dues rates, the invoicing schedules, and the coordination of the functions of the treasurer, the membership file, and the conference organizers. The role of the annual-meeting registration fee will be another topic of discussion, as will be the impact of the potential tax-free status on CNEHA.

1991 Meeting

Over the last several years the location of the annual conference has rotated every other year between the eastern Canadian provinces and the northeastern states of the U.S. When the meetings are in the U.S., there has been an attempt to vary the settings in order to draw on the special strengths of the particular place. At the same time that the various locations encourage a large turn-out of CNEHA members in the area, they are also to be sites accessible to the rest of the attendees.

With that in mind, the executive board members offered suggestions for the location of the 1991 meeting. The 1989 meeting was in New Jersey, so that the thinking was that the 1991 one should consider either New England or someplace to the south or west of the mid-Atlantic region.

There was no clear sense of direction, but the cities and towns put forward included Burlington, VT; Oneonta and Albany, NY; Boston, MA; New York City; Pittsburgh, PA, and Newark and Rehobeth Beach, DE. Someplace in the southern part of CNEHA's purview was the choice of several executive board members. It was discounted because many Virginians are already busy co-ordinating the January 1991 SHA conference in Richmond and would probably rather not be involved with another conference the same year. Members of the ad hoc Program Manual Committee will follow up on the suggestions and make recommendations at the March 1990 executive board meeting.

Resolution of Thanks and Appreciation

True to the CNEHA tradition, two newly elected executive board members volunteered to write and present a resolution of thanks and appreciation to the organizers and sponsors of the annual meeting. Roselle Henn and Henry Miller complied, and their resolution appears in full herein in the minutes of the CNEHA general business meeting held on October 7, 1989.

New Business

As if five and one-half hours of executive board meeting were not enough, Klein tossed out an eternal question that brought the meeting to an end and gave the executive board members something to mull over. It was a seemingly simple question and a good beginning for the newly-instituted CNEHA executive board: what are we, and where are we going?

MINUTES OF THE 1989 BUSINESS MEETING October 7, 1989

Reported by: Faith Harrington
CNEHA Secretary 1989—

Outgoing Chairman Terry Klein opened the general business meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology at approximately 8:45 a.m. at the Headquarters Plaza Hotel in Morristown, New Jersey, on October 7, 1989. Klein requested approval of the minutes of the 1988 business meeting in Quebec City as published in CNEHA Newsletter No. 12 (November 1988). The motion to accept the minutes was made, seconded, and passed.

A report on membership was made by outgoing Secretary Nancy Dickinson. The 1988-1989 CNEHA membership survey indicates that we have a total of 333 members and 14 institutional members. The category break-down shows 229 individuals, 36 students, 52 joint members, 14 life members, and 2 fellows.

Treasurer Elizabeth Crowell gave the October 1988-October 1989 Treasurer's report. The previous year's balance (ending balance, revised) was $7,117.42; this year's ending balance was $3,264.85. This figure included Canadian account funds converted into U.S. dollars based on an average of the exchange rate (.85) for October 3, 1988 and April 3 and October 1, 1989.

Funds will remain in the Canadian account in preparation for the 1990 meeting in Kingston, Ontario.

Journal Editor Mary Beaudry's report followed. She reported that work is progressing on Volume 18, and that she and assistant Sally Pendleton of the Boston University graduate program in archaeology are also working on a volume which will serve as a fitting memorial to the late Bert Salwen.

Jim Kochan, Chairman of Arrangements for the 1989 Conference Committee, welcomed everyone to Morristown, New Jersey. He announced that 123 individuals had registered to attend the meetings and that out of approximately 25 new memberships, most were students—a gratifying statistic to the current board which has encouraged student participation in CNEHA.

Board member Bruce Stewart followed with an invitation for the membership to participate in the 1990 CNEHA conference in Kingston, Ontario. The conference will take place on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 12th through 14th of October, 1990. Kingston is a lovely city on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, with easy access from Syracuse, and is one of the earliest European sites in Canada with a military focus that includes French, British, and Canadian phases. There are many sites and museums in Kingston including Old Fort Henry, a major 19th-century military establishment, Fort Frederick, a museum boasting a superb collection of 19th-century small arms, numerous other museums, and Bellevue House National Historic Park. Stewart is trying to arrange a varied program for CNEHA members, including an open house at his research foundation and a behind-the-scenes tour at the well-known Conservation Labs at Queen's University. Stewart assured the members of an inspiring and memorable meeting for 1990.

Nominations and Elections Chair David Switzer followed with a report on the 1989 election. Voter turnout was good and reflected wide geographical participation. Five new board members were elected: Pierre Beaudet, Roselle Henn, Susan Henry, Henry Miller, and David Switzer.

Chairman Terry Klein welcomed the new board members and announced that Nancy Dickinson, Steve Cumbaa, and Suzanne Spencer-Wood have completed their terms as board members. Klein thanked these board members and stated that he, too, had completed his term of office. However, due to the resignation of Steve Potter, the executive board voted for Klein to fill this vacancy. Klein welcomed Switzer to his re-election for a second and consecutive term. New officers include: Pierre Beaudet, Chair; Henry Miller, Executive Vice Chair; David Switzer, Vice Chair; Faith Harrington, Secretary; and Susan Henry, Treasurer.

With the newly-constituted board, outgoing Chair Klein passed the gavel on to new Chair Pierre Beaudet. Beaudet addressed the membership and requested any new business. At this point, new board members Henry Miller and Roselle Henn proposed the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Morristown National Historical Park, the Pluckemin Archaeological Project and the Washington Association of New Jersey have graciously hosted the 1989 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and,

WHEREAS the individuals, in particular John L. Seidel, James L. Kochan, and Carol Theobald, have worked diligently to make this a successful meeting and,

WHEREAS the hotel accommodations and facilities are of an excellent nature,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals and organizations for their efforts and hospitality.

It was moved that the resolution be accepted, seconded, and passed.

With no additional new business, Chair Beaudet requested a motion to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried, and the meeting adjourned at 9:10 a.m.

CONFERENCES

1990 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference:

The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC) will be held March 30—April 1, 1990 at the Sheraton-Fontainbleau Inn and Spa, 10100 Ocean Highway, Ocean City, Maryland. There will be five sessions:

Sessions 1 & 2: The Bifurcate Tradition in the Middle Atlantic Region (Michael Stewart, Chairperson)

Session 3: Current Research in the Middle Atlantic Region (Carol Nash, Chairperson)

Session 4: Nineteenth Century Industry and Social Context (June Evans, Chairperson)

Session 5: Multi-disciplinary Approaches to Middle Atlantic Archaeology (Silas Hurry, Chairperson)

For information contact Louise E. Akerson, 1990 MAAC Program Chairperson, Center for Urban Archaeology, Baltimore City Life Museums, 800 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, (301) 396-3156.

Chacmool Conference on Gender in Archaeology

Suzanne Spencer-Wood organized a session on Gender in Historical Archaeology, with the following participants and paper titles:

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, "Towards an Historical Archaeology of the Construction of Gender"

Carol Devens, "Gender and Colonization in Native Canadian Communities: Examining the Historical Record in New France"

Lee Pratt, "Gender Bias in the Spanish Colonial Documents of the American Southwest"

Elizabeth M. Scott, "Gender in Complex Colonial Society: The Material Goods of Everyday Life in a Late 18th Century Fur-Trading Community"

Carmen A. Weber, "The Genius of the Orangery: Women and 18th Century Chesapeake Gardens"

Anne E. Yentsch, "The Symbolic Content of Space: Variation in the Material Culture of Georgian Homes and Gardens"

Linda Derry, "Daughters and Sons-in-law of King Cotton: Asymmetry in the Social Structure and Material Culture of Cahawba, an Antebellum Alabama Town"

Sheli O. Smith, "Women in Seafaring"

Donald L. Hardesty, "Gender Roles on the American Mining Frontier: Documentary Models and Archaeological Strategies"

Linda France Stine, "Early Twentieth Century Gender Roles: Perceptions from the Farm"

Susan Lawrence, "Women and Alcohol: Female Influence on Recreational Patterns in the West 1880-1890"

THE CONTRACTOR'S CORNER

Reported by: Terry H. Klein

The Contractor's Corner is a new feature in the CNEHA Newsletter. The purpose of this column is to make contracting's "grey literature" more accessible to historical archaeologists; and I thought that the best way to do this is to showcase the work of a different contract organization in each Newsletter. The firm will present a statement describing itself and will then list and briefly describe recent contract reports that they have produced, which may be of interest to those doing historical archaeology in eastern Canada, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States. In this way, contracting firms can obtain some free publicity (which we all love), and at the same time, provide important information to historical archaeologists working in the region.

Since I am editing this column, the first contracting organization to be featured will, of course, be Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA). I challenge my competitors to send me information on their "grey literature" for future Newsletters; otherwise, LBA will be continually featured in this column. LBA has done, and continues to do, so much historical archaeological work in the region, that it will be a while before I run out of reports to list in this column. Please send all material for "The Contractor's Corner" to: Terry H. Klein, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 200 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601, (919) 829-0344.

Featured Firm:
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
100 Halsted Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07019

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) has been conducting historical archaeological research in the region since 1981. The Group's senior staff, under the direction of Dr. John Hotopp, includes seven full-time historical archaeologists, and four historians/ architectural historians. Support staff include full-time draftspersons, photographers, experienced archaeological field technicians, an archaeological laboratory director and staff, a conservator, a report coordinator, and word processing operators. LBA's photographic staff produces archaeological field and artifact illustrations, in addition to utilizing large-format cameras for architectural recordation projects (i.e., HABS and HAER documentation).

Sophisticated facilities for analysis of archaeological data and production of reports are maintained at the Louis Berger and Associates office in East Orange, New Jersey. These facilities include a computerized data management system suitable for inventorying and analyzing multivariate historical archaeological data; in-house word processing, drafting and printing; and a fully equipped archaeological laboratory. The laboratory has a conservation facility which is capable of processing items from the size of a coin to a cannon.

The following are some of LBA's major data recovery (Phase III) reports. LBA does not have extra copies of these reports; therefore, you have to contact the agencies/firms for whom the work was done in order to obtain a copy. If you have a problem in getting a copy of the reports, please give Terry H. Klein a call at (919) 829-0344.

1989 *The Compton Site, Circa 1651-1684, Calvert Coun-*

ty, Maryland (18CV279). Submitted to CRJ Associates, Inc. Camp Springs, Maryland, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.
Excavations at the Compton Site documented the internal structure of a 1651 to 1684 plantation, in terms of the spatial distribution of residential areas, outbuildings, and trash features. The site also contained large quantities of Dutch material, particularly ceramics. The presence of these materials permitted LBA to investigate the nature of Dutch trade in southern Maryland during this time period.

1988 *The East Creek Mill Site (28CM20), Archaeological Data Recovery, Dennis Township, Cape May County, New Jersey*. Submitted to New Jersey Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis, Trenton, New Jersey, Submitted by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.
This project was the first in-depth historical and archaeological study of a 19th century sawmill in the New Jersey Pinelands. Evidence for two building phases was revealed during excavation, but these remains could not be dated, nor was there any archaeological evidence for the type of machinery that was used to power the mill. Historical research indicated that the machinery was salvaged in the early 20th century. This appears to be a common occurrence at mill sites and other 19th century industrial sites. As a result, LBA examined the validity of research questions currently posed for the investigation of mill sites in the region. The report presents alternative approaches to the archaeological study of these types of sites.

1986 *Final Report, Archaeological, Architectural, and Historical Investigations at the Howard Road District, Washington, D.C.* Submitted to Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C. and Wallace, Roberts, & Todd, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.
This report presents the results of an archaeological data recovery, historical research, and architectural recordation program of the Howard Road Historic District in Anacostia, District of Columbia. This program included the excavation of several lots once occupied by freed slaves. The low socioeconomic character of the neighborhood appears to have been reflected archaeologically in the use of second-hand goods, the inability to make large household purchases, the limited variety in the diet, and the lack of sanitation services. However, the relatively large lots permitted the establishment of a self-sufficient lifestyle that included animal husbandry and gardening, but also provided a capital asset that eventually may have allowed upward social mobility.

1985 *Nineteenth Century Wilmington Households: The Christina Gateway Project*. Submitted to the City of Wilmington, Planning and Commerce Departments, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.
This report presents the results of the excavation of several privy/wells in downtown Wilmington, Delaware. The focus of the report is on the description and explanation of 19th century urban consumer behavior, using ceramic and glass vessels, and dietary remains. Linkages are made between artifact patterning and the size, structure and life-cycle of the households associated with the features.

1986 *Hamlin Site (28Wa532) Archaeological Data Recovery I-78, (103) Section Four Pohatcong Township, Borough of Alpha, Warren County, New Jersey*. Submitted to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis, Trenton, New Jersey, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.
The report presents the results of the excavation of a large, late 18th to early 19th century farm complex. Analysis of the artifacts from the site, when compared to contemporary urban assemblages, identified differences in the consumer behavior of urban versus rural households. Explanations for these differences were derived from an analysis of late 18th and early 19th century probate inventories of the county.

1987 *Druggists, Craftsmen, and Merchants of Pearl and Water Streets, New York: The Barclays Bank Site*. Submitted to the London and Leeds Corporation by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. Ms. on file, New York City Municipal Archives.
The Barclays Bank site, located in lower Manhattan, contained 17th and early 18th century landfill deposits; and artifacts and structural features associated with late 18th and early 19th century households and businesses. The project's research design examines the consumer behavior of different social and economic groups present within the site and other sites excavated in lower Manhattan. The report also includes a synthesis of landfill data from archaeological sites in the city.

1987 *Archaeological Investigations of Site 1 of the Washington Urban Renewal Area, New York City*. Submitted to Shearson Lehman/American Express through the New York City Public Development Corporation, New York, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey. Ms. on file, New York City Municipal Archives.
This report focuses on the nature of waterfront structures (e.g., wharves, piers, bulkheads, etc.) in lower Manhattan, and on the different types of landfill deposits present in the city's waterfront sites. Explanations for these differences are examined in the report.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reported by: David C. Switzer

The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (DHR) has formed a standing Advisory Committee to define issues and formulate goals for the management of the state's underwater historical resources. Committee members include dive shop operators, marine business people, historians, law enforcement officers, and representatives of state agencies.

Co-chaired by Parker B. Potter, Jr., Preservation Planner for the DHR, and David C. Switzer, Institute for New Hampshire Studies, Plymouth State College and State Consulting Nautical Archaeologist, committee work to date has involved discussions related to the implementation of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, including adapting applicable out-of-state management programs to New Hampshire waters (e.g., the Vermont program). Future meetings will focus on the protection of coastal sites and a policy regarding the designation of certain sites as being available to sport divers. Such sites would include modern and non-sensitive wrecks.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Mount Independence

A six-week field school was conducted over the summer at the Revolutionary War encampment at Mount Independence in Orwell. This was the result of a cooperative effort among the University of Vermont, the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, and the Fort Ticonderoga Association.

This was the beginning year of a three-year cycle to investigate the remains of this relatively undisturbed site. "Relative" refers to the fact that no professional archaeological excavations had previously been conducted here, but many pothunters and metal detector enthusiasts have been mining the area for years. This was particularly evident during the excavation of a German blockhouse that had no surface remains and practically no artifacts in the first 5-10 cm. Below that level, period artifacts were recovered.

In addition to the blockhouse, soldiers' huts, outposts and barracks were excavated, and many Revolutionary War artifacts were recovered. These included grapeshot, musket balls, uniform buttons, cuff links, wine bottles, and other military remains dating to 1776-1777.

Conservation and analysis of the material is being conducted at the University of Vermont under the direction of David Starbuck, who was also the director of the field school.

Chimney Point

The State of Vermont has undertaken a program for preserving, repairing and interpreting state-owned historic properties in preparation for the statehood bicentennial celebration (1791-1991). This program is called the Vermont Heritage '91 Program.

One of the projects under this program is the renovation of the Chimney Point Tavern located in the Town of Addison in Addison County. The installation of a new underground power main and septic system required limited archaeological excavations to mitigate the effect of the construction on archaeological resources. Although these excavations are spatially limited, they provide the opportunity to view a cross-section of the variety of cultural components constituting the Chimney Point site. Analysis of the recovered cultural material has only begun; however, our preliminary findings (supplemented by previous archaeological and historical studies at this site) suggest a long and complex history.

Native American remains are ubiquitous throughout and beyond the state-owned property. These remains represent a wide range of activities, including lithic reduction stations, food processing and preparation areas, and hide fleshing and utilization workshops. The time span indicated by diagnostic artifacts ranges from the Laurentian Phase of the Late Archaic Period through the Late Woodland Period, with the greatest concentration focused during the end of the Late Archaic Period and into the Early Woodland Period. The lithic assemblage is dominated by local cherts and quartzites.

Identified European/American remains, concentrated on the western half of the property, consist of standing structures: the former tavern and tenant house; roadway; remains of two spatially and temporally separated ferry landings; remnant landscape plantings; subsurface structural remains—barns, sheds, warehouses, store and dwelling—as well as surface and subsurface artifacts and features. On the eastern edge of the Chimney Point site, the remains of a previously undocumented, late 18th century house site was encountered. Documentary evidence suggests the presence of earlier English (1690) and French (1731) military outposts; however, this has yet to be confirmed by archaeological research.

The historical context of these many and varied European/American remains is divided into the following components: 1) Early military occupation (1690-1770); 2) Early settlement diversified farming (1770-1810 and 1850-1890); 3) Commercial dock-side village (1810-1850); 4) Early 20th century tourism focus-

ed on lake traffic (1890-1928); 5) Mid-20th century tourism focused on automobile traffic (1928-1966); and 6) Late 20th century state-promoted tourism (1966-present).

A final report on this study is expected in January of 1990.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Beaver Brook Reservation

Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology recently conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of Beaver Brook Reservation in Belmont and Waltham, Massachusetts, as part of the Metropolitan District Commission's current plans to renovate the park. Beaver Brook Reservation was established in 1893 as the first park in the state's metropolitan park system. Several noted landscape architects were associated with the reservation, including Robert M. Copeland, Frederick Law Olmstead, and Charles Eliot. The survey resulted in the identification of two previously recorded, undated prehistoric sites, the remains of two 18th-19th century mills and mill dams, two extant 19th-century structures, a possible 19th-century ice-harvesting operation, and a variety of park landscape features, including the former location of the Waverly Oaks. The MDC's current renovation plans are being designed in part to bring the park landscape back to its turn-of-the-century condition.

Fort Rodman Military Reservation

Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology conducted an intensive archaeological survey and architectural inventory of the Fort Rodman Military Reservation in New Bedford, Massachusetts. The project area is located directly adjacent to the Fort Taber Historic District, a National Register district containing a granite fort (Fort Taber, 1861-1871) and five flanking Endicott Period batteries. The architectural inventory identified nine Endicott-Taft Period buildings, 32 World War II structures, and a World War II battery (Battery Milliken), all of which have subsequently been determined eligible for inclusion in the Fort Taber Historic District. Archaeological testing at the Allen farmstead (1798-1857) revealed potentially significant deposits associated with the intact granite house foundation, a possible foundation for an outbuilding and a barn, a portion of a trashpit, and associated archaeological deposits. The site is considered likely to contain important data relating to the nature of 19th-century farmsteads in the New Bedford area and may shed light on the transition from agricultural to military utilization and occupation of the site.

Golden Ball Tavern

The Golden Ball Tavern is a National Register property built in 1768 by Isaac Jones on the Boston Post Road in Weston, Massachusetts. The structure is an excellent example of 18th-century New England Georgian style architecture. Boston University's Office of Public Archaeology conducted an archaeological field investigation for the Golden Ball Tavern Trust at the East Ell of the tavern in advance of a planned expansion of the structure. The investigation showed that the East Ell served as an adjunct to the main kitchen of Isaac Jones' tavern (1770-1793). The ell is mentioned in a ca. 1803 inventory of the property as the "Kitchen. . .adjoyning." Another important contribution of the archaeological investigation was the identification of a minimum of 18 redware vessels at the site; these are believed to have been produced by the Hews redware establishment in Weston. Although a good deal is known about the Hews redware pottery from documentary evidence, few, if any, attributed examples are known. The East Ell assemblage represents an important sample of late 18th-century domestic redware.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Current Research

As part of a master development plan, the stream drainages and town-owned land in the Town of Westport have been systematically surveyed for cultural resources by the Archaeological Research Management team. Through a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, administered by the Connecticut Historical Commission, John Lizze and Tara Prindle were able to stratify the land that might be impacted by development into high, medium, and low potential for archaeological resources. Twenty-two sites, many both historic and prehistoric, were identified.

Lucinda McWeeney, a Ph.D. candidate in the Yale Anthropology Department, has identified wood structural members from the Essex Wharf, believed to be mid-17th century. The bulkhead was made from conifers, possibly hemlock, while the cribbing was constructed of oak and chestnut, all locally and easily obtainable timbers. The Connecticut River wharf information is being compared to her analysis of an 18th century wharf being investigated by Ed Morin for Louis Berger in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia wharf was made with southern pine—the locally-available slow growth variety dominant before wide-spread timber industry harvesting.

Lucinda is attempting to establish a tree-ring

chronology for the Northeast historic period and is collecting "cookie samples," or thin slices, from the ends of the various datable wood members she analyzes. Her work will be correlated with the Yale Forestry School's on-going project to establish a tree-ring chronology for the white cedar swamps in Connecticut. Hopefully, both prehistoric and historic archaeologists will be able to tie into this information for eco-zone exploitation and possible construction dates.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

New Discoveries at Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Division for Historic Preservation, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, have completed preliminary work at the Enders House, a 19th century house being rehabilitated as part of development at this canal-related site. Work necessary to preserve the Enders House will include foundation repairs or replacement. Although occupation layers from the 18th century were anticipated since this building is on or near the location of historic Fort Hunter, it was a surprise to discover that part of the foundation under the house dated to the 18th century. After consultation with architects and site personnel, changes were made in the initial plans so as to preserve this remnant of the past. Analysis is now beginning on the extensive collection which resulted over several weeks of work. Included in the finds are many trade items as well as the domestic debris from the 18th and 19th century occupations of the site.

Archaeology at the Kent-Delord House, Plattsburgh

During the War of 1812, Henry Delord and his partner William Bailey operated the only store in the Plattsburgh area where troops could buy supplies such as food and possibly ammunition. Based on the paper scripts given by the troops to pay for their purchases, a new exhibit has been mounted at this city-owned historic site. In addition, students from Plattsburgh State College have excavated where the store was located. A section of wall was found in addition to numerous small artifacts dating to the period. Dr. Gordon Pollard, professor of anthropology, hypothesizes that a barn was once present on the site that had been converted into the store.

1989 Survey Work at Senate House State Historic Site

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites have completed a series of survey excavations at Senate House State Historic Site, a Dutch house used during the American Revolution as the meeting place for the New York State Senate. The property now owned by the State has been a series of urban lots since the 1650s, and archaeologists are interested in the developmental changes on these lots over time. The results are being analyzed in a large report under preparation by Joseph Sopko of the archaeology staff.

Computer Mapping at Fort Niagara

Archaeologists Stuart and Pat Scott, working at Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario since 1979, are compiling their findings about more than 80 buildings that were within the walls of Old Fort Niagara during its 263-year history. Because of the frustration of trying to use hundreds of available maps to trace the evolution of the site over time, they have enlisted the help of University of Buffalo geographers. Attempts on the part of the archaeologists to get the maps perfectly scaled and oriented using conventional methods of photography, mathematical scaling, and developing mechanically scaled maps using proportional calipers was never highly successful. Computer mapping of 31 historical maps of the fort to a standard size and then converting them into a digital format enabled the researchers to overlay the maps. Using a complicated statistical methodology, the computer also adjusted buildings that no longer exist and whose locations researchers were unsure of, into logical positions based on existing buildings. What became clear during the process was that the archaeologists, with their knowledge of what was present in the ground and their background in research, were essential to the success of the project.

Archaeology at the Wilder Household, Malone, New York

The childhood home of Alonzo Wilder, husband of author Laura Ingalls Wilder of "Little House" fame, is being excavated by students from Potsdam State College. The archaeologists have been able to determine the location of a porch at the front of the house as well as numerous artifacts relating to the Wilder family occupation. Previous years' excavations had located the barn foundations and that of an outbuilding not known to have existed. The household is open to visitors and is being developed as the local historic site.

Underwater Archaeology at Sackets Harbor, New York

Archaeologists working at Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario are continuing their study of the *Jefferson*, part of a hastily assembled fleet of American ships that opposed the British on the lake in 1814. Examination of the sunken ship has revealed information about the design and exact appearance of the ship as well as yielded artifacts: ship's fittings, British and U.S. coins, buttons, ceramics, and parts of a cast-iron stove. The work is being conducted by archaeologist Kevin Crisman under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society and the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites which administers the Sackets Harbor State Historic Site nearby.

Underwater Discoveries in Lake Champlain

A team led by Robert Ballard of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod has found the

schooner *Sarah Ellen* apparently upright and virtually intact on the floor of Lake Champlain under 400 feet of water. The 73-foot-long commercial schooner was built in 1849 and sank in 1860. The researchers have also found two railroad cars believed to have fallen off a ship while being transported across the lake during a storm around 1849. The discoveries were made during a two-week preliminary expedition using sonar to search systematically the bottom of the lake. The team plans to return to Lake Champlain in 1990 for further exploration and also to do work in Lake Ontario.

Burials Found in Almshouse Square, Albany

Accidental discovery of cemetery remains relating to a former county poor farm was made during construction activities in Albany recently. Five coffins containing human skeletons were discovered and removed for study by archaeologists at the New York State Museum. Plans are underway to study the coffins and skeletons with a return being made to the site in the spring. The site, known for years as Almshouse Square, was used to shelter the homeless for much of the 19th century until the 1920s, according to local historians.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Block 143, Brooklyn

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed Phase III archaeological excavations of the backyards of four lots in Block 143, Brooklyn. This work was conducted at the request of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission in advance of construction of part of the Metrotech Development in central Brooklyn. It is being funded by the developer, Forest City Ratner Companies. The four lots investigated were chosen because one family had lived in each of them for 25 years or longer during the 19th century. Test excavations revealed privies and/or cisterns in all of the lots. One privy and one cistern were successfully excavated in each of two lots. Unfortunately, looting by artifact hunters destroyed the resources in the two remaining lots. The thousands of artifacts recovered from the four features completely excavated appear to range in date primarily from the 1840s through to the 1890s. Laboratory processing and analysis of these artifacts is presently underway. For further information please contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, NY 10004.

Rose Hill Manor

Four seasons of excavation have been completed at the Rose Hill Manor site, located on the Bronx campus of Fordham University in New York City. The project, co-directed by Allan Gilbert (Anthropology) and Roger Wines (History), has exposed foundations of a structure razed in 1896 but built upon property that was occupied as early as the 1680s. Parts of the east wing (built 1844-1845) and center hall (built 1787 or earlier) have been cleared. Two noteworthy new developments are here described.

The wing foundations revealed a round-bottomed brick cistern nestled within a crawlspace. After removal of the demolition fill, a layer of sludge accumulated during the final interval of use was uncovered. Study of the sludge so far has shown elevated lead levels (1600 ppm as determined by plasma emission) that may indicate the prior existence of a sheet-lead reservoir in the attic. Further chemical and mineralogical analysis of the sludge will identify the lead-bearing compounds and ascertain their particle size, possible source, estimated quantities of toxic materials formerly in solution within the water, and whatever else can be learned about the manor's inside plumbing.

In two places within the ruins, significant deposits of window glass have been found. The tens of thousands of fragments lifted represent sashes that were removed, stacked among the foundations, and ultimately covered by landfill when the house was torn down. Decay of the wood frames and settling beneath the overburden broke the panes and shifted the pieces, but the sealing of debris above preserved their integrity, making restoration possible. In addition to technological studies, investigation of fragmentation and post-depositional movement are in progress to help quantify the taphonomic behavior of buried glass.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

[With this issue of the CNEHA Newsletter, Silas Hurry takes over as the Maryland coordinator. Those undertaking projects in Maryland are asked to route their submissions directly to him at the following address: Research Department, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.]

Current Research

This past summer, Historic St. Mary's City (H.S.M.C.) archaeologist Timothy B. Riordan directed excavations at the Great Brick Chapel, the site of the first brick Catholic Church in English America, located in Maryland's colonial capital. Built around 1667, this cruciform building stood until 1704, when it was closed by order of the Maryland Assembly after repeal of Lord Baltimore's policy of Religious Toleration. In advance

of this summer's excavation, a preliminary Ground Penetrating Radar survey conducted by Bruce Bevan of Geosight Inc. located the previously identified architectural remains, and a large magnetic anomaly in one arm of the Chapel. Excavations by field school students of St. Mary's College of Maryland revealed a soil feature in this location which may be a burial crypt associated with prominent early Marylanders. Excavations are scheduled to continue for the next several years to investigate this building and other structures located nearby.

In conjunction with St. Mary's College of Maryland, H.S.M.C. has undertaken an intensive testing program at the proposed site for a new science building for the College. Located on the Gallow's Green parcel in the middle of the National Historic Landmark district, the testing, under the direction of Edward E. Chaney and Henry M. Miller, discovered eight distinct archaeological components ranging in date from the Late Archaic through the 19th century on the four acre tract. Following the discoveries of the testing program and considerable public debate, the College abandoned the Gallow's Green location in favor of an alternate site nearer the school's residential complex. This proposed building site is adjacent to St. John's, a 1638 to ca. 1720 domestic site excavated by H.S.M.C. in the early 1970s. Testing of this location was initiated in October.

Elsewhere in St. Mary's City, H.S.M.C. has undertaken excavation along the eroding river bank adjacent to the Brome-Howard house, an 1840s plantation house near the center of the 17th century town. These excavations, partially funded by the Maryland Historical Trust, were undertaken in advance of planned erosion control by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Under the direction of Henry M. Miller, the investigations revealed 17th and 18th century features, and evidence of major 19th century landscaping relating to the Brome-Howard house which resulted in the redeposition of 17th century domestic debris. In addition to the riverbank work, Miller directed excavations beneath the Brome-Howard house in advance of scheduled building rehabilitation. These excavations revealed portions of a previously discovered 1640s fortification known as Pope's Fort. The fill of the fort's moat was unusually well preserved, having been protected from impact since 1840 by the overlying house. This fill contained Dutch pipe fragments, architectural debris, flint debitage, and a rich charcoal layer from which was retrieved peach pits and other plant remains.

Test excavations at a Late Archaic through Woodland aboriginal site in Howard County, carried out by the Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey, in connection with planned improvements to Maryland Route 100, encountered an unexpected mid-18th century component. Excavations directed by John H. Sprinkle Jr. revealed a rectangular, flat-bottomed, straight-sided pit measuring approximately 3.5 meters by 1 to 1.5 meters with a post hole/mold near the southeast corner. Artifacts associated with the feature include agateware, tin-glazed earthenware, gray salt-glazed stoneware, red-bodied earthenware, white clay tobacco pipe fragments, wrought nails and English gunflints. The feature, located outside of the proposed right-of-way, is thought to be a root cellar. Details on the testing are contained in the Division's *File Report 234*.

Test excavations have been undertaken by Epochs Past, under the direction of Daniel Meyers, at the Anne-arundel Free School in Davidsonville in advance of planned septic and water improvements. The Anne-arundel Free School was established in 1723 and continued to function as a school for over 100 years before becoming a private residence. In addition to the historic material found in association with the occupation, the remains of a small, prehistoric component were encountered.

Donald K. Creveling of the Maryland National Capitol Planning and Parks Commission has coordinated a number of archaeological projects on Commission properties and at other locations in Prince George's County. These include testing at Darnall's Chance, home of the Darnall and Carroll families (work undertaken by MAAR Associates); Riversdale, the 19th century residence of George and Charles Benedict Calvert (work undertaken by Engineering Science); Montpelier, the home of the Snowden family; and Northampton, a 17th through 19th century plantation (work undertaken by Louis Berger and Associates). Of special interest is the investigation of two 19th century slave quarters at the Northampton Plantation. Thanks to a cooperative agreement between the Commission and Porten Sullivan, the developer of the tract containing the site of Northamp ton Plantation, the ruins of the two slave quarters are being incorporated into an interpretive archaeological and historical community park. Archaeological investigations and initial development of the park should be completed in the fall of 1989.

The Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (B.C.U.A.) has recently undertaken several research projects in Baltimore City. Staff archaeologists Scott Sim mons and Sarah Oliver along with Liz Aiello, Public Coordinator, have been conducting excavations on the third terrace and the orangerie at Mount Clare Mansion, the 18th and early 19th century country estate of Charles Carroll. Excavations of Carroll's formal garden have revealed an early 20th century drainage system, 18th and 19th century planting features and walkways, and a structure adjacent to the orangerie. Despite the rainy weather, hundreds of secondary students participated in a highly successful education program, and volunteers, interns, and U.M.B.C. field school students actively joined the excavations. The B.C.U.A. has also completed Data

Retrieval Excavations at the site of the future Shot Tower/Market Center Metro Center. Under the direction of Henry Ward, the excavations uncovered the foundations of a 19th century grocery and dry goods store and its associated outbuilding and yard features. Of special interest is the large quantity of seed remains recovered which are currently being analyzed by ethnobotanist Cheryl Holt. Also in Baltimore, Stephen Austin of the B.C.U.A. directed an Initial Reconnaissance Survey for the Fort Covington project. Fort Covington was a military outpost which with Fort McHenry suffered attack during the British bombardment of Baltimore during the War of 1812. The investigations focused on areas of immediate impact due to proposed construction. Although evidence of the fort was not discovered during the investigations, the survey did reveal a mid-19th century structure tentatively identified as the Horner Fertilizer Works which was built in 1848 and burned in 1878. Further work in the area is planned for the near future.

Engineering-Science, Inc.

Archaeological testing was conducted on the grounds of Montpelier, in Prince George's County. This late 18th-century manor house was built by Major Thomas Snowden II who was known for his early iron-working activities. The work was conducted by archaeologists Ray Wood, Francine Bromberg, Mark Walker, and Keith Barr of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the Maryland National Capitol Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC). The investigations revealed intact strata and features relating to the 18th century use of the property.

Two other historic properties owned by MNCPPC were also investigated by Ray Wood, Francine Bromberg and Holly Heston of Engineering-Science, Inc. At Hazelwood, a frame structure built in three stages during the 18th and 19th centuries, the tests were conducted to ascertain the presence of any earlier remains beneath the latest, Victorian section of the house, but no evidence of 18th or early 19th century occupation was unearthed. Analysis of the work at Marietta, an early 19th century structure built by Supreme Court Justice Gabriel Duvall, is continuing at the present time.

Phase I and II archaeological investigations at Riversdale, an early 19th-century manor house in Prince George's County, were conducted for MNCPPC by Engineering-Science, Inc. Ray Wood directed the Phase I study, and Mark Walker directed the Phase II. Among the features discovered was a complex drainage system located in the basement, which was installed when the house was built. The drainage system and other features were more fully documented in the Phase II study.

A Phase I archival investigation was conducted at Camden Yards in downtown Baltimore, Maryland, prior to the anticipated construction of the new Baltimore Orioles stadium. A management plan was developed which identified potentially significant 18th and 19th century archaeological resources. Francine Bromberg of Engineering-Science, Inc. directed the project and was assisted by Marilyn Harper, Holly Heston, Thomas Barrett and Cynthia Pfanstiehl.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Current Research

Test excavations conducted by Dennis Knepper at Francis Scott Key Memorial Park in Georgetown (Washington, D.C.) revealed the remains of an 18th century structure owned by John Mason, an early legislator from Virginia. In addition, foundations and basements of mid-to-late 19th century commercial structures were discovered. The 18th century structure represents the earliest historic archaeological resource found to date in the District of Columbia. Data recovery excavations were recommended at this site.

An archaeological study was conducted at Building 36 at the Washington Navy Yard. Ray Wood of Engineering-Science, Inc. directed the project. An early 19th century timber wharf was discovered. In addition, brick foundations and features associated with the previous use of the property by the Navy were identified.

Phase II and III archaeological investigations were conducted on property adjacent to the Warner Theatre (51NW88), at 13th and E Streets NW, Washington, D.C. This study was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Eugene Goodman of Engineering-Science, Inc. directed the project. Cultural remains dating from the late 18th century through the early 20th century were recovered from beneath a renovated carriage house originally constructed in the mid-19th century. Analysis of the materials discovered at this site is ongoing.

Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations were carried out at Square 428 (Washington, D.C.). This study was conducted in cooperation with Oehrlein & Associates, Architects. Mark Walker directed the project for Engineering-Science, Inc. The property was the location of a mid-19th century stoneware kiln. The kiln was operated by Richard Butt until 1843, at which time Enoch Burnett took over. The kiln remained in operation until 1862. Blue and grey salt-glazed stoneware was produced by both potters. A waster pit was excavated as part of this study. The kiln itself was not located and may not have survived modern grading and construction.

Andrea Berlin, Holly Heston and Holly Chamberlain

of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted an investigation of the Anacostia Historic District and Barry's Farm Area (Washington, D.C.), in conunction with the United Planning Organization. Barry's Farm is the site of an historic Black community established after the Civil War in the Anacostia section of Washington, D.C. The study included historical and archaeological research and excavations and the collection of oral histories. Funding came from a matching grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, through the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Historic Preservation Division.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell

Current Research

Two projects were conducted by Dennis Knepper and Ray Wood of Engineering-Science, Inc. on the southern waterfront in Old Town Alexandria on lots consisting of solid fill wharfs constructed into the channel of the Potomac River in the late 18th century. At Roberdeau's Wharf (44AX114), built in the early 1790s, a portion of the original wharf surface was encountered four feet below modern grade, exposing an area used for shipbuilding, the surface littered with pitch-soaked wood chips and sawdust, oakum, and scraps of canvas. In other parts of the site, the base of a furnace from an early 19th century brewery and the foundations of a large mid-19th century iron foundry and railroad locomotive works were documented.

Several blocks to the south, at the site of the Old Ford Plant (44AX119), archaeological remains relating to the 18th and 19th century use of the Alexandria waterfront were discovered. These included Keith's Wharf which dates to 1783, the engine room and slipway of a marine railroad, a large ship's cradle and slipway, the associated bulkhead, and portions of several 19th century barges and flat-bottomed river vessels sunk in the adjacent cove and filled over in the early 20th century. This project also was directed by Dennis Knepper and Ray Wood.

Ray Wood of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted an assessment of the Accokeek Furnace in Stafford County. The furnace was originally owned by Augustine Washington, father of George Washington. The project consisted of an intensive archival study and walkover survey to define site boundaries as part of an avoidance program in townhouse development. The location of the blast furnace was previously known; the foundation of a mill and associated mill wall were also documented.

Archaeological investigations at the Washington National Airport have been conducted for the Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority by Mark Walker, Francine Bromberg and Keith Barr of Engineering-Science, Inc. Phase I and II archaeological investigations of Abingdon Plantation on the airport grounds have yielded strata, features and artifacts associated with the 18th and 19th century occupation of the property. Foundations of the house and an associated outbuilding, as well as a well and other features, were discovered. The plantation house was the birthplace of Nelly Custis, Martha Washington's granddaughter.

Archival research was conducted at Potomac Yard (Alexandria) for HOH Associates, Inc. to identify potential cultural resources in the Potomac railyard. The area was occupied by Europeans from the early 18th century on. The Alexandria Canal, linking Alexandria to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, ran through the yard. There is also a high potential for prehistoric occupation.

Alexandria

For the past three seasons, Alexandria Archaeology has investigated the site of a sugar refinery that processed Cuban sugar during the early 19th century. The 1989 investigations exposed extensive foundations probably related to the offices of the refinery. We estimated the dimensions of the building were 20 x 55 feet and may have been only one story tall.

In connection with the sugar house dig, we are interested in exploring the trade relationships in sugar between the United States and the Caribbean during this period. We wish to learn about the relationships between merchants and sugar refiners in the Chesapeake Bay Region. We also are interested in the machinery that made the trade work. What were the relationships between plantation, merchant, shipper, and refiner? Do the records or papers of these types of individuals survive? If other scholars are working on these types of questions, please let us know. Much work has been done on slavery and sugar, the plantations, and now on refineries, but the actual sugar trade seems to have been neglected.

Exploratory excavations at a number of other sites in Alexandria took place this season. These included work at the site of the ante-bellum slave pen on Duke Street. We conducted testing in the vicinity of Civil War trenches associated with Fort Williams, one of the defenses of Washington. This fall we conducted an on-going archaeological inventory of the grounds of the Boyhood Home of Robert E. Lee at 607 Ononoco Street. The house was constructed originally by John Potts, secretary of the Potomack Canal Company, in 1795. Early insurance records show a one-story brick office building and a carriage house in the side yard which disappeared sometime in the 19th century.

WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: Susan Frye

Shepherd College

Dr. Charles Hulse and students from Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, WV, excavated two unmarked historical cemeteries in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia this past fall. The first, dating from 1760-1840, was discovered during road construction and contained 30-35 individuals. Three individuals from a Black cemetery dating 1810-1830 were excavated following their discovery during construction of a housing development. Legislation currently is before the West Virginia State Legislature to protect unmarked historical cemeteries such as these.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Excavations continue in the backyards of a 19th-century commercial/residential block along the Shenandoah River. This work, under the direction of Dr. Paul Shackel, has uncovered two early 20th-century privies, late 19th-century storage sheds, and features associated with early 19th-century occupation by an important U.S. Armory official, the Master Armorer. Fieldwork results will guide restoration of the backyards, as well as provide insights about the residents of this area.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Red Bay

Jim Tuck of Memorial University continued excavations at this 16th century Basque whaling site in southern Labrador. The team was rewarded by the discovery of several additional garment fragments including what appears to be a shirt or jacket and several other large pieces of textile, as yet unfolded. The collection of 16th century mariners' garments now comprises four shirts or jackets, two pairs of trousers, one pair of stockings, a knitted cap, and fragments of a large number of other garments. Two complete sets of clothing are now being reproduced by Elise Dubuc using materials and techniques as close to the originals as possible; they will be exhibited at the Red Bay Visitor Centre, constructed by the Community of Red Bay and slated to open in 1990. The 3,500-square-foot, three-story building includes a small theater, gift shop and exhibits of artifacts found at the sites of shore stations, 1:4 scale models of the whale hunt, tryworks and a cooperage, and reproductions of other objects in addition to the clothing. The number of visitors to the site in 1989 increased 60% to over 3,200.

Excavation and survey of 18th century sites revealed what appear to be many components of the habitation of Pierre Constantin, a Quebec entrepreneur. The main structures occupied by Europeans, several small structures probably of native employees, and at least one special purpose sealing camp have been recorded. Glass beads, ceramics, shot, gunflints, construction hardware and other objects dominate the assemblages which will be enlarged by excavations planned for 1990.

Ferryland

In September and October limited excavations by Memorial University at Ferryland, the site of George Calvert's 1621 Colony of Avalon, located a thin occupation layer at a slight remove from the center of the settlement. It is thought that the excavations were located outside the palisade which enclosed about four acres; unfortunately, no trace of the palisade itself was discovered.

Signal Hill National Historic Park

A three-year program to excavate and expose structural remains for park interpretation was begun this summer with the excavation of the armory of the British garrison. Constructed around 1814, the building survived the departure of the garrison from St. John's in 1870 and saw several years of civilian use before destruction by fire around the end of the 19th century. Mortared fieldstone foundation walls, a large, subdivided cellar, a double hearth and the base of a forge were uncovered. Civilian use of the building included extensive renovations which disturbed much of the military context. Little evidence was found of deposits associated with the forge. Most of the artifacts recovered from the cellar postdate the structure, coming from the 20th century occupation of a nearby signalman's house. The foundation remains themselves present a serious stabilization problem. Difficulty arises from the combination of poor construction materials and the harsh environment on Signal Hill. A reassessment of the program will be made in the coming season, in light of cost and on-going maintenance requirements.

A private donation of $500,000 for a trail system and viewing decks on the summit of the hill gave us an opportunity to excavate two of the original gun batteries, built in 1797. Bases of massive stone walls for the North and South Circular Batteries include radial elements for the sides of the gun embrasures. The batteries are perched on the edge of a cliff overlooking the city of St. John's. Much of their original structure has collapsed. The remains, to be incorporated into the viewing decks, present a similar problem of stabilization due to poor construction and precarious, exposed location.

The research was directed by Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, with a crew under contract with Jim Tuck, Atlantic Archaeology Limited.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Shubenacadie Canal Project

This is an on-going effort of the Archaeology Laboratory at Saint Mary's University and the Shubenacadie Canal Commission. The archaeological investigations, under the direction of Stephen Davis, S.M.U., were begun in 1983, with surveys along a 1 km. stretch of the canal within the confines of the City of Dartmouth. This effort led to the excavation of four features in 1984, including a blacksmith's forge and a domestic structure dating to 1830. The dwelling was occupied by Irish immigrants who provided labor for the construction of the canal, and is one of at least four houses of a small Irish community on the canal.

The 1989 project is a co-operative venture with the Technical University of Nova Scotia directed at understanding how the locks worked. To date we have uncovered a swing-gate mechanism at the Wellington Lock on Grand Lake. A sand bag dam and pumps were used to drain the area. The wooden support structure and sills for the swing gates were then exposed, as well as the lower third of one gate. This piece is estimated to weigh over 3,000 pounds, being constructed of massive white oak timbers. It also contains, in closed position, two of the original sluice mechanisms. These are iron butterfly-type sluices which allowed water to fill the lock when the gates were closed. Unfortunately, we were unable to determine how the sluice gates operated, as the gate lay on the side containing these works.

A second task was to uncover the mechanism related to a drop gate system at the Horne Lock, near Enfield. This lock was constructed following techniques used on the Morris Canal in New Jersey, i.e., a dry stone chamber had been built with vertical beams covered with blanks to form the walls of the lock. The deteriorated condition of the stone walls made removal of the water impossible. A diver investigated the gate by feel in murky conditions, giving a fairly detailed description.

In 1990 we hope to recover both gate systems from the Wellington Lock, and to drain the Horne Lock for further investigations.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Andree Crepeau reports that Charles Burke has completed the final year of fieldwork for the cultural resources survey project. Originally scheduled for three years, the project was forced into a fourth year by the wealth of sites found outside the reconstructed area.

Meetings have begun with a forester to devise a forest management plan for the many seige sites located in dense woods. New environmental regulations and changes in the construction standards of services such as roads and bridges has meant a proliferation of minor salvage, monitoring and planning for testing for the Archaeology Unit.

Work progresses on the Backlog Conservation Project under the direction of Jim Campbell, Steve Lohnes and Doug Ross. The second year of this 10-year project saw the construction of an addition to the collection storage building. Some 600 boxes of iron artifacts were unpacked, sorted and stored again using archival materials. Most of these artifacts are now kept in open storage units and are thus readily accessible for study. The project will ultimately see the treatment of 14,000 artifacts and improvements in the storage conditions of an additional 12,000.

Halifax Citadel

Excavations to provide information for the latest phase of restoration work at Citadel Hill were conducted this summer with a staff of 21 under contract to Apis Enterprises, with field director Nicola Hubbard. Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, was project manager. Excavations were primarily centered on the North Front of the Citadel, in areas related to activities from the smooth-bore gun period (ca. 1850s-1860s). Elements relating to parapet design, magazine drainage, location of gun emplacements and various construction techniques have been recorded.

A fall/winter project is continuing work for further restoration design. Problems facing the archaeologists include a considerable quantity of pigeon droppings in one of the defence casemates. This latter poses a serious health hazard of which archaeologists should be aware. People working in such infested and confined conditions without adequate protection can contract histoplasmosis, a debilitating lung disease.

The project is scheduled for completion in December or January. Earl welcomes any inquiries or visitors to the Citadel, which remains open all year.

Fort Anne National Historic Park

During July and August, Birgitta Wallace Ferguson of the Canadian Parks Service directed excavations at Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal. The area was claimed by Charles de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay, in 1636, long after the nearby site of de Monts' and Champlain's habitation of 1605 had been abandoned. D'Aulnay made the site his headquarters under the old name of Port Royal. He built the first fort a few years later. This fort, a small rectangular enclosure, fell into disrepair after being conquered by the British in 1654. Returned to the French in 1687, it was substantially enlarged, but failed to withstand a second attack in 1710. British improvements to the French fort were relatively minor. The town was renamed Annapolis Royal, and the fort, now Fort Anne, became headquarters for the British forces in Nova

Scotia. Abandoned in the 19th century, Fort Anne fell into disrepair. By 1917, when it was declared one of Canada's first National Historic Parks, only a powder magazine and the 1797 officers' quarters remained standing within the earthen walls.

The excavations are part of a planned 6-year program. The long-term archaeological goal is to document the location of d'Aulnay's fort and the subsequent structural history of the fort. So far, a large undocumented structure has been partially excavated. Its purpose and age are uncertain as most of the associated artifacts are from secondary fill deposits.

A line of post molds may prove to be part of the palisade of d'Aulnay's fort. Associated with it and in a partially upright position, was a large slate tablet with the inscription "IOSEPH DE MENOV SIEVR DONES 1651". Joseph de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay, was the oldest of the sons of Charles de Menou and inherited his father's property and title after Charles' death in 1650. Joseph died in France during the 1660s. It is believed that the tablet is a property marker, establishing Joseph's rights at a time when these were being disputed by d'Aulnay's creditor, Le Borgne.

Included in the 1989 objectives was the task of finding the location, dimensions and mode of construction of a colonnade for the 1797 officers' quarters, slated for reconstruction.

Kejimkujik National Park Petroglyphs

Under the direction of Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, a research team hired through a contract with Apis Enterprises completed the recording of the last major concentration of petroglyphs known in the park, at Fairy Bay. The glyphs date primarily to the 19th century. Images include male and female figures in historic Micmac dress, hunting and fishing scenes, animals, sailing ships with detailed rigging, female peaked hats and traditional double-curve designs. Micmac names and dates are also abundant, many in a 19th century script developed by Silas Rand for the Micmac language. The glyphs are finely engraved on slate bedrock on the shores of Kejimkujik Lake. They are interspersed with numerous names, dates and images left by 19th century Euro-American settlers as well as hunters and fishermen who travelled with Micmac guides. The glyphs are virtually invisible today and have suffered considerably from inadvertent grafitti vandalism. The crew worked primarily at night to record the images, using flashlights to highlight the lines which were marked with white water-based paint. Photographs and tracings were then made in daylight. The tracings and photographs are on file in the Halifax office of C.P.S., as are those from three other sites in the park.

Castle Frederick

From June 23 to the end of September, 1989, Marc Lavoie tested the remains of four structures at Castle Frederick, in Upper Falmouth. This work was part of a survey for sites on the N.S. shore of the Bay of Fundy directed by Michael Deal of Memorial University of Newfoundland. One structure was a pre-expulsion Acadian site. Two other sites were tenants' houses associated with Castle Frederick. The fourth was the castle itself, a large manor house occupied by Frederick Wallet DesBarres, landowner and cartographer. The test excavations revealed interesting structural details of all four sites, and recovered a variety of artifacts produced between 1740 and 1830. Other historical sites were also located during the coastal survey.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fredericton Military Compound

Archaeological testing to establish the historical ground level of the compound was undertaken by Marc Lavoie and James MacPhee for the Archaeological Services Branch, Dept. of Tourism, Culture, and Heritage, New Brunswick. The compound dates from the 1820s to 1870s. Ground levels were found at over one meter below the present grade. The researchers also exposed the stone wall of a bake house and tested for an engineers' store which was not found. A.S.B. offices are located in the adjacent Old Soldiers' Barracks.

Other Sites

Marc Lavoie conducted a number of surveys in the province:

In an environmental screening of the future site of the Sheraton Riverfront Hotel in Fredericton, for Kileel Developments Ltd., anticipated remains of the Acadian village of St. Anne were not located. Structural remains were associated with late 19th and 20th century occupations.

A brief survey was completed at Mount Carleton Provincial Park, in preparation for park improvements. Lavoie, working for the Archaeological Services Branch, Government of New Brunswick, recorded sites for the Provincial Parks Branch. The Tobique-Nepsiguit Portage in the park has been an important thoroughfare in prehistoric and historic times. Historic structures associated with the logging industry were identified at the head of Nictau Lake, while refuse middens from guides' camps were located near Pine Point on Bathurst Lake.

In October, Lavoie, assisted by Fidele Theriault,

conducted a two-day survey of the possible ancestral home sites of the Landry and Dugas families in Caraquet, NE New Brunswick. The work was performed at the request of local residents by the Archaeological Resources Branch. At the Landry site, a well was located and tested. No artifacts were recovered. At the Dugas site, a small structure was identified, and late creamware (1800-1830) fragments were recovered from test excavations.

Environmental Impact Assessments

Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd., an environmental and engineering consulting firm, with offices in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has recently added heritage resource assessments to its multi-disciplinary range of specializations. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in many jurisdictions now requires the investigation of heritage resources. Although the company has conducted archaeological assessments in the past, the addition of archaeologist Scott Finley to its staff increases its capability to assess heritage-related commitments as specified in the EIA process.

During this past field season Washburn & Gillis Associates undertook the assessment of archaeological resources for two projects. One was associated with a salmon smolt production site in the interior of New Brunswick. Fieldwork showed that the site had no prehistoric component. The historic component was scant and severely disturbed as a result of farming activities. Cultural material dates the site to between the late 19th and mid-20th centuries.

Washburn & Gillis Associates is also involved with heritage resource assessment on the New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island Fixed Link Project (a proposed causeway to the Island). The proposed exit point of the fixed link on the N.D. side is at Jourimain Island, about 3 km. northwest of the Cape Tormentine Ferry terminal. Fieldwork, licensed by the province, indicated some 20 acres of archaeological interest, dating from the early 1800s to the mid-1900s, along the 7 km. corridor. Upon release of the report to the client, detailed data will be on file at the Dept. of Tourism, Recreation & Heritage and at Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd.

QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

City of Quebec

William Moss, City Archaeologist, reports that La Ville de Quebec, in collaboration with Quebec Cultural Affairs Department, is currently carrying out research and site development projects on several major sites in Quebec City:

Place-Royale: Place-Royale, the 17th-century heart of Quebec City, has been the object of several research and site development projects over the past 20 years. A final excavation and full analysis of the prehistoric components from several past field projects on this site located under the public square were recently completed (CERANE, *L'occupation historique et prehistorique de la place Royale*, Quebec, Ville de Quebec et ministere des Affaires culturelles, 1989, 426 pp.). Two studies concerning habitation and commerce in the Place-Royale district during the 19th century have also been completed (Ethnotech inc., *La fonction residentielle a Place-Royale entre 1820 et 1860*, Ville de Quebec et ministere des Affaires culturelles, 1989; and Groupe de recherche en histoire du Quebec rural inc., *La fonction commerciale a Place-Royale, 1820 a 1860*, Quebec, Ville de Quebec et ministere des Affaires culturelles, 1989). These two studies complete a research program begun in the early 1980s. They will be followed up by a synthesis of the analyses presented in the 20 or so reports comprising the series.

La place de la Gare: La place de la Gare is a 5,000-square-meter site situated in the 17th, 18th, and 19th century port district. The site, presently a parking lot in front of Quebec's Gare du Palais train station, is scheduled for redevelopment in 1990. Following archival research carried out by the History Department of l'Universite Laval in 1987 (Jean Benoit, Daniel La Roche et Marc Vallieres, *L'ancien chantier: un faubourg en pleine evolution (1670-1870)*, Quebec, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, 1988, 200 pp.), a site inventory was carried out during the winter of 1988. This inventory included an experimental ground-penetrating radar survey in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada. Results, available in the report Groupe de recherche en histoire du Quebec rural inc., *Inventaire archeologique, place de la Gare et les environs* (Quebec, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, 1989, 203 pp.), indicated that several archaeological assemblages were still present on the site. These include a 17th-century redoubt, portions of 18th and 19th-century shipyards (including the French Regime royal shipyards), three successive market halls dating from the middle of the 19th century, and two 19th-century train stations. A large-scale field excavation is currently underway, and later construction work will be monitored in accordance with the general research design. The field project is under the direction of a specially created consortium of regional consulting firms, the Societe archeologique de l'ancien chantier. A full report will be available in 1991 (Societe archeologique de l'ancien chantier, *Fouilles archeologiques, place de la Gare et les environs*, Quebec, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine [in preparation]).

La Grande Place: La Grande Place is a 4,000-square-meter site situated in a 19th-century workers' suburb which was also presumed to be the site of a Late Woodland Iroquoian and Contact Period village: certain sources suggested that this may be the site of the village of Stadacona, visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. The site, presently a parking lot in the Lower Town, is scheduled for redevelopment in 1990. Archival research, environmental reconstruction and an on-site inventory were carried out in 1988 (Recherches ARKHIS, *Etude de potentiel et expertise archeologique, la Grande Place*, Quebec, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, 1989, 177 pp.). Results indicated that no vestiges of possible historic and prehistoric occupation before urban expansion into the secteur beginning in 1818 were apparent. Excavations were subsequently carried out on several properties selected for the socio-economic profile of their inhabitants: most of the suburb's residents worked in the nearby shipyards on the Saint-Charles River. Preliminary data analysis is now under way, and a full report will be available in early 1990 (Recherches ARKHIS, *Rapport de fouilles archeologiques, la Grande Place*, Quebec, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine [in preparation]).

Les ilots Bell et Hunt: Les ilots Bell et Hunt are two 18th and 19th-century waterfront properties situated on the Saint Lawrence River shore, on either side of the new Musee de la civilisation. The museum site was partially excavated and monitored in 1984. Both adjacent sites are prime properties for private-sector redevelopment. Following a CRM study of the Lower Town (Groupe Harcart, *Etude d'ensemble des sous-secteurs Sault-au-Matelot et Saint-Paul*, Quebec, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, 1988, 413 pp.), an on-site inventory was carried out in 1988 (Groupe Harcart, *Inventaire archeologique, ilots Bell et Hunt*, Quebec, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, 1989, 105 pp.). Results indicated that the ilot Hunt was particularly interesting as the site of 17th and 18th-century waterfront batteries as well as of 19th-century port-related activities (warehousing, coopering, baking). The ilot Bell, largely disturbed by 20th-century construction, is nonetheless interesting for remains of early 19th-century wharf infrastructures. Appropriate protection and research procedures are currently being formulated by the Ville de Quebec and the Cultural Affairs Department.

Palais de l'Intendant Site: La Ville de Quebec, in collaboration with the Quebec Cultural Affairs Department and Laval University, recently inaugurated its archaeological interpretation center at the Intendant's Palace site. The center, which is open from May to October, relates the history of this multi-component, multi-functional site spanning over three centuries of urban history. Research has been carried out on the site by Laval University since 1982.

Historic District: Several archaeological CRM studies have been carried out or are currently underway for specific properties within the Historic District. These include: Jacques Guimont, *Evaluation du potentiel archeologique, 1192, 1194, 1196 et 1198 rue Saint-Jean* (1988, 99 pp.); and Ethnoscop inc., *Evaluation du potentiel archeologique de l'ilot Mont-Carmel* [in preparation]. Monitoring of road-construction work or of specific redevelopment projects has also been carried out: Daniel Simoneau and Serge Rouleau, *Rapport de surveillance archeologique, Rues Sault-au-Matelot, Saint-Jacques, et Saint-Antoine* (1988, 435 pp.); Daniel Simoneau, *Rapport de surveillance archeologique, les halles du Vieux-Port* (1988, 155 pp.), *Rapport de surveillance archeologique, rue Saint-Jean, Quebec* [in preparation], and *Rapport de fouilles archeologiques, la Cote du Palais, Quebec* [in preparation]. All of these reports are deposited with the Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine.

The public utility companies Hydro-Quebec, Gaz-Metropolitain and Bell Canada have continued to monitor their excavations in the Historic District. A series of annual reports detailing results of each company's operations, prepared by the consulting firm CERANE, is available.

Universite Laval: Professor Marcel Moussette reports that Laval University, in cooperation with the City of Quebec, conducted under his supervision its 8th annual field school on the site of the Palais de L'intendant. The new information gathered will be very useful in dating and identifying the numerous occupation levels that are characteristic of this site. Also, three different systems used at different times for evacuating waste water from the Boswell-Dow brewery (1852-1968) were identified. Helene Cote, a student at the master's level, will be in charge of the preliminary report. Since the fall of 1988 when two reports were published on the site, Laroche's on building hardware and Brossard's on the dig of 1987, two more studies have come out, one by Catherine Fortin on the plant remains and the other by Nicole Dorion on the industrial ethnology of the Boswell Brewery. Four more publications are now being prepared: Paul-Gaston L'Anglais on diverse operations of salvage done on the site, Annie Quesnel on the dig of 1988, Anne Desgagne on the dig of 1986, and Pierre Halle on the gunflints belonging to the King's stores.

Dominique Lalande, a student at the Ph.D. level, continued for a second year the excavation of two ovens used to produce whale oil on the site of Bon-Desir some 20 miles down river from Tadoussac on the St. Lawrence River. So far, she has been able to demonstrate from her data that one oven had two fireplaces and the other

three. The difference in construction seems to confirm that these structures occupy a different place in time, but the artifacts are too scarce and not diagnostic enough to date precisely the occupation of the site to the 16th century and relate it to the Basque sites of the Strait of Belle Isle. More research will be needed on this site, especially since an area rich in artifacts was discovered during the last days of the dig.

Paul-Gaston L'Anglais has just finished his doctoral dissertation studying and comparing artifact deposits from latrines in Quebec City and Louisbourg, N.S. Richard Fiset has submitted for evaluation his master's thesis on the industrial archaeology of the Duberger River in Charlesbourg. And Pierre Cloutier is currently studying the ceramics from the D'Youville square in Quebec City in order to establish the social status of the inhabitants of the St. John's suburbs in the 18th century.

ONTARIO

Reported by: W. Bruce Stewart

Inge-Va

The 1989 investigations at the Inge-Va estate, an Ontario Heritage Foundation property located in Perth, focused on the archaeology of the landscape. Combined programs of modern vegetation sampling and pollen coring were conducted by paleo-ethnobotanist Steve Moncton of Archaeological Services Inc. To date, over 50 extant plant species were recorded on the property, while over 30 species were represented in the pollen samples. It is anticipated that the data generated by the study will greatly aid in the eventual restoration of the gardens.

Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study

The Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study (KAMPS), directed by W. Bruce Stewart of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, has entered into its final stages of recommendations and implementation. The multi-stage archaeological planning study was designed to identify potential archaeological resources within the city and develop appropriate management strategies for the conservation of the resources. Extensive background research combined with the field testing of 35 Kingston properties has contributed to the identification of five zones of archaeological potential within the city. Completion of the study is scheduled for early 1990. For further information on KAMPS, please contact W. Bruce Stewart, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, 370 King Street, West, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 2X4.

Molly Brant Property

The Kingston property of Molly Brant, a Loyalist and leader of the Mohawk people, was first tested in 1988 as part of the Kingston Archaeological Master Plan Study. Since the property was scheduled for redevelopment, it was recommended that the landowners, the City of Kingston, initiate a salvage excavation of the site. Susan Bazely, Staff Archaeologist with the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, undertook the excavations which focused on the tenuous remains of a house and the more substantial remains of a limestone privy constructed in the late 18th to early 19th century. Testing in the privy provided evidence of two distinct deposits, one being mid-19th century in origin, while the second related to the early 19th century occupation of the property by Molly's daughters. A preliminary report is due by year's end.

St. Thomas Anglican Cemetery

A major cemetery investigation was prompted by the planned closure and redevelopment of the St. Thomas Anglican Cemetery, a 19th century pioneer cemetery located in the town of Belleville. Heather McKillop of Northeastern Archaeological Associates supervised the excavation of some 573 bodies. Coffin hardware included approximately 3,600 coffin handles and name plates. It is anticipated that the results of the field work and analysis will be published in the spring.

Windsor Railway Lands

The impending redevelopment of the Canadian National Railway Yards on the south shore of the Detroit River in Windsor, Ontario, prompted the city to sponsor a major archaeological assessment of the property. Under the direction of Randy Johnston, Staff Archaeologist with the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, the field crew has been testing the property in hopes of locating evidence of the early 18th century Ottawa village and cemetery located in the area, mid-18th century French strip farms, and late 18th and early 19th century British settlement. Evidence of substantial prehistoric settlement is also anticipated. Early results of the field testing indicate that a wide range of archaeological resources survived the 140 years of railway activities.

Canadian Parks Service — Ontario Region

For a total of three weeks, Caroline Phillips, Steve Mills, Chris Grant and Bruce Mooney, assisted by volunteer Leif Lundgaard and Wendi Briggs, conducted research to assist with period landscaping scheduled to begin at Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst in 1990. A resistivity survey conducted by University of Waterloo student Tara Hunter and her supervisor, Dr. David Nobes, identified six target areas, three of which proved positive for features. A large, turn-of-the-century midden and a fence line were located.

A week was spent at Woodside National Historic Site in Kitchener as part of a weekend program called "Rooting and Reminiscing." ORO historian Tina Bates

accompanied archaeologists Caroline Phillips and Lorene Jacobs. Ms. Bates interviewed former residents of the house, while the archaeologists continued excavation of a garbage-filled outhouse pit believed to date to the 1886-1893 occupation by former Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

On the Rideau Canal, Caroline Phillips and Steve Mills spent several days at Woods Mills in Smiths Falls. Woods Mills, built in 1892, is to become a museum and the new headquarters for the Canadian Parks Service Rideau Canal. Excavation was conducted on the exterior to determine if any remains of an earlier 1831 wooden mill could be found. The excavation revealed few artifacts, no definite structural remains, and a history of disturbance to the site. In September the archaeologists were joined by material culture researcher John Light, from Canadian Parks Service headquarters in Ottawa to assist in the removal of mill artifacts which covered the ground surface in the basement of the mill and elevator.

At Perth, the foundations of the Beckwith Street Storehouse/Bridge Tender's House (ca. 1890) were examined in preparation for a restoration of the site.

Steve Mills and John Franklin supervised a contractor's excavation of a utility line at Sault St. Marie Locks in May. No features were uncovered during this work.

The Sir John Johnson House in Williamstown, Ontario, was the focus of a 12-week excavation during the past summer. The "Manor House," as it is known locally, was built in three phases beginning between 1784 and 1792. The 1989 season was a continuation of a program begun in 1988, in support of stabilization work on the structure. The project, supervised by David Christianson, Joe Last, Arnie Feast, and Suzanne Plousos, extensively tested a corridor around the perimeter of the house. A volunteer program involving members of the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Archaeology Society, among others, allowed testing of nearby features including a icehouse. As well, a previously unknown stone-lined privy, probably dating to the 1821-1838 period of occupation, was located and partially excavated.

In May 1986 ORO archaeology staff monitored excavations for the installation of an interpretive display at Navy Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. The ca. 1779 marine complex included a wharf, cradle, capstan and stores. Between 1791 and 1796 the renovated storehouse served as Government House and residence for Governor Simcoe. With the relocation of the seat of government to York, Navy Hall was used as a mess hall and barracks and later as the Commissariat store. The building was moved several times, and the present structure is situated immediately south of the original Navy Hall Storehouse. Clearance for the display installation involved the augering of seven post holes and the excavation of one test pit. The investigation revealed both 20th and 19th-century fill layers and a late 18th-century occupation. A highly organic, brick-filled depression was also uncovered. It is believed to represent the remains of the cellar pit and north wall of the original 1779-1812 storehouse. The investigation also provided valuable data pertaining to the stratigraphic sequences and historic landscape contours which will assist in future site interpretation.

Point Pelee National Park, at the western end of Lake Erie, requested the services of the C.P.S. Ontario Region Archaeology Unit to accurately locate a trailside display commemorating the operation of an historic marine disaster life-saving station at the top of the point. The original station, including a coxwain's residence, boathouse, and launching ramps, was erected in 1900, but subsequently underwent a series of reconstructions and relocations (likely in response to the rapidly receding shoreline). By the 1930s, the station was abandoned, and by the 1950s all structures were removed. Relying primarily on a "pace-and-shovel" survey methodology augmented by limited test excavation, a crew of four was able to find evidence over a five-day period of the first life-saving station; relocate the boat launching ramp for the second station (ca. 1925); and relocate the coxwain's dwelling.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

17th Century Ceramics from Nicholas Denys' Fort St. Pierre, St. Peters, Nova Scotia. Denise Hansen, *Research Bulletin #271*, Canadian Parks Service. The ceramics consist of at least 32 vessels predating destruction of the site by fire in 1668-1669. This small but well-dated collection is a useful addition to the slowly developing corpus of excavated materials from 17th century sites in Canada.

Archaeological Survey at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, 1986-87. Charles Burke, *Research Bulletin #273*, Canadian Parks Service. This bulletin outlines the results of the first year of the survey for archaeological sites outside the reconstructed areas of the 18th century town, particularly along the shores of Louisbourg Harbour.

Progress of the Archaeological Survey Project, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, 1987-88. Charles Burke, *Research Bulletin #277*, Canadian Parks Service. This bulletin summarizes the results of the second field season.

Research Bulletins are available upon request from:
Research Publications
Archaeological Research Division
Canadian Parks Service
1600 Liverpool Court
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A OH4

Archaeology in Newfoundland & Labrador 1986. Annual Report #7, Newfoundland Museum, Historic Resources Division, Dept. of Municipal and Provincial Affairs. This latest edition includes reports on surveys and excavations of European and historic native sites from the 16th to 19th centuries, including Red Bay, Ferryland, Inuit & Innu sites in Labrador, and a 17th century shipwreck at Fermeuse.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS

Reported by: Nancy Dickinson

Here are several recent appointments that have been brought to our attention:

Terry Klein, Chief
Cultural Resources, Southeast Region
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

John Seidel
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Anthropology
University of Maryland

Lu Ann De Cunzo
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Anthropology
University of Delaware

Susan Henry, Preservation Planner
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Evelyn Tidlow, Archaeologist
Allegheny National Forest
Warren, Pennsylvania

Diana Wall
Acting Co-director for the Concentration in History and Historical Archaeology, Department of Anthropology
New York University
(and she continues to be Curator of Archaeology, South Street Seaport Museum)

David Starbuck
Visiting Associate Professor
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Vermont

Also, George Miller has been awarded a duPont Fellowship and is in residence at the Winterthur Museum for the fall of 1989.

CORRECTION

In Number 14 of the CNEHA Newsletter (June 1989), there were several omissions in the report on "The Jamestown Conference: Ceramic Typology and Research" (pp. 7-8). The corrections/additions are as follows:

1) Stephen Potter is with the National Park Service;
2) Stephen Patrick (not "Patick") is with Historic Annapolis Foundation;
3) the co-authors with Patrick were Anne Yentsch (Historic Annapolis Foundation) and Karen Bescherer (The New Jersey State Museum).

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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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

APRIL 1990 NUMBER 16

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
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Burlington, VT 05405-0168

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Reported by: Pierre Beaudet

Two important decisions which concern every CNEHA member were taken at the Council's board meeting held in New York City on March 9th of this year. The first concerns the reaffirmation of the purpose of our organization and the second a need for change.

Firstly, the board reaffirmed that the Council's principal goal is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. This decision was taken implicitly by maintaining without interruption—despite serious financial difficulties—the three principal vehicles developed over the years to accomplish this goal: the Annual Meeting, the Journal, and the Newsletter.

Secondly, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, it was decided to seek ways to cut costs and increase revenues in order to overcome the Council's present financial difficulties. One of the solutions retained combines a drive to increase CNEHA membership and an increase of membership dues which is sufficient to cover the costs related to the publication of the *Journal* and *Newsletter*. The analysis of costs versus revenue data indicates unequivocally that dues presently collected from each student, joint and regular member are lower than the costs related to the production of the publications received. Therefore membership dues collected for the next calender year (1991), though remaining lower than those of most comparable organizations, will increase as follows:

Individual	$ 20.00 U.S.
Student	$ 12.00 U.S.
Joint	$ 25.00 U.S.
Fellow	$ 35.00 U.S.
Non-profit organization	$ 30.00 U.S.
Business	$ 40.00 U.S.
Life	$ 500.00 U.S.

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Once again there has been a relatively low volume of activity for the editorial office. Editorial Assistant Sally Pendleton and I have processed two additional manuscripts

through the review process. This should close out Volume 17, and we are confident we can get this volume out before the end of 1990. Although this is good news, it doesn't bring us up to date—
Volume 17 is our *1988* journal!

We *hate* the idea of "catching up" by skipping issues (that is, issuing a single journal as Volume 17, 18, 19) as CNEHA had to do it in the past. I know there is a great deal of very good work being done and literally hundreds of papers are given at various local, regional and national conferences. Many of these never see the light of day as published articles. I urge all of you who have languishing manuscripts to consider the joys of publishing!

Don't forget: *Northeast Historical Archaeology* is the *only* regional journal devoted to historical archaeology in this hemisphere. What's more, we're international—CNEHA has many Canadian members (our honorable Chairman, Pierre Beaudet, works for the Canadian Parks Service), meets alternately in Canada and the U.S., and actively promotes interaction among Canadian and U.S. historical archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* welcomes submissions from both Canadian and U.S. members on topics relevant to historical archaeology in the Northeast Region; we especially urge members to submit reports of field work. The opportunity to publish summary field reports is rare; they are, however, among the kinds of articles our members tell us they want. The special role of a regional journal is to provide a forum for sharing basic data as well as for introducing new methods and new ideas about interpretation.

We received many responses to our request for potential reviewers. So, despite the present lack of papers, we have a growing file of people willing to review the flood of manuscripts we hope to receive from all of you in the near future!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

The volume of information in the CNEHA Newsletter continues to grow, and in a few years we may even approach the national SHA Newsletter! However, as Pierre Beaudet notes in his Chairman's Report, it will require an increase in dues to be able to continue our growth.

With this Newsletter, we are beginning a new column covering current developments in ceramics research. Entitled "Ceramic Research Notes" and written by George Miller, this column will explore recent discoveries and publications related to ceramics.

We also have a detailed report by Anne Yentsch describing the cancellation of the landscape archaeology program at Morven in Princeton, New Jersey. Limited funding for archaeology and historic preservation are creating major problems for many archaeology programs, and the Morven situation demonstrates how vulnerable archaeology can be when confronted with stare politics.

MORVEN, NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Anne Yentsch

The landscape archaeology program at Morven in Princeton, New Jersey joins the small, but growing number of public archaeology programs supported by nonprofit institutions which have been cancelled abruptly for political or financial reasons without the completion of fieldwork and/or first level analysis.

In 1986 archaeologists from the Historic Annapolis Foundation were asked by the New Jersey Department of State to design a research program for Morven that would enable the New Jersey State Museum to recover evidence of an 18th-century garden to be used in its restoration and, simultaneously, exhibit to the public the research processes that provide the basis for informed preservation. The Museum was counseled that, realistically, landscape archaeology would require initial testing, 2-4 years of exploratory research, and 2-3 years of final analysis and report preparation (depending upon the complexity and richness of the site). With this in mind, testing began in 1987 and, when the 18th-century garden began to reappear, a full-scale exploratory program was initiated. This program was impacted in 1989 by a statewide hiring freeze and, in January of 1990, was cancelled five days after Governor James Florio's administration took office. Within eight days, the field equipment and artifacts had been placed in deep storage; by March 10th no historical archaeologists remained on staff.

Preliminary results of the 1988 and 1989 field seasons indicated the presence of two gardens, one terraced with components that included axial walkways, decorative fieldstone embellishments, planting beds, tree-lined paths, fences, and outbuildings. Two earlier roadways were also located as well as an allee lined with horse chestnut trees. Phytolith analysis permitted identification of some of the plantings, but was incomplete at the time the project was terminated. Fieldwork was scheduled for completion in the spring/early summer of 1990 with installation of a renewed garden planned for 1990-91. Architectural analysis by the National Park Service was complete, and a contract for preparation of a master plan had been written. Major fund-raising was to begin with submission of a two-million-dollar grant application on January 24th under the state's historic preservation bond issue. At the present time, no grants have been submitted, there is no contract for the master plan, and the archaeological units lie beneath their winter protection awaiting a decision from the Attorney General's Office as to how and when they can be filled by the state archaeologist. Anti-preservationists have been enthusiastic in their praise of this action: "the archaeologists [have been] thrown out of Morven —something that should have been done long ago. Now it will be safe [from] eggheads." (*Trentonian*, January 29, 1990).

The archaeologists who excavated the site (Anne Yentsch, Naomi F. Miller, Dolores Piperno, Karen Bescherer, Judson Kratzer, Conrad M. Goodwin, John Hennessy) would have written a report synthesizing the documentary, architectural, and botanical information within an anthropological framework, paying close attention to the articulation of changes in the garden landscape with changes in the family.

Special attention would have been given the ethnobotanical analysis and the way in which plant remains—more than 100 planting beds and stains were recorded—revealed the evolution of the garden. Additionally, the interpretation would have emphasized the "many voices" that created the Morven landscape through careful consideration of the roles of women at Morven (cf. Yentsch and Bescherer 1990, Yentsch n.d.). The analytical study of the artifacts would have demonstrated differences in deposition patterns associated with spatial domains of the site linked to male and female activities, with the working gardens and the pleasure gardens, with the social roles of master, mistress, servant, and slave. It would also have dramatically illustrated the changes in material culture that ensued in the 19th century when objects on historic period sites began to proliferate and to show a different set of status designations embedded within object form and decoration than existed in the 18th century. Changes in diet and in hygiene would also have shown that, we suspect, could have been correlated with information on demographic factors and improved life expectancies. Finally, fieldwork demonstrated the usefulness of applying a past system of symbolic logic to the excavation strategy; this has been partially described elsewhere (Yentsch 1990, n.d., Bescherer et al. 1990a, b). However, with fieldwork incomplete, with collections uninventoried, final feature and level designations not made, stratigraphic analysis unfinished, the archaeological team disbanded, and all materials in deep storage at the New Jersey State Museum, there is little that can be learned now from this rewarding, highly complex site.

The situation calls to mind Kent Flannery's view of archaeologists who excavate a site only to take the materials, "pack them up and put them in dead storage in the hope that [they] can farm them out to a student some day to ease [their] conscience." Observing that once this has happened, no scholar would be able to find the material still in its original context, Flannery wrote that it was as if someone like Clifford Geertz or Margaret Mead had interviewed an anthropological informant and then executed him so that he could never be spoken to again: "Archeology is the only branch of anthropology where we kill our informants in the process of studying them" (Flannery 1982:275). We would add the caveat that in those cases where archaeologists are not the ones who have deliberately aborted a project and stored a collection before completion of the field work and its full analysis and write-up, the archaeologists have also been put upon the execution block! Hence the steadily growing number of sites where this has happened, and where museum administrators have later felt at liberty to "interpret" the materials themselves without input from the archaeologists in charge of a site—and we have heard of 2 or 3 such cases since the termination of the Morven project—should be of concern to all in our field whatever their locus of study.

We would stress that the Morven project was aborted for political reasons, for issues unrelated to the competence or skill of the archaeologists and architects working on the project. If these issues can be resolved, then it may be possible to salvage some of the project, although the longer the issues take to resolve (and since the archaeologists are not involved with the political issues, they are also not involved in their resolution), the less there will be to save. Unlike professional archaeologists, government bureaucrats do not seem to realize that "dead artifacts and fieldnotes"—unlike Henry Miller's well-known "dead oysters" of the Chesapeake—do not always speak clearly and unambiguously about a site's excavation and data collection even when analyzed by skillful experts.

The project at Morven was begun under the Kean administration for a number of reasons: First, Morven badly needed care and restoration based on thorough research rather than on conjecture. It is one of New Jersey's most historic homes, and to its past governors Morven is the most significant of the state's historic properties. The activities of the men and women (including the 10 adroit politicians) who lived within Morven's walls touch upon the state's history in many ways and the heritage of the house is multifaceted, linked to the development and growth of the mid-Atlantic region and the nation at political, social and economic (especially agricultural) levels. All of the advanced tools and techniques of historical preservation were to be used in its restoration and then, when finished, Morven was to be a satellite museum of cultural history for the people of New Jersey. Its restoration was also seen as a medium to teach others how preservation should be done and the potential that restoration held for other cities, towns, and villages in the state. Hence, visitors were taken back-stage to see all aspects of the preservation process—the "peek" holes in the walls that showed placement of earlier fireplaces, stairwells, and ceiling heights, excavation units in the crawlspaces where earlier entryways once stood, and units in the lawn where walks, roads and trash middens were located. Thousands of schoolchildren participated in the Sandbox archaeology program, and outreach programs reached across the state from the very young to the very old.

Today, Morven's legacy is unfulfilled; from an archaeological point of view its features and artifacts—below ground and in deep storage—are threatened. As archaeologists we believe historic landscapes should not be buffeted about by the flux and flow in political power structures; it should be possible to manage them in a way that transcends political issues. We trust that because the Florio administration is sympathetic to the concerns of preservation, as it proceeds with its restructuring of the New Jersey government the new administration will give Morven and its fragile archaeological resources further and careful attention and that funding sources, private or public, will be found for the master plan and for orderly completion of the work begun as part of the landscape archaeology project.

Bescherer, Karen, Judson M. Kratzer, and Anne Yentsch
1990 Reflections of Changing World Views: Garden Evolution in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, Arizona, January 1990.

Bescherer, Karen, Conrad M. Goodwin, Judson M. Kratzer, and Anne Yentsch
1990 The Gardens at Grumblethorpe, Germantown, Pennsylvania. Landscape Archaeology Report No. 2, Morven Research Group in Landscape Archaeology. Report on file at the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks, 321 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Flannery, Kent
1982 The Golden Marshalltown: A Parable for the Archeology of the 1980s. *American Anthropologist* 84:265-278.

Yentsch, Anne
1990 The Archaeological Reappearance of an 18th-Century Princeton Garden. *Expeditions*, Special Edition on Garden Archaeology. Forthcoming, fall 1990.

1990 Morven Women and the Archaeological Record of a Country Estate in Princeton, New Jersey. In *The Archaeology of Gender*, edited by Donna Seiffert. *Historical Archaeology*. (forthcoming 1990/91).

n.d. Archaeological Field Techniques for Recovering the Earlier Garden Landscapes of Morven. In *The Archaeology of Garden and Field*, edited by Naomi F. Miller and Katherine Gleason. University of Pennsylvania Press. (forthcoming).

CERAMIC RESEARCH NOTES

by George L. Miller

CERAMIC RESEARCH NOTES is a new column which will attempt to keep archaeologists abreast of research developments, conferences, and publications related to ceramics. Just what directions this vehicle will take have not been fully defined at this time; however, some of the possibilities include commentary and opinions on needs and directions for ceramic research and short research notes. I would be pleased to have suggestions from readers as well as information related to ceramic activities sent to me for the column. Requests for information are also welcomed.

Conferences and Books

A major ceramic conference sponsored by the Wedgwood International Seminar and the Birmingham Museum of Art will be held in Birmingham from May 3rd through the 5th. The Conference is titled "The Consumer Revolution in Eighteenth Century English Pottery." Several noted English ceramic scholars will be presenting papers. This is the preliminary list of papers:

Carolyn Conley, "Change and Continuity in 18th Century England."
Damie Stillman, "The Flowering of Neoclassicism."
Nancy Ramage, "Josiah Wedgwood and Sir William Hamilton: Their Personal and Artistic Relationship."
Michael Raeburn, "The Landscape as Portrayed by Wedgwood's Catherine the Great Service."
Gave Blake Roberts, "Wedgwood's London Showrooms."
Robin Reilly, "Wedgwood's Jasper."
Pat Halfpenny, "Facts and Figures: Staffordshire Earthenware Figures in the 18th Century."
David Barker, "Evidence of Creamware: Production and Use."
George Miller and Robert Hunter, "English Shell Edged Earthenwares."
Terrence Lockett, "Wedgwood's Competitors, 1780 to 1810."
Paul Holdway, "Bat Transfer-printing: From Sadler to Spode."

For further information on this conference, contact:
Bryding A. Henley
Birmingham Museum of Art
2000 Eighth Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama 35203-2565

Winterthur Museum has published a major collection of annotated bibliographies titled *Decorative Arts and Household Furnishings in America, 1650-1920: An Annotated Bibliography*. It is distributed by the University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville. This 392-page work contains 21 bibliographies on topics such as furniture, textiles, metals, architecture, kitchen artifacts, glass and craftsmen. It has three bibliographies on ceramics. Ellen Denker provided a bibliography on American ceramics and one on Continental and Oriental Ceramics. George Miller and Ann Smart Martin have contributed a bibliography on English Ceramics in America. The book sells for $60.00.

MATERIAL CULTURE WORKSHOP ON CERAMICS

On November 3, 1990, George L. Miller, a leading ceramic authority, will present a one day workshop on "An Introduction to English Ceramics for the Archaeologist" at Bucks County Community College. This 5 to 6 hour presentation covers ceramic form, decoration, technology, and marketing during the 18th and 19th centuries. Archaeologists, students, curators and collectors are welcome. The workshop is limited to 30 participants and costs $40.00 (includes lunch). If interested, contact Professor Lyle L. Rosenberger, Social Science Department, Bucks County Community College, Newtown, PA 18940. (215) 968-8270.

ARCHAEOLOGY SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

The Institute for New Hampshire Studies at Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire will sponsor a three-week field school (3 credits) in Nautical Archaeology at the site of the Hart's Cove wreck at New Castle, NH.

The Hart's Cove hull remains, believed to represent a shallop-type vessel dating from the late 17th century, are the subject of a National Register nomination by the Department of Historical Resources. Additional information relative to the hull characteristics will complete the documentation process that began in 1986.

Field school dates are June 18-July 7. Housing will be at the University of New Hampshire. Applicants must be

SCUBA-qualified and should have some open water experience. For further information contact Dr. David C. Switzer, Dept. of Social Science, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264 (603) 536-5000, Ext. 2500.

Practicum in Archaeology (Anthropology 3585 & 3586):
Western Minas Basin, Nova Scotia
July 9 - August 17, 1990.
Director: Dr. Michael Deal, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

This practicum involves six weeks of field and laboratory instruction including survey, mapping, excavation and artifact/ecofact analysis in the Minas Basin area. Simultaneous excavations will be conducted at one prehistoric site and one historic site. Each student will have the opportunity to spend two weeks in the laboratory, one week on the shoreline survey, and one week on each excavation site. The field school will be based at the Department of Geology, Acadia University, and is cosponsored by Memorial University of Newfoundland and the Nova Scotia Museum. Volunteers are welcome.

For further information contact:
Dr. Michael Deal (709) 737-8864
Archaeology Unit
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1C 5S7.

NEW MASTERS PROGRAM IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Plymouth State College in cooperation with the NH Division of Historical Resources introduced a new Masters in Education program last summer entitled "Heritage Studies." The program concentrates in the summer with a variety of archaeology offerings but also has a few evening courses spread over the academic year. The program offered 3 different courses in archaeology this past summer. Two of them were specially designed two-week courses for teachers and other types of educators. "Foundation I in Heritage Studies: Basics in Archaeology" instructed participants in basic field methods so they could develop educational learning experiences in elementary or secondary schools. Participants worked at a number of historic and prehistoric sites in Northern New Hampshire. Historic sites included Franconia Iron Works, Pike Steam Saw Mill, Smith River Mill Complex, a 1790s log cabin, and an 1800s hilltop farm; and prehistoric sites included the Drake Site in Belmont and two Archaic sites in the Conway area. The general purpose of the course is to introduce a variety of topics and methods used in archaeology which can be incorporated into the curriculum of schools. The other course, "Foundation II in Heritage Studies: Explanation in Archaeology," explores how archaeologists interpret material culture remains. The course explores cemeteries, old dumps, historic architecture, landscapes, old cellar holes, and especially interesting antique shops and flea markets. Participants learn how to use the material world around them to communicate concepts in archaeology, history, geography and other social sciences. The third archaeology course offered was a more traditional "field school" at three different Archaic sites: a quarry, a seasonal campsite and a base campsite in the Lakes Region of New Hampshire. The excavations at these sites was in cooperation with the State volunteer program called SCRAP.

The Masters program strongly accents archaeology. This coming summer the archaeology offerings will be substantially increased to have both historic and prehistoric archaeology field schools for the entire summer. A 1860s sawmill site with a millwright's residence and outbuildings near Cardigan Mt. is planned as one location, as well as prehistoric sites around Lake Winnipesaukee.

The Masters program can be completed in two summers. For more information on the upcoming summer of 1990 and the M.Ed. in Heritage Studies, contact: Dr. Duncan Wilkie, Director of Heritage Studies, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264 (603) 536-5000, Ext. 2634.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Teaching Historical Archaeology: As part of an examination of the educational setting of historical archaeology in America, I am collecting data on the general orientation and technical organization of all courses in historical archaeology. If you are teaching (or have taught) classes in historical archaeology (undergraduate and/or graduate) please send the following specific items:

(1) a class outline
(2) a class syllabus
(3) a reading list
(4) any other items you have available and consider important

I am interested in both general courses and more specific offerings (e.g., "Industrial Archaeology," "Archaeology of Historic New England," "Historic Artifacts," "Historical Archaeology Laboratory," "Historical Archaeology Fieldschool"). If a class has been taught over a number of years it would be very helpful if you could send the above materials for the first or initial offering and any intermediate offering that show major changes between the first and current course. Send materials to: Robert L. Schuyler, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Society is pleased to announce receipt of the twelfth royalty check for $245.58, from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, Edited by Robert L. Schuyler. ($24.95 + $2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

Available for Purchase or Rental:

GROUND TRUTH: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CITY

This film documents the archaeological excavation of Philadelphia's First African Baptist Church Cemetery. The remains of over 140 individuals buried between 1822 and 1841 were recorded at this site, providing important information on health, nutrition and acculturation among early black Philadelphians.

The film details all aspects of this important excavation and stresses the value of historical archaeology for explicating the overlooked and under-recorded elements of our history.

16mm film purchase.....$400.00
VHS video purchase.....$85.00
16mm film rental.....$100.00

For further information contact: Richard Robinson, Producer Silverwood Films, P.O. Box 4640, Philadelphia, PA 19127

MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Last spring the Upper Kennebec Archaeological Survey directed by Leon Cranmer attempted to locate some of the sites associated with the Cork settlement, a reported community of up to 30 Irish families settled along the Kennebec River during the resettlement period in Maine which began in 1713. This was the sixth season for the Upper Kennebec Survey, an ongoing research project funded by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and Fort Western Museum in Augusta. The survey was unsuccessful in locating evidence of the Cork settlement, bringing up the question of the nature of the evidence left behind by poor settlers occupying sites for six years or less. It also questions the accuracy of the report by the land grantee concerning the number of people he claims to have settled. The survey was successful, however, in locating the cellar of a first generation (ca. 1750) settler's log home in Dresden, several unmarked graves and evidence of 17th-century occupation in Woolwich which is believed to be the home of Thomas Ashley.

This year the Upper Kennebec Survey will spend a four week field season investigating Agry's Point in Pittston. This was a 17th-century fur trading post built by the Clarke and Lake Company by 1653. The site also contained Agry's boat yard, an 18th-century boat yard responsible for building some of the bateaux used by the Arnold expedition on their march to Quebec.

Another project conducted last season and located along the Kennebec River involved Fort Halifax in Winslow. This work conducted by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission was directed by Leon Cranmer with overall supervision by Dr. Arthur Spiess. Fort Halifax, built in conjunction with Fort Western in Augusta in 1754, was designed to defend New England from an attack from the north down the Kennebec River by the French and their Indian allies. The only remaining structure of Fort Halifax is one of the blockhouses, believed to be the oldest existing wooden blockhouse in North America. The goal of the two- week excavation was to locate and determine the condition of the cellar of the main building of the fort. The cellar was easily located, confirming mid-19th-century work on the site. It was determined through documentary research and verified through the archaeology that much of the foundation stone of this building had been removed in 1864 by a local resident to construct the foundation of his own house. Numerous artifacts associated with the fort period were recovered, including a wide variety of ceramics suggesting ready access to the latest styles on this remote frontier outpost. Plans are to spend a week at Fort Halifax during the upcoming field season. The goal will be to locate additional structural features of the fort such as the footprint of the second blockhouse and the main gate.

Another season of excavation was carried out at the Phips Site (ca. 1646-1676) in Woolwich. The site is the birthplace of Sir William Phips, the first American-born Englishman to be knighted, and the first Royal Governor of Massachusetts. Since 1986 Robert Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission has been directing a series of brief field seasons at the site. The Phips home has proved to be a remarkable site. To date, the floor plan of the building is in the form of a longhouse, measuring fifteen feet wide and seventy- two feet long. Thirty-seven post holes define the outside walls of this earth- fast building. Interior posts for partitions, as well as a stone hearth indicate the building had at least four ground-floor rooms. Another field season is planned in 1989 to examine both the back and front yards of the house.

Neill DePaoli, Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation, continued with another field season at the Montouri Site, near Pemaquid. The site appears to be a mid-seventeenth-century fortified industrial and trading complex. Excavation continued in Structure 1 (ca. 1640-1676), which includes a stone-walled cellar complete with a stone floor, and a double wall on the eastern side (possibly suggesting some defensive purpose?). Structure 1 also contains an earth-fast section. The growing evidence of earth-fast architecture at the Montouri Site, the Phips homestead, the Plymouth Colony trading post at Cushnoc (present-day Augusta), and two partially excavated sites in York County is revealing a pattern of extensive use of earth-fast construction in seventeenth-century Maine, and is leading to comparisons with the use and nature of earth-fast construction in the Chesapeake.

During the summers of 1988 and 1989, Neill DePaoli also directed limited work on four of the seventeenth-century structures at Pemaquid which were first excavated in the 1960s. The work was done as part of a restoration grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to stabilize the exposed stone foundations. While few artifacts were uncovered in this re-excavation process, several important structural features were revealed, leading to new interpretations of the use and construction of two of the structures.

Emerson Baker and Samuel Shogren of the York Institute Museum continued their survey of early York County sites. The season's principal find was the farmstead and milling complex of Henry Sayward in York. This site was located while doing survey work for Central Maine Power Company, prior to construction of a new power line. To date, three structures have been identified at the site, in addition to the

remains of the dam for Sayward's 1652 tide-powered saw mill. Sayward's property became the fourth located along New Mill Creek in York in the past several years. Other sites include the ca. 1634 Governor's Mansion at Point Christian, and two homesteads dating from the 1650s. These, and other documented but as yet undiscovered sites in the New Mill Creek area, are creating the opportunity to study neighborhoods and settlement patterns in early Maine. A Phase 2 survey of the Sayward site is planned for this summer.

The Center for Ancient Studies at the University of Minnesota continued its investigation of the impact of industrialization on early nineteenth-century Maine with a second field season at Factory Island in Saco. In addition to a reconnaissance survey of the southern half of the island, director Peter Wells carried out further excavations at the Thomas Cutts mansion site (1785-1933). Cutts was the leading merchant in Saco during the Federal Period; however, his house later served as the home of the agent of the York Manufacturing Company, a leading textile producer. Work at the site in 1989 further delineated the foundation, and provided a rich scatter of artifacts dating to the entire length of site occupancy.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Willimantic Textile and History Museum

The Willimantic Textile and History Museum (Willimantic, CT) has received a $26,650 grant from the Connecticut Humanities Council for a "Scholar-in- Residence." This award funds a one-year "residency" of a humanities scholar to assist this newly-established museum of industrial and textile history to develop a set of interpretive public programs including teachers' institutes, exhibitions, oral history projects and book discussion series. For more information call Laura Knott Twine, (203) 456-4199.

Eli Whitney Boarding House

Eli Whitney's single men's boarding house (Hamden, CT) has now been transformed into the headquarters of the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation. The original, first floor school room has been changed into exhibition space, and the second floor design with its central hall and six boarding rooms has yielded staff offices. Plans are to use the large kitchen space for interpretation of boarding house life. The Trust will be coordinating future programs and exhibits with the neighboring Eli Whitney Museum.

Griswold

State Archaeologist Nick Bellantoni is conducting a salvage operation on an 18th century family cemetery in Griswold, Connecticut, that was uncovered during a sand and gravel mining operation. When two skulls were uncovered, the 40-50 foot excavation pit was abandoned, and the police and State Medical Examiner were notified, who in turn requested assistance from the archaeologist. A site visit revealed five grave shafts visible in the cliff face of the mining pit, with some skeletal remains exposed. Three of these burials have been excavated. By the tapered shape of the wooden coffins and the nails, these three burials are believed to be 18th century. Both the stone-crypt and the brick-crypt interments (which are probably from the 19th century) that were disturbed by the mining are also slated for research.

Dr. Bellantoni, and Dr. David A. Poirier, Connecticut Historical Commission/SHPO, are currently attempting to define the perimeters of the graveyard. Scraping the topsoil of the undisturbed land surrounding the uncovered burials (using a combination of heavy machinery for clearing and shovel shaving) to look for additional "rows" of interments, they located 17 more grave shafts. No headstones have been located. To date the only recovered materials are two small copper pins, evidently clipping the shroud of the associated child burial.

Documentary research has connected the burial plot with the Walton family who first appeared in the Griswold records in 1690. The Waltons apparently left the community by ca. 1850. Dave Poirier was able to locate a ca. 1915 photograph of the cemetery. According to archival sources, there should be approximately 30 interments in total but only two with engraved headstones. Funds and personnel for further fieldwork and archival research are being sought.

According to guidelines established by Public Act 89-368, the State Archaeologist will advertise for the next of kin to these Walton remains. If no relatives come forward, the State will work with the property owner, who has been extremely cooperative and sensitive to the nature of these discoveries, to develop a reinterment program.

A very positive result of this salvage operation is the cooperation between the police, Medical Examiner and the State Archaeologist. Also, Nick Bellantoni is now working with the Department of Environmental Protection's Mining Division to institute consideration of archaeological resources whenever applications for sand and gravel permits are reviewed.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

New York State Museum Receives Grant

The New York State Museum has received a $92,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to inventory, organize, assess and computerize historic documents vital to the understanding of its archaeological collections. Included are original field notes, maps, photographs, and analytical records of archaeological excavations.

This is the second of a three-phase program to increase the accessibility of the museum's collection. NSF also funded the first phase which resulted in an inventory and computerization of about one million artifacts in the collection. The third phase will upgrade storage conditions and stabilize materials in need of conservation.

Papers of Jacob Leisler

The National Endowment for the Humanities has endorsed publication of the *Papers of Jacob Leisler* at New York University. Any scholars aware of Leisler manuscripts in American or European archives that have not been published or identified previously are requested to inform editor Dr. David William Voorhees. Information regarding Leisler's educational background would be especially valuable. Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Voorhees. History

Department, New York University, 19 University Place, New York, NY 10003. Leisler's rebellion was an important event in the early history of New York (1689) which is currently undergoing new study by scholars.

Excavations at the Home of Uncle Sam

Archaeologists working in Troy, New York, have uncovered evidence of the home of Troy meatpacker Sam Wilson. Wilson is credited with being the inspiration for Uncle Sam. Wilson stamped meat provided to American soldiers during the War of 1812 with a "US", leading them to joke that the meat was provided by Uncle Sam. A park will be created at the site, and visitors will be able to view the home's foundation and the remains of the privy. Wilson died in the house in July 1854. The archaeological work was done by Hartgen Associates of Troy.

Current New York State Research by Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, NJ. Edward J. Lenik, Principal Investigator:

Town of New Windsor

Archaeological investigations were carried out within the proposed Forge Hill Shopping Village property adjacent to Knox's Headquarters State Historical Site. The project area was in fact part of the original Ellison farm and mill site which Knox and other Continental officers occupied at various times during the American Revolution. The Ellison property on the Hudson River was first settled by Thomas Ellison in 1723. In 1741 he acquired the land on which he built his mill and the present Knox's Headquarters. The project area was part of this 1741 purchase. Located within the project area are two 18th century buildings, the Ellison Tenant House and the Ellison Store-Meeting House. This second house was built in 1791, a store on the first floor and a meeting room for John Ellison's Methodist Sunday School on the second. These buildings as well as a smoke house will be preserved. Evidence of an old road that early maps indicate may be the original route of the King's Highway was uncovered.

Town of Philipstown

A cultural resources survey of the 2576-acre Glenerye Farms Planned Development identified two potential prehistoric sites and over sixty historic sites. The area was settled in the early 18th century following the designation of the Albany Post Road or King's Highway in 1703. Farms developed along a road into the interior and much of the area was logged for the iron works at Cold Spring. Social life in this area focused on the hamlet of McKeel's Corners. Additional archaeological investigations were recommended for two remote mountain top farmsteads virtually untouched since their abandonment early this century; house foundations, root cellars, and barn or outbuilding foundations are extant, and domestic and agricultural artifacts were found on the surface; excavation prior to building should produce a wealth of information about rural life in this area. Archaeological monitoring was recommended for work along the Albany Post Road, and adaptive reuse was suggested for the Glen Aeyre Manor House built in 1906 in the Scottish castle style.

Town of North Castle

A cultural resource survey of the Sands Mill subdivision property recovered one quartz biface of prehistoric origin. Historical resources were more plentiful. The ruins of the Sands Mill industrial complex (c. 18th century to 1904) included a dam, a wheel-pit, a raceway, gristmill and sawmill foundations, and the John Sands cornerstone dated 1812. A significant portion of this complex is extant in spite of road encroachment. Local historians have been able to document the site plan of the early village, and it is possible to identify most of the ruins. The two acre portion of the southeast corner of the property containing the mill and village is being donated to the Town of North Castle. It is adjacent to a small town park containing the site of the barn Major Andre was held in after his capture by the Continental forces.

Town of Kent

A cultural resources survey of the Fieldbrook Subdivision property provided the opportunity to study several stone chambers associated with 19th century farmsteads. Varying in size, the chambers were all set into banks, lined with dry laid stone and capped with large stones. Their locations within the domestic compounds of the farmsteads support a conclusion that they were root cellars. Three, which are intact and in good repair, were recommended for preservation. Archaeological work was recommended for the Mead House Site, a 19th century farmstead. A petroglyph on a formation known as Hawk Rock appears to be historic, but may have prehistoric origins.

Village of Montebello

Archaeological investigations of the U.S. Realty of Montebello property included testing an area known as Indian Rock, an immense glacial erratic which formed several sheltered areas at its base. In spite of its name, no prehistoric material was recovered here. The site contained several ruins of buildings from a dairy farm which was established here about 1905; foundations extant included barns, a house and workers' housing. In the early 1930s summer stock theater had become popular, and in 1933 the dairy barn was converted into the 275-seat Suffern Summer Theatre complete with restaurant, bar, and crafts center. The Theatre closed in 1941, and the complex was destroyed by fire sometime thereafter.

Town of Pawling

A cultural resource survey of the Croton Head Farm Subdivision property provided an opportunity to examine what was known as "The Oblong," a disputed tract of land given to New York in the NY-CT border settlement. Historic features relating to the Quaker history of the area were documented, and Stage II work was recommended on an early sawmill site and what is possibly the remains of the 18th century Merritt Homestead.

Town of Warwick

A cultural resource survey of Centennial Hill Subdivision property revealed three prehistoric sites, including two chert quarries and a nearby campsite- workshop. A Stage II survey was recommended for these sites, but the property owner has decided to preserve these sites intact. The property was settled by the Wheeler family early in the 18th century, and

several historic buildings related to the Wheeler farm still exist. Of these the most significant is the Wheeler Barn (c. 1875); built c. 1875 when agricultural patterns were changing in response to market expansion brought by the railroads, this barn, specifically built for cattle, represents a transitional phase in barn design in Orange County. It is in good condition. Adaptive reuse of this building is recommended.

Town of Newburgh

Stage 1A & IB evaluation of the High Ridge Development Property resulted in the discovery of the Hunt-Neaffie Cemetery which dates to the early 19th century. The cemetery lay off the long abandoned King's Hill Road on property acquired by the Snider family early in the nineteenth century. The earliest burial was that of John Hunt in 1807. Stones still exist for his daughter Elizabeth Hunt Neaffie in 1811 and his wife Martha Hunt Neaffie in 1848. Research untangling the mystery of Hunts and Neaffies on Snider land involved deed and probate searches in four counties, an understanding of wood lot purchases, and a view of the social interaction that accompanied the Continental encampment at nearby New Windsor. This site is considered historically significant, and its preservation is recommended. Other historical features remaining from the Snider family occupation of the land in the 19th century were destroyed beyond research worth.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Rufus King Park

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed archaeological testing of the northern third of Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens, New York. This work was conducted at the request of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of New York, and arranged through the efforts of Land-Site Contracting Corporation, who are undertaking the current reconstruction of the park. The park is the location of Rufus King Manor, a standing 18th and 19th century house that was the home of Rufus King from 1806 through 1827. The background research report on King Park indicated that the northern third would include the locations of two former farm outbuildings constructed between 1842 and 1868 by the King family. All proposed impacts associated with the park reconstruction were comprehensively examined by shovel testing. Unfortunately, the shovel tests failed to locate any remains of these outbuildings or any other features dating prior to 1898 when this area became a city park. Testing of the southern two- thirds of King Park including locations adjacent to the manor house is scheduled for spring 1990. For further information please contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, N.Y. 10004.

Riverdale Park

The four-year project of archaeological excavations at Riverdale Park in Wave Hill has been cancelled without archaeologists being able to prepare a final report of what was found. The Riverdale Park project was unique in New York City archaeology history in that the Department of Cultural Affairs and the Parks Department were cooperating in a program to discover archaeological remains in a city park. Cancellation was due to lack of an expected grant from the Institute of Museum Services. A substantial amount of material had been recovered from the 10 sites identified in the survey, and few of the artifacts now will be categorized or evaluated.

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. have conducted the following projects in New Jersey:

Washington Oaks Housing Development

A Phase I cultural resource investigation was conducted on a 122.4-acre tract for the proposed Washington Oaks Housing Development in Princeton, Princeton Township, Mercer County, on behalf of Calton Homes, Inc. Dr. John Hotopp served as Principal Investigator for the project with assistance from Jay Cohen. Background research indicated that the project area was contained in the historic Worth farm, a 220-acre tract that was established in 1697. Field investigations resulted in locating five cultural resources within the project area. These consisted of (1) a late 19th to 20th century garbage dump; (2) a c. 1745 house site; (3) the remains of a stone foundation and brick scatter; (4) a possible historic quarry site; and (5) a non-diagnostic brick concentration. Since the first four sites would not be impacted by proposed construction, no further work was recommended. However, since the brick concentration may represent the remains of a late 18th century structure and may be impacted by the development, then additional investigations were recommended to determine if any intact subsurface features are present at the site.

NJ Route 129 Re-alignment

The field portion has been completed of the Phase I/II archaeological testing at the American Steel and Wire Company industrial complex in Trenton, Mercer County. This testing program is being performed under contract with DKM Properties Corp. of Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Edward Morin served as the Principal Investigator for the project. The field effort focused on two areas identified during a previous archaeological assessment of the American Steel and Wire Company complex. These two areas were expected to contain archaeological deposits and features associated with (1) a basin (Whittaker's Basin, c. 1849 to 1936) for the Delaware and Raritan Canal; (2) the Davies Fire Brick Factory (c. 1849); and (3) the Wilson Axe Factory (c. 1853). Six backhoe trenches were placed within the study area in order to locate these remains and assess their physical integrity. The placement of the trenches was determined by plotting the location and configuration of the basin and two factory buildings on a site plan with the aid of historic maps. The structural remains exposed during the excavation of the basin consisted of two badly deteriorated bulkhead sections that were constructed to prevent the erosion of the basin's walls. Background research indicated that the bulkhead utilized one of three documented construction methods employed on the canal. This particular method, horizontal timbers spiked together and supported by pilings on its exterior face, has also been found, through archaeological investigations, to be typical at a number of waterfront sites along the east coast from Maine to Virginia. No additional work was recommended due to the common nature of the bulkhead; the lack of

an association between the cultural material recovered from within the basin and earlier industries; and the fact that any additional archaeological information on the basin would be redundant.

No evidence was found for the Davies Fire Brick Factory. It appears that all of the buildings associated with the factory were destroyed by the construction of a modern drainage basin. The basin is rectangular in shape and is approximately 12 to 15 feet below the present ground surface at its deepest point.

No *in situ* artifacts were recovered from the area tested to locate the Wilson Axe Factory. All recovered artifacts were from demolition and fill deposits above a mortared sandstone wall that represents the foundation to the axe factory. Subsequent construction of industrial buildings on the site during the late 19th to early 20th centuries has disturbed any intact deposits associated with the factory. Therefore, no further work was recommended.

A final report will be available this summer.

Price Pottery Site

Fieldwork has been completed for a Phase III data recovery program on the Price Pottery Site located within the proposed Harbortowne Waterfront Development Project, Sayerville, Middlesex County. These investigations are being performed for the Coastal Group, Inc. of Colts Neck, New York. Principal Investigator for the project is Edward Morin, while Jay Cohen served as Field Supervisor. The field effort has (1) documented the extent of the 19th century ceramic waster deposit associated with the pottery; (2) obtained an extensive sample of the material; (3) recovered material from a late 18th to early 19th century trash pit; and (4) located the only surviving structural remains associated with the pottery. A final report on the Phase III investigations will be available in the summer. During the summer of 1989, Ebasco Environmental, under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, carried out a program of archaeological data recovery at the Hopper House Site in Fair Lawn, New Jersey, a suburban community in Bergen County. The Hoppers, who first developed the property in the 18th century, belonged to one of the earliest Dutch families to settle New Jersey. This National Register eligible site will be destroyed by interchange improvements between State Route 208 and Fairlawn Avenue. The structure and most of the archaeological deposits are associated with the 19th century occupation of the property. Henry A. Hopper, who built the most recent structure, was the sheriff of Bergen County in 1862, an assemblyman in the state legislature from 1870-1871, and a freeholder. In addition to a well and privy, excavation focused on several midden deposits in the backyard dating to the third quarter of the 19th century and to buried fill deposits associated with a fire that destroyed the east wing of the house c. 1885. The filled cellar of the wing and its extension provided a good sample of material relating to the late 19th century household which could be compared to earlier occupational debris found elsewhere on the property. Research questions being considered include the changing socioeconomic position of the Hopper household over time and its relationship to the community's position in what John Stilgoe has called a "borderland"—the neither urban nor truly rural condition created by patterns of 19th century suburbanization. The project included an oral history component and an active participation program. On designated days, groups of volunteers were given a brief introduction to archaeological methodology and excavated in non-sensitive areas under close supervision. Several highly motivated individuals joined the excavation for one to two-week-long periods. Regular tours were given for the public and press. Joel Klein served as the Project Manager with Rebecca Yamen as the Principal Investigator.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Edward Morin

MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) is continuing its investigation of Morris Canal Plane 3 East in Ledgewood, Roxbury Township, Morris County, in advance of planned sewer construction. The work is being performed for the township in accordance with regulations of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection — Division of Water Resources. The Morris Canal as a whole is listed on both the National and New Jersey Registers of Historic Places. Though most above-ground features of this inclined plane have been removed, documentary research indicated that the tailrace tunnel and ditch might remain buried under existing roads, where sewer lines are to be installed. Several plans of this plane were obtained from the extensive collection of papers of the Morris Canal and Banking Company located in the New Jersey State Archives in Trenton. These permitted the superimposition of canal features onto current construction plans using computer-assisted design facilities. The projected location of the open-ditch portion of the tailrace was field checked by a series of backhoe trenches. The stone-lined ditch was exposed in one trench. In two others, the stone had, apparently, been removed for use elsewhere. Placement of the planned sewer line will be shifted to avoid the extant portion of the tailrace ditch. A cross-section drawing of the Plane 3 East power house indicates that the tunnel portion of the tailrace is approximately 17 feet below the modern road surface and, therefore, about 7 feet below the planned depth of the sewer pipe. This investigation is being directed by Philip A. Perazio.

MAI has begun a cultural resource investigation along the Lower Saddle River in Bergen County for the Corps of Engineers — New York District (see *CNEHA Newsletter* No. 14). This investigation will result in determinations of National Register eligibility for five historic properties. The Garfield Woolen Mill in Wallington, the Hammerslag Manufacturing Company in Garfield, and the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi are extensive late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century factory complexes, already listed in the New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory. Also included are a wharf-like structure located at the confluence of the Saddle and Passaic Rivers, which may date to the eighteenth century, and the early- nineteenth-century Romaine Mill complex in Lodi. Several areas of suspected prehistoric occupation will also be investigated. This study is being directed by Philip A. Perazio. Edward S. Rutsch will act as a consultant for industrial archaeology.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: Edward Morin

Friendship Hill National Historic Site, Fayette County

Archaeological testing and monitoring was conducted at the Main House, Friendship Hill National Historic site, Pennsylvania, for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center. The project was undertaken to evaluate impacts from installation of a perimeter drainage system and porch reconstruction. Friendship Hill was the homestead of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in the Jefferson and Madison administrations, between 1789 and 1825. Archaeological investigations concentrated on portions of the present 35-room house that date to the Gallatin era. In addition, shovel tests were excavated in selected areas of the yard where a previous remote sensing study located anomalies. The only significant feature, a brick cistern, was identified during monitoring of the drain installation. The date ranges of certain refined earthenwares and window glass suggest an association with Gallatin's tenure at Friendship Hill. The report should be available in mid-1990.

Gettysburg National Military Park

An archaeological survey was conducted at 39 site locations at Gettysburg National Military Park that will be developed as part of a program to improve the auto tour route and visitor parking. Investigations consisted of systematic shovel testing supplemented by a metal-detector survey. Testing located several Civil War minie balls and shell fragments, a token embossed "Kensett", horseshoes, and hardware from a muzzle cleaning rod. These isolated finds do not represent significant archaeological deposits. While the metal detector survey was more successful than the systematic tests in locating cultural material, the majority of recovered objects were modern. The report of these investigations will be available from the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, in mid-1990.

Staple Bend Tunnel, Cambria County

A two-mile length of the Allegheny Portage Railroad adjacent to the Staple Bend Tunnel was surveyed for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center, prior to development of hiking trails and visitor facilities. The survey located the railroad trace by the alignment of stone sleepers that were used to support wooden rails. Other historic railroad features included revetments, two culverts, and a drain. Thirteen structures were recorded. Some of these remains relate to the railroad and tunnel that operated from 1834 until 1852. Other structures are associated with later mining operations in the project vicinity.

Steamtown National Historic Site, Scranton

Archaeological testing was conducted in the historic Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yards in Scranton, Pennsylvania, that are under development as Steamtown National Historic Site. Historic maps were used to target areas of archaeological sensitivity. Testing located archaeological remains of several railroad structures, including the 1865 machine shop and roundhouses dated to 1865 and 1912-1916, as well as ashing facilities from the 1870s and 1907. In addition, remains of a late-nineteenth-century iron foundry were identified, including cupula furnaces and stone machinery supports. An artifact deposit located adjacent to the 1909 Gas House represents an earlier domestic occupation of this area. Additional testing and archaeological monitoring is planned to occur with future development of this site.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reported by: Elizabeth Crowell
and Nancy J. Kassner

Correctional Treatment Facility

Phase I, II and III archaeological investigations were carried out at the site of the proposed Correctional Treatment Facility in southeast Washington, D.C. under the direction of Elizabeth Crowell and Dennis Knepper of Engineering-Science, Inc. The site included two early nineteenth century powder magazines that were modified for use as workhouses associated with the D.C. Asylum in the late nineteenth century. These buildings were subsequently incorporated into one building as part of the D.C. General Hospital complex. Historic materials were recovered, and features were identified from the building's basement and surrounding grounds. The buildings were demolished after the excavation was completed. Artifact analysis is being conducted by Catharine Toulmin. The work is being carried out by Engineering-Science, Inc., with funds provided by the D.C. Department of Public Works.

Barney Circle

In the bitter cold and snow of the last two months of 1989, Engineering- Science, Inc. conducted archaeological testing along both banks of the Anacostia River in southeast Washington, D.C. as part of the Barney Circle Freeway Modification Project. Using a backhoe to remove large quantities of fill, the excavation was designed to investigate further two known sites (51SE25 and 26) on the east bank of the river, and also resulted in the discovery of four new sites (51SE30-33) on the west bank. The prehistoric components of the sites indicated Native American use of the area from the Archaic through Contact Periods. On the west bank of the Anacostia River nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from historic surfaces related to D.C. Reservation 13, which had been the site of the Army and Navy Magazine in the early nineteenth century and the D.C. Asylum in the later nineteenth century. Nineteenth century artifacts discovered on the east bank of the river were related to the dispersed agricultural community. The project was managed by Francine Bromberg, aided by Holly Heston, with Eugene Goodman serving as Field Supervisor. Funds were provided by Fleming Corporation, DeLeuw Cather Professional Corporation under contract to the D.C. Department of Public Works in compliance with Section 106.

Navy Yard Annex (Southwest Federal Center)

Historical research has indicated that this site, located in southwest Washington, D.C., was one of the earliest neighborhoods in the Federal City and that there is high potential for resources dating from the 1790s onward. The early historical resources include the house sites of several

early land speculators and businessmen, a sugar refinery, a section of the Washington Canal and tobacco warehouse, as well as later nineteenth century alley dwellings. There also exists high potential for prehistoric resources. Phase I archaeological testing is expected to commence shortly. Mark Walker, the Project Manager, has conducted the work in association with Project Historian Madeleine Pappas, both of Engineering-Science, Inc. The work is being carried out in cooperation with DesignTech East under contract to GSA.

District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development Properties

The District of Columbia's Department of Housing and Community development has hired a professional archaeological contractor, Christopher Goodwin and Associates, to perform Phase Two and Three archaeological work on properties DHCD is planning to develop. These properties were surveyed originally by Engineering Science, Inc., and it was determined that there were extant resources that would be impacted by construction. Most of the sites are residential; however, one may contain the remains of Columbian College, which was not only used as a College, but the grounds were used as a hospital during the Civil War.

The excavations are scheduled to begin shortly by Christopher Goodwin and Associates, for the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development.

Cooper Houses

Phase I archaeological work will be carried out in the rear yards of two of the oldest extant houses in the Foggy Bottom Historic District. One of these buildings dates to the pre-Civil War occupation, the other to after the War. Prior to the Civil War, the Foggy Bottom neighborhood was a small village environment with industrial enterprises—lime kilns, a glass factory, and shipping and warehousing concerns—nearby. The Civil War's aftermath left the area in poor physical condition, and the industrial character of the area gave it the reputation as a rough neighborhood. It became the center for the poorer Washington resident and an inexpensive and convenient home for immigrants laboring in the local industries. Although both houses were residences since their construction, one may have been both residential and commercial in its early years.

The Phase one investigations will confirm the presence or absence of resources in the backyards of these buildings. However, if there are remains, Phase two research will begin, and a research design will be developed to study the pre-and post-Civil War changes in the area, and the changes in the residences through time.

This work is being conducted by John Milner Associates, for Bronberg Inc., developers and owners of the property.

Excavations at 11th and E Streets, N.W.

Phase Two excavations are now underway at 11th and E Streets in the downtown section of the District of Columbia. These excavations are taking place in the interiors of several buildings marked for demolition. Most of the extant buildings were constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and in many cases, were constructed over earlier buildings.

Phase I documentary research was conducted to determine where the earlier buildings were located, and to develop a general history of the square. Although preliminary archaeological testing indicated that most of the earlier building stock (pre-1850) had been graded away with construction of the later generation of buildings, one building constructed in 1912 with a partial basement in the rear half did have the remains of an earlier building foundation, along with two circular features. Neither one of these features has been excavated at this time; however, it is believed that the larger feature is a cistern and the smaller a well. If this is a well, it will be the first found in this section of the District.

The house foundation is perfectly preserved, along with an addition (most likely a porch) and a carved stone step. According to the documentary information, this building was constructed ca. 1820. Artifacts have not been found in association with the foundation, and it is believed that they were graded away when the 1912 building was constructed.

The professional consultant working on this project is Daniel Koski-Karell for the Oliver Carr Company, developers, in consultation with the D. C. Historic Preservation Office.

U.S. National Arboretum

The United States National Arboretum is planning to build a small Museum and Visitor Center on its grounds. According to documentary research there is a historic house site in the area to be impacted by this construction. Phase I archaeological testing has been recommended to determine if the site is still extant, or has been graded away. This work will be starting in the near future by Kidde Consultants, Inc., Dr. Geoffrey M. Gyrisco, Principal Investigator, for the U. S. National Arboretum.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) in conjunction with St. Mary's College of Maryland will be offering a field school in historical archaeology from June 6 -August 12, 1990. This year's excavations focus on the massive Roman Catholic Chapel, built c. 1667. The foundation of this cross-shaped, brick building will be recorded and mapped. Construction and destruction features associated with the building will be excavated. Students will receive a week of class work on archaeological methods, artifact analysis and 17th-century Chesapeake history. For the following nine weeks they will participate in the excavations and laboratory activities. Field trips to nearby sites in Maryland and Virginia are included. Additionally, students will participate in sailing the Maryland Dove, a replica of a 17th-century, square rigged ship. To apply, send a letter of interest which lists pertinent classes, special skills, academic references and a telephone number to: Archaeology Program, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. For additional information call (301) 862-0974.

This past fall, HSMC undertook an archaeological survey for St. Mary's College to assess a newly proposed site for the school's new Science building (see CNEHA Newsletter, Dec. 1989). It is located adjacent to the St. John's site, a major structure in early Maryland history (1638-c1715), which has been previously excavated by HSMC. Under the supervision of Henry M. Miller and Edward E. Chaney, field

work consisted of controlled surface collection over a six-acre plowed area and the excavation of 27 five-by-five foot units. Additionally, another tract of approximately five acres in size was tested using a gradall to open 37 five-by-fifteen foot trenches to locate any surviving features. These operations revealed that cultural remains were primarily concentrated in the vicinity of the St. John's site, although even within the gradall area, prehistoric and colonial features were detected. Prehistoric features encountered included cooking pits, a large midden area, and possible structural remains. Most of these appear to date to the Late Woodland period. Colonial features include structural post holes, apparent borrow pits later used for refuse disposal and several fence ditches, one of which was traced for nearly 350 feet. The colonial occupation seems to have been restricted to the 17th century. Preservation of the most intensively occupied portion of this site has been recommended.

R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., of Frederick, Maryland, has been conducting archaeological compliance studies at the Camden Yards Stadium Site, on behalf of the Maryland Stadium Authority and HOK Sport. The Stadium Authority has begun construction of a new sports complex, including a football and a baseball stadium, on the 85-acre, 71-block tract in Baltimore City.

To locate those areas where resource impact has been least invasive, Goodwin has employed a computerized Geographic Information System (GIS) to generate a series of map overlays. Combining these overlays with historic archival information has facilitated project planning. The procedure has identified those sections of the project area capable of yielding the most intact archaeological data and of addressing the issues raised by the research design.

A portion of the project's resources have been allocated for public interpretation activity. The Maryland Stadium Authority and the Goodwin staff recently hosted a very successful public open house on the site of a saloon once operated by George Herman Ruth, Sr., father of "Babe" Ruth. Approximately 1000 people took advantage of the opportunity to view a working archaeological site.

A rich assortment of historical events, structures, and individuals has been associated with the Camden Yard area throughout its history. This diversity, and the interdisciplinary approach applied to the project, ensure that valuable insights into the social, economic, and cultural development of Baltimore's urban core will not be lost. In addition, the information gained during application of the GIS computer mapping system to the project area will contribute significantly to refinement of methods employed by future urban archaeologists.

Beginning in 1989, the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has undertaken archaeological investigations at the Patuxent Point site in Solomons, Maryland. These investigations are funded by a grant from the Governor's Emergency Fund for Historic Preservation through the Maryland Historical Trust and by the Jefferson vation through the Maryland Historical Trust and by the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Patuxent Point was occupied c. 1660-1700 and is the second earliest colonial site yet examined in Calvert County. The site contains the archaeological traces of a tenant tobacco planter family. Excavations were conducted under the direction of Julia A. King and James Gibb with the assistance of a paid crew and nearly 70 volunteers from the mid-Atlantic region.

Field investigations included a controlled surface collection followed by the excavation of a 12.5 percent sample of the plow zone. The site was then mechanically stripped, and a complex network of post holes and molds and other features was revealed. The principal dwelling appears to be a 20-by-30-foot post-supported frame structure with a timber chimney. At least two other and possibly more buildings have been detected. Fences appear to have been post and rail; no paling ditches were discovered. At least 13 grave shafts dating to this early period were detected and are being tested. Artifacts include a wide range of materials dating to the second half of the century. A preliminary report is due by late summer.

The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has also conducted the controlled surface collection of a late 17th/early 18th century site on the grounds of the Museum. This project was conducted under the direction of Julia A. King. Hundreds of late 17th/early 18th century artifacts and their distribution suggest an occupation by a wealthy tobacco planter family—possibly Richard and Barbara Smith, their children and servants. Richard Smith, son of Maryland's first Attorney General, remained loyal to Lord Baltimore during the Protestant uprising of 1689. The identification of this site as the Smiths' through detailed analysis will help unravel 17th-century property boundaries in the St. Leonard Creek area of Calvert County.

Test excavations were undertaken at the Charlotte Hall Academy site (18 ST 400), in St. Mary's County, Maryland, by James G. Gibb in the fall of 1989. Examination of the academy layout (1797-1976) was sponsored by the Maryland Veterans' Home Commission, operators of the health facility that occupies the site. The work was undertaken prior to demolition and landscaping activities.

Test units in an area where the original 1797 School Hall was alleged to have stood revealed a robber's trench, scorched earth and a number of machine- cut and headed nails. The detailed and remarkably complete Proceedings of the institution's Board of Trustees suggest that this brick building was constructed in 1857 and burned in 1896. It replaced the 1797 School Hall and the 1801 School Room, both of which burned in 1843.

Archival and archaeological evidence indicates that the original academy campus was very small and compact, with faculty, staff and students living and working within the three adjacent buildings. When two of the three school buildings burned, the Trustees wanted to rebuild upon the same site. Pecuniary problems delayed construction for nearly 15 years. In the meantime, the academy adopted a military program. The need for broad parade grounds, and the adoption of the military practice of separating officers (faculty/staff) from enlisted soldiers (students), may have affected the Trustees' decision to build the new school house 400 feet away from the faculty's quarters and offices.

MAAR Associates is involved in a number of projects in Maryland. A data recovery program is underway for New Town Development Corporation concerning the study of four rural historic sites in Baltimore County, which date from the middle to late nineteenth through the middle twentieth century.

Phase I and Phase II investigations were carried out by MAAR Associates at a nineteenth century plantation, Pentland Hills in Prince George's County. The study also located a middle to late eighteenth century component which

was previously believed to have been situated at a different location of the property. Field investigations identified the possible location of an outbuilding which, based on a functional analysis of the cultural material assemblage, appears to have been the eighteenth century exterior kitchen.

MAAR Associates has also completed a Phase I study for an eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation, Howard's Inheritance in Anne Arundel County, which is scheduled for development as part of the Summit Properties Bestgate Apartments. The study identified architectural and domestic cultural materials and features which appeared to be related to an eighteenth century residence that was superseded by the extant early nineteenth residence.

The Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology has recently installed two new exhibits. One, at the Baltimore Brewing Company, is entitled "Baltimore and Beer". A history of the Peters/Claggett brewery is presented along with artifacts from the 1983 excavations of the brewery. An added attraction is a display of Baltimore pre-prohibition beer bottles in the Center's collection, and a selection of more recent beer bottles loaned by Mary Sanphilipo. The second exhibit installed in The Brokerage, "Fire," focuses on the 1904 Baltimore Fire and displays artifacts, associated with the fire, from recent excavations at the site of the Shot Tower/Market Place Metro Station.

Once again the BCUA is conducting Seminar-In-Depth classes through the Maryland Science Center's Gifted and Talented Program. "Archaeology—The Buried Past" gives 11th and 12th graders an intense archaeological experience through classroom instruction, laboratory processing of artifacts and field excavation.

Recent reports prepared by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology:

Stevens, Kristen L.
1989 An Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Brown's Wharf Site (18BC59) on Thames Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Scott, Deborah
1989 An Archival Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Baltimore History Center on Front Street of the Baltimore City Life Museum's City Life Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Ward, H. Henry
1989 An Investigation of the Archaeological Resources Associated with the Northeast Extension of the Baltimore Metro/Shot Tower Subway Station: Section C Site (18BC65 and 18BC66) on Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Under the direction of Donald Creveling of the History Division of the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, volunteers have begun archaeological investigations of an 18th century burial vault at Darnall's Chance in Upper Marlboro. The vault was discovered in 1987 during a survey by MAAR Associates Inc. It is believed to have been constructed for Dr. Adam Thompson who died in 1767. The burial vault is mentioned in a 1788 deed for the property, but there is no subsequent documentary evidence concerning it. Excavation was initiated because portions of the vaulted roof had collapsed, creating a hazard. The burial vault is 18 feet in length, 10 feet wide, and at least 6 feet deep. Entrance to the vault is via an 8-foot-long brick stairway. Excavations have revealed that the vault was filled with 18th and 19th century building rubble and domestic debris. No human remains have been encountered so far.

The History Division of the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission has received final draft reports on several projects mentioned in the last issue of the Newsletter. Louis Berger & Associates has submitted *Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Slave Quarters at Northampton Plantation Largo, Maryland*. The ruins of a brick "double pen" or "saddle bag" slave quarter (ca. 1830-1850), and a frame quarter (ca. 1790), are being rebuilt as outdoor museum exhibits in a community park. The History Division has also received *Phase II Archaeological Testing: Excavations at Riversdale, Prince George's County, Maryland* and *Archaeological Investigations at Montpelier (18PR393), Prince George's County, Maryland* from Engineering-Science Inc. Excavations at Riversdale revealed an extensive brick-lined drainage system beneath the cellar floor and discovered potential cultural deposits related to slave/servant occupations. The work at Montpelier was in advance of planned landscape restoration and identified areas of sheet midden, possible 18th century outbuilding remains, and a large, linear feature in an area reputed to be the Snowden family graveyard.

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park, in conjunction with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, is currently undertaking a number of projects in Annapolis, Maryland. Fieldwork has just been completed on a project focussing on the evolution of State Circle. State Circle is one of the two axial circles of Governor Francis Nicholson's Baroque plan for Maryland's second capital. The project is under the direction of Esther Doyle Read and is now entering the laboratory analysis phase which will lead to the production of a final report.

Additionally, the University of Maryland in conjunction with the Historic Annapolis Foundation is continuing an initiative into the study of the African American archaeology of Annapolis. Under the direction of Mark Warner, the project is analyzing artifacts recovered from an early 20th century African American tenement, the Gottscourt site. Analysis is focussing on the glass vessel assemblage. Preliminary analysis has shown that African Americans negotiated their relationship to market forces through what they bought and how they used it. The overall project is designed to involve African Americans in archaeology and contribute to the production of a more inclusive account of the city's past.

VIRGINIA

Reported by: George L. Miller
and Elizabeth Crowell

Alexandria Archaeology

Research is continuing on the Sugar Trade in the Chesapeake region and, more specifically, the role of urban sugar refineries, such as those in Alexandria, Virginia. The Alexandria Archaeology staff will conduct the George

Washington University Field School in May. The students will excavate the remains of foundations and a basement of an Alexandria sugar refinery that operated between 1804 and 1828. The investigation will be continued by staff and volunteers throughout the summer. The plans are to expand the excavation to include areas with high potential for outbuildings and other features relating to the refining process. The site will be open to the public, and visits can be arranged at the archaeology museum at 105 N. Union Street, third floor.

In conjunction with this work, documentary research continues in an effort to learn more about the technology of urban sugar refining in the 19th century, sources of raw sugar (Havana, Cuba, seems to have been the main supplier for Alexandria), markets for Alexandria's refined sugar, as well as the economics involved with this commodity which was once a major export of the City.

Old Ford Plant

Work continues at the Old Ford Plant (44AX114) in Alexandria. In addition to the finds described in the last issue of the newsletter, a small bateau or dory, possibly dating to the eighteenth century, was excavated. Another barge fragment was discovered which had been reused as a footing for the long nineteenth century shipway. The badly deteriorated remains of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century river schooner were also uncovered. It is estimated that the schooner may have originally been as long as 80 to 100 feet. The unusual findings document the importance of the area as a port throughout historic times. Project Director Dennis Knepper and Field Supervisor Ray Wood, both of Engineering-Science, Inc. oversaw the work. Marilyn Harper has been conducting the historical research. Funding is provided by NV Classics and Cook Inlet Regional Inc.

Cloverleaf, Fairfax County

Phase I and II archaeological testing of potential resources relating to the post Civil War Afro-American community in Fairfax County has just been concluded. In conjunction with archival research and oral history, archaeological testing of these resources, which were initially identified by Mike Johnson of Fairfax County Heritage Resources, confirmed the existence of a small house site occupied by Blacks in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. While the occupants were probably farmers or farm laborers, preliminary analysis of the archaeological findings indicates that income may also have been generated by leather working, including shoemaking, and scrap metal dealing. Work is being conducted under the direction of Project Manager Mark Walker and Project Historian Madeleine Pappas of Engineering-Science, with funding provided by the Stanley Martin Corporation.

Lane's Mill, Centreville, Virginia

A Phase I and II archaeological investigation is being conducted at this 200-year-old mill site. During its long history of operation the site is known to have housed a gristmill, sawmill and distillery. To date, the miller's house and a mill have been identified, but the presence of two mill races and a stone foundation indicate the existence of a second mill. Archival research will focus upon determining the dates of construction and the function of each mill. Near the turn of the century the mill was operated by a Black family and served both the Black and White communities. A series of interviews conducted by a local historian, Carol Friedman, will be used as a point of departure for documenting local Black history and the physical description of the mill site in the early years of this century. The project is being directed by Dennis Knepper, and the Field Supervisor is Ray Wood of Engineering-Science. The Project Historian is Madeleine Pappas. Funding is provided by the Fairfax Park Authority.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Centreville

A Phase I study is being conducted at St. John's Episcopal Church in Centreville, Virginia. The purpose of the study is to determine the presence or absence of unmarked graves in an area to be impacted by the construction of an addition to the church. The project is being directed by Edward Otter of Engineering-Science, Inc. Bruce Bevan of Geosight is conducting the remote sensing.

Mount Vernon

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association Archaeology Department, under the direction of Chief Archaeologist, Dennis J. Pogue, and Assistant Archaeologist, Esther C. White, carried out numerous projects during the 1989 field season. These included excavations at the site of an 18th-century slave quarter known as the "House for Families," in an area identified as the location of George Washington's vineyard/orchard, in the basement of the extant Mansion, and at a locus of plantation activities known as the Laundry Yard. Twelve students participating in a field school in historical archaeology, annually offered in conjunction with George Mason University, supported the program for six weeks last summer.

House for Families: Excavation focused on a brick-lined cellar (6x6-feet square) below the quarter, that served as a trash receptacle after ceasing in its original storage function. The structure was in existence from ca. 1760 until its demolition in 1793. It was the main quarter at the Mansion House Farm, housing approximately 60 slaves, who performed as house servants and craftsmen, and their children. This investigation is being carried out as part of a broader study leading to the reinterpretation of slave lifeways at Mount Vernon.

A remarkably rich assemblage of domestic remains was recovered, including more than 25,000 bones. The faunal analysis is being conducted by Joanne Bowen Gaynor and Steve Atkins of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Preliminary findings indicate a more diverse slave diet than is suggested by the documentary record. In addition, the presence of numerous wild fauna suggest that the slaves were able to supplement their rations by hunting and fishing, as well as by raising chickens.

The domestic items recovered include a wide variety of ceramics, table glass and utensils, wine bottles, tools, and personal items such wine bottles, tools, and personal items such as tobacco pipes, buckles, buttons, and the like. Most of these materials probably were passed down to the slaves from the main house, as they represent typical objects associated with relatively wealthy planter households. While some of the items may have been stolen, and a few could have been purchased, the quantity suggests that most were given for the slaves' use after they had become worn or unfashionable, or had broken. Several fragments of colonoware also were recovered.

Vineyard/Orchard: A second season of investigations in an area identified as the location of George Washington's vineyard (from the 1760s), and then an orchard (1785), revealed evidence for a post-and-rail fenceline and a ditch that may indicate two sides of the "vineyard enclosure." In addition, numerous root molds and three possible planting holes were discovered. Neither pollen nor phytolith analysis was successful in identifying tree species. This season, additional areas will be stripped to trace the possible enclosure boundaries, and to expose more tree marks in hopes of identifying the orchard planting pattern.

Mansion Basement: As part of a comprehensive engineering study of the Mount Vernon Mansion, limited test excavations were conducted in the basement in order to facilitate the structural assessment. One of the tests is located adjacent to a portion of the foundation that is composed of stone, and which traditionally is associated with the earliest phase of the building's construction —possibly relating to the house built by Augustine Washington ca. 1735. A number of unexpected and provocative findings were revealed, including a layer of brick rubble on which the stone foundation is laid, intact soil strata associated with the construction of the foundation that include numerous domestic artifacts, and a 2x3-foot sub-rectangular feature, also containing artifacts, that stratigraphically underlies the construction strata. The wide range of domestic remains—wine bottle and ceramic mug and plate fragments, nails and window glass, and oyster shell and animal bones—implies intensive occupation rather than just workmen's waste. The assemblage dates to the first half of the 18th century. Finally, the rectangular feature may be the remnant of a structural post hole.

Based on these data, the current working hypothesis is that a dwelling supported by posts set into the ground predated the house with the stone foundation. The brick in that foundation could derive from a brick chimney, brick nogging, or a brick-lined cellar associated with the earlier structure. This evidence does not necessarily imply an occupation of Mount Vernon beginning any earlier than 1735, however. Instead, the post-supported structure could have been the one built by Augustine Washington at that time. When George Washington's elder half-brother, Lawrence, inherited the property in 1740, he may have torn down the older structure and erected a new, larger one (the stone foundation) instead of simply moving into the house built by his father. Additional excavations are planned for this spring to test this hypothesis.

Laundry Yard: A second and final season of excavation was conducted in the Laundry Yard. The main focus of work here was to identify the date and function of a large (8x8-foot) rectangular stone foundation first revealed in 1946. It was hypothesized that it could be the base of a blacksmith's forge, but neither structural nor artifactual evidence supporting that identification was recovered. Other possibilities include a water heater or bake oven. In addition, evidence was revealed indicating an 18th-century post-supported outbuilding, a fenceline in existence by 1787, and numerous small outbuildings dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries. These data support an interpretation of the area as the focus of numerous plantation-related activities, intensifying in the mid-19th century and continuing until ca. 1915.

In conjunction with this excavation, David A. Moran of the Archaeology Department has carried out a study of numerous photographs of the area dating to 19th and early 20th centuries. Using a technique developed by the Flowerdew Hundred Foundation, transparencies of the historic photographs were overlaid on a camera viewfinder and visually aligned with surviving benchmarks. As a result, it was possible to establish the point from which the photographs were taken, and then to relocate nonexistant structures and correlate them with the archaeological remains.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Red Bay, Labrador

Pending decisions on funding, Memorial University will continue excavations at Red Bay during the summer of 1990. While work on sixteenth-century Basque whaling will continue, the focus of operations has shifted somewhat to include an eighteenth-century fur trade complex consisting of the main *habitation*, small dwellings thought to be those of Native employees, and several special purpose camps. The post is believed to be that of Pierre Constantin, a Quebec entrepreneur who operated at Red Bay between 1715 and the early 1740s.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Enclosure Park

During the summer of 1990, the Archaeology Branch of the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage will be conducting excavations at the historic Enclosure Park site at the confluence of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers in Northumberland County. The general history of the park was pieced together by Fidele Theriault in 1988, and a preliminary archaeological survey was undertaken in 1988 by Scott Finley and Louise Hale. This summer's project has been contracted to Marc Lavoie who has recently been pursuing Acadian and Planter studies in Nova Scotia.

During the period of the Acadian Expulsion, the Enclosure was the location of a refugee camp and a French battery commanded by Charles Deschamps de Boishebert. The winters of 1756-57 were severe and many are reported to have suffered and died on the site. In 1765, a Scot by the name of William Davidson received a British Crown grant of 100,000 acres on the Miramichi, including the lands surrounding the confluence of the two rivers. Davidson settled at the Enclosure site and established New Brunswick's first commercial salmon fishery. In 1791 Saint James Presbyterian Church, the first protestant church to be built on the Miramichi, was constructed at the Enclosure. William Davidson is buried in the late 18th and early 19th century cemetery associated with the church.

It is hoped that the 1990 field work will offer details on the lifestyles and establishments of the people who lived at

the Enclosure site during the middle and latter half of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century. The remains of the French battery, the temporary Acadian shelters, potential mass grave areas, wharfs, stores, shipyards, taverns, ferry houses, homes, gardens and the 1791 church have much to offer. The project hopes to encourage public visitation and public awareness of New Brunswick's fascinating history.

Hibbard House, St. Andrews

In co-operation with the Heritage Branch, the Archaeology Branch of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage is planning to excavate the grounds of the 1820 Hibbard House located in downtown St. Andrews. The families who inhabited the Hibbard House were prominent members of this thriving mercantile community during the first part of the 19th century. It is hoped that the excavation of the grounds will provide intimate details concerning lifestyle and personal preference of those who lived at Hibbard House. The project will be directed by Scott Buchanan, a graduate student at Simon Fraser University.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Halifax Citadel

Archaeological investigations continue to provide information for the restoration program at Citadel Hill. This past fall a crew of seven under contract to Apis Enterprises and directed by Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service, began work on Casemate 49 and the Parade.

Casemate 49 was built during the construction of the present fort (c. 1830s) and has undergone a number of changes. Intended as a casemate of defence, it fell victim to changing technology and became a duty room for the changing of the guard. Later, passages were cut through to an adjoining casemate, and Casemate 49 served as a guardroom in a receiving area for detainees sentenced to the garrison's new detention room and isolation cells.

Although the footings for the guardroom floor and gun platform are still intact, the deposit beneath the floor, which was rebuilt in the 1950s, is fill from an unknown dump site at the fort. It contained a wide assortment of artifacts, the most interesting of which were the military buttons and badges which chronicle the various regiments at the fort between 1840 and the 1930s.

Excavations were also conducted on the Parade. The exposure of a beachstone-on-edge drain was instrumental in determining the historic level of the Parade. Further work is planned for the summer of 1990.

Fort Anne National Historic Park

Excavations in July and August will proceed under the direction of Birgitta Wallace Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service. Work will continue on 18th and 19th century buildings of the British garrison as well as the search for the 17th- century French fort. Visitors are welcome to view the excavations throughout the summer.

QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

Archaeological Research in Montreal

An agreement between the department of Cultural Affairs of Quebec and the City of Montreal made possible the undertaking of several archaeological projects in Old Montreal during 1989. The *Societe d'archeologie et de numismatique de Montreal (SANM)*, under the coordination of Pierre Cardinal, was mandated to realize these interventions. Cardinal provides the following report:

Archaeological Inventory of Streets and Underground Networks

Francois Veronneau undertook a second year of resource inventorying in several streets of Old Montreal by monitoring excavations done as part of the City's effort to rejuvenate its aging subsurface water and sewage networks. The SANM took this opportunity to further its study of the evolution of the City through its public services.

The strets of Montreal provide a good opportunity for this type of approach. Remains of former or aging networks reflect lifestyles and the technology of succeeding periods of urban development. Another purpose of the monitoring was to locate architectural remains and other archaeological features which today find themselves under the surface of streets and sidewalks. Artifacts recovered contribute to the understanding of the sites and themes under study and may be used for exhibit purposes.

The Lemoyne-Leber Site (BjFj 49)

An open area excavation was directed by Robert Bilodeau on a parking lot site situated at the corner of Saint-Paul and Saint-Sulpice streets. Research was focussed on 17th through mid-19th century merchant and domestic occupations as evidenced in backyard remains. It was found that the site relates to three different cadastral units. A well, two wooden barrels (function unknown) and an abundance of artifacts and kitchen refuse were discovered as were the partial remains of a human skeleton associated with a late 18th century context. Finally, a largely disturbed prehistoric layer (late Middle Woodland) was identified as well as evidence relating to the more recent commercial use of the site (19th and 20th centuries).

Excavations Open to the Public at the "Chateau Gate"

For the sixth consecutive year the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the City of Montreal offered persons interested in archaeology an opportunity to participate in an actual dig. A team directed by archaeologist Daniel LaSalle provided the scientific framework as well as the necessary guidance. Excavations were conducted on the very accessible south block of Place Jacques-Cartier, as part of the ongoing evaluation of the area's archaeological potential. The site was believed to have known a succession of occupations relating to the presence of a military esplanade, a gate to the city's fortifications, a public market and an early 19th century dwelling.

The five weeks of excavation provided evidence of the history of the site from prehistoric times (probably Early Woodland) to the present. It appears, even though analysis

is still ongoing, that the site holds remains of all expected contexts.

The Place Royale Site (BjF) 3 and 47)

This site, located not far from where the first fort was built by Maisonneuve in 1642, was excavated for the sixth time since the early 1980s. The latest investigation was conducted by Pierre Cardinal (historic components) and Celine Larouche (prehistoric components). It focused on the site of a house, its yard and an adjoining section of the city's fortification walls. The uniqueness and integrity of the site explain its importance in an urban context where archaeological remains are often characterized by the imprint of successive disturbances. Preliminary results reveal the presence of archaeological remains dating back to the Late Woodland. More recent are those of the Etienne Rocbert house built in the early 18th century, and of the occupation of the site by a succession of other merchants. Military remains relate to what is believed to have been a small guard house attached to the 1688 palisade and later to the Fort bastion of the 1720 enceinte.

Origins of Montreal A synthesis on the origins of Montreal has been prepared as part of a publication planned to underline the city's 350th anniversary in 1992. It will be part of a collection entitled "Memories for the year 2000". Using archaeological data as well as historical, iconographic and cartographic sources, Jacqueline Halle and Marie-Helene Provencal present a mix of current knowledge and new information. The study is focussed on the city's founding (including prehistoric contexts) up to the early 18th century.

Marche Sainte-Anne Archaeological excavations were conducted under the direction of Pierre Chenier in the parking lot situated at Place d'Youville between McGill Street and the Montreal History Center. The Saint-Pierre River flowed on this site prior to 1832. It then bordered the city's fortifications to the south and to the north the first General Hospital. In 1832 the river was channeled and covered to form the city's first major masonry sewer collector (William collector). The first Sainte-Anne market (used in 1842 as the first Parliament of the United Canadas) was built over this collector. Burnt by angry Orangists in 1849, the market was later rebuilt on a site formerly occupied by the then razed fortifications.

This investigation follows those of 1980 and 1988. Overall results provide data on the morphology of the Saint-Pierre River, on the architecture of the William collector, on the foundations and cellars of the first market building, on the transformations related to its use as a parliament and its later reuse as a market.

Artifacts related to the use of the river as a dump site prior 1832 were also collected. These provide an opportunity to study the foodways and shoe styles of Montrealers.

Site Evaluations

The site evaluation program was conducted for a second year in a row. It included theoretical studies based on documentary sources as well as "on site" evaluations. Five properties of Old Montreal were evaluated in 1989 by Christian Poulin. The Fauboug Quebec site revealed buildings related to military (barracks, hospital and stable) as well as later railroad occupations. Foundations related to military buildings uncovered date mostly to the 19th century. Occupation levels seem to have been seriously disturbed by land leveling done by the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1881. Prior studies conducted by Robert Bilodeau had indicated that the site was used as a railway yard between 1883 and 1951 and that this activity had seriously altered its former topography. Railway related development was apparently responsible for the gradual decline of the Faubourg Quebec, a residential area dating back to the end of the 18th century. Five areas of possible archaeological interest had nevertheless been identified: an 18th and 19th century military complex, a military hospital complex, a domestic and craft-related urban area and two possible prehistoric sites. An historical study by Jacqueline Halle provides detailed documentary sources on the Euro-Canadian contexts.

Analysis of data, presently going on, should permit the identification of sectors where traces of earlier occupations are still present. Further investigation will have to be undertaken prior to site redevelopment.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported by: Monique Elie and others

P. Beaudet, P. Drouin, M. Elie, G. Piedalue and K. Tremblay, *Small-scale Archaeological Projects 1987, Canadian Parks Service, Quebec Region*, Research Bulletin No. 272 (1989), Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa. This Research Bulletin contains the reports of four small-scale, planned or emergency archaeological projects carried out at various sites in the Quebec Region in 1987. The background and nature of the work as well as the findings are briefly described.

Simon Courcy, *Fort Temiscamingue: Study of the Potential Use of the Collection of Archaeological Artifacts*, Research Bulletin No. 274 (1989), Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa. This brief study examines the archaeological artifacts from Fort Temiscamingue from a site development viewpoint. The collection is dated and its condition described. The collection is also discussed in relation to the interpretation themes and sub-themes.

Robert Gauvin, *Archaeological Activities at the Master's House at the Forges du Saint-Maurice, Autumn 1987*, Research Bulletin No. 276 (1989), Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa. Brief presentation of the results of archaeological monitoring conducted on the site of the master's house at the Forges du Saint-Maurice, an ironworks dating back to the first half of the 18th century.

Pierre Beaudet and Celine Cloutier, *Archaeology at Fort Chambly*, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History (1989), Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa. For several years Fort Chambly N.H.P. has been the object of considerable archaeological research. This study presents the principal results of the investigations and traces the physical development of the site. Also, the results of artifact research are combined with information from other sources to touch upon the question of living conditions at the fort, especially with respect to the occupants' eating habits.

Centre d'etude et de recherche en archeologie du Nord-Est inc. (CERANE), *Bell Canada: Surveillance archeologique des travaux souterrains de 1989 dans la ville de Quebec*. Quebec, 1989. This unpublished report provides detailed results of various archaeological investigations conducted in the context of underground construction undertaken by Bell Canada in the historic district of Quebec City. The findings at each site are described and, when possible, identified and placed within their historical context.

Documentary Archaeology in the New World (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1988), edited by Mary C. Beaudry, operates on two levels: as a primer on types of documentary sources available to the archaeologist (e.g., probate inventories, deeds, maps, newspaper ads, letters, diaries, oral history and folklore, account books, orderly books and impressment receipts, etc.) and as a series of case studies on the combined use of archaeological and documentary analysis in doing anthropological history and in constructing historical ethnographies. Topical chapters address a wide range of issues of concern to historical archaeologists: Native American acculturation; gender; consumerism, ethnicity, ceramics and status; typologies; seasonality, etc. The volume, issued by Cambridge University Press in its "New Directions in Archaeology" series, shows how models borrowed from prehistory are often inappropriate for historical archaeology. It preaches no single theoretical point of view but offers a variety of approaches, most of which are drawn directly from sociocultural anthropology—interpretive cultural analysis, symbolic interactionism, ethnoscience and linguistics, network analysis. Four of the 17 essays in the book appeared in print elsewhere, and one was written as long as 15 years ago, yet the timeliness of both the book and its subject matter is evident. It makes clear that over the past two decades, historical archaeologists have been experimenting with a creative, synthetic blend of material history and anthropology that is counterpart to recent trends in post-structural anthropology and the post-*Annales* school of "the new cultural history." Contributors include Marley Brown, Joanne Bowen, Mary Beaudry, Garry Wheeler Stone, Henry Miller, Larry Babits, Adrian and Mary Praetzellis, Kathleen Bragdon, Nancy Seasholes, Fraser Neiman, Steve Mrozowski, Peter Schmidt, and Anne Yentsch.

Earth Patterns: Essays in Landscape Archaeology (University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1990), edited by William M. Kelso and Rachel Most. This collection of articles on landscape archaeology began as proceedings of a 1987 conference held at Monticello. Kelso and Most solicited additional contributions to this important and influential volume. Essays treat landscape archaeology in both the Old and New Worlds, and, while the emphasis is on the archaeology of gardens (at Monticello, Williamsburg, Annapolis, Pompeii, etc.), there are articles on landscape writ large, on landscape and the built environment, and on methods of recovering past landscapes. Copious illustrations and high- quality production (and a price of $30.00) make this a bargain. Contributors include Mary Beaudry, Marley Brown, Steve Dyson, Bill Kelso, Mark Leone, Nick Luccketti, Steve Mrozowski, Irwin Rovner, Patricia Samford, Doug Sanford, Paul Shackel, Dell Upton, Carmen Weber, Anne Yentsch, and many others.

The New York State Museum has published a new book called *War over Walloomscoick: Land Use and Settlement Pattern on the Bennington Battlefield-1777*. Written by archaeologist Phil Lord, the study uses a variety of historical and archaeological techniques to recreate an image of the agricultural complex that was present at the site at the time of the battle. Copies of the multi- illustrated publication can be obtained for $15 (plus $1 on orders up to $25; $2.50 for over $25.). Please send orders to Publication Sales, New York State Museum, 3140 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230.

Lavoie, Marc
1990 *Belleisle Nova Scotia 1680-1755: Acadian Material Life and Economy*. Curatorial Report Number 65. Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax.

This M.A. thesis for the Dept. of Anthropology, McMaster University, is now available as a curatorial report from the N.S. Museum, at a cost of $8Can. The thesis, described more fully in Newsletter No. 10, discusses the glass and ceramics from two Acadian households. Orders may be placed through:

Nova Scotia Museum Complex
1747 Summer St.
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3H 3A6

RECENT APPOINTMENTS

Reported by: Nancy Dickinson

As of fall 1988, Faith Harrington is Assistant Professor of New England Studies at the University of Southern Maine in Portland; also, she is Executive Director of Maine Citizens for Historic Preservation.

LOST ADDRESSES

We need the addresses of the following members of CNEHA who should be receiving mailings this year. Those from 1988-89 will be expecting a journal; the 1990 members will receive newsletters, election ballots, and notices of the October meeting with the journal to follow in 1991. If you can help, please send the information to Lois Feister, CNEHA Membership Records, NYS Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

Dominique Martin (1988-89)
Annie Quesnel (1988-89)
Esther Doyle-Read (1990)
Allen H. Cooper (1990)

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP / DEMANDE D'ADHESION

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Make checks payable to CNEHA /

Etablir les cheques a l'ordre du: CNEHA.

Name/Nom _____

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

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

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1990 NUMBER 17

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
Chimney Point State Historical Site
R.D. 3, Box 3547
Vergennes, Vermont 05491

CNEHA '90 KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CONFERENCE REPORT

Reported by: Sue Bazely, Program Chair

This is a brief report on our annual conference held in Kingston, Ontario, on October 12-14, 1990. It was an enjoyable experience for all who attended. Although we had a weekend of torrential rain at times, the beautiful setting of Kingston's historic City Hall, located on the waterfront and the variety of papers presented, made it all worthwhile. At this point I would like to thank everyone who helped out in any way to make CNEHA '90 a success.

We had a total of 68 registrations, with only 47 being preregistered. This abnormally low number might be attributed to the fact that it was also Homecoming weekend for Queen's University, leaving almost no available accommodation. I can only stress that future organization of this conference stay clear of any regularly held activities such as Homecoming, or even Canadian Thanksgiving. I would also urge members to change their ways and register early to be assured of accommodation and to provide more accurate advanced numbers for those organizing the conference.

A total of 27 papers were scheduled to be presented in six separate sessions; however, we suffered a small number of cancellations. George Miller was gracious enough to present a replacement paper, which we thank him for. The papers, which represent the nucleus of our annual gathering, were all extremely interesting and exemplified the goals of the Council. Congratulations to all those who participated here.

Financially, we appear to have broken even, but until the final accounts are done and the bills are paid, we cannot give an accurate figure.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who made the trip to Kingston and invite you to return in clement weather!

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 17 will go to press shortly; apologies for the delay. We've tried to cut costs by going to a modified desk-top publishing format, so we've spent a lot of time reformatting copy. We don't expect to really lose much in the way of quality, or hope we don't, at any event. Look for your journal in mid- to late November.

Sally Pendleton stepped down as Assistant Editor in order to complete her M.A. thesis; many thanks for her work on Volume 17. Ann-Eliza Lewis has come on board as the new Assistant Editor. She is helping to process new manuscripts as well as to bring Volume 17 to fruition.

Back issue sales have been sporadic over the summer, but we did a reasonable volume at the Kingston meetings. While the quantities of Volumes 1-6 are extremely low, we have a good stock of subsequent volumes. Please encourage everyone you know—especially your place of employment and/or local library—to purchase back issues of the journal as well as to take out an institutional membership in CNEHA.

We have had several submissions over the past few months, on a wide variety of topics. We hope to turn around Volume 18 in fairly quick order once the new fiscal year begins, with a ship date sometime after March 1991. But please keep your submissions coming!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

Please note that CNEHA dues have risen for 1991 because our old dues structure no longer met basic operating costs; with each additional member, we were losing more and more money! Hopefully we will be able to maintain our new level of dues for some time to come.

We are attempting to add more special features to each issue of the CNEHA Newsletter, and this issue contains the second column of "Ceramic Research Notes" by George Miller and the second "Contractor's Corner" by Terry Klein. We also have a very useful "Bibliography of School-Yard Archaeology" which has been prepared by Nancy Dickinson, and she is contemplating doing supplementary bibliographies in the near future.

And, of course, we have our usual selection of current research items which have been assembled by state and provincial editors. Many areas of the Northeast are not represented here, so please be sure to send copy to the appropriate regional editor in time for the next issue!

CERAMICS RESEARCH NOTES

by George L. Miller

This is my second column on ceramics research which is intended to provide a source of information on conferences and publications in the field. If you have information along these lines, please send a copy to me so that it can be included.

NEW TPQ FOR WHITEWARE

John K. des Fontaines has written an important article titled "Wedgwood Whiteware" in the *Proceedings of the Wedgwood Society* (number 13, 1990, pp. 1-8), which chronicles the development of whiteware by the Wedgwood company. From correspondence in the Wedgwood Archives (deposited at Keele University Library in North Staffordshire), des Fontaines was able to piece together a chronology of the development of whiteware in the Wedgwood plant beginning with an 1802 letter by Thomas Byerely. In that letter, Byerely called for the development of whiteware as he felt that the other potters would soon have such a ware. Wedgwood's version of whiteware was developed and in production by 1805. During its early production, whiteware was fired with their creamware; however, it was necessary to raise the kiln temperature which had a bad effect on the creamware. Very shortly after production began, whiteware was being fired in separate kilns at a higher temperature. In addition to being fired at a higher temperature, the whiteware contained more kaolin clay from Cornwall than the older creamware. Some prices from an 1809 Wedgwood list suggest that the whiteware sold for around fifty percent more than creamware. From des Fontaines's research, it is clear that 1805 should be the TPQ date for the introduction of whiteware rather than the ca. 1820 date we have been using. The article illustrates several Wedgwood whiteware vessels, mostly decorated with floral and plant motifs.

The Northern Ceramic Society in Staffordshire has reprinted their *Creamware and Pearlware Exhibition Catalogue* which has several good papers as well as a generous number of illustrations of common creamware and pearlware vessels. It is well worth the $20.00 or nine pounds they are charging. If at all possible, they would prefer the payment in pounds, but will accept dollars. Copies can be obtained from:

Mrs. Kathy Niblett
NCS Publications
City Museum and Art Gallery
Hanley
Stoke-on-Trent, England ST1 3DW

Checks should be made out to: "The Northern Ceramic Society."

THE CONTRACTOR'S CORNER

By Terry H. Klein

The featured firm in this installment of the Contractor's Corner is Engineering-Science, Inc. (E-S) of Washington, D.C. I wish to thank Paula Bienenfeld for submitting information on E-S and look forward to hearing from the other contracting firms in the region. You may send your materials to me at my new business address: Terry H. Klein, J.E. Greiner Company, 4600 Paragon Park Road, Raleigh, North Carolina 27604 (919-876-2760).

Featured Firm:
Engineering-Science, Inc.
1133 Fifteenth Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

The Cultural Resources Department of Engineering-Science, Inc. (E-S) has been based in Washington, D.C. since 1977. The department is headed by Janice Artemel and consists of three divisions: Archaeology (Elizabeth Crowell, Chief), Architectural History (Frances Alexander, Chief), and Curatorial and Archival Services (K. Anne Ketz, Chief). Each division is fully staffed to offer both individual and comprehensive cultural resource services throughout the United States. Staff members include historians, architectural historians, anthropologists, and archaeologists specializing in both prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Projects undertaken by E-S have covered all aspects of preservation and cultural resource management and have required a number of specialties, including architectural history, industrial archaeology, the history of technology, mitigative documentation to the standards of HABS and HAER, historic and prehistoric archaeology, ethnohistory, oral history, and archival services. Archaeological studies range from preliminary assessments and Phase I excavations to extensive Phase III excavation and analyses. A large part of our expertise is in urban archaeology and deeply buried sites.

The ES Cultural Resources Department is fully equipped for all stages of report production, including large format photography, measured drawings, computerized data management, artifact curation and conservation. In addition, we are able to draw on the unique resources of Washington D.C., including the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Archives, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and other specialized libraries, museums, and archives.

The following synopses describe some of E-S's historic archaeology studies. These have been chosen because they illustrate the diversity of findings made by E-S, as well as the unique contributions made both to the history of the immediate region and to more theoretical concerns, such as the development of pottery technology in an expanding economy, or the mechanics of the slave trade in the ante-bellum period.

1981-1984 Providence Cove Lands Phase I, II and III.

Submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration, Northeast Corridor Project, Washington D.C., by Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington D.C. This report describes archaeological and historical findings in the urban center of Providence, Rhode Island. Excavations were carried out as part of the much larger Northeast Corridor Improvement Project. The excavations centered on two areas: Carpenter's Point and the North Shore of the cove. The North Shore excavations are of especial interest to historical archaeology because they provided rarely documented evidence of occupation by lower social classes during an historic period of radical technological, economic, social and political change. The North Shore site, known historically as "Snowtown," was occupied by a mixed transient population throughout the nineteenth century, including free African-Americans, newly arrived Irish immigrants, and peoples of Anglo descent. Because of conflicts among these groups, the area became the site of major civil disturbances twice during the early nineteenth century, in 1824 and again in 1831, as the process of urbanization had its effect on the inhabitants. These disruptions ultimately contributed to the transformation of Providence from a town to an independent municipality with a formally organized government and city structure. The analyses of material remains included studies of recovered fauna and flora, as well as a unique study of pollen cores to reconstruct the original natural landscape.

1989-1990 Old Ford Plant (44AX119), Alexandria, Virginia.

These excavations have just been completed, and the report is forthcoming. The archaeological investigation illuminated all stages of the maritime development of this complex site, from its reclamation from the Potomac River as a wharf in the late eighteenth century, through its long history as a ship-building and repair facility in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Remains of two wharves were uncovered. One dates to ca. 1785 and the second, to the mid-nineteenth century. Evidence of a marine railway, used to haul ships out of the water for repair, and an extensive shipway, used for ship construction, have also been found. In the Battery Cove portion of the site, a number of derelict vessels buried in a 1911-12 Corps of Engineers dredging and filling project have been found. These include mid- to late-nineteenth century barges of a variety of types; a small bateau or dory, possibly dating from the late eighteenth century, a portion of an 80-100-foot-long river schooner, and, possibly, an abandoned late nineteenth century steamboat hull. These findings document the development of the Alexandria waterfront from its beginnings as an eighteenth century commercial center to use as an industrial area in the nineteenth century. In addition, the wharf excavations add to a growing body of knowledge of the history of harbor engineering, a history that is known almost exclusively through archaeological excavation.

1989 Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Testing, Square 428, Washington, D.C.

These excavations were located in central Washington, D.C., at the intersection of Eighth and 'Eye' Streets, NW. Excavations uncovered a nineteenth century pottery industry engaged in the manufacture of salt-glazed stoneware. Two potters worked at the site. In the early nineteenth century Richard Butt operated a pottery in this location. Archival research revealed that later Enoch Burnett operated his shop in the same area, from approximately 1842 to the mid-1860's. The pottery was subsequently torn down and replaced by a carriage house and stables, later a livery. Phase I and II excavations yielded numerous artifacts relating to pottery production, including kiln furniture (mostly "slugs" used to stack pots, including jug sagger fragments, to stack jugs), wasters, and blue and gray stoneware fragments. Almost 25% of the stoneware fragments from one feature could be identified as crock fragments. Much of the pottery was decorated with a blue hand-painted cobalt decoration, often a floral design. The pot interiors usually had a red to brown clay wash.

1987 The Alexandria Slave Pen: The Archaeology of Urban Captivity.

This report describes archaeological and archival investigations of the 1300 block of Duke Street, in Alexandria, Virginia. Two adjacent locations within the block were excavated: (1) 1315 Duke Street, site of the only remaining structure (an office building) of the Slave Pen Complex, and (2) 1317 Duke Street, the site of the men's quarters. Historical records show that 1315 Duke Street was the location of the Slave Pen from 1828 to 1861; after that it was adapted for use as a Civil War Prison by Union forces, with little alteration. The Alexandria Slave Pen was originally owned and operated by two slave traders, Isaac Franklin and John Armfield, and later by George Kephart, who sold a portion of the property to Charles M. Price and John C. Cook, while continuing to operate the business in partnership with James Birch. The final owner was Joseph Bruin. It was used to house men, women and children who had been purchased locally and were being sent south to new owners, indicating an additional structure as well as a subterranean room, not documented in the historical accounts. There were also foundations and other architectural remains. A bone ring was recovered, as well as tin plates, all used by slaves who were confined to the Pen. The facility was used during the Civil War as a Union Jail. A large trench privy was discovered from this period,

filled with debris remaining from the Union occupation. The report includes detailed descriptions of the course of slavery in the Washington, D.C. area as well as contemporaneous accounts of the operation of the Alexandria Slave Pen.

1989 Anacostia/Barry's Farm Archaeological Survey Project: Resource Guide to the Prehistoric and Historic Period.

In the spring and summer of 1989, Engineering-Science, Inc. provided technical support to a project funded by a matching grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, through the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Historic Preservation Division. The grant was administered by United Planning Organization. The purpose of the grant was to involve residents of the Anacostia/Barry's Farm historic district neighborhood of Washington, D.C. in the historical and archaeological study of their community. Assisted by Engineering-Science personnel, volunteers carried out a number of tasks. These consisted of quantifying lists of artifacts which had been found in the area, conducting map research, photographing local architecture, taping and transcribing oral histories, and choosing a site for excavation. In July a two-day excavation was held at 2720 Wade Road (51SE36). This address was the site of a late nineteenth century house constructed in Barry's Farm, a community established by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1868 to aid freed slaves and other blacks. The excavation recovered construction materials and debris related to the renovation and destruction of the house in the twentieth century. At the conclusion of the project, all the documentation produced during the program was bound into one volume. Current plans call for distribution of the volume to several local libraries.

1984 Bank Street Waterfront Project, New London, Connecticut.

The Bank Street Waterfront Project documented the historical development of the New London, Connecticut, maritime industry, with emphasis on the Bank Street waterfront as an illustration of this industry. A combined program of carefully developed archival documentation and archaeological excavation with problem-oriented data collection was implemented. The general research design emphasized the maritime focus of the project area. There were three basic areas of change examined during the study. These included settlement patterns, distinguished by functional and socioeconomic factors, urban lifeways, as reflected in the spatial utilization of lots and material culture, and finally, changes in technology. Industrial areas excavated included the Lake and Burgess shipsmith shop (1844-1900), a blocksmaker's shop, a sail loft and chandlery, a ship joiners shop and an eighteenth century wharf. Of particular interest were the diagnostic artifacts from the shipsmith, who was renowned for his whaling harpoons and other specialized tools. This study was conducted as part of the Northeast Corridor Improvement Project, funded by the Federal Railroad Administration, and completed in 1984.

Above- and below-ground archaeology at Ninth and E Streets in Washington, D.C. resulted in *The Archaeology of an Urban Streetcorner*. This study revealed the long use and occupation of an important streetcorner in the nation's capital from 1797 to 1987. During this period the eleven-building area was represented by a changing and urbanizing settlement including the site of the 1797 townhouse of Dr. John Crocker and first U.S. post office, the home of Joseph Gales, Jr., mayor and publisher of the most influential newspaper of the city, boarding houses for U.S. senators and congressmen, followed by demolition and construction of rowhouses after the Civil War. The new structures were used as residences, retail establishments and theaters, described in the early twentieth century as a combination of honky-tonk and elegance, or that "glorious Dream Street. . .Coney Island, Bowery and Times Square rolled into one." The final era included porn houses and video arcades across the street from the new J. Edgar Hoover FBI building. Archaeological findings included intact features and trash deposits from each of these periods, including artifacts retrieved from standing structures related to some of the subsurface findings, such as letters from dance hall girls, photographs of nineteenth century residents, early pawn shop records and tickets to the horse races.

1989 The Henry Foxall House Site: A Historical and Archaeological Overview.

This report documents archaeological and archival studies conducted at 3333 K Street in Georgetown Washington, D.C. on the former home site of Henry Foxall, an early industrialist, merchant, and civic activist of the capital city. The site is located near the Potomac River and immediately to the south of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The lot was sold to Foxall in 1803. After his death in 1823 his widow Catherine continued to occupy the house until approximately 1829. The excavations focused on the house foundation walls, a refuse disposal area, a cistern, and the C&O Canal Docking Basin. The findings revealed the domestic remains of a high status family with deposits sealed by 1820. The National Park Service was able to document the canal docking basin, in use between 1840 and 1880 for coal loading and transfer, including retrieval of two canal barges. These reports are available through Engineering-Science, Inc., (202) 775-3495.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

The historic Oliver Ellsworth house complex in Windsor, Connecticut, state headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was field tested as part of a restoration and planning grant funded through the Connecticut Office of Economic Development. The restoration project is being directed by Rose Marie Ballard. During May 1990, a Phase I survey, to determine the current condition of archaeological resources, revealed continuous occupation of the property from the prehistoric Middle Archaic period to the present. The archaeological team (Robert Gradie, Tara Prindle, John Lizzie, Paul Costa, and Robert Cless) located the archaeological remains of 3 domestic structures in addition to the extant ca. 1781 home of Ellsworth, the second Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Two of the structures apparently date to before 1645 and one to 1904 which was demolished by the DAR in 1933. The survey demonstrated that substantial intact subsurface resources still exist despite the extensive landscaping activities of the last two centuries.

Ellsworth's house, built on a family parcel, was completed while he served in the Continental Congress, but before his 1787 election to the Constitutional Convention. Appointed third Supreme Court Justice in 1796, he resigned to head a ministerial mission

to France in 1799. He returned in 1801, and the last six years of his life, 1801-1807, were his longest period of residency at his Windsor home. During this final period of "gentleman farming" in Connecticut, Ellsworth's investments in real estate and banking proved very lucrative. However, historically Ellsworth was noted for leading a simple life and for his lack of conspicuous consumption. The archaeological collection, although still under analysis, apparently confirms his reputation for simplicity. A preponderance of creamware but very few luxury items were recovered. In addition to the Ellsworth-period artifacts, a Contact Period site yielded re-utilized European flint, and a Jesuit ring was recovered.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury

A six-week Boston University field school in 1990 continued excavations in the East Yard and Scullery areas. A fieldstone foundation in the East Yard— thought to be the footprint of an insubstantial outbuilding—proved to be the upper portion of a deep, stone-lined privy. Presumably this was constructed in the 18th century, possibly at the time the surviving house was built, ca. 1700. At least two distinct fill episodes have been delineated within the privy: a massive deposit of ceramics and glass in the late 18th/early 19th century that we expect to be able to link with the occupation of the site by the household of either Nathaniel and Mary Lee Tracy (ca. 1778-1795) or that of Offin and Sarah Boardman (ca. 1796-1810); and another layer containing material dating to the late 1820s (and hence presumably linked to transfer of the property after the death of Edward Pettingell, who purchased the property in 1812 from the Widow Boardman). Tracy, Boardman, and Pettingell were all prominent and wealthy Newburyport merchants who used the Spencer-Pierce-Little farm as a country seat and/or summer home; Tracy and his wife lived at the farm in reduced circumstances after he lost his fortune amassed by converting his mercantile fleet to privateers during the American Revolution. The late 18th/early 19th-century deposit was excavated so recently that analysis has not begun. It produced hundreds of fragments and intact vessels of pearlware, creamware, Chinese export porcelain, debased scratch blue stoneware, etc., along with many, many fragments of cylindrical and square bottles, decanters, tumblers, stemmed wine glasses, and so forth. The deposit is also rich in macrobotanical remains, although it contains almost nothing in the way of animal bone. The macrobotanical analysis will be performed by Maureen Smyth as an aspect of her M.A. thesis in historical archaeology.

Digging next to the northwest outside corner of the kitchen ell, we found that the scullery foundation was partly destroyed by the installation of a brick cistern in the late 19th century. The cistern in and of itself is an important artifact of late-19th century water management strategies at the site, for it collected roof run-off that could be pumped directly to a sink in the kitchen, thereby relieving the Little family women (the Littles owned the house ca. 1860-1986) of the chore of carrying water to the kitchen from the well. It appears that at least some scullery deposits survive, however, and a cobble apron surrounding the scullery survives in nearly intact condition. Field school students helped to conduct a proton magnetometer survey of the rear yard of the tenant farmhouse and field immediately to the north. Data analysis by Dr. Timothy Baugh revealed an anomaly that, when tested, appeared to be a stone wall or foundation. It is tantalizing enough that we will expand the coverage of our remote sensing survey and excavate additional test units in the future; perhaps this is part of the 17th-century component of the site that thus far has eluded us. Exploration of this area as well as further work in the homelot of the farm will be carried out as part of the 1991 field school at the site. For more information, write or call Mary Beaudry or Sara Mascia at the Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. Phone 617-353-3415/FAX 671-353-6800.

Brook Farm

Boston's City Archaeologist, Steven Pendery, is conducting a survey of the Brook Farm site, which was acquired by the state after the Governor's Office was lobbied by the West Roxbury Historical Society and Suzanne Spencer-Wood. Pendery has been conducting test excavations, supported with two Survey and Planning Grants from the Massachusetts Historical Commission for spring and fall 1990, this fall in conjunction with the Harvard University field school. Brook Farm was a dairy farm from the 1600 's until it was acquired for use by the utopian association 1841-47. The site was subsequently used as the town almshouse, a training ground for the Massachusetts 2nd Regiment in the Civil War period, and a Lutheran orphanage in the late 19th century. Pendery has located the sites of about nine structures so far, many from the 1840's. One prehistoric site has also been located. Pendery is interested in the utopian community settlement at the site. The documented lack of kitchens except at Brook Farm's main community building has been supported by Pendery's finding few if any ceramics and glass except at the Hive. However, the largely undecorated ceramics are hard to attribute specifically to the 1840's Brook Farm period.

Feminist Historical Archaeology

Suzanne Spencer-Wood is continuing her research in two directions: feminist archaeology, and non-linear systems theory. She is one of 31 social scientists worldwide invited to present a paper at the interdisciplinary Conference on Dynamical Description of Human Systems at the University of Cambridge, Dec. 10-13. Spencer-Wood's paper is titled "Non-Linear Dynamics in Cultural Processes: Implications for Theories of Culture and Cultural Evolution. The conference proceedings will be published. Spencer-Wood has also been invited to present a paper on feminist historical archaeology in the mini-Plenary session organized by Margie Purser for the SHA annual meetings next January.

Mary Beaudry, Boston University, is researching the status of women in historical archaeology and has been invited to present a paper on gender politics in historical archaeology in the mini-Plenary session organized by Margie Purser for the SHA annual meetings next January.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Mount Independence

The second field season at Mount Independence, Orwell, Vermont, was held from June 25-August 3 under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck. A field school was sponsored by the University of Vermont, with additional funding from the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation which manages the site. The students, assisted by over 40 volunteers, focused upon the large general hospital constructed in 1777 and used by American, British and German forces. The size of the building, 250' long by 25' wide, precluded more than modest testing, so the foundation was divided into three parts, the two end areas and the center. Little in the way of hospital/medical material was uncovered, and it was obvious that pothunters had worked much of the site; however, there were some significant artifacts recovered, including such items as a XXth Regiment of Foot button (a unit of the XXth had been at the Battle of Hubbardton, and their casualties had been returned to the Mount), cuff links, musket balls, glass vial fragments, and more. In addition, a row of soldiers' huts, a bone pit, a large redoubt area, a possible magazine and other smaller features were tested.

Surveying and mapping of the 400-acre site continued under the direction of Gordon DeAngelo. It is likely that the 1991 field season will not include any excavations and will be restricted to surface mapping.

Ethan Allen Homestead

The Ethan Allen Homestead Trust conducted a six-week excavation at the Ethan Allen Homestead in Burlington, Vermont. The project was accomplished with funding provided by the Vermont Council for the Humanities, the Gannet Foundation, and various individual donations, as well as the dedicated assistance of some 20 volunteer excavators.

This summer was the second year of what is hoped to be an extended project investigating the historic period occupation of this late 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century farming site. In the first year (1989) the research design for the project was accomplished, involving the investigation of site-specific historical documentation, an evaluation of the site from previous CRM research conducted at the site by the University of Vermont, and the proposal of specific research questions tailored to the site's long-term occupation.

Although this year's excavations were largely oriented toward testing the integrity of remains at this site, some interesting and tantalizing results came to light. These include the presence of a possible late 18th-early 19th century midden deposit as well as later features documenting extensive landscaping. Curation and analysis of much of the material recovered is being conducted by the Project Archaeologist, Leslie A. Mead, at Boston University, and a report is due out in March of 1991.

The Theron Boyd House

This past summer excavations were undertaken at the Theron Boyd House in Quechee by the Historic Sites System of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. The Division plans to use this newly-acquired historic site to interpret the settlement and development of rural Vermont. In an effort to preserve the historical resources threatened by planned restoration and construction at the site, a three-week project, utilizing the services of over 30 volunteer excavators, was undertaken to test the two areas to be affected by the proposed construction. Excavators began work on the west side of the 18th-century barn on the site, slated for reconstruction as a visitors' center, then moved to the west side of the residence, where moisture damage to the foundation dictated stabilization measures be taken.

Archaeological evidence for the occupation of the site from the late 18th century to the present was found in both locations. A ramp leading to the entrance of the barn was uncovered, along with evidence suggesting there was successive construction/remodeling of this feature. The presence of a large quantity of wood on the west side of the interior of the barn suggests the presence of flooring or an elaborately constructed haymow. The testing around the residence revealed the presence of a drip skirt off the foundation, as well as banking of the foundation (recent), and at least one posthole of an (as yet) undetermined age.

Cataloguing and analysis of the material recovered is being undertaken by the Project Archaeologist, Leslie Mead, a graduate student at Boston University. Completion of the site report is expected in June 1991.

Justin Morrill Homestead

In September of this year a four-day volunteer project supervised by Sheila Charles was conducted at the Justin Morrill Homestead in Strafford, Vermont. The site was the home of Senator Justin Morrill, author of the Morrill Land- Grant College Act and an avocational experimental horticulturalist. This archaeological study is related to the historic landscape study currently underway. The objective was to locate the fountain mentioned in several documents relating to the site.

Two sites appeared to be prime candidates. The first was a quartz ring situated in the midst of an abandoned formal fruit garden, and the other was a cast iron kettle located in the former vegetable garden. Test units were excavated in both test areas. On the second day a lead pipe was discovered in the center of the quartz ring. The third day produced lead piping and a valve a few inches to the east of the quartz ring. This evidence indicates that a water system existed at the quartz ring, which is most likely the site of the fountain. Lead pipe was also discovered leading to the cast iron kettle in the kitchen garden. Its function is unknown at this time. The Division for Historic Preservation plans to use metal detectors in an attempt to document the underground water systems at the Morrill site.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

Durham Boat Project

A search for the sunken remains of a Durham boat is a major component of the Durham Project, an interdisciplinary study of late 18th century navigation on New York's early canals. From 1790 to 1830, Durham boats were the popular carriers because of their shallow draught and straight parallel sides which made them well suited to the narrow locks and shallow waters of the early canals. The project includes attempts to compile a comprehensive library of extracts and images relating to the Durham boat in New York

in addition to undertaking with the cooperation of recreational divers and underwater archaeologists a search for remains. Anyone interested in participating is invited to contact Phil Lord, Project Director, New York Durham Project, New York State Museum, Albany, New York 12230 or call 518-486-2017.

Archaeologist Hired to Head New York State Museum

Louis Levine, an archaeologist who has led digs in Iran and who directed major new installations at Canada's largest museum, is the choice of the Board of Regents as head of the New York State Museum. Levine, a native of New York City, was associate director of exhibits at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. Levine has noted as his goals in his new job to make a larger part of the musem's vast collections accessible to the public, to work on more innovative exhibits, to strengthen the museum as a research center, and to find ways to reach people with different learning styles. Levine added he would like New York to become "the museum state."

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites Archaeology, Summer 1990

The archaeology staff of the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites conducted archaeological testing programs during 1990 on several properties owned and operated by the State of New York. Beginning in the spring at Crailo State Historic Site, the staff worked in an area of the property slated for extensive plantings of large trees. The results showed, as previously found at Crailo, deep stratigraphic deposits relating to the long-term occupation of Crailo back to the first half of the 17th century, although the building currently standing on the site appears to date to the 18th century. Included in the finds was the existence of a very early feature, possible a cellar hole, which will be further tested in the future.

Several weeks of the summer were spent at Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site. Although the main interpretive thrust at this site is of the canal period, extensive remains of which are found there, the site was also the location of Fort Hunter, an 18th century Indian village, fortification, and trading center. Archaeological testing in 1989 revealed that part of the stone foundation under one of the 19th century structures actually dated to the 18th century and had been reused. Because extensive restoration work was required, the archaeologists returned in 1990 to do further rescue work. In the process, stabilization of the old foundation proved possible, and extensive deposits of occupation debris dating back to the earliest occupation of the site were sampled.

Archaeological excavations were also conducted at Olana State Historic Site, home of 19th century landscape painter Frederic Church. Because Olana's landscape and views were part of the artist's plan, decisions had been made to restore some of the grounds to their appearance during Church's lifetime. Archaeological testing was undertaken to determine some of the landscaping process used by Church in the 19th century. The testing succeeded in demonstrating the use of previously unknown retaining walls, layers of fill relating to the building of the various wings of the house and the building of carriage roads on the property, and a better understanding of what was already existing on the property prior to the changes Church made and how he incorporated these natural features into his scheme.

Archaeological Finds in Binghamton, New York

Excavations under the parking lot of a proposed shopping mall in Binghamton, New York, has yielded artifacts from the earliest prehistoric settlements in the region as well as remains from historic Binghamton. The project area included the city's first two streets, laid out in 1800. Nina Versaggi, director of the Public Archaeology Facility, an applied research division of the department of anthropology at the State University of New York at Binghamton, found numerous pieces of ceramics, clay pipes, glass bottles, and children's toys. A trench dug in what historic records indicate was the beer garden in back of an early hotel yielded both children's toys and beer bottles and pipes, a curious juxtaposition which Versaggi will study further.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel N. Pagano

Rose Hill Manor

Between 1988 and 1990, two important deposits of window glass were uncovered during excavations at the Rose Hill Manor, Bronx, New York. Begun in 1985, the Rose Hill Manor project has been directed by Allan S. Gilbert (Fordham).

When the Rose Hill estate of Robert Watts and son (1787-1823) was acquired by the Diocese of New York in 1839 for a Catholic college, the old manor house was expanded with the addition of east and west wings (1844-1845). A crawlspace area at the end of the east wing revealed several layers of broken window glass. The sherds appear to represent the remains of formerly intact windows that may have been removed from the side walls of the center hall when they were broken open to receive the adjoining wing. The panes, perhaps still encased in their wooden frames, were probably sealed under the floorboards of the newly built wing as the most convenient means of disposal. They may be fully restorable and could represent late 18th or early 19th century glazing.

A more substantial deposit of window glass sherds was unearthed in a brick-lined dry well that ran along the front of the wing. This accumulation contained wooden frame fragments and may represent the remains of sashes that were removed at the moment of demolition in 1896 and stacked in the dry well prior to backfilling. Workmen covered this glass with several dozen pieces of Walter's Patent Metallic Shingle taken from the roof and pinned the shingles down with a 150 lb. section of brick chimney. The weight of the overburden resulted in severe crushing, and it is doubtful that complete restorability will be possible with this highly comminuted material. But if sufficiently large pieces can be assembled, the technology of these late 19th century windows might be compared to that of the crawlspace panes that likely date to earlier in the century. Taphonomic, metrical, microscopic, and chemical analyses are planned.

Rufus King Park, Queens

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed archaeological testing of the southern two-thirds of Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens, New York. This work was conducted at the request of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of New York and arranged through the efforts of Land-Site Contracting Corporation, who are undertaking the current reconstruction of the park. This part of the Park is the location of Rufus King Manor, a standing eighteenth and nineteenth century house that was the home of Rufus King from 1806 through 1827. The background research report on

King Park indicated that the southern portion would include the locations of six former farm outbuildings constructed between 1806 and 1842 by the King family. All proposed impacts associated with the park reconstruction were comprehensively examined by shovel testing and trenching. The shovel testing located parts of two probable walls and cobbled surface likely dating to 1813-1842. In addition, a probable privy evidently filled around 1900 was located in the Manor House backyard. Some of the planned impacts are being redesigned to avoid the features located, and a limited amount of additional testing is planned. For further information please contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, New York 10004.

Blocks 143 and 2047, Brooklyn

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed archaeological testing and excavations of the backyards of three lots in Blocks 143 and 2047, Brooklyn. This work was conducted at the request of the New York City Landmarks Preservtion Commission in advance of construction of part of the Metrotech Development in central Brooklyn. It is being funded by the developer, Forest City Ratner Companies. The three lots investigated were chosen because one family had lived in each of them for 25 years or longer during the nineteenth century. Test excavations revealed privies and/or cisterns in two of the lots. One dry well and one cistern were successfully excavated in two lots. Unfortunately, looting by artifact hunters destroyed the resources in the one remaining privy. The thousands of artifacts recovered from the cistern appear to range in date primarily from the 1840s through to the 1890s. Laboratory processing and analysis of these artifacts is presently underway. A report covering seven lots investigated on these two blocks during 1989 and 1990 is in preparation and will be filed with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and Municipal Archives upon completion. For further information please contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, New York 10004.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Ed Morin

Pompton Lakes

A report, *The Pompton Ironworks and Village, Passaic County, New Jersey: An Archaeological and Historical Survey*, prepared for the Pompton Lakes Historic Preservation Commission, was presented to the Pompton mission, was presented to the Pompton Lakes Town Council this summer by Edward J. Lenik, Principal Investigator, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants. The Commission has applied for grant money to publish the report. The report is a comprehensive compilation of all known references to Pompton Ironworks including bibliography, maps and photographs. The narrative defines Pompton's geographical and historic setting, exploring why an ironworks developed here and the reason for its ultimate failure. The patterns for developmental interaction between the adjunct village and the evolving industrial site are observed. Artifacts from the current research and those collected over the years are documented. Recommendations include National Register nomination for the remaining parts of the industrial complex: a furnace bridge abutment, a raceway, an overflow weir and associated stone walls. Two buildings, one of them the last extant ironworker's cottage, are also recommended for nomination as archaeological districts.

Sussex County Route 517 Realignment

A Phase I/II cultural resource investigation of the proposed Route 517 realignment in Glenwood, Vernon Township, Sussex County was conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. under contract with the New Jersey Department of Transportation. Richard Affleck served as Principal Investigator for the project. The field effort focussed on the *P.J.* Brown farmstead identified during a previous pedestrian survey of the project area by NJDOT archaeologists. Structural remains associated with the farmstead include (1) dwelling foundations; (2) a 94' x 143' dairy barn; (3) a possible garage; (4) a barn/stable; and (5) a corn crib. Documentary and archaeological research indicated that the farmstead was occupied between ca. 1820 and ca. 1960 when the farmhouse was destroyed by fire. Subsurface testing uncovered a deep deposit of late nineteenth and early twentieth century household refuse adjacent to the corn crib located approximately 100 feet from the site of the former dwelling. It appears that this material, along with sand and gravel, was deposited in order to fill a slough or depression at the base of the slope on which the corn crib, garage, and barn/stable are located. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the farmhouse, including the excavation of a section of a builder's trench, suggest a construction date prior to 1850. Although a moderate concentration of nineteenth century domestic material, including a token dated 1837, was uncovered immediately adjacent to the front porch, there was little evidence of nineteenth century sheet refuse in the side or rear yard areas. Most of the cultural material recovered from shovel tests placed around the dwelling consisted of twentieth century bottle glass and architectural items probably associated with the construction, maintenance, and demolition of the farmhouse.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: John P. McCarthy and Ed Morin

John Milner Associates, Inc. completed archeological data recovery excavations at the site of the new convention center in Center City Philadelphia for the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation. Excavation of seven privy shaft features associated with nineteenth century doctors' offices and residences was directed by Michael Parrington and William R. Henry, Jr. Analysis is being completed by Belinda Blomberg and George Cress. The research is focusing on nineteenth century medical practices, privy construction and depositional processes, and block- and site-related fill contexts.

In the course of a Phase I survey for Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., MAAR Associates, Inc. identified the remains of a historic distillery near Benton, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. The distillery produced rye whiskey from the early nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. A Phase II assessment of the site's eligibility and project impacts will be conducted.

MAAR Associates, Inc. is also undertaking a survey of the

Commonwealth-owned Governor Printz Park in Essington, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Betty Cosans. The park includes the site of the seventeenth century Printzhof, the seat of Swedish rule on the Delaware, built in 1643. The survey will identify and evaluate archeological resources on the property, including previously identified early Swedish colonial and contact period Native American remains, for the purpose of developing a plan for the management and interpretation of the site.

The staff of the State Museum of Pennsylvania undertook excavations at the early eighteenth-century Governor Keith House at Gramme Park, Montgomery County, a Commonwealth-owned historic site. Excavations were completed prior to the installation of measures to control wetness in the cellar. Under the direction of Dr. Mark McConaughy, several structural features were identified, including an earlier floor, and a wide range of domestic artifacts were recovered.

On the grounds of the former Philadelphia General Hospital, an area previously identified as potentially containing remains associated with the 1830 Philadelphia Almshouse was the subject of a Phase II evaluation by John Milner Associates, Inc. prior to construction of a parking structure for the University of Pennsylvania's new Health Center. Test excavations supervised by George Cress indicated that although a portion of a late nineteenth century yard deposit was present, the majority of area had been severely disturbed by various modern construction activities.

At Grumblethorpe, an eighteenth century house-museum in the Germantown section of Philadelphia, Anne Yentsch, Judson Kratzer, and Conrad Goodwin conducted preliminary landscape archaeology investigations. Test excavations revealed multiple phases of garden development, including paths that were constructed using ceramic and glass sherds as base materials, apparently to improve drainage. Karen Bescherer is overseeing the processing of the artifacts recovered. The results of the investigation will be used to guide the further development and interpretation of the site.

On the Philadelphia waterfront, Patrick O'Bannon and William R. Henry, Jr. of John Milner Associates, Inc. investigated and recorded Pier 35 South for Asbell Associates. This privately-built and maintained pier was of crib, rather than pile, construction, dating from ca. 1835 with additions dating from ca. 1855. An interesting feature of the pier was the inclusion of a sluice across the width of the structure which seemed designed to take advantage of tidal action to help prevent silt build-up on the upriver side of the pier.

John Milner Associates, Inc. recovered the remains of over 90 individuals from a cemetery located on property near the intersection of 10th and Vine Streets in Philadelphia this spring which was owned by First African Baptist Church (FABC) from 1810 through 1822. The project was undertaken as part of an ongoing program of archaeological monitoring and data recovery associated with the construction of the Vine Expressway (I-676). The JMA project team is headed by Mr. Daniel G. Roberts, Principal-in-Charge, Mr. John P. McCarthy, Project Manager, and Dr. Belinda Blomberg, Principal Archeologist. In addition, Mr. George Cress conducted the monitoring fieldwork and initial investigation of the cemetery property, and Ms. Jeanne A. Ward directed the cemetery excavation, assisted by Mr. Jeffrey B. Snyder. In 1983-84, a cemetery was found containing the remains of over 140 burials associated with the FABC near the intersection of 8th and Vine Streets, where the congregation had been based ca. 1823-48. The 1810-22 FABC property became available for archaeological examination only upon the rerouting of traffic as part of the Vine Expressway construction. Seven (7) burials were identified the first day of fieldwork at the property, and over the subsequent 29 days a field team of over 30 worked, in shifts, seven-days-a-week to recover the extensive burials and associated remains. Comparative analysis of the two cemetery populations and associated artifacts is expected to provide important details on the city's scantly documented African-American community and its physical and cultural responses to social and economic stresses. Mr. Thomas A. J. Crist, Project Osteologist, and Mr. Arthur Washburn, Assistant Osteologist, are conducting the analysis of the human remains recovered.

Route 11/15 Improvements

Phase I and II investigations of Sections 001 and 002 of S.R. 0011 in Perry, Snyder and Juniata Counties were conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. under contract with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Randolph Taylor served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Investigations focused on canal related features of the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal between Amity Hall and Mount Patrick and several communities that have developed along it. Archaeological sites that were investigated include an inn, tenant house, a farm residence and various canal features. These features consisted of Lock 5, the remains of an aqueduct, portions of a number of stone and timber bulkheads, and the former site of a canal office. All above ground canal features were mapped to determine their relationship to the area to be impacted from highway improvements and to assess their physical integrity. Background research revealed that two different types of locks were used on this section of the canal at the time of its closing (ca. 1900). The most recent map (ca. 1875) of the canal shows that Lock 5, along with Locks 2 and 3, was constructed with three sets of mitre gates. However, Locks 1, 4, 6, and 7 were designed with only two sets of mitre gates and a single drop gate at the upstream end. Drop gates were often added to older locks as improvements to the system because they were generally more efficient. This would indicate that Lock 5 may be an example of an earlier, unmodified lock which is not duplicated elsewhere in this section of the canal, since the two other locks of this type (Locks 2 and 3) are buried beneath the present highway.

Phase II investigations at the inn revealed that the structure served as a residence after the canal closed around the turn of the century. Several refuse deposits were identified in the yard areas adjacent the structure, while an additional deposit was located down hill within the canal basin. Other features associated with the structure included a stone-lined well, a square stone trough, and the remains of a platform for a steel tower windmill. The study recommended that a Phase III investigation be conducted on the inn and tenant house, in addition to a HABS/HAER study of Lock 5.

Hope Lodge

A Phase II cultural resource investigation was conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. on Hope Lodge, a 1743 Georgian mansion located in Fort Washington. The investigation was performed under contract to John Bowie Associates for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Edward Morin served as Principal Investigator for the project with Henry Holt as Field Supervisor. The need for this study was the result of plans to install a drainage system along the foun-

dation of the eighteenth century summer kitchen and ca. 1920s addition. The field effort focused on the excavation of test units along the north and south foundation walls to investigate the nature and extent of artifact deposits associated with the structure and to ascertain the presence or absence of a builder's trench. In addition, a number of shovel tests were excavated in the northeast yard area in order to determine the extent of the disturbance from the installation of a septic system.

Three areas of early cultural deposits (1775 to 1810) were located adjacent to the summer kitchen's foundation. Preliminary analyses have indicated that these deposits have the potential to provide important data on social and functional aspects of the site's historic occupation. In addition to these deposits, three structural features were encountered adjacent to the southwest corner of the kitchen. These features consisted of two mortared stone walls lying perpendicular to one another and a section of dry-laid brick. Together, the features form what appears to be the remains of an early outbuilding with an interior brick floor. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the deposits directly overlying the structure predated 1775. Though its function is unknown at this time, it may be the remains of the original summer kitchen to Hope Lodge. Additional testing has been recommended in order to determine the function and date of construction for the structure.

Gideon Gilpin House

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. conducted a limited archaeological testing program at the Gideon Gilpin House, Brandywine Battlefield Park. The testing program was performed under contract to John Bowie Associates for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Edward Morin served as Principal Investigator with Henry Holt as Field Supervisor. The need for the study was the result of planned stabilization and restoration activities for the structure. The field effort focused on the removal of approximately six inches of soil from the crawl space located at the southeast corner of the house. The aim of the excavation was to (1) investigate the nature and extent of the artifact deposits associated with the east wing of the house; (2) determine if the recovered artifacts could help ascertain the age of the structure's east wing; and (3) lower the existing ground surface sufficiently below the wood foundation sill. A wide variety of artifacts dating from the mid-eighteenth to early twentieth century were recovered from the crawl space. The location of the deposit and the types of artifacts present in the assemblage indicated that it represents the remains of a domestic yard deposit associated with the occupation of the house. The broad range date of the assemblage and the presence of a large quantity of rodent bone (i.e., rats, voles, mice) demonstrated that the first six inches of the deposit has been greatly disturbed by rodent and maintenance activities over the years. Although this apparent disturbance and wide date range prevented assigning a construction date to the east wing, it should be noted that sterile soil was not encountered and that "cultural material still remains unexcavated within the crawl space. Therefore, it was recommended that any additional subsurface or restoration activities within the crawl space should be preceded by intensive archaeological investigations.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City has received a three year National Endowment for the Humanities grant to explore both historic and archaeological information on religious toleration in early Maryland. Maryland, as a proprietary colony of the Roman Catholic Lords Baltimore, was the only original English colony which had a legislated policy of religious toleration which included Roman Catholics. The origins of the American Catholic church can be traced back to St. Mary's City and the small chapel built by Father Andrew White in the first years of the colony. The N.E.H. funded research project, "The Birth of an American Freedom: Religion in early Maryland," will involve historic research, under the direction of Lois Carr, of documents relating to early Maryland Catholics and other nonconformist religious groups and the archaeological excavation of several sites in St. Mary's City. This fall, the excavations, under the direction of Timothy B. Riordan and Henry M. Miller, will focus on the "Great Brick Chapel" (ca. 1667) which is the earliest example of monumental brick architecture in Maryland. Next year, the project will investigate the site of the first Catholic chapel and a possible, related mission complex. The final year will explore the sites of a possible Catholic school and a priests' residence.

In conjunction with the multi-year project on religion in early Maryland, the Research Department at Historic St. Mary's City is soliciting information on Catholic religious items recovered from archaeological sites in the U.S. and Canada. Both bibliographical citations and information on archaeological specimens would be appreciated. We will willingly share the information we assemble and illustrations of the objects that have been recovered in St. Mary's City. Should you have anything to contribute in this regard, please send it to: Silas D. Hurry, Research Department, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

Prince Frederick

During the course of a Phase I archaeological survey of a 22-acre tract in Prince Frederick, Calvert County, traces of the Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad (B.D.P.R.R.) were found. The survey was undertaken by James G. Gibb in July of 1990 in compliance with Calvert County's "Multi-family Housing" ordinance with funding provided by Dr. George J. Mathews, and in cooperation with Hugh Wilkerson Engineers, Dunkirk, Maryland. Two cross sections of the railroad cut and one of an embankment were recorded, and shovel testing on and about the grade was conducted to examine stratigraphy and to identify associated deposits. No cultural materials relating to the construction of the rail line were encountered. Inspection of other portions of the grade within Calvert County indicated that a 20-foot-wide cut and numerous embankments crossing ravines survive, and generally in better condition than that within the project area.

Intended as a branch line extending 35 miles from the harbor at Drum Point on the Chesapeake Bay to the trunk line that ran from Baltimore to Annapolis, the B.D.P.R.R. was surveyed in 1868. The surveyor's report to the state legislature survives and provides insights into the promotion, planning, and eventual construction of the line. Construction did not begin until 1888, 20 years after

the survey. Due to the inability of the promoters to secure financial commitments from the governments of Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties and the city of Baltimore, construction was suspended in 1890. Culverts and trestles were built, a telegraph line was erected, and locally cut ties delivered; but not a single rail was ever laid.

Despite its failure as a business venture, the B.D.P.R.R. was an important institution in Southern Maryland—and an important battleground. Individuals and corporations argued over the need for the line and the propriety of government funding. Opposition over public financing of the corporation ultimately led to the withdrawal of Anne Arundel County funds, and to the refusal of Baltimore City to commit to the project. Newspaper articles and the proceedings of the county and city governments provide a great deal of data on opposition to the B.D.P.R.R. and on its promotion, organization and construction. The graded right-of-way, embankments, and culvert pipes survive along much of the 35-mile route. These remains reveal not only the technology used by the contractors, but the "short cuts" that the company was taking in an effort to stretch their meager cash reserves. The rich and rather precise documentary record suggests that the archaeological remains of the workers' camps, stables, blacksmith shops, and trestles may be found along unexplored portions of the route.

Annapolis

"Archaeology in Annapolis," a collaborative archaeological research project between Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland, College Park, has recently completed excavations around the perimeter of State Circle, the roadway surrounding the Maryland State capital building. The purpose of this excavation was to gain a better understanding of how the road had been modified during the three hundred years since it had been laid out by Governor Francis Nicholson in 1695. The results of the excavation indicate that State Circle has never been a geometrically true circle, and that even though the periphery has been significantly modified, its basic form remains intact.

A fourth season of excavation at the Carroll Garden site has focused on the house and formal gardens built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the late 18th century. The remains include the original foundation of the Carroll mansion, the landscape features and intact topography of the two-acre formal garden planned by Carroll in 1771. Artifacts recovered reflect the 19th and 20th century occupation by the Redemptorist, a Catholic religious order that currently owns the site, and the 18th century occupation by the Carroll family.

The most recent excavations by "Archaeology in Annapolis" are being conducted in the parking lot behind the Anne Arundel County Courthouse. This is the Franklin Street site which represents a relatively new phase of the project, the history of African Americans in Annapolis. African Americans have made up a third of the city's population since the 1700s; in the 1850s one quarter of Annapolis' entire free population was African American. The documentary records of this group are quite sparse, but land deeds show that some of the properties in this neighborhood were owned and occupied by African Americans in the 1800s. The excavations this past summer have demonstrated that the archaeological record of this community is intact and goes back at least 200 years.

This area of Annapolis is important to African Americans today as it was in the past. The neighborhood surrounds where the Mount Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1813. The 1874 successor to this building now houses the Banneker-Douglass Museum and the Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture.

The project's long-term commitment to African American archaeology is intended to help produce a more inclusive account of Annapolis' past. The African American contribution to the development of Annapolis has been addressed only infrequently in the presentation of the city's history. The "Archaeology in Annapolis" project hopes to address this inaccuracy through these excavations and outreach programs. Over the next three years "Archaeology in Annapolis" is committed to excavations, oral history projects, and public education initiatives addressing the African American past in Annapolis.

Simpsonville

G.A.I. Consultants, Inc. of Monroeville, PA, has completed a Phase II investigation of the Simpsonville Stone Ruins in Howard County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Transportation. This site contains the remains of a late 18th through early 20th-century rural milling community and includes a 2 1/2-story standing stone gristmill and associated millseat. The Simpsonville Mill supported a variety of specialized crafts/industries including a woolen factory, sawmill, wheelwright shop, blacksmith shop, at least one general store, and several residences. Simpsonville is associated with several of the founding families of Howard County and the State of Maryland, including the wealthy and prominent Owings Family (1792-1852).

mArchaeological field investigations were supervised by Diane Beynon and Jack Irion and included over 200 shovel test pits and 29 larger test units. A total of 47 features were identified including the possible location of the sawmill, a general store, at least one residence, and several refuse deposits. Excavations placed around the mill foundation resulted in the identification of potentially stratified cultural deposits dating to the late 18th through the early 19th centuries. Included in these deposits was a 1797 U.S. one cent piece recovered near the base of the foundation. Other potentially important archaeological features include the presence of a deeply buried, domestic deposit dating to the first portion of the 19th century.

Based on the architectural and archaeological integrity of the site, in conjunction with its significance to the development of the area's local milling industry, Simpsonville was recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District. Additional excavations at Simpsonville (i.e., Phase III Data Recovery) will provide the opportunity to more closely examine the site's overall development including the chronology of the stone mill, the site's changing settlement pattern, and the impact of the Simpsonville Mill on the surrounding region. A final report detailing the results of the archaeological and historical investigation of Simpsonville has been submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Cambridge

Varna G. Boyd is undertaking historical research and artifact analysis pertaining to an archaeological collection from the Horn site in Dorchester County, Maryland, that was excavated in the mid-1970s. This domestic site has a primary occupation period of 1680 to 1711 and is located in Cambridge on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Among the research areas being considered are questions of gender, 17th century educational practices, and the visibility—

or lack thereof—of children in the archaeological record. The research is being undertaken for a Ph.D. dissertation in anthropology from the American University of Washington, D.C.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Petersfield Provincial Park

This 56-acre property, located in Cape Breton County, is owned and maintained by the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests. Excavations this year were directed by Carol Lynn O'Neill. Occupation on the property includes four cultural periods, one of which belonged to the distinguished McLennan family.

The 1990 field season focussed on the period between 1900 and 1942 when the property was owned by Senator J.S. McLennan, a prominent businessman of Sydney, Cape Breton. Investigations concentrated on structural remains of the residence. In 1988-89, all foundation walls were exposed and the interior completely excavated. In 1990 the maid's quarters, a tower and all related garden walls were uncovered. Still to be excavated is the studio area. Once revealed, the foundations can help to give a visual perspective on the grandeur of McLennan's home.

Artifacts include structural materials (window glass, nails, wood, etc.), white ironstone (1890-1920) and refined white earthenware of the late 19th century. Several pieces of Canton Ware were located, one of which was dated to ca. 1800-ca. 1830. All artifacts reveal a well-constructed home and a prestigious lifestyle.

Petersfield Provincial Park is rich in local history. The park is committed to preserving all archaeological finds along with protection of the flora related to its occupations. The Park exemplifies the successful integration of local history, archaeology, horticulture and education for the enjoyment of the public.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Two major projects were undertaken this year. Route 22 Survey: In May and June, Charles Burke of the Archaeology Section, with a research team contracted through the Fortress of Louisbourg Volunteers, surveyed a 3-km. length of the paved access road, Route 22, as an environmental screening prior to expansion of the road bed. This road follows the original route constructed by the French in the early 18th century. Numerous 18th century artifacts and structural remains were identified. Construction plans will be modified to protect all resources.

North Shore Salvage

In July-September, Rob Ferguson, Atlantic Regional Office, Canadian Parks Service, with a research team contracted through Women Unlimited of Sydney, excavated an 18th century French merchant-fisherman's property on the shore outside the walled town. The site has been badly damaged by shoreline erosion. The partial remains of a charpente, or half-timber, house with a full cellar were uncovered, as well as foundations of a probable storehouse, a barrel well, cobbled yard areas and a possible road bed. Most exciting were the preserved remains of clay used as in-fill in the walls of the residence. The clay fragments had been partially fired by the burning of the building, preserving details of the timber construction. Both the building construction and the artifacts indicate a profitable commercial operation. The lack of a significant distribution of domestic artifacts within the building suggests that the property had been evacuated prior to its destruction during one of the two seiges of Louisbourg in 1745 and 1758. The occupants, however, failed to retrieve over a dozen wine bottles stored in the cellar drain. A further season of field work is anticipated.

Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Park

Excavations were begun in September at Citadel Hill, Halifax, in support of the continuing restoration program. The excavations were confined to the Northwest Demi-Bastion defence casemates constructed between 1830-1832.

The two underground casemates were originally equipped with 24-pdr. smooth bores which were sighted to fire into the ditch surrounding the fort. By the time the fort was completed ca. 1850, the defence strategem had changed, and the casemates were used as a bandsroom and shoe repair facility.

The excavations were primarily concerned with structural details, more specifically drainage. The casemates had a number of drains, and early indications are that few, if any, worked for any length of time. Thus, a good deal of the excavation was concerned with pumping water out of the casemates to enable the work to proceed in a slurry of mud or hard-packed beach stone. A report is being prepared by Bruce Stewart, Senior Archaeologist with Porter Dillon Limited, contractor for the excavation.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Enclosure Provincial Park

From June 4 to September 1, the Archaeological Services of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage conducted a reconnaissance and excavations at the park in Newcastle. The site is located at the the confluence of the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi Rivers and includes the area known as Wilson's Point. The project was directed by Marc Lavoie, assisted by Christopher and Susan Blair.

The site was occupied by ancestral Micmacs in prehistoric or protohistoric times. From 1756 to 1759 an Acadian refugee camp was administered from the point, providing shelter for about 3500 Acadians and the French military. Around 1765, William Davidson and John Cort, Scottish entrepreneurs, operated a commercial salmon fishery, a shipyard and a trade post on the Miramichi. Cort resided at the Enclosure, and Davidson's warehouse was at the point. Around 1784, Loyalists arrived at the site. The point was occupied until about 1949, when it was declared a provincial park, being the site of a cemetery used from Acadian times to about the turn of the present century.

Archaeologists located, identified and documented eight structures and features at the site, including a house erected by Acadian refugees in or shortly after 1756, a communal fire utilized repeatedly by the Acadians, two structures built by Scottish residents around 1765, another two structures erected after 1783 by Loyalists and two residences constructed around 1850. It is estimated that 20,000 artifacts were retrieved from the 1990 excavations. Complete excavations of selected structures are planned for 1991.

Sheriff Andrews House, St. Andrews

Excavations under the direction of Scott Buchanan were begun this summer for Archaeological Services of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage. Built in 1820 by Sheriff Elisha Andrews, the two-and-a-half story neo-classical residence is one of the few remaining original brick houses in St. Andrews. Acquired by the Province in 1983, the house has been refurbished and restored to its original condition with interpretation emphasizing the period ca. 1820.

Archaeological testing and excavation were conducted in the back yard of the property, with particular interest in locating the gardens, outbuildings and refuse pits. Limited evidence of all three was identified during the initial soil testing of the site. A preliminary conductivity survey of the yard indicated several potential structural areas.

Subsequent excavation focussed on a limited area of a one-and-a-half story frame carriage house, depicted on an 1888 insurance atlas. Preliminary results suggest a mid-century construction date, with wooden sills placed on a dry field stone foundation set upon an introduced clay base. Wooden planking was uncovered over a possible shallow cellar. Behind the rear wall was an isolated manure deposit. Moist soil conditions have preserved seeds, leather, bone and fabric.

Acting upon information from a local historian, the site of an early nineteenth century industrial complex near St. Andrews was examined for visible surface remains.

Fort Folly Point

At the request of the Fort Folly Indian Band, Archaeological Services initiated a preliminary survey of the historic Chapelle de Beaumont cemetery. A visit to the nearby Fort Folly Point failed to reveal any archaeological evidence to substantiate a lone documentary reference concerning the presence of an eighteenth century fortification on the site.

QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

Canadian Parks Service Archaeological Research 1989-1990:

1. Archaeological Research at Fort Lennox National Historic Site

Archaeological excavations and monitoring were conducted in 1989 by Gisele Piedalue as part of the stabilization and restoration of stores and the north entrance of Fort Lennox. The objective of the project was to ensure the identification, recording and protection of archaeological evidence indicating the architectural and functional evolution of the buildings and works of Fort Lennox and the former French and British occupations of the areas concerned.

The presence of foundations linking the walls (exterior and partition) of the two buildings was confirmed. These foundations testify to an initial plan drawn up in 1823, involving the construction of a single—very long—store. The instability of the soil on the east side of the parade ground, however, led British military engineers to construct two smaller buildings. Test pits inside the stores revealed, among other things, the existence of successive floors and thresholds. Artifacts from the excavations showed various facets of the occupation of the stores, from their construction and use by the British military to the time when they were used for the internment of refugees during the Second World War.

Traces of two or three previous structures were discovered and partially excavated. According to data gathered, these works belonged to the first British fortifications (1779-1819). The first is located under part of the partition wall near the north store and includes infilling which may be associated with a building that served as a blacksmith's shop and living quarters for the master carpenter about 1814-1816. The two other structures, discovered at the southern end of the south store, seem to be the remains of a wooden blockhouse built about 1783 and a quartermaster's store erected on the same location about 1815.

Testing at the north entrance led to the discovery of architectural evidence of the original threshold and various passage fittings, including two superimposed levels of flagstones and three drainage pipes. A chronology of events was prepared in the light of information gathered.

A Research Bulletin summarizes the results obtained so far, and an article will be prepared for publication. In addition, a descriptive inventory of evidence is being prepared and will be completed once stabilization work is completed.

2. Archaeological Research at Bastion Saint-Jean, Quebec City

Mechanical soundings, selective excavations and monitoring were conducted by Roxane Renaud and Robert Gauvin as part of the stabilization of the Saint-Jean Bastion, a component of the Quebec City fortifications. The objective of this ongoing project is to ensure the identification, understanding and protection of archaeological evidence and remains which can contribute to our knowledge of the site and its development through time.

Testing and excavations, conducted mainly on the left, led to the discovery of masonry structures, including gorges and embrasure cheeks (some superimposed), banquette retaining walls, guerite passageway walls and the remains of wooden gun platforms. Musket balls, a cannonball and a cannonball support were among the artifacts discovered. The surface levels and the original height of certain parts of the parapet could be projected from stratigraphic evidence. Finally, a human skeleton was found on the left shoulder, not far from the present grade level. Surveillance of the excavation work in different areas of the site also provided fragmentary data.

Close cooperation with workers on the site is a key factor enabling the protection of many elements which otherwise would be destroyed. In addition, the results obtained have already steered the restoration of embrasures and platforms toward the right flank rather than the adjoining wall.

A Research Bulletin will report on the activities carried out to date. In addition, all information concerning evidence found has been organized into a descriptive inventory which will be made available on microfiche once the work has been completed (1991). It is anticipated that an article will be published next year.

3. Study of the Archaeological Potential of the Grosse-Ile National Historic Site

The objective of this ongoing research project, directed by Monique Elie and Guy Plourde, is to determine from on-site observations, limited testing, historic and geographic sources, etc., the archaeological potential of Grosse-Ile. It is being conducted as part of the planning process of the site's future development.

A great deal of evidence of buildings and other old structures linked to the successive phases of the island's use as a quarantine

station, and the presence of many artifacts from the past occupation of the site have already been confirmed.

4. Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring at Grosse-Ile National Historic Site, 1989

The objective of this project conducted by Monique Elie and Guy Plourde was to ensure the protection of significant archaeological resources and the collecting of data and artifacts in areas to be disturbed by stabilization work conducted on still standing buildings.

Second class hotel: Many artifacts were brought to light, both during the excavation of four test units and during surveillance of mechanical excavation. The backfill contained a considerable amount of construction debris, architectural hardware and pipes and several fragments of dishes and toys dating from the early 19th century to the present.

Upper block: The four exploratory test pits provided mainly artifacts and vestiges related to the architectural history of the dwelling block. The methods used in constructing the building's foundations, which rest partly on rock and partly on clay, were interesting not only to the archaeologists, but also to our engineering colleagues. Finally, the discovery of an Amerindian projectile point and the rock profile which was exposed called for a new stabilization design for the rear of the building.

Electrician's house: Considerable archaeological evidence (architectural hardware, dishes, personal objects) was brought to light by testing and surveillance in the area of the electrician's house. Of particular interest is the discovery of wooden timbers in the surrounding earth, remains of buildings from the early years of the quarantine.

Results of these interventions will be included in the resource inventory presently in preparation.

5. Archaeological Surveillance in Forillon National Park, 1989

Selective archaeological surveillance was carried out by Pierre Drouin and Roxane Renaud during construction work conducted on parts of the road linking Grande-Greve and Anse-aux-Sauvages, and during the construction of a recreation and tourist center in Petit-Gaspe. The objective of the project was to uncover significant archaeological evidence and collect relevant data in the sectors of the park where excavation and landscaping was being done.

Anse-aux-Sauvages: More data was collected on the site of a building first located in 1988 at the eastern end of the road. Three of four sides of a stone foundation remain. Neither the artifacts collected nor the iconographic documents consulted enabled us to determine precisely the identity of this building or when it was used. The remains of a little wooden toolshed resting on sills were also found. Our information concerning these two buildings remains extremely sketchy, but their discovery enriches our knowledge of the site and increases awareness of the need for archaeological testing in the area.

Petit-Gaspe: The site for the new recreation-tourist center in Petit-Gaspe is on the western side of a former road, near the fishing village of which the only traces still visible are the church and the cemetery. Several preliminary test pits and the surveillance of excavation and earthwork led to the discovery of many artifacts dating from the 19th century and some insubstantial wooden remains. It is, however, possible that other significant evidence escaped the watchful eyes of the archaeologists since the heavy equipment used in the excavation did not allow for close observation of traces of anthropic activities in the soil.

6. Archaeological Activities, Lavoir Brook and Blast Furnace Dam, Les Forges du Saint-Maurice National Historic Site

Archaeological surveillance of excavation and earthwork was carried out by Pierre Drouin and Roxane Renaud as part of the redevelopment of the stream bed, pond and dam located upstream from the blast furnace. The reconstruction of the dam involved laying underground conduits to handle reservoir overflow, the redevelopment of the stream bed, supplying water to the blast furnace and the reconstruction of the dam in the location where traces of its 19th century predecessor were found. Downstream from the blast furnace, work consisted of removing the recent, but deteriorated channeling in order to reestablish the earlier stream bed.

The objective of the project was to ensure the collection of data on the earlier occupations of the site and to ensure the conservation of significant structural remains. Area above the Lavoir Brook: The excavation work for laying new conduits led to the discovery of the foundations of a building and the base of its chimney. From their location, these are probably the remains of a wheelwright's house/shop identified on an 1845 plan. A considerable number of domestic artifacts from the mid-19th century were also found here. Once the evidence was identified and recorded, the original line of the trench was changed to ensure the protection of resources left in situ. No systematic archaeological excavation was carried out in connection with this discovery.

Dam area: The excavation work carried out in the dam area resulted in several elements previously covered by the old water control works being brought to light. Many artifacts were also gathered during this surveillance, notably two casting ladles—essential tools in the production of cast iron objects—of which no previous examples had been found. Mitigating measures were taken in order to ensure maximum conservation of old remains and the functional reconstruction of the water control works.

7. Archaeological Surveillance, Coteau-du-Lac National Historic Site

The objective of this project conducted by Monique Elie in 1989 was to ensure the collection of information generated by construction work and to protect any significant structural remains which might be brought to light.

The excavations did not reveal any architectural evidence. However, the layer of organic soil located directly under the grass contained in places many artifacts and mortar granules.

In the sector located to the south of the future reception center site (near the remains of the barracks officer's lodging) decomposed mortar and several nearly complete artifacts dating from the first quarter of the 19th century were found. The site of the future reception center contained many artifacts testifying to the occupation of the site since the beginning of the 19th century. In the area of the retaining wall, a band of very black organic soil about 2 m in width contained artifacts, including wood and charred ceramics, bones and fragments of eggshell. The trench excavated to the west of the future center did not provide any significant archaeological evidence.

8. Pointe-a-Callieres: Archaeological Research and Surveillance. Professional Guidance by the Canadian Parks Service (Pierre Beaudet); Project direction by Pauline Desjardins, Old Port of Montreal Corporation

The objective of the project conducted in 1989 was to carry out the research required to ensure the protection and understanding of archaeological resources situated within the perimeter of the

former customs house. Activities included the partial uncovering of evidence of several buildings and other structures which succeeded one another on the site, beginning in the period of contact and lasting until the middle of the 19th century.

Several rooms at the level of the cellars of the Royal Insurance Building were uncovered to reveal very well preserved remains of the floors and stone walls which will probably be stabilized and and integrated into the future Centre of Montreal History and Archaeology. Many exterior facing stones—some of which are engraved with the name of the building—English ceramic tiles, decorative plaster moldings, pieces of architectural hardware, etc. were found in the debris and will be used as inspiration in the design of the new building to be erected on the site.

The research areas where the archaeological excavations were more extensive revealed evidence of three buildings, two small houses with stone foundations belonging to Antoine Papineau, and a large storehouse built by Pierre Berthelet. Well-defined archaeological contexts consisting of many artifacts enrich our knowledge of the site's occupation in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. We would draw attention in particular to a significant quantity of ceramic and glass objects and other domestic waste (leather shoes, animal bones, etc.) found in a pit in what was formerly the yard of one of the two Papineau houses.

The deepest unit dug in the yard sector enabled us to discover graves and fence post holes of the first Catholic cemetery of Montreal. Only one skeleton was found in situ in the limited area excavated, the other graves probably having been emptied when the cemetery was moved in 1654.

Many objects, including several hundred glass beads, are currently being studied to enable us to learn more about the first European use of the site. Finally, a few Amerindian objects were also found in the lower levels of several trenches. These included a soapstone pipe, projectile points and other objects from either the Woodland period or the period of contact (Natives—Europeans).

The results of this research are the object of two reports. The first, now completed, consists of a relatively detailed listing of evidence attributed to each of the functional units. It serves mainly as a descriptive archive to meet the need for detailed and precise information on the part of architects, engineers, designers, etc. The second, in preparation, will present research results in a way which is more accessible to the general public, including highlights of the excavation and the history of the site's occupation with reference to its urban and port context.

9. The Sept-Iles Whaling Station

The objective of this project conducted in 1989 by Pierre Drouin at the eastern extremity of Point Marconi was to make comments and recommendations for the Sept-Iles port authorities concerning the archaeological potential of a site soon to be radically altered by the construction of the Alouette aluminum smelter. The site in question is a whaling station established in 1898 and is the oldest industrial installation in the port of Sept-Iles.

Visual inspection of the site revealed high archaeological potential, particularly with respect to the technology used for rendering whale blubber. The remains, which cover an area 150 meters by 50 meters, include the remains of buildings used for cutting up whales, depressions marking reservoirs for boiling water, the remains of ovens, and a very well preserved powder magazine. The remains of an old wharf are still visible under water. It was recommended that protective measures be taken to safeguard the old industrial complex including the detailed archaeological recording of all surface evidence.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The program in historical archaeology at Boston University's Department of Archaeology has been strengthened by several recent developments. Mary C. Beaudry has been awarded tenure and promoted to the rank of Associate Professor; she also will serve as Acting Director of the Preservation Studies Program during 1991, while Prof. Richard Candee is on sabbatical. Increased interaction between preservation and historical archaeology students and faculty will be of benefit to both programs, as will the planned development of an interdepartmental program in history and anthropology. Prof. Richard Fox, new Director of the American Studies program, is steering the program towards a focus on cultural studies; filling an endowed chair in Material Culture will help fulfill this goal. The combined faculty and facilities of the Boston University departments of Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and of the American Studies and Preservation programs provide a wide range of options for students hoping to forge for themselves a substantive background in/and an innovative approach to the field of historical archaeology.

RECENT MASTER'S THESES IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The following M.A. theses were recently completed at Boston University:

Dutton, David

1990 "Thrasher's China" or "Colored Porcelain": Ceramics from a Boott Mills Boardinghouse and Tenement. A review of 19th-century ceramic studies and a detailed, comparative analysis of 19th and 20th century ceramics excavated from two boardinghouse backlots in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Pendleton, Sally

1990 The Plant Remains from the Spencer-Pierce-Little Kitchen: A Historical Ethnobotanical Analysis. A review of studies in historical ethnobotany and a study of plant remains from a late 18th-century deposit from a rural domestic site in Newbury, Massachusetts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCHOOL-YARD ARCHAEOLOGY

Prepared by: Nancy S. Dickinson
88 Riverside Avenue
Riverside, CT 06878
(203) 637-5102

Bankoff, H. Arthur, and Fred W. Winters

1987 Erasmus Hall High School: Report of Trial Excavations Conducted by Brooklyn College Summer Archaeological

Field School. Ms. on file, Department of Anthropology, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY.

Bartovics, Albert F.
1981 The Archaeology of Daniels Village: An Experiment in Settlement Archaeology. Two volumes. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence, RI.

Bigelow, Gerald F.
1987 The Letchworth Park School: Stage IB and Stage II Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Site of a Proposed Storage Building in Letchworth State Park, Town of Genesee Falls, Wyoming County, New York, RMSC/CRSP P.I.N. 86.21. Cultural Resource Survey Program of the Research Division of the Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester, NY.

Bower, Beth Anne
1978 Archeology Programs at the Museum of Afro American History: the African Meeting House and Dig Roxbury. In *New England Historical Archeology*, edited by Peter Benes and Jane Montague Benes, pp. 117-123. Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife: Annual Proceedings 1977. Boston University, Boston.

Bowers, Martha H.
1986 Architectural Investigations of the Route 7 North Corridor, Milltown to the Pennsylvania State Line, New Castle County, Delaware, pp. 29-30, 131-148. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 48, Dover.

Catts, Wade P., Kevin Cunningham, and Jay F. Custer
1983 Archaeological Investigations at the Welsh Tract School, District No. 54, Newark, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 22, Dover.

Catts, Wade P., Mark Shaffer, and Jay F. Custer
1986 Phase I & II Archaeological Investigations of the Route 7 North Corridor, Milltown to the Pennsylvania State Line, New Castle County, Delaware, pp. 89, 91-94. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeological Series No. 47, Dover.

Davidson, Tom, and Ethel Eaton
1985 Archeological Investigations at Beverly Plantation. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis.

Dinnel, Katherine J.
First Free School Site, near Annapolis, Maryland. Report to be written.

Gradie, Robert
1983 Archaeological Investigation, West Avon, Schoolhouse. Avon, Connecticut, UCONN CHPC -133 (NPS NADB -CT-211). Copies available from Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc., Storrs, CT.

Guarnieri, Catherine
1983 A Comparative Community Study of Two New England Schoolhouses. Student essay on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

1984 An Intra-Community Study of Schoolhouses in Goshen, CT. Student essay on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

Handsman, Russell
1981 Early Capitalism and the Center Village of Canaan, Connecticut: A Study of Transformations and Separations. *Artifacts* IX(3):1-22.

Lacoste, Kenneth, and Robert D. Wall
1988 An Archeological Study of the Western Maryland Coal Region: The Historic Resources, pp. 65-67, 129-132. Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, in press.

McBride, Kevin
1986 Report: Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Sites RI 1241 and 1242, Snake Hill Road Reconstruction Project, Gloucester, Rhode Island. Submitted to Rhode Island Department of Transportation, Providence. Copies available from Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc., Storrs, CT.

Myers, L. Daniel, and Dana C. Linck
1990 An Archaeological Investigation of the Anne Arundel Free School, Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Submitted to The Anne Arundel Retired Teachers Association, Davidsonville, MD. Copies available from Epochs Past, Dunkirk, MD.

Orr, Kenneth G., and Ronald G. Orr
1978 The Conjectural First Free School Site of Anne Arundel County, Maryland: An Intensive Archaeological Survey. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis.

Payne, Ted M., Jerome D. Traver, Kenneth Baumgardt, Kevin M. Brown, and Lauren C. Archibald
1987 Stage II-Site Definition & Evaluation Survey: Burlington County Solid Waste Management Facilities Complex Site. Mansfield & Florence Townships, New Jersey, pp. I-29, I-35-37, II-41-44 (Grove School -8), Project - NJ-28. Submitted to Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Burlington, Mount Holly, NJ. Copies available from MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark, DE.

Poirier, David A., Margaret Nareff, and Marion Leonard
1981 Documents, Dirt and Architectural Fabric: Archaeology of the Prudence Crandell Restoration Project. Paper presented at the 1981 annual meeting of The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Windsor, CT.

Preston, Lee
Patapsco Female Institute, Ellicott City, Maryland. Report to be written.

Rushing, Byron
1978 Urban Archeology in Boston, Massachusetts. Archeology and the Museum of Afro American History. In *New England Historical Archeology*, edited by Peter Benes and Jane Montague Benes, pp. 115-117. Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife: Annual Proceedings 1977. Boston University, Boston.

Smith, Jane, and Martha McCartney
1987 Pre-Mitigation at the Ellett Schoolhouse Site (44CF264), Chesterfield County. Copies available from James Madison University Archaeological Resource Center, Harrisburg, VA.

Ward, H. Henry
1986 The Chesapeake City Public School Centennial Archeological Project: Archaeology for Us. Ms. on file, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis.

Wollon, James Thomas
1979 Anne Arundel Free School, Rutland, Anne Arundel County, Maryland: An Historic Structure Report. Submitted to The Anne Arundel County Board of Education, Rutland, MD. Copies available from the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis.

Yentsch, Anne
1981 Final Report: Phase II Archaeology Survey of the Reconstruction of Route 104, North Smithfield, Rhode Island. Submitted to Rhode Island Department of Transportation, Providence. Submitted by Institute for Conservation Archaeology, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge.

This school-yard archaeology bibliography results from a literature search done in conjunction with research by Historical Perspectives, Inc. for a redevelopment project in New York City. A letter was mailed requesting information about archaeological investigations and reports that included: single-sex and co-ed, ante-bellum and post-Civil War schools in northeastern villages or small towns that were becoming urban places by the end of the nineteenth century; and schools in which both private organizations and/or public institutions were instrumental in educating particular racial, ethnic, and socio-economic groups. References were supplied by state archaeologists, SHPO representatives, contract archaeology firms, DOTs, and archaeologists known to have done some school-yard archaeology. A review of CNEHA and SHA publications was conducted.

As of September 1990 there were more than 30 entries. Some citations were for boarding or military schools or else were for only the pre-1820 or post-1890 period, so they are not included here. Two references included here have not yet been written, but are included because of their presumed comparative value. [We already have in hand enough material to begin another bibliography devoted to archaeology at boarding schools and colleges. This will probably appear in the next issue of the *CNEHA Newsletter*.]

We welcome any additional references to school-yard archaeology broadly defined. Please send them to Historical Perspectives, Inc., P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878 or else to the *CNEHA Newsletter*, care of David R. Starbuck, editor.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

As an archaeologist who was connected with the Morven project, I feel that I must respond to some statements which Anne Yentsch made in her report on Morven in the April 1990 CNEHA Newsletter. While it is true that the archeology was shut down by March 1990, it was not cancelled abruptly. As early as December 1989, I warned Anne Yentsch that the political climate was such that work could not be expected to continue. Our project was seen as a "pet project" of the Kean Administration; it was not initiated by the Florio Administration, nor was there much hope that it would be continued.

What is not mentioned in the report by Yentsch is that the project was contracted for three field seasons (1987-1989). We knew from the beginning that the archeology was going to end in the fall of 1989. The perception that the project was to extend past that stage was a construction of Anne Yentsch. It was this optimism of Yentsch's that the project would last past the 1989 field season that can be tied to the fall of Morven. She incorrectly perceived that the project would be extended longer than originally specified in the contract. The resistance of the New Jersey State Museum to put any archeologists into Civil Service positions should have been an indication of the temporary nature of the project. Archeologists working on the project (including supervisory archeologists) were terminated after 944 hours were worked, and received no medical/dental insurance or vacation/sick time.

When discussing the state of the archeological collections Yentsch (1990.3) states "However, with fieldwork incomplete, with collections uninventoried, . . . there is little that can be learned now from this rewarding, highly complex site". Some of this blame can be placed on Yentsch. From April 1988, a full- time laboratory director was on staff for the Morven project. In spite of this, less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the artifacts were catalogued. If it was not for volunteers such as Owen Cooper who washed the artifacts, I am sure that this step of analysis would also have not been completed. The lab director spent a majority of her time excavating in the field during the summer months. Most of the lab director's time during January 1989 to April 1989 and during September 1989 to March 1990 was spent either writing papers for conferences or organizing conference sessions.

I do not believe that there is little that can be learned from the Morven collection. Implicit in Yentsch's argument is the feeling that collections cannot be analyzed after storage in a museum. The New Jersey State Museum is an accredited museum. Collections are stored following accepted standards. The collections are curated so they CAN be reused by future generations. One only has to look at the work of Winters (1969) to see that successful analysis of museum collections is possible. Salwen (1981:567) states "museum collections, even quite ancient ones, are sources of new and useful information". We should remember this when discussing Morven's archeological collection. While a full report will not be written in the near future, the collection is curated so that analysis by future generations of archeologists is possible.

Sincerely yours,

John Hennessy M.A., S.O.P.A.
Department of Urban Planning and Policy Development
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

References Cited

Salwen, Bert
1981 Collecting Now for Future Research. In The Research Potential of Anthropological Museum Collections, edited by Anne-Marie Cantwell, James B. Griffin, and Nan A. Rothschild, pp. 567-573. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, Volume 376. New York Academy of Sciences, New York.

Winters, Howard D.
1969 Value Systems and Trade Cycles of the Late Archaic in the Midwest. In *New Perspectives in Archeology*, edited by Sally R. Binford and Lewis R. Binford, pp. 175-221. Aldine Pub. Co., Chicago.

Yentsch, Anne
1990 Morven, New Jersey. *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 16:2-4.

LOST MEMBERS—PLEASE HELP

The current addresses of the following 1990 members are needed. These people's mailings are being returned. If you can help supply the information, please write to Lois Feister, NYS Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

Barrett, James (Ontario)
Bradley, Charles (Ontario)
Cassell, Mark (NYS)
Cook, Loren (PA)
DesGagne, Anne (Quebec)
Doyle-Read, Esther (Maryland)
Hood, Ed (Massachusetts)
Huot, Michel (Quebec)
Martin, Dominique (Quebec)
Neuwirth, Jessica (PA)
Quesnel, Annie (Quebec)
Stewart, Bruce (Ontario)

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

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

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1991 NUMBER 18

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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1991 ANNUAL MEETING NEWARK, DELAWARE OCTOBER 5 AND 6, 1991

The Council is pleased to announce that the 1991 annual meeting will be held on Saturday and Sunday, October 5 and 6 at the Sheraton Inn just outside of Newark, Delaware. As a special feature of this year's meeting, we are cooperating with the Winterthur Museum in their annual Conference in American Material Culture Studies. This year the Winterthur Conference will be held Thursday evening, October 3, through Saturday morning, October 5, with its theme "Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture." The regular Council conference will commence Saturday afternoon and continue through Sunday. The program of the two conferences will consist of Winterthur paper sessions Thursday evening, all day Friday and Saturday morning at the Winterthur Museum, and Council paper sessions Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning at the Conference hotel, the Sheraton Inn. The traditional Council "affair" will be held Saturday evening, and tours of important historical and archaeological sites in Delaware offered on Sunday afternoon. Transportation will be provided from the Sheraton to Winterthur Museum and to all other activities held away from the hotel. While you may choose to attend both or only one of the two conferences, we are hoping most attendees will take advantage of the special opportunity to attend both. With this in mind, the organizers of both conferences are working to keep costs as low as possible.

Enclosed with this Newsletter you will find the Call for Papers for the Council's Annual Meeting; please note that the final deadline for submission of paper abstracts is June 1, 1991. "City, Town, Country: Community as Context" has been selected as a general theme for this year's Conference, a topic especially relevant to the historical archaeology of Delaware. The theme references the importance in interpretation of placing the site and its occupants in the appropriate community context and of seeking to understand the interrelationships between the rural countryside, towns and cities of the region. While proposed papers need not fit within this theme, it is clearly applicable to the historical archaeology of the entire Northeast, and we urge participants to structure their papers so as to address the theme if possible. Refer to the enclosed Call for Papers for further details regarding the submission of abstracts.

Please be reminded that in addition to the two conferences, the Newark, Delaware, area offers access to the splendid collections and research opportunities of the Winterthur Museum and the Hagley Museum and Library, as well as proximity to the museums and research institutions of Philadelphia. Finally, this year's conference is also particularly well located in terms of transportation access. The Sheraton Inn is located just off I-95, is less than one

hour's drive from Philadelphia International Airport and approximately twenty minutes' drive from the Amtrak station in Wilmington.

Pre-registration packets for both conferences will be mailed to all Council members in July. The packet will include preliminary programs for both conferences, and registration, hotel, and travel information. For further information on the conference, contact Lu Ann De Cunzo, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716; (302) 451-1854.

ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the thirteenth royalty check for $323.15 for sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, Edited by Robert L. Schuyler. ($24.95 + $2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

By the time you read this, Volume 17 will have gone to the printer—at last. Apologies for the delay! We are very pleased with this issue and hope you'll find it worth the wait. To whet your appetite, here's a preview of the contents of Volume 17.

DENNIS J. POGUE
"Anthrosols and the Analysis of Archaeological Sites in a Plowed Context: The King's Reach Site"

DAVID R. STARBUCK
"The American Headquarters for the Battle of Saratoga"

AILEEN B. AGNEW
"Ceramics and the Sea Trade in 18th-Century Portsmouth, New Hampshire"

JEROME R. CYBULSKI
"Skeletons in the Walls of Old Quebec"

DAVID B. LANDON
"Tooth Increment Analysis and its Potential Application in Historical Archaeology"

There is renewed activity on the Salwen memorial volume; we hope to have it out as a special double issue sometime in 1992. Over the past few months we have processed several manuscripts; at present three have been revised and returned to us; three have gone back for revision; one is out for review. Hence we have the bulk of yet another issue in the works. Please think about submitting an article soon; your manuscript might be just what we need to have a quick turn-around on Volume 18. Please drop me a line if you need a copy of the editorial guidelines.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

This January I moved to Fort Edward, New York (where I am about to start work on a Rogers Rangers' encampment), so please send news items for the CNEHA Newsletter to my new address as it appears on the front cover.

This issue of the newsletter includes a provocative ceramics article by George Miller, who is eagerly awaiting your comments on it! However, we do not have a "Contractor's Corner" in this issue because no contracting firms sent a "company description" to Terry Klein. If you would like to have your firm featured in an upcoming issue, please contact Terry at his business address [c/o J. E. Greiner Company, 4630 Paragon Park Road, Raleigh, NC 27604. (919) 876-2760].

Please keep sending in your news for the Newsletter! (If possible, please submit all copy double-spaced and "letter quality;" my scanner cannot accurately read copy that is dot matrix or which has an italics type face.)

THOUGHTS TOWARDS A USERS' GUIDE TO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES

by George L. Miller

PART ONE

What constitutes meaningful data from excavated ceramic assemblages and the scrutiny to which it is subjected is a gray area in the archaeological literature. There seems to be an unstated assumption that once an assemblage has been described and quantified, it is as good as the next one as a building block in reconstructing and understanding the past. Quantified assemblages are presented as representing the whole period of a site's occupation with few questions asked in terms of what the assemblage does or does not represent. This paper is meant to raise issues for further discussion that will hopefully lead towards the establishment of some guidelines for the evaluation of ceramic assemblages. This essay will start with what seem to be the most common problems and the unstated assumptions that they represent.

LUMPING SITES INTO MEGA-ASSEMBLAGES BY THOSE THAT CAN NOT TELL TIME

The most common format encountered in dealing with site reports is the phenomenon of lumped assemblages in which all of the ceramics are combined into a single laundry list that is presented

as representing the whole period of the site's occupation. This technique, or one should say lack of a technique, no doubt goes back to our origins as prehistorians where the ability to "tell time" is limited compared to what is possible with the chronologies available to historical archaeologists.

Archaeologists have established basic standards for dealing with excavated collections which, at a minimum level, involves recording the grid and level locations for excavated artifacts. This time consuming process is one of the things that makes archaeology so expensive. Why bother to expend all the time and energy used to establish and maintain locational and associational data if the artifacts are just going to be lumped together in one assemblage whose only context to be considered is the site? Is there a difference between a lumped collection from a carefully excavated site and a pot hunter's collection where the only provenance is the site? Clearly, the lumping of excavated collections, particularly in sites occupied for long periods of time, is a cop out on one of the main objectives of archaeological research which is the study of changes through time. Instead of dealing with change within sites, much broader lumped periods are being used to study change in which sites are used as the basic building blocks.

There are sites for which lumping is a very appropriate approach, for example, those which were occupied for periods of less than ten years and have not produced enough artifacts for meaningful breakdowns. Even for sites occupied for short periods of time it is sometimes possible to break the collections into sub-assemblages. For example, Meredith Moodey was able to use locational data in combination with information on cross-mends and ceramic chronology to segregate a plowzone collection into three sub-assemblages representing the sequence of deposition at the Franklin Glass Works which was only occupied for eight years. This breakdown establishes a sequence of acquisition for the site's eight short years of occupation which enabled Moodey to examine the impact of economic stress of the failing Glassworks on ceramics purchases (Moodey 1988). Moodey clearly demonstrated that it is possible to break down a plowzone assemblage from a site only occupied for eight years. That level of control of our data is necessary to deal with questions of acquisition and deposition of ceramics, and of course the site formation process will be better understood by establishing better control of the element of time.

Lumping of archaeological collections carries with it some implied assumptions which need to be examined. Perhaps first and foremost is the assumption that they are representative of what was on the site. Time and again, the ceramics from an excavation are presented without any discussion as to how representative they are of what was on the site. Rarely is there any indication of what percentage of the site was excavated, or an estimate by the person presenting the collection as to what percentage that they think the collection represents of what was deposited on the site. There seems to be an assumption that as long as the number of vessels recovered is fairly large then they are representative of what was on the site. Looking at the distribution of vessels from 19th century sites that have been occupied for a long period of time, one is frequently struck by how skewed the assemblage is in representing only a segment of the time that the site was occupied.

John Otto's *Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1860: Living Conditions and Status Patterns in the Old South* illustrates some of the problems in the lumping of ceramic assemblages, the implicit assumptions involved and how they do not hold up to close scrutiny. Otto set out to excavate assemblages from the households of the plantation owner, the overseer and a typical slave cabin. This he accomplished; however, his control of the data beyond that has several major problems which were compounded by the lumping of his ceramic assemblages and assumptions as to what they represent in time periods.

Consider the main plantation house. A fair amount of historical research established this basic outline of the plantation's history. Cannon's Point Plantation was built by John Couper in 1794 to take advantage of a strong market and high prices for long-staple cotton. Previously he had been a merchant. John was born in 1759, married in 1792, and moved his family to the plantation in 1796. The initial phase of the plantation was very successful, and by 1804 Couper had built two cotton gin houses and owned several hundred slaves. However, there were setbacks. In 1804, a hurricane devastated the cotton crop. Shortly after that the Embargo of 1807 followed by the War of 1812 put further economic strain on the operation which caused Couper to mortgage 290 of his slaves to borrow $100,000. During the War, 60 of his slaves were carried off by the British. The market for long-staple cotton recovered after the War briefly but then fell during the panic of 1819 and remained low through the mid-1820s. In addition, another hurricane devastated the cotton crop in 1824, and in 1825 a crop was lost to caterpillars.

In 1827 John Couper declared bankruptcy as the price of cotton fell and took with it the value of his slaves and land. While Couper lost another plantation and other investments, he came out of his bankruptcy still owning his Cannon's Point plantation and 100 slaves. By 1828, Couper was on the way to recovery, and prices for long-staple cotton rose to a peak in 1837 of between forty-five to fifty cents a pound. After the panic of 1837 set in, the prices fell to a low of eighteen cents a pound in 1842. John Couper retired to Hopeton Plantation in 1845 at age 86. Five years later John Couper died, and the ownership of Cannon's Point passed to his son James. "From 1845 to 1861 the only year-round white residents of Cannon's Point were the hired overseers who supervised the slave force..." (Otto 1984:124). The management of the Cannon's Point Plantation was taken over by John's son James Couper who managed it from his residence on another plantation. After 1845, according to Otto's research, the Couper family used Cannon's Point as a summer home, residing there during the malarial season. In 1862, Union Army troops occupied the area. The plantation house was described by a Union naval surgeon in 1864 who included the following statement:

> In the basement, large quantities of [fossil] bones and minerals of all sizes and kinds are scattered around the floor. Broken furniture, dilapidated paintings, and broken crockery by the boat load are strewn around the rooms" (Otto 1984:30).

John Otto pulled together all of the above data, presented it and then ignored its potential for providing insights on his excavated assemblages. From the historical synopsis, it is clear that John Couper set up his household after marriage in 1792 and moved his family to Cannon's Point in 1794. He appears to have done very

well until the hurricane of 1804, the embargo of 1807, and the War of 1812. The fall of cotton prices following the Panic of 1819, losses of the 1824 crop to another hurricane, and 1825 crop to caterpillars led to a bankruptcy in 1827. In the 1830s the plantation seems to have flourished. One would guess that the ceramics from initial setting up of the household would be quite different from those in use three decades later after the plantation had recovered.

Instead of using this information, Otto presented a lumped assemblage from the excavation of the midden associated with the Couper's plantation kitchen as being representative of the whole sixty-six years of the plantation's occupation. Several aspects of the ceramic assemblage and their association indicate that this assemblage probably represents a period after the hurricane of 1824 until the 1860 abandonment of the plantation. One is that almost eighty percent of the 935 nails recovered from the kitchen were machine cut and headed which places them no earlier than the 1820s. John Couper lists several outbuildings and 12 slave cabins being lost in the 1824 hurricane, suggesting the kitchen midden with which the ceramics are associated probably began accumulating in the 1820s after the kitchen was built.

Supporting this supposition is the makeup of the ceramic assemblage. Otto presented the 1242 sherds recovered from the planter's kitchen as representing the whole period of the Couper family's occupation of the site and came up with a ceramic mean date of 1818 for the assemblage. Otto states that 1818 is a good fit for the site because he feels that represents the main period of the site's occupation which was from 1796, when John Couper moved his family to Cannon's Point, to 1845, after which it was just occupied during the summer season. The median of this period would be 1820.

While the date generated from Stanley South's formula is within a couple of years of the median of peak occupation period, it appears to be far too early for the ceramic assemblage. Just over two percent of the sherds from the Planter's Kitchen were creamware which seems far too low for an assemblage that began accumulating in the 1790s. Pearlware on the other hand made up almost eighty-six percent of the ceramics, while whiteware only accounts for four-and-a-half percent of the sherds. Those proportions suggest a site that was occupied for a short period in the early 1820s. A more plausible explanation is that Otto's definition of pearlware was too broad and that any trace of blue in the foot ring would have cast the vessels into the pearlware category. When dealing with blue printed wares this can be a problem as the definition of what constitutes pearlware is an arbitrary one. Given that whiteware began showing up in American assemblages shortly after the War of 1812 and had become very common by the 1830s, particularly with the growing popularity of red, green, brown and purple printed wares during that decade, one would expect a much higher proportion of whiteware in the Planter's Kitchen assemblage. Unfortunately, Otto does not mention the colors of the printed wares he is dealing with.

The Planter's Kitchen assemblage is presented as one lumped context. However, in Otto's earlier article in *Stanley South's Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*, Otto presented the kitchen assemblages broken down into "zones" as shown in Table 1.

These zones appear to have integrity as a meaningful time sequence. In this table, the whiteware category includes the decorated as well as undecorated whitewares, whereas the printed category are those listed as printed pearlwares by Otto. Assuming that these "zones" represent layers, the TPQ artifact in layer III would be the white granite wares, suggesting that the level was accumulating material until at least the mid-1840s. Level two therefore must postdate ca. 1845 which would have been a period of just summertime occupation of the plantation. Given that sequence of events, I doubt that the printed pearlware made up 64 percent of the sherds. There must be more printed whitewares than Otto has identified.

Again, looking at the above levels, they seem to suggest that shell edge may have been the earliest tableware at the site which was probably replaced by printed wares after the War of 1812. However, to confirm that assumption one would need to see the shell edge and printed wares. Why Otto chose to lump these three zones in his book is not clear, nor is there any information presented on what was found in zone one. On page 66 of his book, Otto discusses changes in the styles of transfer prints which he summarizes as follows. The earlier decades of production were dominated by oriental patterns, which were replaced by English, American and Near Eastern scenes that remained popular to the 1840s, which were then replaced by floral patterns. Unfortunately, Otto did not use this information to provide his readers insight to the dating of his assemblages that would have gone beyond the ceramic mean dates that he generated. None of the transfer printed patterns are broken down into pattern styles.

In summary, Otto segmented his historical research from his archaeological analysis and limited the dating of his assemblages to what could be derived from Stanley South's mean ceramic date formula, which for the 19th century does not work very well. Despite the evidence of the predominance of machine cut and headed nails from the kitchen which suggests a building date sometime after

Table 1. ***Otto's Kitchen Assemblages***

Zone	mean date	shell edge	printed	whiteware	white Granite	N
II	1824.2	0.9%	64.1%	17.3%	1.8%	220
III	1817.5	1.7%	79.5%	2.8%	0.9%	654
IV	1815.0	4.3%	78.9%	none	none	303

the early 1820s, Otto concludes that the ceramics associated with the kitchen's midden represent the whole period of the site's occupation by the Couper family, i.e., from 1794 to 1860. From the minimal information presented in the book, I would estimate that the assemblage represents a collection generated from the mid-1820s to the early 1840s. One of the variables that Otto claims to have under control is the element of time. Lumping is not a way to control the element of time as it masks changes that took place, which is one of the major subjects of archaeological inquiry.

Even if Otto's assemblage was representative of the whole period of the occupation, how meaningful would it be? Let's assume that the ceramic assemblages from slave cabin and the overseer's house were also representative of the same sixty-six year period of occupation. What would the samples tell us? The period from the 1790s to the Civil War saw a major decline in English ceramic prices (Miller 1991:1-4). Ceramics have a flexible demand curve, which means as they got cheaper people adjusted their consumption patterns accordingly. This is seen in two ways: one was that more ceramics were consumed, and the second was that more decorated ceramics were used as they became cheaper. The 1790s was a period still dominated by plain creamware with some shell edged tableware and painted teas.

After the War of 1812, plain creamware began to be replaced by decorated wares, including shell edge, dipt, painted and printed wares. In addition to decoration becoming more common, the variety of forms and quantity of ceramics being purchased and used in households increased. When one lumps ceramics from such a long period as the first half of the 19th century, it would be very difficult to come to meaningful conclusions about the differences in consumption patterns. The one place where Otto's argument holds up is in the area of vessel forms, i.e., bowls versus flat ware. These differences can be seen through time. In short, lumping obscures the process of change that we are trying to observe as archaeologists.

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REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Pre-1776 Barracks: A gazeteer of military barracks constructed in North America prior to the Revolutionary War is being compiled as part of research on the 1758 Barracks in Trenton, New Jersey. These barracks were constructed by the colonial administration for over-wintering of troops who would otherwise have been billeted in private homes. We are therefore particularly interested in barracks constructed under similar circumstances elsewhere, away from formal military forts and in or close to centers of population. Information on Spanish and French examples will be welcome in addition to British.

Please send information to: Dr. Ian Burrow, Hunter Research, Inc., 714 South Clinton Avenue, Trenton, NJ 08611. (609) 695-0122. FAX (609) 695-0147.

Current Research

IROQUOIS PIPELINE CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

The Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L. P. (Iroquois) is a 370-mile natural gas pipeline that will extend from the St. Lawrence River in northern New York in a southeasterly direction across northern and eastern New York and western Connecticut, across Long Island Sound to a terminus at Commack, Suffolk County, Long Island. A variety of cultural resource studies are being undertaken prior to pipeline construction, including archaeological work conducted by Garrow & Associates, Inc. and a historic structures survey conducted by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research (MAAR).

The Phase I archaeological survey for the Iroquois project consists of a 100% pedestrian survey of the entire pipeline route and associated ancillary facilities. The survey began in July, 1989 and has continued (with the exception of a brief period during the winter of 1989-1990) until the present time, and has employed up to 50 supervisors and technicians at any given time. As of March 15, 1991, survey has been completed of over 95% of the route in New York and 100% of the route in Connecticut. A total of 480 archaeological sites have been identified, 318 in New York and 162 in Connecticut. Although the majority of these are prehistoric sites, 98 date to the historic period.

The historic sites identified during the survey include a variety of site types. Most consist of either domestic structural foundations and associated artifact scatters or scatters with no evidence of associated structural remains; these sites date from the mid-eighteenth to early twentieth century. Other site types identified include mill foundations (and associated water control structures) and nineteenth century stone quarries. In addition, the pipeline route crosses portions of both the Black River and Erie Canal systems in upstate New York.

It is Iroquois' policy to avoid potential National Register archaeological sites through minor route modifications whenever possible, and this policy has been successfully implemented at many

of the potentially eligible historic sites. Phase II investigations began in July, 1990 at those potentially eligible sites that could not be avoided due to pipeline engineering constraints or the presence of other natural or cultural features. To date, Phase II studies have been completed at 110 sites, including 17 historic period sites. The 17 sites tested to date consist of structural remains and artifact scatters of varying integrity. Although final determinations have not yet been made, it is anticipated that some of these sites may be determined to be eligible for the National Register. The Phase II fieldwork is supplemented by historical research. In a number of cases, this research has revealed information that assists greatly in determining site significance. For example, one small site was apparently the mid-eighteenth century home of the first African-American to be freed from slavery in his northwestern Connecticut community. In this case, a minor modification of the pipeline route has been implemented to avoid impact to the structural remains and the bulk of the associated artifact scatter.

Additional Phase II work is ongoing, and is scheduled for completion by the end of April. Following agency review of the Phase II report and data recovery plans, any Phase III work that may be necessary will be conducted prior to pipeline construction.

Historic Structures Survey

A second component of the Iroquois cultural resources program consists of the assessment of the potential indirect impacts of the project on standing historic structures. Because the pipeline and associated facilities have been specifically aligned to avoid direct impacts to structures, the focus of this investigation has been on the potential indirect effects on historic structures that could result from long-term views of either the pipeline right-of-way or the associated above ground facilities.

The visual effects of the project have been considered throughout the five-year pipeline selection process. In addition, a historic structures survey of the pipeline route was initiated in August 1990. This study involved driving the pipeline route to identify areas within which the pipeline could be visible and to determine whether such areas included structures that were listed on or potentially eligible for the National Register. For structures that were identified as having views of the pipeline that could adversely affect their historic integrity, recommendations were made regarding possible mitigation measures, including minor realignments of the pipeline (e.g., bends), vegetative screening, etc.

Public Education and Benefit Program

As part of the cultural resources program, Iroquois is preparing plans concerning the dissemination of the research results to the professional community as well as to the public at large. Information may be provided to the archaeological community through journal articles and presentations as well as technical reports. In addition, Iroquois is presently developing a Public Education and Benefit Program that will make the results of the project-sponsored research available to interested citizens along the pipeline route and elsewhere in New York and New England. Although plans are not yet finalized, this program may include the use of techniques such as non-technical pamphlets, videos, and/or exhibits.

MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Pemaquid Harbor

During July and August, 1990, excavation led by Neill DePaoli (Ph.D. candidate, University of New Hampshire) was resumed on the MC site, Pemaquid Harbor, Maine. Fieldwork continued to focus on what was thought to have been the site of a single-occupation, second and third quarter of the seventeenth century, dwelling and probable truckhouse (S-1). Testing exposed more of S-1 which appears to consist of a post-in-the-ground component and stone-walled and floored cellar. The cellar is probably a later addition. However, remnants of a second and later building (S-2), comprised of three parallel "trenches," was also found cutting the long axis of S-1. These features may be sill trenches to a later earthfast structure. Additional 17th century occupational and demolition debris was also found. Both buildings have pre-1677 construction and occupation dates, S-1 possibly pre-dating ca. 1640. Further excavation is scheduled for the summer of 1991. The upcoming field season is intended to define the full extent of the two structures and locate additional related building(s) and trash deposits/scatters, as well as a paved "way" suspected to be north and west of S-1 and S-2.

York

A phase two excavation was carried out on the Henry Sayward site (ca. 1652-1692) by the York Institute Museum during the summer of 1990. The project is directed by Emerson Baker and Samuel Shogren (York Institute Museum). The site was first discovered in 1989, during a survey of a corridor for a proposed electrical power line for Central Maine Power Company, which has funded all project work. Henry Sayward was a prominent mill owner whose homestead consisted of a "mansion house," barns, outbuildings, as well as a tide-powered saw mill and grist mill. By the end of the 1990 season a total of four structures had been identified at the site. Three of these were tested, and all appear to be single-component occupations dating to the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Work focused on two structures. One is a 16 x 16 stone-lined cellar which appears to be the mansion house itself. Another structure, located about 100 feet from the mansion house, is identified by intact strata of structural materials and domestic refuse. To date no foundation or structural posts have been located for this second structure. A report and National Register nomination are in preparation.

Topsham

During the fall of 1990 Samuel Shogren (York Institute Museum) directed a limited phase one survey of Topsham, Maine. The survey was carried out for the town's planning office, with a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission's Certified Local Government Program. The survey discovered five sites dating to the eighteenth century, and another that may date to the 1660s. In addition, documentary work identified 98 potential sites dating to the colonial period. Work was principally focused on developing a settlement pattern and site location model for Topsham. The model

suggests that the early settlers in Topsham chose to locate their sites on bluffs overlooking the navigable waterways of the town (particularly the Androscoggin River). While this is a typical settlement pattern for early Maine, most sites were found between 40-50 feet above water level, considerably higher than previously located sites. Indeed, most of the Topsham sites are located near a natural land drain or stream, which serves the dual purpose of providing fresh water, and a graduated access to the river. A report has been submitted to the Town of Topsham.

Recently Published

Cushnoc: The History and Archaeology of Plymouth Colony Traders on the Kennebec. By Leon E. Cranmer; 125 pages; $10. Available from the Maine Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 982, Augusta, Maine 04337. This latest monograph from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission's *Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology* series details the history and excavation of the palisaded trading post occupied by the Plymouth Colony as early as 1629. Excavations focused on a large earthfast structure which may have been the truckhouse and residence of the traders. Cranmer, an archaeologist on the staff of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, provides important new details about life and the fur trade in early Maine.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

75th Anniversary Meeting of New York State Archaeological Association

The 75th annual meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association will be held in Rochester, New York, April 12, 13, 14, 1991. The program will feature a special panel presentation on the history of archaeology in New York State, including that of historical archaeology. Dr. William Sturtevant will be the Saturday night banquet speaker. Hotel reservations should be made at the Stouffer Rochester Plaza by March 21, 1991; preregistration ($16.00) is due by April 1 to Charles Hayes III, Research Division, RMSC, Box 1480, Rochester, NY 14603-1480. Contact Dr. Hayes for more information.

Archaeological Studies and Publications

Four recent archaeological studies conducted in New York State on both prehistoric and early historic sites are of interest to historical archaeologists. The first, part of a report series on a Small Sites Methods Project published by the New York State Museum, describes an analytical approach to the Shaker Run archaeological project. Titled *Analyses Mitigating Construction Impacts upon Two Small Prehistoric Sites in the Pine Bush, Colonie, New York; Spatial Context Definition and Lithic Analysis at the Shaker Run 1 and 4 Archaeological Sites* may be obtained from Ed Curtin, CEC 3122, New York State Museum, Albany, New York 12230.

The New York State Museum has also published *A Guide to the Archaeological Collections of the New York State Museum*. To obtain a copy, send $4 plus $1 for postage and handling to Publication Sales, New York State Museum, 3140 Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York 12230.

The third study is the Mohawk Valley Project which after eight years has reached the publication state. Two volumes have been completed, one on Iroquois ethnobotany and one on early historic narratives relative to the Mohawks. Two projected publications will be a compilation of site reports and a volume describing inventoried collections and illustrations of special material. An article will appear in *National Geographic*. For more information, contact Dean Snow, SUNY-Albany, Anthropology Department, Albany, New York 12222.

The Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has announced the availability of *A Prehistoric Context for the Upper Hudson Valley, Report of the Survey and Planning Project* by Dr. Susan Bender and Edward Curtin. The study looks at the existing prehistoric archaeological data from an eight-county region in the Upper Hudson River Valley and assesses its usefulness for addressing current research questions. To obtain a copy, write Charles Florance, Field Services Bureau, Agency Building #1, Albany, New York 12238.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano and Richard Hunter

Brooklyn College Summer Archaeological Field School: 1990 Preliminary Report - Van Cortlandt Mansion Excavations

The Brooklyn College Summer Archaeological Field School conducted excavations at Van Cortlandt Mansion from June 13 through June 28, 1990. Fieldwork was directed by Drs. H. Arthur Bankoff and Frederick A. Winter, SOPA certified archaeologists on the staff of Brooklyn College. The excavation crew consisted of 25 undergraduate students from Brooklyn College and other U.S. institutions.

Operations: Excavations were conducted in five areas: the lawn to the east of the Mansion, the lawn to the south of the Mansion, the immediate perimeter of the Mansion, the Herb Garden, and the edge of the baseball field to the northeast of the Mansion grounds.

East Lawn: Five trenches were excavated in the East Lawn area: S2E1.5, S2E6.5, S3E2.5, N0E4, and N0E9. The trenches were positioned to investigate an area that had been partially disturbed by the construction of a sewer line in 1985. At that time, local newspapers reported the disturbance of archaeological deposits and building foundations. Our trenches revealed no foundations or architectural features in the area, although pottery and other artifacts from the 18th through 20th centuries were recovered. The *Daily News* reported that one of the trenches (S2E1.5) had come down upon a prehistoric dog burial. In fact, the dog bones found in the trench represent only a partial skeleton, and were found in association with 19th century pottery, thus precluding the possibility of the burial being a Native American feature.

South Lawn: One trench was excavated in the South Lawn area: S28W15. This trench was designed to locate foundations exposed during sewer construction in 1910. It is assumed that these foundations belong to the van der Donck or Tippetts house that preceded the standing 18th century Mansion. The southeast corner of an unmortared fieldstone foundation was found at the bottom of the

trench, approximately 2.25 meters below the ground surface. Due to prior disturbance of the area, no intact 17th or 18th century strata were found.

Building Perimeter: Three trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the 18th century Mansion: N9.1E12.5, S5.55W11.35, and S7.55W26.25. The objective here was to investigate the building foundations prior to the proposed excavation of a new drainage system around the building. All trenches encountered early to late 20th century ceramic drain pipes and other modern intrusions. It is noteworthy that the character of the foundation as revealed in the trenches differs markedly on the north and south sides of the structure. This may suggest that the north wing of the Mansion was a somewhat later addition. No foundation trenches were found in our excavations, indicating that the basement walls of the Mansion were constructed flush to the edge of the basement pit.

Herb Garden: Two trenches were excavated in the Herb Garden between the old Mansion and the modern north wing, HG1 and HG2. They were positioned between the brick pathways of the Herb Garden, and were designed to investigate the area of a previously-demolished lean-to or shed which was built against the north side of the original Mansion. In addition to 18th and 19th century household refuse, a stone foundation wall was uncovered in HG1.

Northeast (Baseball Field): Two trenches were excavated to the northeast of the Mansion, N27E13 and N42E28. These trenches were positioned to investigate an area that in 19th century illustrations was shown to have been the site of a large barn. The first trench, located within the Mansion fence, proved to have been disturbed by a modern electrical pipe. The second trench was located on the southern edge of the Van Cortlandt Park baseball field, where recent excavations for an electrical conduit line had exposed elements of a fieldstone wall or foundation. Excavation revealed a subterranean stone structure approximately 1.75 meters square, which was cleared to a depth of slightly more than three meters. Excavations did not reach the bottom of the deposit, and the feature was partially refilled for preservation and later excavation. Comparison to similar facilities at related and contemporaneous historic structures, such as the Washington Irving Mansion near Tarrytown, indicate that this was originally a root cellar. The feature had been filled with a mixture of rock rubble and earth, at the bottom of which was deposited a collection of largely intact bottles, plates, and other artifacts. These materials date to the middle and later part of the 19th century, with possibly some earlier pieces.

Conclusion: Excavations have revealed that the Van Cortlandt Mansion is a rich source of archaeological information dating from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Cleaning, restoration, and analysis of the artifacts will be begun during the 1990-1991 academic year. Future excavations are strongly recommended in order to complete the investigation of the root cellar in the baseball field, further expose the older foundations to the south of the existing Mansion, and to investigate the area to the west of the Mansion.

Tweed Courthouse, Manhattan

In the late summer and early fall of 1990, Hunter Research, Inc. performed a historical and archaeological assessment of the northern half of City Hall Park in connection with the ongoing restoration of Tweed Courthouse. Correlation of historic map data and information from secondary sources with the evidence from excavations by Grossman and Associates, Inc. and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission resulted in the delineation of archaeologically sensitive areas within the park immediately around Tweed Courthouse.

Pre-Tweed resources for which there is a moderate or high chance of survival include: various buildings, including the recently identified almshouse kitchen, and a possible cemetery on the First Almshouse Lot (18th and early 19th centuries); the Barracks and Barrack Street (1774); the Bridewell (a jail, 1775-76); the North and South British Barracks (ca. 1780); the Second Almshouse (1796-97); the City Hall steps and associated features (early 19th century); the City Courthouse and an attached structure (1851-52). There is a lower chance of survival of various other features, including an early 18th-century black cemetery, a mid-18th-century palisade, the First Almshouse (1735-36), the Upper Barracks (1757), and other British military structures dating from ca. 1780.

Central Park (North of the 97th Street Transverse), Manhattan

During the summer and fall of 1990, Hunter Research, Inc. conducted a historical and archaeological assessment of the northern portion of Central Park, to the north of the 97th Street Transverse, in advance of restoration plans. These studies were undertaken as a Central Park Conservancy project funded by a grant from Johnson & Higgins. The work involved a detailed analysis of pre-Park (i.e., pre-1860s) historic maps, a review of secondary sources and historic photographs and a systematic walk-over of the project area. Particular emphasis was given to cartographic and topographic analysis with the sites of all resources being plotted onto the series of 1" = 20' maps that show the Park's existing conditions.

In all, 147 separate historic resources were identified as follows: domestic sites (98 resources), ranging in date from the late 17th through mid-19th centuries, and including farmhouses, small dwellings, shanties and miscellaneous outbuildings; taverns along the Kingsbridge Road (4 resources), ranging in date from the late 17th through early 19th centuries; military sites (29 resources), dating chiefly from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and including fortifications (chiefly redoubts and earthworks) and encampments; and sites and structures relating to the Mount St. Vincent Academy (16 resources), a religious and educational institution established in the mid-19th century.

Three groups of recommendations were offered in the areas of environmental impact assessment, historic interpretive opportunities, and the directions future historical and archaeological investigations can most usefully take. It was felt that with appropriate archaeological archival elicitation, some of the identified historic resources could be brought back to life and become a viable and attractive force in the restoration of the north end of the Park.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Ed Morin and Richard Hunter

Delaware Bay, New Jersey-Delaware

GAI Consultants, Inc. of Monroeville, Pennsylvania, has completed a comprehensive inventory of all documented archaeological, historical, and maritime sites in portions of Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem Counties, New Jersey, and Kent, New Castle, and Sussex Counties, Delaware. This study was conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District. The project area included

all of Delaware Bay and an adjacent two-mile inland corridor extending from Cape May Point to the Salem River in New Jersey and from the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Cape Henlopen, Delaware. The purpose of these investigations was to create a cultural resource inventory for use in planning any future shoreline protection projects or other activities being considered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Site file data for all documented sites were collected at various repositories in New Jersey, Delaware, and Philadelphia and assembled into both a computer database and computer-generated map.

The GAI study sought to identify and record all known cultural resources in the study area. As a result of these investigations, GAI identified a total of 579 archaeological sites, 198 of which were located in New Jersey. The majority of these sites were historic and dated to the mid to late nineteenth century. Previous cultural resource overviews and sensitivity studies of the Delaware River and Bay have tended to emphasize sites listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places. The GAI database and resulting CADD-generated map represent a more comprehensive and inclusive body of data than previous site inventories of the area and will facilitate planning and cultural resource management tasks undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Shabakunk Creek, New Jersey

GAI Consultants, Inc. of Monroeville, Pennsylvania, recently completed a Phase IA cultural resources investigation of the West Branch of Shabakunk Creek, Ewing Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. This study was conducted as part of a flood control project for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District. The Phase IA project included background research involving a review of cartographic sources, cultural resource survey reports, and site record files in order to determine the potential of the project area for containing significant archaeological and historic remains.

Although no cultural resources were located within the project area, several archaeological and historic sites were identified within one mile of the project area. For this reason, in conjunction with the lack of any formal archaeological survey along the West Branch, additional Phase IB archaeological fieldwork was recommended prior to the implementation of the flood control project. The purpose of this research will be to determine whether or not any archaeological or historic resources will be affected by the proposed project.

New Jersey State House Complex, Trenton, Mercer County

Between August and October, 1990, Hunter Research, Inc., on behalf of the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction, conducted an overview assessment of historical and archaeological resources at the site of the New Jersey State House Complex. This study had a three-fold objective: 1) to present and prioritize the rich and varied historical and archaeological resources at this site; 2) to consider the interpretive potential of these resources within the context of the proposed improvement of the Capitol Complex; and 3) to provide a more specific assessment of archaeological issues relating to the current four-phase plan for improving the site.

Thirteen separate resource categories, including major historic architectural features, archaeological remains and historic landscape elements, were identified ranging in date from the Archaic period through to the early 20th century. Prioritized according to their significance and interpretive potential, these resources are as follows: the New Jersey State House & Annex [historic architecture]; the Old Barracks & Barracks Lot [historic architecture and archaeology]; the Middle Petty's Run Industrial Complex [historic and industrial archaeology]; Petty's Run [historic landscape element and industrial archaeology]; 105-115 West State Street [historic architecture and archaeology]; Edison College [historic architecture]; prehistoric resources; Mahlon Stacy Park [historic landscape element]; West State Street frontage [historic archaeology]; other urban street frontages [historic archaeology]; the Trenton Water Power [industrial archaeology]; a sawmill/bow factory [industrial archaeology]; and a saw and planing mill [industrial archaeology].

Particular emphasis was laid on the considerable historic interpretive potential of the Capitol Complex site. History and archaeology in this instance have the capacity to make Trenton a more attractive and unique capital city, a combination of qualities that it hardly possesses at the present time.

Lloyd Houses, Newark, Essex County

In August of 1990 archaeological investigations were carried out by Hunter Research, Inc. for the City of Newark in the rear yards of 86 and 88 University Avenue, Newark (commonly known as the Lloyd Houses). These investigations were conducted prior to the demolition of two 1830s residences which are listed as part of the James Street Commons Historic District. A well, cistern, areas of paving, and remains of a late 19th/early 20th-century outbuilding were identified, and sheet trash deposits of this period were also sampled. Recommendations were made for demolition to take place in such a way as to avoid impacting the archaeologically sensitive portions of these properties. In November of 1990 these houses were demolished (under archaeological supervision) without affecting archaeological deposits in their rear yards.

Belle Mountain Parking Area, Delaware and Raritan Feeder Canal, West Amwell Township, Hunterdon County

Historical and archaeological investigations conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. in November and December of 1990 in the vicinity of a parking area adjacent to the Delaware and Raritan Feeder Canal identified a late 18th/early 19th-century dwelling and tavern site and the remains of a late 19th/early 20th-century trap rock quarrying operation. The former resource, primarily associated with the Smith and Pidcock families, and situated on the left bank of the Delaware River, was also the focus of an 18th-century fishery. The principal archaeological feature of this site is a long stone foundation, which appears to have supported a one-room-deep frame building of standard I-house type. The remains of the quarrying operation, established by the New Jersey Paving and Construction Company in 1893, include the foundation of an office/dwelling and a portion of a railroad siding connecting to the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad. Both sites are superimposed over an extensive and deeply stratified prehistoric resource dating from the Archaic and Woodland periods.

Prallsville Oil Mill, Stockton Borough, Hunterdon County

In October and November of 1990, Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to the Delaware River Mill Society, carried out an investiga-

tion of the interior and exterior of the Prallsville Oil Mill prior to the rehabilitation and interpretation of this much-altered building. The Prallsville Oil Mill was originally constructed in the 1790s and is the oldest standing oil mill in New Jersey. It is one of the key elements in a well-preserved milling complex (which also includes a standing grist mill and sawmill) at the confluence of Wickecheoke Creek and the Delaware River.

The interior of the two-story stone oil mill building presently contains substantial quantities of stone rubble fill. Portions of the wheel pit, a sub-basement chamber adjacent to the wheel pit, areas of wooden flooring, other internal structural features and a pair of mill stones (not *in situ*) were exposed. Good preservation of organic materials was evident owing to waterlogged conditions and perhaps also because of the building's former use as a plaster mill. Excavations around the exterior of the mill sought to establish historic ground levels and the character of a wing adjoining to the west.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: Evelyn Tidlow and Richard Hunter

University of Pittsburgh Cultural Resource Management Program

The Cultural Resource Management Program (CRMP) at the University of Pittsburgh conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaisance at the site of the 1792-1793 encampment of General Anthony Wayne's "Legion of the United States" in October of 1990. Legionville, as Wayne called the camp, was established on the Ohio River about one day's journey below Pittsburgh and once quartered some 2,000 infantry, dragoons, artillerymen, and cavalry. Although Wayne and his troops occupied the camp for only six months, the extensive training that they received prepared them for their excursions into the Northwest Territory during 1793-94. Wayne's victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 and the conclusion of the Treaty of Greene Ville the following year opened the Ohio River Valley to settlement and further exploration. In the nineteenth century, Wayne's camp site was used as an agricultural field by the Harmonites who lived at nearby Old Economy, Pennsylvania.

The CRMP's work at the site identified what is interpreted to be a remnant of one of Wayne's earthworks, but no subsurface evidence of the many log huts that once composed the camp have thus far been identified. Additional field work at the site is soon to begin. One M.A. thesis on the site is in preparation, and a summary of work completed to date was given at the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology meetings in April 1991.

In other activities, CRMP began Phase III excavations at the site of the 1842 Salt and Mears Pottery in East Liverpool, Ohio, for the Ohio Department of Transportation and the Ohio Historical Society. The Salt and Mears Pottery was one of the early yelloware potteries to be established in this important nineteenth century ceramic center. The "Mansion Pottery" was later acquired by the firm of Croxall and Cartwright and continued production under various names until 1914. The pottery therefore operated throughout the most important period in the history of the East Liverpool ceramic industry. Structures known to have stood on the pottery site included two bottle kilns, a gloss warehouse, and a biscuit warehouse. It is anticipated that excavations will recover evidence of products produced at the pottery as well as kiln furniture and structural features. Work at the site will extend through June 1991 with analysis of artifacts to follow.

From September through December 1990 the CRMP also conducted urban archaeological work in the Crawford-Roberts Redevelopment Area of Pittsburgh's Lower Hill District for the Urban Redevelopment Authority. Background historical research by the CRMP documented the study area as the locus of a significant ante-bellum African-American population in the city. The stone foundation of what is believed to be the pre-1837 "African Church" in the study area was identified during the Phase I archaeological study. Of particular interest was the discovery of a rudely finished partial basement beneath the floor of the church, which historical research had failed to document. The basement was probably first a stone quarry as it is hewn from a sandstone outcrop. The quarry also may be the source of the stone used in the foundation walls of the church. Further research on the church, the possible use of the basement as a station on the underground railroad, and on this ante-bellum African-American community in Pittsburgh has been proposed to the sponsor.

Zane Grey Property, Lackawaxen, Pike County

In November and December 1990, Hunter Research, Inc., for Short and Ford Architects and the National Park Service, carried out an archaeological assessment of a five-acre property in Lackawaxen developed by Zane Grey and his family in the early 20th century. It was on this property that Zane Grey wrote a number of his earliest and best-known western novels, including *Heritage of the Desert* (1910) and *Riders of the Purple Sage* (1912). Archaeological assessment indicated that many of the original Grey-era elements of the site, long since destroyed, are likely to survive below ground (e.g., remains of privies, an ice house and other outbuildings; garden and landscape features). The entire property overlies a rich and deeply stratified prehistoric site at the confluence of the Lackawaxen and Delaware Rivers. Recommendations were made for further investigation and future interpretation of the prehistoric and historical archaeology of this frequently-visited, federally-owned site.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

During the summer and fall of 1991, Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) excavated the site of the Great Brick Chapel, a Catholic Church built by the Jesuits around 1667. This season was the first of a 3-year project on Religion in Colonial Maryland sponsored by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. (See CNEHA Newsletter, Fall 1990). The building was the first public structure in Maryland to be built entirely out of brick, the first monumental architecture in the colony, and a physical symbol of Maryland's principle of Religious Tolerance. Excavations were conducted by field school students and a paid crew under the direction of Timothy B. Riordan and Henry M. Miller. The plow zone was removed and screened from above the foundation, hundreds of features were recorded, and a majority of the architectural features

were excavated. Analysis and conservation of the artifacts is currently underway by Silas D. Hurry and Susan D. Hanna.

The most significant discovery of the field season was the confirmation of a burial vault within the north transept of the church. A ground penetrating radar survey in 1989 demonstrated the presence of a radar anomaly in this area. From the density of this image and its location it was suspected that it might be a lead coffin. When the plow zone was removed from this area, a rectangular, gravel-filled pit was revealed. A quadrant of this pit was excavated, and three well-preserved lead coffins were revealed. The first was a full size adult coffin with the classic 6-sided coffin shape. Next to this was a narrower, oval-shaped coffin with squared ends. The size of this coffin indicated that it was for a smaller adult or adolescent. The third coffin was a small lead box that was probably for a child. While there is no way to identify these individuals at present, it seem likely that they are related to the Calvert family, the Proprietors of Colonial Maryland. Because of the lateness of the season, the feature was refilled to protect the coffins. A technical committee with both forensic and material science specialists has been formed to determine the best course in approaching the research potential of these coffins.

Elsewhere in St. Mary's City, over 40 acres of the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland was intensively surveyed between May and December of 1990. The investigations, supervised by Edward Chaney, included surface collection on a 10 foot grid, shovel tests at intervals ranging from 10 to 50 feet, and over 200, 5x5 foot excavation units. The remnants of a Woodland Period site, as well as at least two Archaic lithic scatters were discovered. In addition, a portion of a 17th century road leading to the site of the St. John's Manor House was uncovered in an area where earlier surveys had predicted it would be located. The most exciting finds of the survey were two small late 18th to early 19th century domestic sites. The archaeological evidence (such as the recovery of a wide temporal range of ceramic types but relatively few total artifacts), as well as historical documentation, suggests that these are slave or tenant occupations. One feature, a clay-lined palisade fence ditch, has certain parallels to architectural remains noted on some slave sites in the Deep South. This suggests that the occupants of these sites, whether tenant or slave, may have been African-American.

St. Leonard

The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) recently completed the surface collection and artifact analysis of two 17th century sites located on Museum property. The two sites, Smith's and Cottage, were on the same tract of land in the 17th Century and are clearly related. Based on the artifacts collected from the sites, Smith's probably represents the domestic occupation of Richard Smith, Jr., son of Maryland's first attorney general. Cottage may represent the remains of a servant's quarter. Teal excavations have also generated considerable land use data in the form of fence lines. A report will be available in late summer.

Solomons

JPPM has also recently completed field work at the Patuxent Point site, a ca. 1660-1685 domestic site in Solomons, Maryland. Excavations concentrated on the systematic recovery of plow zone and feature data. An associated cemetery containing the remains of 19 individuals constitutes the earliest colonial cemetery fully excavated in Maryland. Analysis of all the Patuxent Point materials is currently underway. For additional information about either of these projects undertaken by JPPM, please contact Julia A. King at (301) 586-0050.

Montgomery County

Garrow & Associates, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia, have recently completed two Phase II archaeological and historical studies in Montgomery County, Maryland, for the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration. The first of these is Warfield Site (18M0327). Site 18M0327 is located within the right-of-way for proposed highway improvements in the community of Damascus. The Phase Ib investigations by another consultant had initially identified the site and interpreted it as having intact, nineteenth-century deposits. Phase II investigations conducted by Garrow & Associates have clearly shown that site 18M0327 is a twentieth-century domestic site that was completely bulldozed in the 1970s and now lacks integrity of deposits.

A final Phase II report submitted to the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration documents the Phase II Archaeological and Historical Investigations on a Historic Farmstead Site (18M0314), Montgomery County, Maryland. Site 18M0314 is located within the right-of-way for a proposed realignment of Maryland Route 97 to the north of the village of Olney. Phase Ib investigations conducted by another consultant initially identified the site, a fieldstone cellar with an associated set of garden terraces located on a hillside to the east.

Historical research indicated that the structural remains represented a residential structure constructed ca. 1840 and torn down in 1980. The Phase II investigations conducted by Garrow & Associates concentrated on determining the significance of the terraces and whether any intact features or midden deposits from the nineteenth-century occupation existed anywhere on the site. Shovel testing revealed that the soil deposits of the site were highly disturbed by twentieth-century modifications to the landscape, and the possibility of intact features or midden surviving from the nineteenth century was small.

Annapolis

Archaeology In Annapolis opened the Franklin Street site, the location of their summer excavations, to participate in the Kunta Kinte Commemoration and Heritage Festival in late September. The Franklin Street site is located next to the Banneker-Douglass Museum which was once the Mt. Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church. This is in the heart of what was an African-American neighborhood dating back to ca. 1800. Archaeology In Annapolis, a joint research project between the University of Maryland, College Park, and Historic Annapolis Foundation, welcomed the opportunity to share its research and to reach out to the African-American community, of Annapolis and beyond, through the festival. Nearly 400 visitors toured the excavation during the festival, and we received much positive feedback and interest in our research.

Currently, Archaeology In Annapolis is working with the staff of the Banneker-Douglas Museum, a division of the Maryland Commission on AfroAmerican History and Culture, to mount a cooperative exhibit at the Museum. This exhibit will focus on the Black experience in Maryland as understood through archaeology

and will contain items of material culture from the two historic African-American sites that have been excavated in Annapolis, Franklin Street and Gott's Court.

Elsewhere in Annapolis, limited excavations are being conducted at 163 Duke of Gloucester Street, a house lot with the mid-19th century house still standing. Documentary research has revealed that the owner and probable builder of the house was John T. Maynard, a free African-American listed in the 1860 census as the property owner and head of household. From the time it was built until the early 1980s, the property was owned by African-Americans. In limited excavations we have uncovered an impressive collection of 19th century household articles which will help build a more solid base of material reference for learning about African-American history in Annapolis.

Baltimore City

The Center for Urban Archaeology (CUA) recently installed two archaeological exhibits in Baltimore. Artifacts from the Captain Pitt House Site (18BC2), Fells Point, were placed on display in the CUA. The material was loaned to the Center by Mr. Richard Kelley who had systematically excavated the site in the 1960s. The CUA is documenting the material with the aid of volunteers. The second exhibit is located at Lexington Market in the Eutaw Street window. Images from the 1904 fire and artifacts associated with the Shot Tower Metro Station project are on display.

The CUA wishes to thank two interns from Towson University who have completed their internships. Debbie Wham began updating the Baltimore City Archaeological Site File. The update involved historical research and oral history as well as locating lost artifacts and a site check. Katherina Black researched the Glasgow Studio Site in hopes of identifying land use patterns and occupancy of the site. Her ultimate goal was to identify a deep rectangular wood-lined feature excavated by volunteers last summer.

Baltimore County

MAAR Associates, Inc. of Joppa, Maryland, and Newark, Delaware, has completed data recovery research, authorized by the Baltimore County Department of Public Works, at a multiple-resident tenant structure for Irish workers employed in the limestone kilning operations at Texas, Maryland. Many of the middle- 19th-century families were recently arrived from Ireland and were just entering the local work force. One of the goals of the research being conducted by Ted M. Payne and Betty C. Zebooker is an evaluation of the social and economic status of these families as they were assimilated. As a result of the project, and related 19th century tenant building research in Wilmington, Delaware, a behavioral model concerning status based on the variety of ceramic vessels owned rather than the market pricing is being developed. Two nearby single family residences are scheduled for study later in the year.

NEWFOUNDLAND/LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford & Assoc. Ltd.

Sites investigated in Nfld/Lab in 1990 include:

Great Mosquito Cove: Additional survey and some rescue excavation work was conducted at the site of the Hibernia drilling platform construction project. Some 19th-century materials were recovered underwater. No clear evidence was found of a Beothuk site reported by John Guy and Henry Crout during their 1612 trading voyage around Trinity Bay.

Ile Rouge: A report was prepared on the feasibility of conducting an archaeological investigation on this island off the coast of Port au Port Penninsula in western Newfoundland. Ile Rouge was occupied from the late 16th century by, successively, Basque, French and Acadian fishermen.

Labrador: Several surveys and monitoring programs were carried out for Department of National Defence at four Short Range Radar sites on the north and central coasts. Fourteen new sites were found, including several Inuit habitation and hunting sites from the past century.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Sheriff Andrews' House, St. Andrews

Excavations begun in 1990 in this tourist resort area of southwestern New Brunswick will continue in 1991 under the direction of Christopher Blair, under the auspices of the University of New Brunswick and Archaeology New Brunswick of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage. As part of his Master's Degree, Blair will examine the artifacts and structures found in the yard of the Andrews house and use the results for a comparison with the known historical information on the house and its occupants.

Known locally as the "Hibbard House," this brick home was constructed in 1820 by Sheriff Elisha Andrews. It was subsequently inhabited by Sheriff Thomas Jones and his family from 1840 to 1900. At that time the house was purchased by the Hibbard family who owned it until 1984. The house has been restored to the 1820 occupation.

Excavations will begin in June and continue until the end of August. The public is encouraged to tour the archaeological excavations and the restored two-and-a-half storey home. Several hundred artifacts were recovered during the 1990 field season, and many of these will be displayed. Volunteers will be accepted to work with the archaeological team. Interested persons should contact Christopher Blair, Archaeology New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 5H1, or phone (506) 453-2738.

Enclosure Provincial Park

From June until September 1, Archaeology New Brunswick of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage will undertake a second season of testing and excavations at the park near Newcastle. The site is located at the confluence of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi Rivers at Wilson's or Miramichi Point. The site was occupied consecutively from prehistoric times to the 1960s by ancestral Micmacs, Acadian refugees (ca. 1756-1759), Scots and New Englanders (ca. 1765), Loyalists (1784) and other pioneers. In 1990, eight structures and features were identified, and nearly 40,000 artifacts were recovered.

Survey and excavations will continue this year. The following features will be examined: an Acadian communal fire, an Acadian house and structures from the Scottish and New England presence at the point. The site is open to the public as well as volunteers from July until September 1. For more information contact Marc Lavoie, Archaeology New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., Canada, E3B 4Y1, (506) 457-4802 (Fredericton) or 622-0761 (Newcastle).

Jacques Whitford & Assoc. Ltd.

Sites investigated in N.B. in 1990 include:

Miramichi River: Chalk matrix and some flint nodules and artifacts were found at the site of a proposed new bridge over the river, suggesting that European ballast flint was curated here. Testing of a proposed site for a new salmon research facility revealed the remains of a 20th-century house cellar, some late 19th-20th-century materials and a few Ceramic Period Indian artifacts.

Highways Surveys: Preliminary survey of 60 km of new highway routes resulted in the finding of several 19th-century farm sites, none of particular significance.

Petitcodiac River: The site of a Micmac portage terminus reported by W. L. Ganong in 1899 was not located in the suggested area, suggesting that the site was several kilometers downriver at Ganong's alternate site at Salisbury.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Bayers Lake

Following local media reports of a "Mystery Wall," Stephen Davis of Saint Mary's University received a contract for preliminary archaeological investigation of a unique structure and associated stone wall discovered within the confines of Bayers Lake Industrial Park near Halifax. The dry stone wall is 120 m long. Dr. Davis reports the following unusual features of the structure (see diagram):

i) it is a five-sided foundation pointing northeast.

ii) the west wall is approximately 2.9 m longer than the east side.

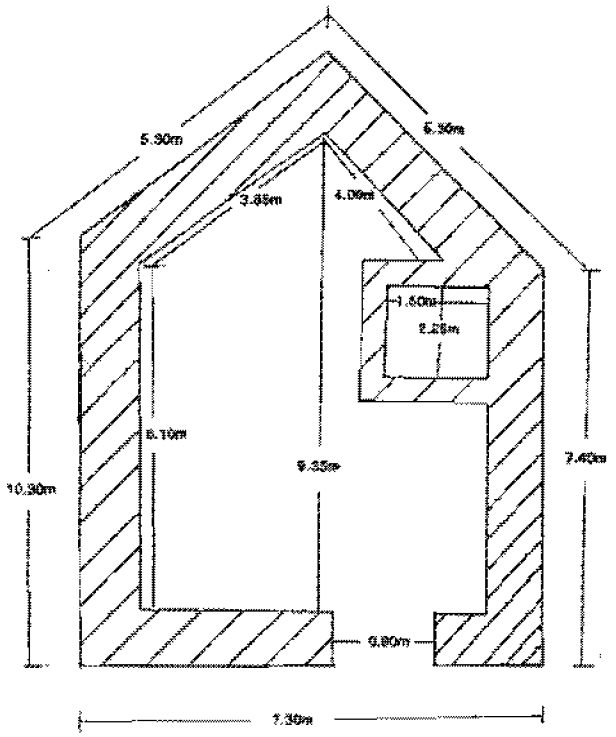


Figure: 1 Field Sketch (not to scale) dimensions of foundation structure at Bayer's Lake, Halifax County, Nova Scotia.

iii) the structure was built on bedrock which slopes one meter west to east.

iv) the sloping bedrock was incorporated into the design of a root cellar on the east side.

v) limited testing has yet to identify the remains of a chimney.

vi) the entrance was situated at the southeast end of the structure.

vii) there was no obvious evidence for windows.

viii) the foundation and the long wall were constructed using the same technique. This involved crudely dressed stones on the interior and exterior faces with rubble fill between.

ix) the mode of construction and the size of the structure and wall indicate intensive effort in labor as well as presumed costs.

Limited testing within the root cellar failed to produce any artifactual material other than 20th-century items. An archival search, which is on-going, has not revealed specific information on the site. It is known that the land was granted in 1763 to Johann Gottlieb who came to Nova Scotia in 1749 with the founding settlers of Halifax. He sold the property in 1770 to Richard Jacobs, a major landholder of the time.

If CNEHA Newsletter readers have any experience with similar structures, we would be pleased to hear about them. Otherwise the site will continue to amuse the press as a "Mystery." Please write to: Stephen A. Davis, Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada, B3H 3C3.

Fort Anne National Historic Park

In 1990 Birgitta Wallace Ferguson of the Canadian Parks Service continued excavations at Fort Anne in Annapolis Royal, assisted by Heather Henderson, Karen Microys and a crew of four. The fort has a long history, with many construction episodes. Under the name Port Royal, it was built in 1638 by Charles de Menou, Sieur d'Aulnay, as a fur trade post and gubernatorial residence. The post was situated on an escarpment at the confluence of the Allain and Annapolis Rivers. D'Aulnay established an agricultural settlement on lands flanking the fort, laying the foundation for the present town which soon became the largest community in Acadia. Between 1684 and 1710 the fort and town changed hands between the French and the British three times. During this time the fort was substantially enlarged. With the final British takeover in 1710, the fort was renamed Fort Anne. The fort and town served as headquarters for British forces in Nova Scotia until 1749 when Halifax replaced Annapolis as the capital.

D'Aulnay's trading post is known to have been a small rectangular earthwork with corner bastions, but documentation of its interior structures and layout is non-existant. A church and windmill, as well as possibly the governor's residence, seem to have been located outside the fortified area. They were later incorporated into an enlarged fort.

In 1969 a large slate tablet with the date 1651 and the name of d'Aulnay's oldest son was found in the area of d'Aulnay's fort, together with ceramics and pipes of a mid-17th-century date. The 1990 excavation concentrated on this area. A midden, a bloomery pit with large quantities of iron slag and coal, a curvilinear ditch and the impressions of a double line of squared posts were uncovered, all from this first occupation. Palisade lines and a brick drain are probably from one of the last French forts, dating from 1686 or 1703.

The excavation is scheduled to continue this summer from July to mid-September when the structure associated with the midden will be explored and the extent of other features pursued. Visitors are welcome.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Salvage excavations in the restored 18th-century town site have continued throughout the winter. Michael Sanders has uncovered a major drainage system through one of the property yards.

There will be two major projects this summer as part of the North Shore Salvage program. These are both on fishing properties on the harbour shore, outside the fortified town of Louisbourg.

1) June-mid-August: Robert Ferguson will continue excavation of a fish merchant's house and property begun in 1990. Work will concentrate on the cellar floor of the house, an attached structure, and adjacent possible fish processing areas. Michael Deal, Department of Anthropology, Memorial University, is beginning analysis of seeds recovered from a barrel well and from the cellar drain.
2) mid-August-September: Charles Burke will begin test excavations in a fish-processing area where several unidentified stone features have been located.

Excavations will be open to visitors to the park. Individuals wishing to volunteer should contact Andree Crepeau, Fortress of Louisbourg N.H.P., P.O. Box 160, Louisbourg, N.S., Canada, B0A 1M0.

Jacques Whitford & Assoc. Ltd.

Sites investigated in N.S. in 1990 include:

Bedford: A survey of an island for a planned subdivision revealed the remains of the Holland Mill, the earliest paper mill in eastern Canada, dating to 1818. Clear indications were found of dams, dykes, sluice channels and other features.

Shubenacadie Canal: Plans were developed for raising a wood and iron lock gate from the bottom of the Wellington Lock, part of the 1861-1870 canal system. Rapidly rising water and the onset of ice thwarted efforts which will resume in 1991.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford & Assoc. Ltd.

Sites investigated in P.E.I. in 1990 include:

P.E.I. Archaeological Master Plan: Several new areas of historic and prehistoric interest were reported by Island collectors during preparation of the plan.

P.E.I. National Park: An inventory of crown lands adjacent to the park, performed for the Canadian Parks Service, produced evidence of 25 sites, most of which dated to the late 19th century. At least one Acadian site was recorded, and information was gathered on a cemetery dating to the Yankee Gale, an 1851 storm which devasted the New England and local fishing fleets working off the north shore of the island.

St. Peters Bay: Several 19th-century farm sites and a possible Acadian site were recorded during preliminary survey of land proposed for a golf course.

QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Saint-Roch District

The City of Quebec is currently preparing an urban development plan for the Saint-Roch District, the industrial heart of the city since the XVIIth century. A cultural resources management study, particularly an evaluation of the archaeology of the district, was prepared by William Moss and Serge Rouleau of the Urban Planning Department. The document was released as part of the public consultation undertaken by the City.

The report evaluates the potential existence of Amerindian sites and identifies a series of industrial sites located along both St-Vallier Street and St- Charles River. These include pottery and tannery sites (XVIIIth to XIXth centuries), the Palais de l'Intendant complex (XVIIth to XXth centuries) as well as various shipyards (XVIIIth and XIXth centuries). The study also highlighted

agricultural, military, institutional and domestic sites dating from the XVIIth to the XIXth century. Finally, the report rapidly examines results of previous investigations performed in the district and evaluates the remaining archaeological potential. Mitigative measures are proposed for specific development projects.

The study precedes further archaeological investigations (analysis of site potential, archaeological excavations, monitoring, etc.) which may be planned for and conducted in the former industrial district of Quebec City.

Moss, William and Serge Rouleau, *Etude d'ensemble, le potentiel archeologique du quartier Saint-Roch*, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine, 1990, 149 pages.

De La Chesnaye's Residence and Warehouse Site

Test excavations were conducted in November 1990 on the site of Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye's habitation by Serge Rouleau of Quebec City's Urban Planning Department. Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye was one of the most important merchants in XVIIth century New France, and he owned a monumental residence near Place-Royale in the lower town. A large vault, built in 1680 and still standing today, and various architectural features of the XVIIth century are presently incorporated into an architectural complex uniting several buildings constructed during the XIXth century.

Preliminary results revealed the inner walls of two wings of the residence and the use of certain parts as independant dwellings by merchants during the XVIIIth century. Stratigraphic levels provided artifacts from the XVIIth and mid-XVIIIth centuries; no prehistoric occupation levels were present on the site. A vaulted masonry work was located under the east wing at a level below the large vault already identified. Preliminary interpretation favors the existence of a passage or latrines dating back to ca. 1680. Recording of architecural vestiges is currently under way.

Further archaeological excavations are likely to be conducted in and around the vaulted masonry work in order to assess its functions and provide information for interpretation and architectural conservation. Archaeological monitoring will also be performed during restoration operations on those portions of the site where occupation levels were removed during cellar excavations at the end of the XIXth century.

Rouleau, Serge, *Inventaire archeologique, la maison Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye*, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine (in preparation).

Hunt Site Inventory

Test excavations were conducted in November of 1990 on the Hunt site by Daniel Simoneau of Quebec City's Urban Planning Department. Situated in the Lower Town immediately beside the Musee de la Civilisation, the Hunt site includes military and commercial/industrial components dating from the XVIIth through to the XXth century: two batteries built during the French Regime and two wharf-fronts constructed under the English Regime all traverse this former shoreline of the Saint Lawrence River. The 1990 inventory concentrated on that part of the site occupied following the construction of the 1820 wharf and associated buildings.

Results confirmed the archaeological importance of the site: a deposit of several thousand objects discarded as damaged merchandise by a XIXth and XXth century wholesale merchant constitute the highlight of the project. Other data, including several layers of cobbling and macadam, illustrate the use of the courtyard by merchants and artisans during the XIXth century.

Simoneau, Daniel, *Inventaire archeologique, l'ilot Hunt*, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine (in preparation).

Archaeological Monitoring Operations

Notre Dame Street, Place-Royale: Daniel Simoneau of Quebec City's Urban Planning Department monitored major construction work on the Notre-Dame Street roadbed in the Place-Royale sector of the city's historic district.

Following stratigraphic archaeological excavations carried out between 1977 and 1988, a specific objective of the project was the protection of unexcavated parts of the site, which include several occupational sequences dating from the Middle and Late Woodland periods, and of architectural vestiges of Samuel de Champlain's second habitation, built in 1624. The city Engineering Department offered its full cooperation, and procedures included measures permitting direction by archaeological personnel of mechanical excavations, strict control of excavation depths, and the application of site-specific measures adapted to the previously-identified architectural vestiges.

Simoneau, Daniel, *Surveillance archaeologique, la rue Notre-Dame*, Ville de Quebec, Service de l'urbanisme, Division du Vieux-Quebec et du patrimoine (in preparation).

ONTARIO

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko and David Christianson

Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region

Ontario Region conducted field work in National Parks and Native Sites, Military Sites, and Canals sections during the 1990 field season.

The National Parks & Native Sites archaeology program successfully completed its busiest field season to date. The program began with a one week investigation of a series of shallow caves and overhangs eroded out of the Niagara Escarpment in the Bruce Peninsula National Park. This investigation identified the use of some of these caves, and their associated terraces, by aboriginal people. The material recovered includes a number of Petun specimens which may be associated with a large Odawa village located on the Peninsula.

An eight-week excavation project was undertaken at the Georgian Bay Islands National Park to mitigate the effects of installing a septic system in an area known to contain a native village or large encampment site. This site had been discovered in 1989 during the archaeological survey of the area as part of the installation's environmental assessment and review. Subsequent negotiation with the proponent was successful in relocating the installation away from the heart of the site and into a peripheral area. Nevertheless, our research retrieved thousands of artifacts representing six distinct native cultural groups ranging from Meadowood (ca. 1200 B.C.) to historic Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 1690). Of special note was the discovery of material possibly related to the early Jesuit presence

in Huronia (e.g., rosary beads and a Christianization ring).

Two weeks were spent at Pukaskwa National Park, on the shores of Lake Superior, expanding the current Pukaskwa Pit Monitoring Programme. "Pukaskwa pits" are enigmatic, dry masonry features (either depressions, paved floors, or walled enclosures) constructed out of the local stones on relic cobble beaches. These features are believed to be the remains of ca. 2000-year-old semi-subterranean dwellings, hearths, wind breaks, cairns, and cache pits. The program is a cultural resource management tool whereby the project archaeologist monitors a site's condition on an annual basis by reviewing a set of photographs of each feature taken by the park wardens at predetermined vantage points. This year, such vantage points were established at three new sites.

The last week of the Native Sites program was spent mitigating the effects of pedestrian traffic on a significant Point Peninsula site in St. Lawrence Islands National Park. Park visitors have been bypassing the established trail, thereby collapsing the bank on which the site is located. What began as an apparently simple task of cutting a small section of the bank back to a flush surface for the installation of a retaining wall, resulted in our project retrieving over two thousand specimens related, not only to the Point Peninsula occupation, but to an Owasco, Sandbanks, and St. Lawrence Iroquois presence as well.

Military Sites section conducted a major excavation project at Fort Wellington, and carried out smaller mitigation programs at Fort(s) George, Mississauga, and Malden, and the Sir John Johnson House.

A British military latrine in use from 1838 until the early twentieth century was the focus of a twelve-week excavation at Fort Wellington in Prescott. The project, associated with the restoration program for the wood latrine building, examined the structural and depositional history of the feature. The stone-lined privy pit contents were largely undisturbed, with good stratigraphic context largely undisturbed, with good stratigraphic context and preservation of artifacts, including organic items. One focus of the project was the delineation of male and female use areas, and the sections of the latrine used by officers and enlisted men. The excavation portion of the project is slated for completion during the 1991 field season.

Two trenches were excavated at Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake, in order to assess the condition of the ca. 1930 wooden palisade. Additional information on post-1814 use of the site was gained including the location of a ravine that was extant within the fort during its occupation. While at Fort George, a series of test pits were excavated on the property adjoining Fort Mississauga in preparation for tree planting; no evidence of nineteenth century use of the site was noted. At Fort Malden, monitoring associated with a drainage treach recorded two superimposed pathways, one of stone and one of brick, both probably dating to the mid-19th century.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted in association with major repair work to the foundation of the Sir John Johnson House (ca. 1792-present) in Williamstown. A small drain and additional information on various construction phases of the house were recorded adding to the information garnered from previous archaeological investigations on the property (1988, 1989).

Caroline Phillips and Steve Mills, assisted by Lorene Jacobs, Laurie-Anne Lascelle and Rosemarie Deanunzio, conducted field work on the Trent Severn Waterway, at Bethune Memorial House, and at Woodside National Historic Site during the summer of 1990. Research continued at Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst in June and September, 1990, in order to provide further information for the landscape restoration project. Additional resistivity survey targets located in 1989 were tested, and excavation of the midden was completed. The field work included one school program; a grade 6 class assisted with the excavations and prepared a site map and profiles. Although no new features were located, several hundred artifacts were recovered. In September the archaeologists returned to the site to monitor the landscaping contractor's excavations.

As part of the summer activities at Woodside National Historic Site in Kitchener, a weekend field work project was undertaken for the public. The excavation of the 1886-93 privy/midden pit first located in 1987 was completed, resulting in the recovery of several hundred additional artifacts. During a similar 1989 special summer program, several former occupants of the house visited the site and provided information on the location of the barn and other outbuildings that once existed. This information was used by a student from the University of Waterloo and by D. MacNeill of Geonics Ltd. to plan their 1989-90 resistivity surveys. One of the positive targets encountered during these surveys was tested. A feature containing a large quantity of 20th century material was located. This water-logged feature was located beneath one meter of clay fill. Further testing involving mechanical removal of the fill will be required in order to determine if the feature located is the former barn.

Archaeological excavations were carried out during May and June at the lockstations at Frankford and Portage on the Trent Severn waterway. The work was undertaken to locate and record the foundations for the original lockmaster's houses prior to the construction of new lock offices. The Frankford residence dated to 1906, while the Portage residence was constructed in the mid-1920s. Each project was successful in locating the foundations which had been leveled and filled in during the 1960s. The Portage foundation had been partially demolished during the removal of the building. Photographs were taken of the exposed portions of the foundations, and their precise locations were drawn on site maps.

Monitoring of construction projects was undertaken at Perth storehouse and Woods Mill on the Rideau Canal, at Inverarden House in Cornwall and at the Doon Pioneer Cemetery in Kitchener.

Barnum House, Grafton

Dena Doroszenko, archaeology and research co-ordinator of the Property Restoration Unit of The Ontario Heritage Foundation, conducted a five-week excavation program at Barnum House, located on the north side of Highway 2, approximately 1.5 kilometers west of the Town of Grafton, Ontario.

Barnum House was built ca. 1820 by Eliakum Barnum and is considered to be one of the finest houses to survive from the early years of settlement in Ontario. In 1982, The Ontario Heritage Foundation acquired the property and launched a restoration and interpretive research program for the house. Archaeological research was conducted in 1982 and 1986 by Gary Warrick and in 1987, 1989 and 1990 by Doroszenko.

During the 1982 excavations, Warrick and his crew recovered over 10,000 artifacts reflecting the two major periods of occupation of the property. Historical documentation revealed that prior to Barnum's house on the site, a James Norris had built a house in ca. 1811. In 1814-15, a fire destroyed this structure. Archaeological excavations by Warrick in 1982 and 1986 uncovered

unmistakable evidence for the destruction of the Norris house. Additional fieldwork took place at the east addition site, the 1870 woodshed, the west verandah area, the smokehouse and carriage house areas (Warrick 1982, 1986).

During the restoration of the exterior of the house in 1989, archaeological monitoring was conducted by Doroszenko who noted that evidence for the earlier Norris house could also be uncovered in the front yard of the house. As part of the excavation program for the 1990 field season, several trenches were placed in the front yard to further explore this area. While the exterior restoration of the building had been completed in 1989, a construction phase was scheduled to begin in 1990. This consisted of building a wing at the rear of the house that would service the house museum. The intent was to follow the footpath of the 1870 woodshed that once stood in this area. A two-week public archaeology program was developed for Grade 7 and 8 classes from schools in the surrounding communities. Approximately 300 students took part in this program which consisted of a site tour, a slide lecture on archaeology, a maximum of one hour in the field learning how to excavate under supervision, and a workshop on historic artifacts.

By the end of the project, the 1870 woodshed was almost completely exposed. Clearly, the west, and north walls are visible; however, the east foundation wall extends northward for an unusual length and ends abruptly without turning east or west. It is possible that the north wall Warrick uncovered in 1982 represents an interior partition. Equally plausible is the explanation that the east wall merely extends beyond the back of the shed to separate the area off from the east lawn area. Within the structure, two refuse pits were excavated. The contents of each pit related to the first period of restoration of Barnum House. Wallpaper fragments lining the pits were comparable to existing wallpaper within the house and reflect a period of decorating after the 1954 fire in the house. Warrick (1986) had noted evidence for the Norris fire in the woodshed area along the east foundation wall. This was confirmed by Doroszenko to also occur along the west wall of the shed. A large quantity of 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered.

Excavation of the two trenches in the front of the house revealed complex stratigraphy related to the fire of 1814-15, and the demolition of the Norris house. These layers of plaster rubble, charcoal and fire-reddened soils could be seen to run the length of each unit. In Sub-operation 14A, there appeared to be a larger proportion of red brick rubble than noted in 14B. Artifacts from both units consist of early 19th century materials such as machine cut nails, melted window glass and a small quantity of burnt ceramics.

In late November, Doroszenko monitored construction activity at this property. The Foundation now began a construction phase for a new building in this area that would service the house museum. Monitoring activities included watching the excavation for evidence of archaeological deposits, photographing the work, and retrieving artifacts. On the west side of the house, several features were recorded. This included: 1) an earlier brick walkway that led to the west entrance to the house, 2) Stratigraphic evidence of the Norris fire was recorded and could be seen to lead westward away from the house for an approximate distance of 10 meters, and 3) Continuation of the west wall of the woodshed and the appearance of the south wall of this structure.

To the northwest of the 1870 woodshed, at a distance of 3.60 meters, a partial north-south fieldstone foundation was noted. North of this area, the carriage house foundations were partially exposed during work by heavy machinery — all efforts were made to contain this work to the east of the structure so as not to lose this feature.

Rockwood Academy, Rockwood

Doroszenko undertook monitoring at the Rockwood Academy, located on Highway 7 in the Township of Eramosa, County of Wellington, one mile from the Village of Rockwood.

The site was originally part of a two hundred acre land grant, fifty acres of which were purchased by Quaker John Harris in 1820. Harris raised a frame house on the site in 1830, and in 1840 donated three acres of land to the Society of Friends for their meeting house and cemetery.

In 1850 William Wetherald established the first Rockwood Academy in a log building on the site. He built the main limestone block of the present Academy in 1853-54.

Rockwood Academy was one of a significant number of private and religious schools which developed in Upper Canada from 1830-50 due to lack of confidence in established forms of government-subsidized education. It was a well-known institution in Canada West from its opening in 1854 until its closure in 1882. The Academy building was used briefly as a knitting mill after its closure in 1882. The building and property were sold to the Gordon family who used it continuously as a farm and residence from 1900-1960, at which time the building and a two-acre parcel were sold to artist Josef Drenters. Drenters restored and renovated the building, in part with the financial assistance of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. The Ontario Heritage Foundation obtained an easement on the Academy and grounds in 1977. The property was bequeathed to the Foundation upon Drenter's death in 1983, with his brother, Andreas Drenters, as life tenant.

In August, Andreas Drenters experienced water problems and needed to excavate the well. Curiously, the exact location of the well was not recorded on any of the documentation held by Drenters or the Foundation. Oral history related that the well was located on the north side of the Academy building somewhere along the pathway. Drenters had this area excavated by machine, and Doroszenko monitored the work to record the possibility of undisturbed archaeological resources in this area. It was apparent, due to Josef Drenter's restoration work in this area, that the area on the north side of the building was disturbed, and no *in situ* remains were noted.

Langstaff Site

Martin Cooper of Archaeological Services Inc., reported that excavation of this early to late nineteenth century domestic site occurred during the summer of 1990. Located near Hwy. 7 and Yonge St., this Jail Farm property, once owned by the City of Toronto, was identified in the 1989 Richmond Hill Archaeological Master Plan as an area for high potential recovery of sub-surface heritage resources. The Langstaff family were a prominent family of the area, and a nearby community was named after them. The excavation uncovered a series of features, the majority of which were refuse pits. Approximately 5,000 artifacts were recovered.

Cemeteries

Archaeological Services Inc., undertook two cemetery assessments during 1990. These included the Reaman family cemetery in Vaughn township, where seven grave sites were located

and marked for relocation in 1991, and the Cheyney cemetery in Brampton where a family cemetery containing thirteen grave sites was discovered during road widening.

The Toronto Board of Education Archaeological Field School 1990

In 1990, the annual Toronto Board of Education archaeological field school was operated at the Trinity-Bellwoods Public Archaeology Project. The project is a joint initiative by the Board's Archaeological Resource Centre and the City of Toronto Department of Parks and Recreation. It is scheduled for six months of excavation in each of 1990, 1991 and 1992.

The archaeological field school lasted from July 3 to August 10, 1990. The site where the project takes place is located within the boundaries of the Trinity-Bellwoods Park in the west end of Toronto. As in all Archaeological Resource Centre field schools, the 36 students who attended earned either a Grade 11 or a Grade 12 history credit for participating in the combined classroom, laboratory and historical research program.

The Trinity-Bellwoods Public Archaeology Project is examining the remains of Gore Vale, the first brick building constructed in the west end of Toronto. An imposing three-story structure, it was built in 1820 by the Honourable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. In 1870 the building passed to the Bickford family. By this time, structures on the property included not only the main house, but also a stable and a conservatory. In 1904, the Bickfords sold the property to Trinity College. Gore Vale served as a residence for first-year students and then as a community center until 1926 when the property was bought by the City of Toronto and the house torn down as part of park expansion.

However, Gore Vale was not the only occupation of the excavation area. Immediately following the Second World War, prefabricated houses were constructed where Gore Vale once stood, to accommodate soldiers returning from overseas, as well as their families. The houses were occupied until 1957, when they were dismantled and the area restored as parkland.

The effort in 1990 was in the area of the house and in its front yard. House-related features uncovered included limestone foundation walls, a brick chimney and collapsed brick walls. In the front yard, features related to Gore Vale consist of former roadways surfaced with hard-packed ferrous chunks of clinker and pipeline trenches.

Over ten thousand artifacts were recovered during the 1990 field season. They range from household refuse related to the occupation of Gore Vale to children's toys associated with the present park. The site is expected to give a detailed picture of the development of the area from its early pioneer days to present urban environment.

Navy Island

Hugh Daeschel of Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation reports that they undertook a survey of the perimeter of the island for the Canadian Parks Service in December of 1990. The island has experienced a long and varied cultural history. Late Archaic through Contact Period resources are present on the island. Evidence of 18th century French and British presence on the island exists as well as continuous occupation of the island through the 19th century. The survey identified the areas for potential subsurface remains and any threats to these resources.

Parlow Site

The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation identified this property in Dundas County as a farmstead dating to the late 18th century to early 19th century. Peter Shaver, a Loyalist from Albany, New York, built Greystone Hall in the 1790s, and the Parlow family bought the property in the mid-1800s. Secondary deposits were encountered during test excavations of the property, uncovering artifacts dating to the mid-19th century.

Recently Published

Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society #5. The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650. Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris. 550 pp., 210 figures, $35.00. A volume of contributed papers providing comprehensive reviews of the cultural-chronological periods making up the prehistory of southern Ontario. Exhaustive illustrations of material culture and site features, a compiled reference section, and a review of the environmental setting of southern Ontario are additional features.

When ordering, money orders and checks should be made out to the London Chapter, OAS. Add $5.00 postage and handling for every order of two texts or less. Please note, no exchange rates are allowed for American orders.

For further information, please write to:

London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society
55 Centre Street
London, Ontario N6J 1T4

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Reported by: Roselle E. Henn, New York District

The New York District is developing monitoring programs to assess the effects of beach protection projects on historic properties. The projects are located on the Atlantic shores of New York City (Coney Island) and northern New Jersey and will hydraulically pump sand from offshore borrow areas onto the beach. The monitoring programs include procedures to ensure that potential shipwrecks identified in the borrow area by remote sensing surveys are not impacted by dredging operations.

The monitoring programs for the New Jersey projects will also include recording known National Register eligible shipwrecks within the sand placement areas prior to construction in order to determine whether the project has an adverse effect on them. The Corps has finalized a Memorandum of Agreement with the New Jersey SHPO and the Advisory Council for the northern project extending from Sea Bright to Ocean Township. As part of the coordination for that project, two shipwrecks have been investigated by Gordon Watts of Tidewater Atlantic Research as part of National Register eligibility assessments prepared by Joel Klein (Principal Investigator) and Rebecca Yamin (Preparer) of Ebasco Environmental. The vessels sank in the late 19th century, and one currently lies partially on top of the other. The underlying vessel, the *Adonis*, was built in 1853 in Bremen, Germany, and sank in 1859. No

documentation on her architecture has been located, and the archaeological remains may be the only source of information on her construction. The *Adonis* also contains some of her cargo (grindstones) and possibly other artifacts. For these reasons, the Corps has determined that the *Adonis* is eligible for National Register listing. The second wreck, the *Rusland*, a Red Star steamer built in 1872 in Dundee, Scotland, sank after hitting the *Adonis* in 1877. The *Rusland*, which belongs to a well documented class of vessels (one of which remains afloat), did not meet the criteria for eligibility.

At West Point Military Academy, a cultural resources investigation of the site of a proposed housing complex was conducted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory. Suzanne Glover, Principal Investigator, reported a total of 27 previously unknown cultural resource sites along with three previously documented historic sites. The latter consist of two Redoubts, one with associated midden, and one Battery, within the U.S. Military Academy National Historic Landmark district. Nineteen other sites were identified as temporally and culturally affiliated with Revolutionary War fortifications. Of these, 17 were hutments containing remnant fieldstones and stone piles. One non-military historic period site, a farmsted complex, was also identified and evaluated. Further testing will be needed to determine whether the hutments and farming complex have associated archaeological deposits and to assess their eligibility for the National Register.

Wendy Harris Sapan (COE, New York District) has summarized 1990 to 1991 progress on the Lower Saddle River Flood Control project in Bergen County, New Jersey. MAAR Associates of Newark, Delaware, has recently completed survey level investigations for this project. Philip Perazio was the Principal Investigator. Technical assistance was provided by Ed Rutsch, Lauren Archibald and Kenneth Baumgardt.

As a result of this research the Corps has determined that three late nineteenth century industrial complexes are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to their architectural significance, all three played important roles in the rise of New Jersey's lower Passaic River region as an industrial center of national importance. The Hemming Manufacturing Company in Wallington is a group of turn-of-the century red brick mill buildings at the confluence of the Passaic and Saddle Rivers. The technique of cold molded plastic was pioneered here. The Hamersley Manufacturing Company, located in Garfield, on the Saddle River, opposite the Hemming Complex, is comprised of three interconnected building clusters also dating to the turn-of-the century. The Hamersely Complex was the site of the first commercial production of waxed paper in the United States. The massive United Piece Dyeworks Complex, occupying both banks of the Saddle River, in nearby Lodi, was also involved in important innovations in industrial technology. Some of the earliest experiments in silkprinting printing were conducted here. During World War I the firm developed numerous dyestuffs. Workers at this complex, along with those from other textile plants in the Passaic area, took part in the first major industrial strike led by the American Communist Party in 1926.

Two other sites within the project area were found to be eligible for the National Register. One—the Romaine Mill in Lodi—was a grist and saw mill during the eighteenth century and much of the nineteenth century. It was later converted into a "rubber shoddy," a facility for reprocessing used natural rubber products into usable raw materials. The site contains significant archaeological remains of this process as well as evidence of major modifications to the water flow control system. The other site, a set of waterfront structures, is located at the confluence of the Passaic and Saddle Rivers. The structures, which probably date to the late eighteenth and nineteenth century, can be linked to the commercial activities of the early river community which once stood nearby.

Impacts to the properties vary. Mitigation measures are currently being developed by the Corps in consultation with the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Wendy Harris Sapan also reports on progress during 1989 to 1991 on the Ramapo River at Oakland, New Jersey Flood Control Project. Consulting archaeologists Arnold Pickman and Eugene Boesch have recently completed survey level investigations in Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey, as part of the ongoing New York District Corps of Engineers' Ramapo River at Oakland, New Jersey Flood Control Project. These investigations, which began in September 1989, supplement the original reconnaisance level studies conducted by Sidne Marshall in 1982 and 1983. As part of their research Pickman and Boesch were asked to evaluate the National Register eligibility of two historic industrial sites identified by Marshall: the remains of the 18th century Pompton Furnace Ironworks in Pompton Lakes Borough, and the Bogert/Wilkins Site (a late nineteenth century/early twentieth century factory complex) in the Borough of Oakland. Additionally they were asked to test areas not included in earlier project plans.

Structural elements examined at the Pompton Furnace Ironworks include portions of a 34-foot-high charging tower and platform, as well as walls associated with head and tail races comprising part of the water power system used to operate the furnace bellows. Documentary evidence of the ironworks at Pompton (also the subject of a recent study by Ed Lenick of Sheffield Associates for the Pompton Lakes Historic Preservation Commission) dates to the 1720s, making it the earliest recorded forge in the state of New Jersey. The Office of New Jersey Heritage has concurred with the Corps' opinion that the ironworks are eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Office of New Jersey Heritage has also agreed that the other historic site investigated by Pickman and Boesch—the Bogert/Wilkens Factory Site—is eligible for the National Register. This site, far more extensive than surface remains suggested, contained evidence of several industrial operations including the production of wood and metal type, the production of brushes and the processing of hair and bristles, as well as a water flow control system spanning the site. Excavations revealed the subsurface remains of foundations for six factory structures, artifact deposits, machinery and additional elements of the water flow control system. The Bogert/Wilkens Site represents an important aspect of the state's history not often addressed archaeologically—the late nineteenth century spread of industrial operations into traditionally rural areas.

A prehistoric site containing human interments was also encountered along the Ramapo River in an area which had not been examined as part of the earlier study. This latter site and the Bogert/Wilkins Factory Site would have been destroyed by the construction of a bypass channel proposed by the Corps. As a result of the investigations the Corps has realigned the channel, thus completely avoiding the burials and the prehistoric site and minimizing potential impacts to the Bogert/Wilkins Site. Consultation addressing the remaining impacts is now underway between the Corps, the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Celia Orgel (COE, North Atlantic Division) reports on the successful rescue of eight Civil War cannon carriages in Delaware. Fighting high tides, winds and wakes of ships, a team of government workers, National Guardsmen, and local volunteers excavated eight wooden Civil cannon carriages from Fort Delaware on Peapatch Island, Delaware, in late November and December. These cannon carriages are the only known original carriages of this era. They were designed to hold a cannon weighing about 7,000 pounds that shot a cannon ball of 32 pound weight.

The carriages were apparently disposed of in a ditch near the perimeter of the island, an area which is now eroding. The joint emergency effort to retrieve the artifacts was spearheaded by archaeologist Cara Blume and the staff of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). The Army Corps of Engineers provided technical expertise, equipment, and personnel. The National Guard airlifted the carriages off the island. The artifacts, which vary in their condition, will be conserved through the joint efforts of the Corps and the DNREC.

Fort Delaware was built by the Corps early in the nineteenth century as part of a system of fortifications. It was used as a prisoner of war camp for Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Today the Fort is a Delaware State Park.

Timothy Thompson (COE, Norfolk District) reports on the Richmond Local Flood Protection project and on the continuing Floodwall Project in Virginia. Archaeological field work on the south side of the James River in Manchester exposed and recorded the headgates of the Manchester canal prior to their destruction for levee construction. The dam dated to the middle of the 19th century, and the most recent gate mechanisms were late 19th or early 20th century. Elsewhere, samples of late 19th century power cables and wooden conduit have been collected.

Extensive archaeological remains from warehouse facilities adjacent to the James River and Kanawha Canal have been recovered. Deposits of ceramics, bottles, and other materials from the first half of the 19th century have been recovered. These will provide useful artifact distribution profiles for comparison with domestic and other consumer contexts in Richmond's market area to the west in the Piedmont. Richmond was an important break bulk point in the delivery of these goods from British and other sources. A report will be submitted on the results of this work after the completion of all of the construction work of the Richmond Local Flood Protection Project, probably some time in 1993.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Family, Farm, Field & Garden
Boston University Summer Term
Archaeological Field School
June 17 - July 26, 1991

Location: Newbury, Massachusetts
Site: Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm
Period of Site Occupation: Historical

Field Project, Significance of Site: The site is the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts. The Spencer-Pierce-Little house is a late first-period (ca. 1700) brick-and-stone dwelling with cruciform plan—the only one of its kind in New England. The site is owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which also owns the ca. 230 acres that remains of the original farm. The archaeology is only one element of the multifaceted research focused on the house and its occupants and their use of land over time. Archaeological deposits and features at the site are well-preserved, rich in artifactual, faunal, and floral material, and highly informative regarding changing patterns of land use.

Educational Program, Emphasis of Program: Field instruction will include all of the techniques involved in routine survey and excavation in addition to lectures on field conservation, zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology, architectural history, and local history. This intensive course is primarily intended to provide students with detailed instruction in excavation techniques and interpretation of the archaeological record at a site with complex soil stratification and a wide variety of sealed features dating to different time periods. The 1991 field season will continue intensive excavations on the houselot/farmyard immediately surrounding the house. Survey efforts will be aimed at delineating early field patterns and on locating additional sites.

Director: Dr. Mary C. Beaudry
Sponsor: Boston University
Contact Address/Telephone: Dr. Mary Beaudry, Boston University, Department of Archaeology, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215. (617) 353-3415.
Dates: June 17- July 26, 1991
Application Deadline: May 20, 1991
Participant Pays for: Tuition and Room and Board. Student enrolled will be housed in a private residence on nearby Plum Island, only a few minutes from the site. Room and board will include three meals a day, 5 days a week, and a shared room. Travel to and from site included.
Tuition/Fees: $1200.00
Room and Board: $850.00
Academic Credit: 8 credits, graduate or undergraduate.

Adirondack Community College
1991 Archaeology Field School on Rogers Island
July 8-August 16, 1991
Fort Edward, New York

Historical Significance: Major Robert Rogers and his Rangers used this island in the Hudson River as a main base of encampment for about 2 1/2 years during the French and Indian War. The military installation on the island between 1755 and 1766 included Rangers' huts, a large barracks complex, gardens, a blockhouse which may have served as a hospital, and a smallpox hospital.

1991 Research: The 1991 field school will emphasize mapping of the island's surface and preliminary testing of hospitals and Rangers' huts. Participants will be instructed in field and laboratory techniques, mapping, conservation methods, and historical research. A full-time laboratory will be run in conjunction with the field work.

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1991 NUMBER 19

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UPDATE— *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

I'm delighted to report that Volume 17 is in the mail (truly!). We are very pleased with the job our new printer has done and welcome your comments. John Arbuckle, owner of QuikPrint in Boston, deserves kudos for producing a fine-looking journal *and* for saving CNEHA a good deal of money. This means our finances should be in good shape for getting Volume 18 to you soon.

Our goal is to get Volume 18 ready for the printer by August. We've lost no time in beginning to process the manuscripts we have on hand and are making good progress towards meeting our goal. And, as noted in the last newsletter, while there are a very few manuscripts in the pipeline, we are always looking for more. We hope you enjoy the articles you'll find in Volume 17; we are especially pleased with the topical and geographical mix. It looks as though Volume 18 will offer a similar mix of articles from Canada and the U.S. and will include articles on faunal remains, an historical cemetery, pollen analysis, and ceramics.

We'd love to see more field reports like Starbuck's on the American Headquarters at Saratoga, or studies of individual features like Agnew's detailed analysis of ceramics from Portsmouth. We often hear from our would-be readers that they'd like to read more about what other people are actually finding in the field (e.g., feature types, construction details, arrangement in space, etc.). We'd be happy to oblige them, so please think about submitting an overview of your field project—or a manuscript on any other topic you think might interest your colleagues!

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

This summer issue of the CNEHA Newsletter is fairly short, probably because everyone is out in the field right now! Please remember to take lots of notes on your summer projects and submit them to me (or your appropriate state/provincial editor) at the end of August.

Also, we have no special column this time on historic ceramics (George Miller) and no "Contractor's Corner" (Terry Klein), but I hope that these columns will reappear in the fall issue. If you have a specialty (e.g., "underwater archaeology") on which you would like to write a regular column, please let me know, and we can begin to include some additional columns in this newsletter.

CONFERENCES

Coming of Age in the Chesapeake Tidewater: A Review of the COVA Symposium on Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Julia A. King

This spring, the Council of Virginia Archaeologists sponsored as its fifth symposium, "The Historical Archaeology of Seventeenth Century Virginia: Cultures in Contact in a New World and Virginia's First Century of Settlement." Organized chiefly by Douglas Sanford, Carter Hudgins and Dennis J. Pogue, this symposium both recapped the achievements of Chesapeake historical archaeologists and, more importantly, suggested the many questions, directions and issues confronting those same researchers. The symposium marked an important milestone in Chesapeake historical archaeology.

Four sessions were featured over two days, including "Protohistory and Contact," "Living Spaces," "Material Culture" and "Comparative Perspectives." Most papers presented overviews on a number of topics within these sessions, and all included current research directions of the investigators.

In Session I: Protohistory and Contact, Mary Ellen Hodges reviewed the archaeological and historical evidence for Native American peoples and their interactions with European colonists in 17th century Virginia. Hodges focused on depopulation, acculturation and current archaeological research. Randolph Turner and Tony Opperman described the status of their long-term project examining the Virginia Company period (1607-1624). Turner and Opperman suggested a cultural ecological model would be most productive for understanding early social relationships between English colonists and Native Americans; they also stressed the methodological problems of locating and defining sites from this early period.

J. Frederick Fausz, an historian by training, presented an overview of ethnohistorical research in the Chesapeake, providing a five-period scheme for characterizing English and Native American social relations. Fausz underscored the importance of material objects, particularly trade goods, in the early contact period, but his paper suggests he misunderstands how archaeologists study these and other archaeological materials. While the identification of trade goods in the archaeological record of this early period is important, equally valuable, if more subtle, evidence can be gleaned from the very "ceramic chronologies [typologies?]" Fausz claimed "add little." As early as 1965, James Deetz (1965) demonstrated in a study of the Arikara that processes of acculturation are reflected in Native American artifacts at Native American sites. Fausz clearly and unfortunately sees archaeology in a "handmaiden" role, suggesting that, while material culture is fascinating, physical objects need context—context that, in Fausz's opinion, is best provided by historians.

Daniel Mouer concluded this first session with a thoughtful discussion about the concept of a creole culture in the 17th century Chesapeake frontier. Mouer emphasized the constant interaction and transmission which occurred between Native American and European cultures, resulting in a creole society which was defined almost daily.

The papers of Session II: Living Spaces primarily addressed the organization and use of space in the 17th century Chesapeake, ranging from the household level to larger patterns of settlement. Interestingly, it was at the beginning of this session and after the "contact" papers that Carter Hudgins' historiography of historical archaeology in Virginia was placed. Hudgins traced the origin and development of historical archaeology in Virginia since the early Jamestown excavations.

Fraser Neiman focused on domestic spaces, and changing master-laborer relationships on the 17th century plantation. Neiman's study of house plans revealed that a large variety existed in Chesapeake dwellings prior to ca. 1680. After that date, the two-room dwelling *sans* lobby entry emerged as the standard house plan. Neiman attributes this pattern to changes in economic conditions and, subsequently, in master-laborer relationships. According to Neiman, the post-ca. 1680 plan without a lobby allowed for more effective surveillance of bound labor forces.

Kathleen Bragdon, Cary Carson, Edward Chappell and William Graham described their ongoing reassessment of the Jamestown archaeological collections, materials the authors have clearly demonstrated have great research potential. Bragdon *et al.* investigated the question of the "urban-ness" of Jamestown, focusing on physical layout, households, life styles, and building functions.

Andrew Edwards' paper reviewed the study of settlement patterning in the 17th century, including the work of historians and historical geographers as well as archaeologists. Edwards acknowledged the settlement pattern study of Michael Smolek (1984). However, many more 17th century sites in both Maryland and Virginia have since been identified, and the model of settlement location must be tested and refined with these new data.

Session III: Material Culture was far more than a descriptive display of artifacts. Charles Fithian provided a description of military-related artifacts recovered from archaeological contexts, juxtaposed against an overview of the militia on the Chesapeake frontier. Jay Gaynor reviewed tools found on 17th century Chesapeake sites as suggested by both archaeological and historical data. Gaynor concluded that much research remains to be done, particularly concerning patterns of tool ownership and changes in these patterns.

William Pittman considered the state of ceramic typologies in the Chesapeake, concluding that far more effort needs to be expended on developing consistent, recognizable typologies for 17th century ceramics. Pittman's points are well-taken, and few archaeologists would disagree with him. The real but unaddressed challenge, however, is the development of a workable strategy which encourages historical archaeologists in this region to compare and to report their ceramic types.

Henry M. Miller discussed 17th century subsistence patterns based on a detailed study of faunal assemblages. Using a frontier model to account for changing subsistence patterns, Miller found remarkable variability in early colonial diets. After ca. 1680, colonial diets were more limited and emphasized domesticated foods familiar to English households.

Dennis Pogue used archaeological materials to examine the conclusion of many Chesapeake historians that 17th century colonists suffered lower living standards than their English contemporaries. Pogue's analysis suggests that inventories may underreport even more than previously believed. The issue of living standards, however, remains problematic.

The COVA symposium, without question, covered a wide variety of topics. However, any conference that attempts to provide an overview of research in an area where people have been working for many years will, of course, run the risk of including certain subjects while not addressing others. In the case of the COVA symposium, two such subjects were surprisingly absent.

None of the papers in the "living spaces" session emphasized activity area research on the level of the household and the related issue of plow zone archaeology. In fairness, Neiman touched on the importance of activity areas, and the importance of plow zone data for identifying and studying these areas, but his paper concentrated on 17th century house plans. The recovery of plow zone data has been and, to some extent, still is a topic of contention in Chesapeake historical archaeology; while some archaeologists in the region have dismissed the recovery of plow zone as too expensive with little return, a number of other Chesapeake archaeologists have produced substantive contributions to activity area research using plow zone-derived materials. An opportunity pass-

ed both for going beyond architecture in the study of domestic space and for reiterating the research potential of plow zone.

Secondly, none of the papers considered gender as a social variable in early Chesapeake society. As Mary Beaudry suggested in her discussion, Chesapeake society was composed of more than masters and servants. Concern with gender as an important cultural variable is an increasingly important issue in the larger disciplines of both historical and prehistoric archaeology, and at least a critique of current research was in order.

The symposium did, on the other hand, engage in some healthy professional soul-searching. In this vein, several speakers suggested that the contribution of historical archaeologists to the study of 17th century Chesapeake culture has been minimal at best. At one extreme, Fausz seems to view archaeologists as "technicians," suggesting that it is the historian's job to provide the context for 17th century material culture. While most archaeologists would agree that Fausz lacks even a basic understanding of archaeology, some archaeologists did question, not unreasonably, the contributions that have been made in our field.

For example, Deetz suggests that every archaeologist ask him or herself two questions prior to excavation. First, do I really want to know [what I will learn from the excavation]; and, secondly, can the information be found somewhere else at less cost? Certainly, the discoveries of expensive ceramics at a high status site or religious medals at a church site reveal little in and of themselves. Still, Pogue claimed that, with the exception of subsistence and architecture, there have been few, if any, contributions of material culture studies on "secondary or main themes." Pogue asked if our "methodological grasp has exceeded our intellectual grasp."

The solutions may lie in refocussing the problem from a question of successes in the study of certain material culture categories to the larger question: what are these "secondary or main themes?"

Kathleen Deagan (1991) has recently summarized these "themes" into four broad categories: colonization and acculturation, documentation of disenfranchised groups, health, environmental and ecological issues, and the -etic perspective not usually available in the documents. Nearly all of the speakers touched on these themes, and many tackled them head-on. Much more work remains to be done—and, in many cases, this work was outlined by the speakers themselves. Seventeenth century Chesapeake society was complex. Servants, slaves, masters, women, men, children, rich people, poor people, Catholics, Quakers, Protestants, English colonists, Dutch colonists, Native Americans: these are literally just a few of the social categories which existed in a variety of combinations among the men and women of the colonial Chesapeake.

This symposium marked an important turning point in 17th century Chesapeake studies. The overwhelming majority of these papers indicate that historical archaeology in the Chesapeake is an increasingly important discipline in the study of early colonial society and culture. The inclusion of Native Americans, acculturation and creolization as legitimate research subjects for historical archaeologists is significant and exciting. Further, that the Chesapeake should be studied as a culture area rather than according to modern political boundaries was an important point. Finally, there is every indication that Chesapeake historical archaeologists are adopting more mainstream methodologies, including the standard use of screens and the recovery of data from plow zone contexts.

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Anthropology and Archaeology of Women

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

On May 4, Katharine L. Victor and Mary Beaudry of Boston University presented a paper at the conference "Anthropology and Archaeology of Women" (Appalachian State U., Boone, NC), with preliminary results of their research, entitled "Women's Research Spheres in Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology: A comparative look at the Journals *American Antiquity* and *Historical Archaeology*." Victor and Beaudry evaluated the representation of women in the SHA and SAA as officers, members of editorial staffs of the journals, as authors of articles, as book reviewers, and as cited by their colleagues. There has been a slight, statistically insignificant increase in the representation of women in these areas, but it is still far below the number of women who are historic and prehistoric archaeologists. The authors found that women are about 50% of the membership of the SHA. However, between 1967 and 1990 women are underrepresented in Historical Archaeology as authors of book reviews (19), as sole or senior authors (29), and in citations (18). In *American Antiquity* only 16% of the articles were written by women as sole or senior authors. Women are also underrepresented as book reviewers and in citations. Men dominated all subject areas in both journals, except textiles in *American Antiquity* and ethnobotany in *Historical Archaeology*. Women publish predominantly in the areas of ceramics, beads, pipes, metallurgy, faunal analysis, and human skeletal analysis. Compared to *American Antiquity*, more women in *Historical Archaeology* publish site reports, site interpretations, and interpretations of regional patterns and interaction. In both the SAA and SHA the number of women who were officers reached a peak in the early 1980s but has since dramatically declined. For *AA* the peak in the number of women on the editorial board corresponded with the editorship of Dena Dincauze and Patty Jo Watson. Subsequently, with male editors, the number of women on the editorial staff has decreased. Victor and Beaudry concluded that women have been underrepresented in the SAA, the SHA, *American Antiquity* and *Historical Archaeology*.

REQUEST FOR HELP

The Wilson Museum in Castine, Maine, is researching ceramics excavated in 1969-1970 near the John Perkins House (1760s) and welcomes anyone who wishes to examine the material.

As noted in the *Wilson Museum Bulletin* (Winter 1991, Vol. 3, No. 21), "Quantities of shards of creamware, pearlware, China glaze, transfer prints in green, light blue, brown, pink or mulberry were found, also green and blue shell edge ware, pipe bowls and stems, bits of iron and handmade nails, fragments of slate tablets and slate pencils and bones of domestic animals. Some distance north of the cellar hole were found ceramics common about 1900, these were of little interest.

Shards of numerous patterns of polychrome painted cups and saucers, some very dainty and precisely executed and others gaudily colorful were found. Still more fragments of cups and saucers of so-called pearlware painted in underglaze cobalt blue were excavated. Many shards have been matched together to show the overall patterns of, at least, a dozen designs while other shards appear to belong neither to these patterns nor to patterns which might be formed by other shards, these underglaze blue painted cups and saucers are remarkably similar, though definitely not the same. Most are of a dark and light blue, broadly painted though a few have fine lines, the inside of the saucers and the outside of the cups are almost as much blue as white. . . . Did John Perkins' ships, between the two wars, bring tableware from England for his family? But why such a variety of patterns, or perhaps, why so many complete tea sets for one family only portions of which have been found?

Did some of these tea sets belong to the officers mess during the Revolution? . . .

One ceramic example known to be from an officers mess of 1814-15 is a platter stamped Wedgwood which bears the numeral of the 29th Regiment. Given to the innkeeper's wife, who was responsible for meals, it has remained in Castine and is now to be seen in the pantry of the John Perkins House.

It is difficult to believe that John Perkins' ships brought home from England odds and ends or remnants of patterns, and it is also difficult to believe that Phebe Perkins had dozens of tea services in her home in Castine. The shards found however certainly indicate that, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries the Perkins family had, and broke, many cups and saucers apparently of Phebe Perkins' tea services."

To make an appointment to see the pottery, please contact Ellenore Doudiet at the Wilson Museum, P.O. Box 196, Castine, Maine 04421.

Current Research

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reported by: Martha Pinello

Jones House Archaeology Center, Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth

Archaeology within the Museum for the summer of 1991 will see the continuation of work at the Wheelwright House with staff and volunteers. This is a joint project of Archaeology and Horticulture which began in 1990 to restore the Wheelwright landscape to the time period of the house—which is now determined to have been about 1780. The Wheelwright site was the home of Jeremiah Wheelwright, gentleman and cooper, and his wife, Damaris. After Damaris' death the property went to their son, John, a mariner.

Excavation in 1990 discovered what may be a stone-lined well, back-to-back privies, and a possible fence line. Work will continue in these areas and begin in other areas which were determined by a day of remote sensing activity this spring under the direction of Bruce Bevan of Geosight, Pitman, N.J.

The Archaeology Division at Strawbery Banke is fortunate to have the assistance of five interns this summer, Gregg Stevens, UNH; Amy Edwards, Colorado College; Peggy Wishart, UConn; Melissa Moss, Trinity of Hartford; and Heather Phelps, UNH.

Activity this summer with staff, interns and volunteers will see the full use of the new Yeaton-Walsh study facility. Renovations to the Yeaton-Walsh house, which included shelving and work counters, were completed last year through the generosity of Robert and Constance Fuller of Dover, MA. Availability of this building for storage and study makes it possible to complete the collections management project of the Archaeology Division of the Museum which has been ongoing for the last five years.

Plymouth State College

Since September 1988 Duncan Wilkie has occupied a shared position in historical archaeology between the College and the NH Division of Historical Resources. One of the many functions of this shared position is to conduct a survey for historic sites. The quota set per year was to minimally record 50 historic sites and to develop a surveying strategy. To date 116 sites have been recorded in Grafton County, 19 in Merrimack County, 5 in Belknap County and 4 in Carroll County, totalling 144 historic sites of all kinds. The survey has accented mill sites and rural farmsteads.

On May 4, 1991 the College hosted the spring meeting of the Northern New England Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology which took members on a field trip to visit some of the mill sites recorded in the countryside around Plymouth. To date 37 mill sites have been recorded which supply a valid base for comparative data. The mills range in time from the 1790s to the early 1900s, and their functions are equally varied, including carding, fulling, rake, turning, saw, shingle, and grist mills. The majority of the mills are small and have a rural setting which is a data base New Hampshire has been missing. Most mills on the Register are later and larger textile mills.

Numerous interesting facts have begun to emerge from this data base. One fact is an unrealized connection between mills and certain types of rural structures. At major rural mill sites which persist over a long period of time there is almost always an associated structure which for the lack of a better name is called "millwright's house". The foundation of this is consistently 11 x 17' and is situated so as to look over the mill, dam and pond. This occurs frequently enough that students working on the survey readily identify it on first approach in the field. The sheer numbers of these rural mills, such as 3 or 4 up each minor brook in central New Hampshire, is giving us a whole new perspective of this kind of activity in rural settings.

Other types of sites recorded include—but are not limited to—barns, trestles, ironworks, stores, quarry buildings, school houses,

stage coach stops, railroad stations, blacksmith shops, brick yards, factories, town halls, dance halls, and many rural farmsteads—both hilltop and bottomland types. We have three survey areas which we concentrate on but are not limited to, so we can accumulate sites in a systematic way. The entire town of Groton, NH, is one area which we have been activity surveying since 1988. The town is a "representative" sample of upland rural settings on primary waterways in the State. The information gained from this area can be used to project onto other upland communities in different parts of the State.

The second area targeted for survey is what we call the "Newfound Area." It consists of all the sites in the drainage of the Newfound River. This is a short but swift river draining Newfound Lake and flowing into the Pemigewasset River. The River was the site of many early mills that over time evolved into large corporate mills—textile and paper. The third target area is referred to as the "Pemigewasset Stem," or the drainage proper between the towns of Franklin and Campton, NH. This area is "representative" of historical development on most large rivers in the State. Individuals interested in helping with the surveying of these areas or who have information on historic sites in them are encouraged to contact Duncan Wilkie at either the College (603) 535-2634 or at the State office in Concord (603) 271-3558.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Ethan Allen Homestead

Archaeologist Jeffrey Jobe will head up an excavation until the first week of August at the Ethan Allen Homestead near Burlington under the auspices of the Homestead Trust. The main thrust of the work this summer will be in the dooryard of the house and the west side where a test pit at the end of last year's dig had a definitive stratified trash deposit from early twentieth century back down through late eighteenth. It is planned to open as much of this area as possible using avocationals along with local volunteers.

Mount Independence Coalition

A group of Vermonters have banded together to form the Mount Independence Coalition. The Coalition will work with the State of Vermont and the Fort Ticonderoga Association towards developing this important Revolutionary War site, with an emphasis on further archaeological excavations and building a visitors' center/laboratory where visitors may find artifacts displayed and conservators working on recently uncovered material.

Blast Furnace Recording Session at Pittsford

Vic Rolando reports that approximately 20 members of the Northern New England Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology and the Pittsford Historical Society spent the three-day Memorial Day weekend cooperating in a volunteer recording project at the ruins and grounds of the Granger Furnace at Pittsford, Vermont.

The furnace dates to 1827, when it was rebuilt from an earlier blast furnace (ca. 1791) at the same or approximate site. The furnace was enlarged in 1853 from its original 27-foot height to 42 feet high, which probably reflected the construction of the furnace-top ovens that preheated the blast to 600 degrees. At the same time, the inside bosh diameter was also expanded from eight to nine feet in diameter. In the vicinity of the furnace was a 24-foot-diameter water wheel, a foundry that cast an average of 300 tons of stoves a year during the 1850s, buildings that stored iron ore, limestone, and charcoal, a works office and store, and a blacksmith shop. The ironworks community of Grangerville grew to include a furnace school, about 20 tenant houses for the ironworkers, an inn, and the Granger homestead. The furnace last operated in ca. 1883, at which time the works were known as Titan Furnace.

The furnace grounds are today owned by Allen Hitchcock whose family dates back to the time of the original ca. 1790s furnace at the site. The blast furnace still stands off Furnace Road, about a mile northeast of Pittsford village. The stack retains most of its iron binders and archway brickwork, but a top section of the stack was gouged out by a bulldozer about 30 years ago, exposing some of the internal structure relating to the heating ovens that once stood atop the furnace. Associated with the furnace ruin are partially caved-in stone block walls, foundations, and the upstream remains of a dam and headrace. The buildings where the ore was handled were torn down around 1953 and made into a sawmill, and the company store, which stood near the road, also had disappeared except for its cellar hole. Slag and broken firebrick abound in the area at the base of the furnace stack.

The purpose of the recording session was to provide Mr. Hitchcock with an accurate map of the furnace grounds, which he needed in order to cut trails and open the site to the public for guided tours as part of his Vermont Statehood Bicentennial Project. Recording was initially hindered, however, by the amount of foliage that prevented an accurate measurement and ground survey. Led by Hitchcock, one group cut and cleared the site of most of its foliage. The other group, led by Project Leader David Starbuck, conducted a transit survey of the site and also supervised team leaders involved in the limited excavation of a few selected points of interest. Work progressed through alternating periods of muggy sunshine, rain, and bugs.

Results of the recording project will be forthcoming as soon as all team leader reports are collected and assimilated.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Suzanne Spencer-Wood is researching ethnic and class relationships in domestic reform movements and the differential implementation of reforms among different groups. She is also researching the interrelationships among biases in historical archaeological research, including elitism, androcentrism, and anglocentrism. Spencer-Wood has found that similar thought processes underlie a number of biases.

Upper Quinebaug Mill Survey

Old Sturbridge Village archaeologists Martha Lance and John Worrell are continuing a comprehensive survey of historic agriculturally based water-powered industries with a primary focus

on sawmills and the timber trade in Sturbridge and Southbridge, Massachusetts, from 1735-1860. This study, the Upper Quinebaug River Mill Survey, is part of a larger project entitled, "Tradition and Transformation: Rural Economic Life in Central New England, 1790-1850," and is partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. A general research objective of the Quinebaug project is to utilize all available data—physical and documentary evidence—in understanding how the production and trade patterns of agriculturally based mills changed over time. A secondary goal is to examine what effects the entrance of textile factories and the growth of industrial villages in the study area had on agriculturally based mills.

The documentary component of the study includes extensive title research for all sites. Deed research for the Sturbridge sites is nearly complete and is in process for the Southbridge sites. Through deed research, ownership chronologies and histories of site use and operation for each mill are being compiled. The second phase of documentary research, now underway, includes the examination of period tax records for both towns and existing account books for several mills.

Approximately 62% from a sample of forty wood-related industrial sites in Sturbridge and Southbridge have identifiable archaeological remains of past mill activity. Archaeological remains are interpreted in a broad sense to include alteration of the landscape by access roads, mill ponds and mill yards as well as more readily identifiable industrial features such as dams, foundations, canals and raceways. Our intent is to understand sites as water-powered systems with storage ponds, dams, raceways and waterwheels all contributing to each mill's operation. Where possible, overall site maps appended to the more detailed drawings of mill dam and foundation remains illustrate the systemic nature of water-power exploitation. Archaeological evaluation focuses on specific sites and broadens to include how entire streams were exploited by water- powered mill owners. Equally important to the study is understanding how mills, often with several clustered around single dams or seated along one stream, shared limited hydrological resources.

An assessment of the watershed areas and power potential for each site is in progress using soil information, environmental data and archaeological data. The hydrological component of our analysis, combining archaeological research and evaluation of the present environment, enables generalized hypotheses of site use and longevity. This data will be compared to site histories interpreted from historic documents and archaeological analysis.

In addition to proceeding with analysis of mill seat use and patterns of mill ownership, research directed toward understanding the availability and trade of timber products—both finished and raw materials—is underway. We are examining sawmill accounts, farmer accounts, several textile company account books and factory village store records for data on timber supply, lumber trade and sawmill production. Research focuses on changes in scales of production, and the consumption of lumber and other wood products by textile companies and factory villages. With the building booms of the 1830s and 1840s, sawmill owners responded by buying woodlots, hiring additional non-kin workers and altering mill sites to satisfy greater production demands.

A corollary to the main focus on sawmilling is research on the supply and demand for cordwood. Many of the sawmill owners under study increasingly provided textile factories and factory villages with cordwood or refuse boards to be consumed in factory houses or newly erected steamboilers. On at least one occasion, a former sawmill owner sold his mill and became a local lumber merchant, selling both wood sawn at neighboring mills and cordwood.

Research suggests that woodlots and wood remained highly valuable commodities in the rural economy up until the late 1860s. Several sawmill owners and operators may have continued to operate because of their ability to procure timber by purchasing woodlots or stands of timber. The local timber supply supported sawmilling activity in Sturbridge and Southbridge well through the 1850s, and the remarkable longevity of this one rural industry and how it changed over time will be well documented in this study.

The project research schedule for the next several months focuses on extracting wood-related information from the records of several local textile companies and the analysis of hydrological data. Mapping of additional mill sites will be continued in the fall as will evaluation of the data sets already compiled.

More extensive subsurface testing of a sawmill site located on Old Sturbridge Village property may be undertaken during the 1992 field season. The scenic site straddles a series of spectacular waterfalls and includes two dams, mill foundations, a large storage pond, and a possible mill owner's cellar hole. Preliminary documentary research confirms that a series of mill owners produced lumber at the site from the mid-18th century through the mid-19th century. The longevity of site occupation and the survival of essential elements of the mill seat's water-power system and mill owner's dwelling make this an exciting prospect for future full scale excavation.

RHODE ISLAND

Reported by: Richard E. Greenwood

Planned Conference on Historical Archaeology

The Warwick Historic District Commission is a Certified Local Government body responsible for implementing historic zoning and promoting preservation within Rhode Island's second largest city. Alan Leveillee (PAL, Inc. and WHDC), and the Commission have been awarded a grant by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission to sponsor a one-day conference, to be hosted by the city of Warwick. Organized by Alan and Paul Robinson (RIHPC), the focus of the forum will be the contribution of historical archaeology to our understanding of the past.

Scheduled for October 19th, five morning papers will consider historical archaeology from differing perspectives. The afternoon "workshops" session will be a moderated synthesis of the key points of the morning with an open (but orchestrated) forum for audience and panel discussion.

Invited speakers and discussants include: Myron Stachiw, Russell Handsman, Parker Potter, Patricia Rubertone, Stephen Mrozowski, and Patrick Malone.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

Plans for Shipwreck Museum

The Lake George Bateaux and Radeau Research Team proposes the establishment of an underwater shipwreck museum at Lake George, New York. The museum would enable divers to explore sunken boats with a "look-but-don't-touch" philosophy. The Lake George Park Commission, under the proposal, has authorized its staff to develop a report of costs, procedures for adoption, and proposed sites for the underwater historic districts. The program would be similar to a successful one in the state of Vermont. If the proposal is approved, Lake George would be the first lake in New York State to follow the guidelines of the 1987 federal Abandoned Shipwreck Act which encourages the establishment of sanctuaries for shipwrecks.

Program at Cherry Hill

Cherry Hill, a historic house and site located in Albany, New York, is interpreted with the philosophy that all time periods of occupation associated with the property, which was built in 1787, should be included. Research on the site has included archaeological exploration of parts of the property conducted by Hartgen Associates of Troy, New York. Recently, Hartgen was a featured guest at an evening program held at the site where she discussed the more unusual artifacts excavated during the six major digs conducted there. Part of the program included a game put together on an archaeological theme. The archaeology "treasure hunt" sent families searching the 5-acre site for historic features as well as unusual trees and plants. Old photographs were used to show the landscape as it once was; questionnaires demanded the observers note the changes in that landscape and its features between the time the photograph was taken and the present day. The purpose was to teach visitors how a site evolves over time and how archaeological resources are created. The program was highly successful and offers ideas for similar programs at other sites.

Preservation Program

The state of New York is attempting to save some of its most valuable sources of historical information in a statewide program to preserve old newspapers. The object of the program is to locate, catalog, and microfilm newspapers in the collections of libraries, historical societies, museums, newspaper offices, and private individuals. To do this, Friends of the New York State Newspaper Project are being organized. The friends groups will be involved in activities to increase public awareness about the project and to help organize fund-raisers to support its work. Since its beginning in 1987, the Project has uncovered almost 5000 titles of papers statewide in almost 500 locations. Once completed to the microfilming stage, the friends groups would help create an index for the database, a crucial project that will make the information available to researchers.

Management Project

Eight regional offices have been opened across the state of New York, mostly in larger cities, to make records management expertise available to local governments. Under recent state law, local governments are required to establish programs dealing with their own archives. The offices are being staffed by people well versed in records management and archival techniques as well as in conducting regional workshops on grants preparation, inventorying records, and providing oversight of grant-funded projects once they are underway. The regional offices were deemed necessary in order effectively to make the proper expertise available to each area of the state. Funding for the regional offices comes from a fund established by the state in 1989 for the purpose of managing the local government record preservation project. Historical archaeologists doing research in the state will find these regional offices of benefit in terms of directing them to proper archival deposits.

Interest in Archaeological Resources

An encouraging sign of interest in archaeological resources at the "grassroots" level is evident in the town of Somers, Westchester County. The town has officially formed the Somers Archeological Resources Advisory Committee to advise the Town Board and other town agencies concerning the probable location, extent and type of archaeological resources existing in the town and to make recommendations for identifying and preserving these resources. The committee will develop criteria and an archaeological resources map of the town to be used in making landuse decisions.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Clinton Hill, Brooklyn

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed archaeological testing of the former backyards in three of five lots that presently make up the parking lot of Brown Memorial Baptist Church at Gates and Waverly Avenues in the Clinton Hill Historic District, Brooklyn. This work was performed at the request of the N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission in advance of construction of expanded facilities for the church. It was funded by Brown Memorial Baptist Church. The five houses that once occupied these lots were constructed during 1860 by a local builder, Joseph Kirby. The area was inhabitated by middle class families. Water mains were available during 1860, but due to the loss of original records the availability of sewers could only be proven for 1867 and later. This left the possibility that the houses had been constructed with privies or an alternative septic system. Testing was recommended in three of the lots because continuity of occupation from the original sale by Kirby until 1867 or later could be proven. The backhoe trenching of the rear of these lots provided evidence that privies never existed here. This strongly suggests that sewers must have been installed under Gates and Waverly Avenues during 1860. For further information contact the Principal Investigator: William I. Roberts IV, Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 54 Stone Street, Penthouse, New York, NY 10004.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Ed Morin

Cooper Street, Camden, New Jersey

In January and May 1991, the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., undertook Phase I and II investigations at the proposed site of the Federal Courthouse Annex located within the Cooper Street Historic District in Camden. During the Phase I study, machine-excavated trenches placed in the rear yard of the historic Reinboth House (1861) indicated the presence of intact yard deposits located below a parking lot and building demolition fill. These buried yard deposits yielded early to late nineteenth-century domestic refuse.

A domed shaft feature, constructed of brick, also was discovered during the Phase I survey. This feature was interpreted as a sealed privy that was connected to both an indoor water closet and the public sewer system. Phase II testing further sampled the buried deposits and shaft feature. In addition, a second shaft feature was discovered along with several pit features, a brick walkway, and an associated brick landscape ornament. These features were associated with landscaping activities which can be dated to the mid to late nineteenth century. As such, they partially document the nature of the garden landscape at the Reinboth House. Dr. Michael Alterman served as the Principal Investigator for this project. The fieldwork was supervised by Henry Holt and Brad Botwick. A copy of the report will be available in the early fall.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), beginning its 20th year of archaeological excavation, will be continuing work on the Chapel Field Project (see CNEHA Newsletter Number 18). This season's work will focus on the first phase of historic occupation on the site, a ca. 1634 chapel, the first Roman Catholic Church in English America. Previous years' testing suggests that the site also holds evidence of an early Jesuit Mission complex. Excavations will include the completion of a random sample of plowzone squares and investigation of early phase features. This summer's work will be undertaken with field school students from St. Mary's College of Maryland and a number of other institutions.

In addition to this summer's field school, work is continuing on the planning phase for the investigation of the lead coffins discovered late last fall in the Chapel Field. A technical advisory committee has been established to structure a protocol for the investigations. In addition to the research staff of HSMC and representatives of the Maryland Historical Trust, specialists in nondestructive testing, atmospheric sampling, forensic anthropology, and other disciplines have met twice to plan for the study. Clyde Snow from Norman, OK, Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian, Richard Froede of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and Paul Sledzik of the National Museum of Health and Medicine constitute the forensic specialists involved. Wesley Cofer, Joseph Heyman, Joel Levine and Edward Winstead from NASA, and Mark Moore of the Armed Forces Radio-Biology Institute are providing assistance in the areas of nondestructive testing and atmospheric sampling. Gerald Johnson of the College of William and Mary will undertake geological and pedological investigations of the burial fill while Richard Malt of the Museum of London has provided much needed transatlanic information on dealing with lead coffins. Edward Papenfuse of The Maryland State Archives is assisting with historic research to provide background information to aid in identifying the coffins' occupants. In addition to the technical aspects of the project, Bishop William Curlin of the Archdiocese of Washington and Beth McCoy of the St. Mary's City Foundation are advising the committee on ethical questions concerning the disinterment of human remains. Efforts are currently underway to establish a sequence and protocol for the investigation, with excavation scheduled for late fall or spring, pending adequate funds.

Patterson Park and Museum

The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum was recently awarded a grant from the U.S. Navy to search for the ca. 1637-ca. 1645 Jesuit mission site believed to be located at the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. The Jesuits had acquired the land from "Maquacomen, King of the Patuxent," and called it Mattapanient. The Jesuits established a mission there among the Native Americans and also a plantation. The plantation of Mattapanient provided many of the supplies for the mission. The mission was attacked in August 1642 by Susquehannock Indians, and the mission was crippled, lasting, at the very most, only three more years. Twenty years later, Charles Calvert, governor of the Maryland Colony, moved to Mattapany, where he lived for more than two decades. During that time, Calvert's father died, and he became the third Lord Baltimore, the only Lord Baltimore to reside in Maryland. During the 1689 Protestant Uprising, Mattapany was seized by Protestant rebels. Previous archaeological investigations conducted by Dennis J. Pogue revealed traces of Lord Baltimore's occupation of the site.

The current project will attempt to locate both the Jesuit mission and to identify the extent of the occupation associated with Lord Baltimore. Because of the short-term occupation of the mission and the poor definition of the expected material culture, an intensive shovel test pit strategy and controlled surface collection will be implemented in an area of approximately ten acres. For additional information about the project, contact Julie King at 301/586-0050.

Baltimore

The Center for Urban Archaeology, Baltimore City Life Museums, recently completed archival research and artifact analysis on a salvage excavation conducted in the spring of 1990. Archival investigations revealed a mixed land use pattern of both residential and commercial activities during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The excavation of a trash pit, six feet in width, at least eight feet in length, and between two and three feet in depth, recovered 2,600 artifacts. The materials were interpreted as belonging to a local Baltimore butcher and his family from the spring of 1786 to the fall of 1788.

The Center continues to provide internship opportunities for area university students. Kristen De Grace, University of Maryland Baltimore County, assisted with the recent archival research activities, and Kelly Hott, Towson University, worked on an analysis of a collection of redware and assisted in the exhibit area interacting with the public.

Arundel County

Al Luckenbach and Esther D. Read of the Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning Department have undertaken rescue excavations at a mid-17th century site near Annapolis, Maryland. A variety of red clay tobacco pipes and ceramics recovered suggest that this site may be related to the early settlement of Providence. Providence was established in 1649 by Puritans fleeing Governor Berkeley's persecution in Virginia. In addition to this project, Luckenbach and Read have located two 17th century sites in Anne Arundel County as part of an ongoing study.

WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: Susan Frye

Shepherdstown

Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia, is conducting an archaeological field school from June through mid-August, 1991. The project, under the direction of Dr. Charles Hulse, is focusing on a section of the college campus slated for development. Documentary research has revealed the presence of four middle-class residences on this property which date from the late 18th through 19th centuries. Analysis will be conducted this coming school year.

Jefferson County

Through a grant from the State of West Virginia, Dr. Charles Hulse of Shepherd College has just completed a survey of black cemeteries in Jefferson County. He found a total of 80 cemeteries, primarily through researching all slave- owning properties. The report will be completed this summer.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

From May 1989 through December 1989, and in May 1990, the Archeology Division at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park conducted extensive archaeological investigations behind a block of 19th-century commercial/residential buildings scheduled for restoration. Research Archeologist Paul Shackel directed the excavations and subsequent analyses. Research focused on changes in social relationships and in the meaning and uses of everyday material culture in an industrializing southern town. Topics in several broad categories were addressed: 1) consumer behavior and social relations, 2) architectural and landscape reconstruction, and 3) health and hygiene. A fall publication date is anticipated for the research report.

In the fall of 1990, Paul Shackel directed excavations around a 19th-century armory workers' house site. This work centered around a non-extant addition and uncovered significant deposits associated with occupation during the first half of the 19th century. Analysis and report writing will be conducted this summer.

Additional projects within the park include ongoing excavations, under the direction of Jill Halchin, behind a second block of commercial/residential structures. Beginning this fall, a major project will begin on the former campus of Storer College, a post-Civil War normal school for freed blacks which operated until 1955. Next spring, a long-term project will focus on Virginius Island and its 19th-century industrial community, and Halls Island, which was the site of the U.S. Rifleworks.

AVAILABILITY OF HISTORIC SOURCES

Reported by: Lois Feister

University Microfilms International has an ongoing project of microfilming and cataloging all books written in English from the beginning of England's print era in 1475 until 1700. The first stage, dating from 1475 to 1640, was completed in 1988, and the second stage is well underway and will be completed in the mid-1990s. A cumulative index has just been made available. This tremendous project will make sources on the 15th, 16th, and 17th century available to all researchers. Libraries interested can contact University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 or call (800) 521-0600, ext. 797; Canadian customers can call (800) 343-5299, ext. 780.

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1983 Symposium on Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period
1983 Volume 12 ($10)

Introduction to Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period.....Charles L. Fisher
Introduction to Symposium on Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period.....Paul R. Huey
Has Historical Archaeology Survived the Bicentennial?.....Bert Salwen
An Inquiry into the Development of Historical Archaeology in the United States
Archaeological Research at the 1778-79 Winter Cantonment of the Continental Artillery, Pluckemin, New Jersey.....John L. Seidel
Geophysical and Soil Chemical Investigations at New Windsor Cantonment.....Joseph Sopko
Drinking Practices and Glassware of the British Military, ca. 1755-85.....E. Ann Smith
Evidence of Children at Revolutionary War Sites.....Michael Cohn
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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

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

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

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1991 NUMBER 20

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

At the Executive Board meeting of the Council, held at our highly successful conference in Newark, Delaware, it was decided that we should expand the content of our journal to permit commentary and debate. We have always encouraged submission of short research notes and comments, but hope to introduce a forum for give-and-take or comment and rebuttal that many of our members feel is lacking in publications for and by historical archaeologists. Needless to say, the timeliness of such a section of the journal will depend on whether we can bring our publication program up to date, and we are taking steps to do this. We still need your help—in the form of submissions to the journal—to succeed.

I'm pleased to report that we are moving into final production of Volume 18. It will include an article Bert Salwen submitted for review and revised before his death; we are grateful to Sarah Bridges for making it possible for us to publish Bert's article and for her help in preparing the final copy. We know you will find it of interest. The other articles cover a variety of topics, from ceramic analysis to physical anthropology to faunal analysis, and deal with sites from Canada as well as the U.S. Following are the titles of the articles currently slated for this volume:

BERT SALWEN
The Development of Contact Period Archaeology in Southern New England and Long Island: From "Gee Whiz!" to "So What?"

REBECCA YAMIN
Squeezing Ceramics for More Than Their Worth: Boundary Maintenance at an 18th-Century Port in New Jersey

S. PFIEFFER, J. C. DUDAR, and S. AUSTIN
Prospect Hill: Skeletal Remains from a 19th-Century Methodist Cemetery, Newmarket, Ontario

HASKELL J. GREENFIELD
From Pork to Mutton: A Zooarchaeological Perspective on Colonial New Amsterdam and Early New York City

Volume 18 will carry a 1989 imprint, and we are bringing it out with fewer articles than we normally carry simply because we do not want our authors or our members to wait any longer to see these important contributions in print. As noted in previous updates on the journal, we will bring out a double issue as a memorial to Bert Salwen. Nan Rothschild and Diana Wall are overseeing this pro-

ject and report that they have about half of the promised articles in hand. So we know the Salwen volume will appear but cannot project a definite date for it just yet.

If we receive enough manuscripts to produce another regular issue of the journal in the interim, we will do so. We heard many excellent papers at the recent meetings and are looking forward to seeing several of these as submissions to the journal. We are hoping to contact paper presenters about submitting their paper as a manuscript for review, but please don't hesitate to submit a manuscript if you have something you'd like to see published.

Note that we do not have any restrictions on length of manuscripts; short research notes are every bit as welcome as full-length articles. We encourage condensations of monograph site reports (we cannot publish an entire site report, sad to say). In addition to the sort of commentary mentioned above, we'd welcome review essays or bibliographical essays. Since we don't do book reviews at present (though we'd like to if we can ever achieve a regular publication schedule), we do not have review copies on hand. But if you'd like to do a review essay of several works you don't have, let me know, and I will write off for the publications.

We are doing very well with back issue sales, both at the recent conference and steadily through the mail. I think this is ample indication that there is great interest and demand for substantive publication in historical archaeology. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* may be a small regional journal, but people do read it and many libraries carry it. So please publish in it!

HELP!

I've recently received a change of address card mailed from Canada (the post code appears to be GH4 3W0) with absolutely nothing filled in on the change of address side—no name, nothing! It seems unlikely this newsletter will reach the person with very nice printing who wanted his or her address changed, so can anyone help me figure out which of our Canadian members might have moved recently?

OBITUARY NOTICE

Edwin S. Dethlefsen died recently in Florida. He is best known for his collaborative work with James Deetz on New England gravestones, although he pursued many other research interests throughout his lifetime. His most recent work will be published posthumously in a forthcoming festschrift for Deetz (*The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*, ed. by Anne Yentsch and Mary C. Beaudry, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1992). Titled "Strange Attractors and the Cemetery Set," it presents an innovative analysis of historical cemeteries by incorporating Dethlefsen's interest over the past decade in chaos theory with his long-term research into gravestones.

CNEHA is 501(c)(3)

The Internal Revenue service has approved CNEHA's application for 501(c)(3) tax-exempt (non-profit) status. Donations or contributions made to CNEHA after November 16, 1990 can be treated as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes. There are also similar benefits in the case of Federal estate and gift taxes. If you have any specific questions, it would be best to consult an accountant or tax attorney.

MINUTES OF THE 1991 BUSINESS MEETING Newark, Delaware October 5, 1991

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko
CNEHA Secretary

Chairman Pierre Beaudet called the business meeting to order at 8:39 a.m. and welcomed the assembled group to Newark.

1. Pierre Beaudet called for corrections to and approval of the minutes of the 1990 ABM minutes.
Moved by: Paul Huey
Seconded by: Dianne DiZerga-Wall
Carried

OLD BUSINESS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS:

2. TREASURER'S REPORT:

Susan Henry reported that the current US bank balance stands at $6920.37 with a sizeable balance also present within the Canadian account. The IRS has approved CNEHA as a 501c.3 non-profit organization. Susan Henry announced that the Council will now accept charitable donations.
Acceptance of Treasurer's Report Moved by: Mark Wittkofski
Seconded by: Evelyn Tidlow
Carried

3. MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Henry Miller reported that there appears to be a small reduction in membership which currently stands around 300 members. Miller noted the need to strengthen institutional memberships and encouraged members to renew at the Fellow membership level. A new membership brochure has been produced and is available for distribution. Pierre Beaudet noted that CNEHA will attempt to reach all past members by the end of this year.
Acceptance of Membership Report Moved by: LuAnn DeCunzo
Seconded by: Mark Wittkofski
Carried

4. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT:

Mary Beaudry reported that three issues of the Newsletter have been produced and mailed this year. Volume 17 was sent to members in June, and Volume 18 has three manuscripts in production, one article on its way and the issue needs one more manuscript to complete the volume. The Salwen memorial volume is progressing well.

Beaudry encouraged members to send in review essays and articles.
Acceptance of Journal Editor's report Moved by: Henry Miller
Seconded by: John Seidel
Carried

5. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT:

One issue is in press. David Starbuck made a request for information to be sent to him as soon as possible.
Acceptance of Newsletter Editor's report Moved by:
Mark Wittkofski
Seconded by: Evelyn Tidlow
Carried

6. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

1991: Newark, Delaware
LuAnn DeCunzo reported a total of 164 registrations by Sunday morning. LuAnn thanked members of the Conference Committee, University of Delaware staff and student volunteers and the Historical Society of Delaware.
1992: Glens Falls/Lake George
David Starbuck reported on the plans for the '92 Conference in the Glens Falls/Lake George area of New York State. Adirondack Community College will be hosting the conference. Possible events include a cruise on Lake George.
1993:
Pierre Beaudet reported that no firm decisions have been made regarding the location for the '93 conference, but we do have a proposal from Strawbery Banke, N.H.

7. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS REPORT:

Mark Wittkofski reported that 103 ballots were cast representing 40% of the total membership. New Hampshire, New Brunswick and District of Columbia did not send any ballots in. The new Board members include: (Incumbents) Mary Beaudry, David Starbuck and John Seidel. New Board members include: Monique Elie and Lysbeth Acuff.

8. RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS:

Whereas the following individuals have completed their terms for the CNEHA board,
Whereas Elizabeth Pena has served as Secretary of the Council with great efficiency,
Whereas Mark Wittkofski has performed his duties as Chairman of Nominations and Elections Committee in a most able manner,
Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals for their dedication and enthusiasm.
Motion presented by: Monique Elie
Moved by: LuAnn DeCunzo
Seconded by: George Miller
Carried

9. ELECTIONS OF EXECUTIVE:

Pierre Beaudet noted the positions of the Executive:

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Executive Vice-Chair: Henry Miller
Vice-Chair: Julia King
Treasurer: Susan Henry
Secretary: Dena Doroszenko

Moved by: John Seidel
Seconded by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood
Carried

10. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CNEHA ORGANIZERS:

Whereas the Department of Anthropology of the University of Delaware with support from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, the Historical Society of Delaware, The Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State of Delaware, and the Winterthur Museum, Library and Gardens, has graciously hosted the 1991 Annual Meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and,
Whereas, Alice H. Gerrant, Charles Fithian, Wade P. Catts, and in particular, LuAnn DeCunzo as Chair, have worked diligently to produce this successful meeting and,
Whereas the hotel and meeting facilities are of an excellent nature and,
Whereas, the tour and reception in New Castle were an added bonus much enjoyed by all,
Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its appreciation and thanks to these individuals and organizations for their efforts and hospitality.

Moved by: Pierre Beaudet
Seconded and carried by all present

NEW BUSINESS

George Miller asked about the size of membership. Henry Miller noted that it stood at approximately 300.

Rita Michael of Hamilton, Ontario, extended an invitation for a future CNEHA conference to be held in Hamilton, Ontario. Possible sponsors include the Hamilton-Wentworth Foundation and McMaster University.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:05 a.m.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

This issue of the CNEHA Newsletter contains the next installment of George Miller's article, entitled "Thoughts Towards a Users' Guide to Ceramic Assemblages." We are delighted to have special features such as this, and if you have an idea for a regular column you would like to see in the Newsletter, please contact me with your suggestions.

I am pleased to announce that the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Council will be held in upstate New York, in the Fort Edward/Glens Falls/Lake George area, and the paper sessions will be held at Adirondack Community College in Glens Falls, Upstate New York

contains an incredible number of early military and industrial sites, so I believe you will find it to be an exciting area to visit! More details will appear in future issues of the Newsletter.

THOUGHTS TOWARDS A USERS' GUIDE TO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES

by George L. Miller

PART TWO

In Part One of these essays on evaluating archaeological collections, the problem of lumping site collections into mega-assemblages was discussed in light of what they may or may not represent. The issue of what an assemblage represents should be one of the starting points in the analysis process: i.e., what am I looking at and what does it mean?

If someone presented you with a list of ceramics which they said are a sample pulled from a 19th-century account book, that would immediately generate a series of questions. Among those questions would be how was the sample selected, what percentage does it represent of the whole account book, and what time periods are represented? Beyond that, is the sample representative of what is in the account book? However, when presented an assemblage of vessels from a site, rarely does anyone ask these very basic questions. Through a leap of faith, most archaeologists assume that an excavated sample, if it is "large" enough, is representative of the archaeological population. Archaeologists have varying definitions for what constitutes a "large" sample, which can range from 100 sherds to minimal vessel count of at least fifty vessels.

As was demonstrated in the discussion of Otto's Cannon's Point Site, excavated assemblages may or may not be representative of the whole period of a site's occupation. This is particularly true with sites which have long occupation periods (Miller 1991). How does one begin to go about assessing an assemblage, and what are the questions to be addressed? One way to think about this question is to consider the information one would like to have available in an ideal world. Clearly, it would be great to know what percentage of the archaeological population had been recovered. Secondly, is the collection representative of the whole occupation period of the site? Thirdly, what were the major changes during the site's occupation that impacted what was used, broken, lost, and discarded there. This list could be expanded considerably; however, these questions will be enough to occupy our time for the present. While the above questions cannot be answered, consideration of them will bring to mind some of the types of data that can be assembled in a consistent manner that would be useful for comparison and examination of assemblages.

The question of what percentage of the archaeological population has been recovered is a difficult one to answer. A simple model for estimating the size of the vessel population on isolated rural sites has been published in *Historical Archaeology* (Miller & Moodey 1986). This model is based on one developed by biologists for estimating the number of fish in a pond through capture and recapture of a tagged population. For urban sites with dumped-in fill and organized garbage removal, establishing an estimate of the size of the vessel population becomes much more complex and may be impossible to answer. Given the problems associated with urban sites, this discussion will be limited to rural sites where there are limited amounts of intrusive materials.

What types of information can help in gaining a handle on how representative an excavated sample is from a site? Often site reports contain information that is ignored when assemblages from sites are brought together for comparison. For example, a simple estimate of what percentage of the site was excavated would be a starting point. While it is true that different parts of a site have different intensities of use, archaeologists have a tendency to excavate the more intensely used areas such as around structures and where there are concentrations of artifacts. In other words, if a report provides an estimate that roughly a fourth of the site was excavated, then there is a good chance that probably more than twenty-five percent of the ceramics were recovered.

This rough estimate of course can be influenced by the way in which the site was excavated. In plowed shallow sites such as 17th century post-in-the-ground structures of the Chesapeake or log cabins without minimal foundations, most of the artifacts will be found in the plowzone. If the archaeologists have bulldozed the plowzone away to get down to features and postholes, most of the collection will be lost from ever being recovered. In sites where the whole plowzone has been bladed-off into oblivion to expose all of the features, the resulting sample will clearly be a fairly low percentage of the archaeological population.

The house area of the Franklin Glass Works site in Portage County, Ohio, can shed some light on what can be lost if the site has been bulldozed. A total of 1330 square feet of domestic area of the site was hand-excavated and screened. This area represented between fifteen and twenty-five percent of the house area of the site (Miller & Moodey 1986:61). Six small trash pits were exposed below the plow zone. Sherds to a minimum of 141 vessels were recovered from the plowzone and trash pits. All of these vessels had sherds from the plowzone, whereas only 28 percent of them had sherds from the features. In other words, bulldozing would have blown away 72 percent of the vessels and greatly limited what could be done with the recovered sample. Using the biologists' model for estimating population size, it was possible to generate an estimate of between 144 and 152 vessels in the archaeological population for the house area. This suggests that the excavated sample represents between 93 and 98 percent of the archaeological population (Miller & Moodey 1986:62). While there can be some doubt as to how well the formula borrowed from biology works on archaeological populations, it still provides a starting point towards understanding what one is looking at and a better handle on quantification of data. Quantification in archaeology and history seems to have different meanings. In history they are generally dealing with known quantities, whereas in archaeology we are more often dealing with ratios and samples from populations where the size is not known.

Unfortunately, the information presented with minimal vessel counts rarely includes data on how much of the site was excavated, whether or not the site was hand excavated and screened or bulldozed down to the features. All of these factors clearly affect what was recovered, and how well that sample represents the archaeological population of the site. When extracting data on minimal vessel counts, one should make an effort to gather the information on how the site was excavated, and what percentage of the occupation area was excavated. Beyond these simple considerations, one

can begin to look at the minimal vessel counts in relationship to the number of years that a site was occupied as a rough gauge of the significance of the sample. For example, the Franklin Glass Works was occupied from 1824 to 1832, after which the site reverted to agricultural land. The data from this site can be summarized as shown in Table 1.

This simple summary provides the reader some usable information about the quality of the data from the site and can be used to gauge this site against others in terms of how completed they appear to be. Let's now look at Table 2 which contains similar data recently published in Anne Yentsch's excellent article on "Minimal Vessel Lists as Evidence of Change in Folk and Courtly Traditions of Food Use" (1990).

Arranging the information in this format begins to suggest that some assemblages, i.e., those with a higher ratio of vessels to years of occupation, are more likely to be representative of what was discarded, abandoned, or lost on a given site. Again, one would like to have an estimate of what percentage of the site was excavated or, failing that, the types of deposits or at least the amount of square footage excavated. Some of the above sites, such as Pettus and Utopia, were partially destroyed by bulldozing away their plowzone layers to expose the features while others, such as the Van Sweringer sites, had all levels excavated and screened. Clearly the proportion of the population recovered in the latter sites would be much greater than that of the two bulldozed sites.

It is well known that the level of ceramic usage increased as ceramics became cheaper and replaced treen and pewter wares (Martin 1989). Therefore, one would expect more ceramics from 19th century sites than from 17th century sites. It is not that simple, however, because there will be a difference in ceramic holdings related to wealth of the sites' occupants. Pettus and Utopia would be a case in point. Both sites were from Kingsmill Plantation, occupied for roughly the same period of time, and excavated by Bill Kelso (1984). However, Pettus was a house of a fairly well-off planter family, while Utopia appears to have been a tenant house which was only a fifth the size of Pettus. The difference in the quantities of ceramics could be reflecting either the socioeconomic differences or the differential proportion of the archaeological populations recovered from each site.

If it was known what percentage of the archaeological population had been recovered from each site, then one would know if the differences in ratio of vessels to years of occupation reflect different quantities in each household or a difference in the recovery of the artifacts. Fortunately, Henry Miller has analyzed the food bone from these sites to provide an estimate of the amount of meat they represent (Miller 1979). His meat estimates suggest that the sites may be very comparable in terms of the amount of population that was recovered. Consider the comparisons shown in Table 3.

Table 1.

SITE	DATES OCCUPIED	TOTAL YEARS	MINIMAL VESSELS	VESSELS PER YEAR
Franklin Glass Works house	1824-32	8	141	17.6

Table 2.

SITE	DATES OCCUPIED	TOTAL YEARS	MINIMAL VESSELS	VESSELS PER YEAR
The Maine	1618-1626	8	88	11.0
Pasbebay Tenement	1625-1650	25	18	0.7
Kingsmill Tenement	1625-1650	25	78	3.15
Pettus	1640-1700	60	335	5.6
Utopia	1640-1700	60	55	0.9
Clifts I	1670-1685	15	34	2.3
Van Sweringer I	1672-1700	18	64	3.6
Gov. Drummond II	1680-1710	30	102	3.4
Clifts II (tenant)	1685-1705	20	32	1.6
Van Sweringer II	1700-1720	20	58	2.9
Clifts III	1705-1720	15	70	4.7
Clifts IV	1720-1730	10	185	18.5
Van Sweringer III Tenant Farm	1720-1745	25	84	3.4
John Hicks	1721-1740	19	263	13.8
Gov. Calvert	1728-1735	7	148	21.1
Wellfleet(C-9)	1690-1740	50	236	4.75
John Howland	1710-1730	20	136	6.8

Table 3.

	MINIMUM VESSELS	VESSELS PER YEAR	BONE	MINIMUM ANIMALS	MEAT
Pettus	335	5.6	707	50	7,121
Utopia	55	0.9	994	71	7,973

Table 4.

SITE	DATES OCCUPIED	TOTAL YEARS	MINIMAL VESSELS	VESSELS PER YEAR
Clifts I,II,III,IV	1670-1730	60	321	5.4
BROKEN DOWN INTO SUB ASSEMBLAGES				
Clifts I	1670-1685	15	34	2.3
Clifts II (tenant)	1685-1705	20	32	1.6
Clifts III	1705-1720	15	70	4.7
Clifts IV	1720-1730	10	185	18.5

Given that the house at Utopia was about a fifth the size of the house at Pettus and would have been occupied by a smaller household, that family probably consumed less meat. If that is the case, then the sample from the tenant site, Utopia, probably represents a greater proportion of the archaeological population than was recovered from Pettus which has a much larger vessel population. While food bone or, more accurately, the meat they represent seems to work for this situation, it clearly is not a good solution because bone preservation varies considerably from area to area.

While the meat estimates suggest that the Utopia sample probably is better than the Pettus sample, there could still be a large time distortion when one is dealing with sites occupied for sixty years. Consider the data from Fraser Neiman's excavations of Clifts Plantation. The site was occupied from 1670 to ca 1730, which is 60 years. From that site there were a minimum of 321 vessels, which works out to 5.4 vessels per year of occupation. However, Fraser was able to separate four distinct components of the site which had occupation periods ranging from ten to twenty years. If these units had been lumped into a single mega-assemblage, the distribution would have been as in Table 4.

From the Table 4 data, it can be clearly seen that the Clifts' site assemblages are skewed towards the last ten year of occupation, which accounts for 57 percent of the vessels recovered. Given the level of skewing that can take place, one would be leery of the data from Pettus and Utopia. The Pettus site has some documentation related to a change in generational occupation of the site. Perhaps with further work on the collections, the vessels could be separated into generational components.

The objectives of this discussion have been to suggest some simple questions that can be asked of archaeological assemblages which will help researchers sort out assemblages according to their potential for comparative research. Further, this discussion is a call for data to be included on what an archaeological assemblage represents in terms of an estimate of how much of the site was excavated, how it was excavated, and other factors which can lead towards a better understanding of our data. I would appreciate comments on these thoughts and suggestions for other ways in which the archaeological data base can be improved.

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REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

I am a graduate student who is conducting research on the history and manufacture of toy marbles. The focus of the paper is research that will be helpful for historical archaeologists in identification and dating of marbles as artifacts.

My own personal interest in marbles began with my father's sharing of his own treasured mementos from his childhood collection. Then I began my own. We have played Chinese Checkers as a family for over thirty years.

Any information, tips on references or sources that could help me understand more about the history of the marble would be appreciated.

Please contact:

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Boise, ID 83709-5114

CONFERENCE REPORT
RHODE ISLAND CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Warwick, RI, September 19, 1991

Reported by: Lauren J. Cook

The Rhode Island Conference on Historical Archaeology was held in the Council Chambers of Warwick City Hall, on Saturday, September 19, 1991, under the joint sponsorship of the Warwick Historic District Commission and the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission (RIHPC). The conference, which its organizers hope will become an annual event, focused on "examination of the relationship between archaeology and history." Four papers were presented, covering a wide range of topics.

Parker Potter ("Historical Archaeology and What's Happenin' Now: Will the Twain Ever Meet?") stressed the need for archaeologists to explain why the information contained in their sites is significant, rather than assuming that data are significant because they are there. Potter also recommended that we examine the implications of certain quantitative methods, rather than using them by rote.

Patrick Malone ("Significance in Industrial Ruins: The Valley Falls Mill, A Case Study") reported on a detailed study that he and Michael Raber conducted at the Valley Falls Mill site, which the Town of Cumberland plans to develop as a park. This paper was a vivid demonstration of the power of inferences drawn from a synergistic combination of documents and fieldwork.

Russell Handsman ("Our Buried Past: Archaeological Confrontations with History and Memory in Litchfield, Connecticut") contrasted the celebratory history common between about 1870 and 1930 with the picture of rural New England society that has emerged from several decades of archaeological (and historical) research. The vision of the past that was common in places like Litchfield during the early 20th century ties in closely with contemporary architectural styles, such as Colonial Revival, and Handsman showed how such visions of the past drew their power from the immediate historical circumstances in which they arose.

Stephen Mrozowski ("Where the Historians Don't Go") made a plea for the involvement of historians in interdisciplinary research with archaeologists and other specialists, which the politics of their discipline sometimes work against. Mrozowski's paper demonstrated the need for precision in interpreting and presenting the results of archaeology and related disciplines to historians. If we want historians to work with us or even to listen to us, we must be certain to confront them with inferences that are firmly rooted in our own data, especially if we are telling them things that conflict directly with their views of past lifeways.

Discussants Patricia Rubertone (Brown University) and Rick Greenwood (RIHPC) commented on the presented papers, and a lively discussion ensued.

The absence of one of the presenters (an historian) weighted the panel heavily towards archaeologists, most of whom seemed to share a common theoretical perspective, that of post-processual critical theory. The historians on the panel were industrial historians, noted for using material evidence, and in Malone's case, for their archaeological fieldwork as well. The conference could have benefitted from a broader spectrum of viewpoints, though in fairness the absent historian would have contributed to balance.

That said, the conference succeeded admirably in its purpose, as "a forum for the exchange of ideas" on a relevant (if broad) topic. The open discussions were vigorous, with many of the participants drawn from outside southeastern New England, and the organizers expect to distribute copies of the proceedings at some point. The presentations were all thought-provoking, and the conference organizers, Alan Leveillee and Paul Robinson, are to be congratulated for a well-run program, put together in a remarkably short span of time. This was an excellent start, and hopefully the Rhode Island Conference on Historical Archaeology will become an annual event.

Current Research

MAINE

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Pittston

In July the Upper Kennebec Archaeological Survey conducted its second field season at Agry's Point in Pittston, Maine. The survey, in its eighth year, is sponsored by a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to Fort Western Museum and is directed by Lee Cranmer.

Agry's Point is a multi-component site consisting of prehistoric occupation, a seventeenth-century trading post, Thomas Agry's late eighteenth-century boat yard (where some of the batteau for Benedict Arnold's expedition against Canada were built), a mid-nineteenth-century farm site, and a turn of the century ice house.

As last year, this year's survey concentrated on the seventeenth-century component of the site, the trading post built around 1650. The post was owned by Thomas Clarke and Thomas Lake. These two Boston merchants owned extensive tracts along the Kennebec and ran several trading posts. Their company headquarters and trading post on Arrowsic Island (at the mouth of the Kennebec) was the site of extensive excavations by Bates College in the 1970s.

This year the survey further defined the size of one of the two known seventeenth-century structures at Agry's Point. The building measures sixteen feet by thirty-four feet and appears to be of wattle and daub timber frame construction. A corner of the second structure was located and defined by a post hole and sill impressions. The very small amounts of daub found associated with the second structure would suggest a different method of construction. A palisade connected the two structures, and the location of a probable eight foot wide gate was found.

Very few seventeenth-century artifacts have been recovered. The assemblage consists mostly of clay tobacco pipe fragments and hand forged nails. This year, however, the crew did find a trade bead and the lift bar from a door latch, found in a seventeenth-century context.

Funding permitting, work will continue next year and concentrate on defining the size of the second structure and locating more of the palisade line.

Biddeford Pool

The York Institute Museum continued its survey of early York County sites during the summer of 1991. As in past years, the survey was funded by a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Under the direction of Emerson Baker and Timothy Dinsmore, excavations were carried out at the Richard Hitchcock site in Biddeford Pool. Hitchcock was already living on the property when he received formal title to the land in 1650, and it is quite possible that he first settled there when he arrived in Biddeford in 1636. After Hitchcock's death in 1672, his family continued to occupy his farmstead until forced out in 1690, during the early stages of King William's War.

The site was first discovered by museum staff in 1987, when two structures were located in a 1.5 acre plowzone scatter of virtually undisturbed seventeenth century materials. Excavations in 1987 and 1991 suggest that the two buildings, over 100 feet apart, may have been enclosed in a palisade. Excavations in 1991 concentrated on Structure One. The exact date of construction has yet to be determined, but artifacts clearly indicate the building was probably burned in 1690, when all of Biddeford was abandoned. A 12.5 x 20 ft excavation unit revealed an earthfast structure, with wooden floor, and a wood lined cellar hole measuring 6' x 7'. Thus the Hitchcock site can be added to the growing list of earthfast structures that have been discovered in early Maine. Cellar fill included numerous bricks (including a hearth brick), but the hearth location has yet to be pinpointed. Not enough of the structure has been excavated to determine any precise building dimensions.

A remarkably complete and well preserved artifact assemblage was found on the cellar floor, and the cellar fill, indicating the rapid abandonment of the property, with many possessions left behind. A complete Iberian storage jar was found in situ, complete with cork. Ceramic reconstructions will be possible on a range of both tablewares and utilitarian forms. Numerous household tools and farming implements were recovered and include a scythe, cow bell, horse shoe, pair of stirrups, axe, drills, chisels, augers, and fishhooks. Furniture includes the locks and hinges from four trunks, and what appears to be a face of a clock. Organics are very well preserved and include seeds, samples of textiles and rope, and numerous wood specimens.

The well preserved, undisturbed nature of the site makes it a perfect type site for the several hundred homesteads in southern Maine abandoned during King William's War. Further work is planned for 1992, to define the dimensions of Structure One and test a possible palisade line found in previous seasons.

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Mount Independence

This past August (1991) the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation—in conjunction with the Town of Orwell School—offered a Junior Archaeology Program at Mt. Independence, a Revolutionary War fortress site on Lake Champlain. The program was open to students in 6th through 10th grade living in the local and adjoining counties of Addison and Rutland, Vermont. The intent of the program was to introduce the students to the archaeological process and the significant role that Mt. Independence played in local and regional history. Seventeen students participated in the project under the site supervision of Sheila Charles and in consultation with Dr. David Starbuck who has supervised the historical and archaeological investigations over the past few years. The area under investigation was located west of the General Hospital and was a dump site littered with burnt and melted fragments of wine bottles, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, tin-glazed earthenware, bone, and nails.

Mount Independence, established in 1776, was the only major Revolutionary War fortification built on Vermont soil. It was occupied by 12,000 American troops who succeeded for a year in delaying the British from advancing south on Lake Champlain and attacking the American colonies. In July 1777 the British, under General John Burgoyne, seized the Mount, and Burgoyne's forces remained on the site until they received word of his surrender in Saratoga that fall.

Other Vermont Division for Historic Preservation Projects

The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation awarded its State Historic Preservation Matching Grants for 1990 and 1991 to financially assist local efforts in the preservation and rehabilitation of historic structures. The projects with ground disturbing components (such as regrading or excavation for improved drainage or foundation repairs) required investigations to determine the potential for impacting important archaeological deposits. Grant recipients with potential archaeological impacts included: the Congregational Church in Tunbridge, Federated Church in Putney, Green River Covered Bridge site in Guilford, Riverside School in Lyndonville, Stark Hose Fire Company in Bennington, and Union Church in New Haven Mills. Background historic research and Phase I archaeological site examinations to identify and evaluate any archaeological resources and the project's potential impact to historic structures, landscapes, features, and deposits were conducted by Sheila Charles, at times assisted by Division personnel and/or local volunteers.

Mitigation projects were also conducted by Sheila Charles for the Division for Historic Preservation at Vermont State Historic

Sites including: Chimney Point in Addison, Justin Smith Morrill Homestead in Strafford, Hubbardton Battlefield in East Hubbardton, Theron Boyd Barn site in Quechee, and the Vermont State House Supreme Court grounds in Montpelier. Reports will be available through the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Edward J. Hood, University of Massachusetts/Amherst, has been researching the rural to urban transition at the Ephraim Skerry house site, Salem, Massachusetts, which was continuously occupied since the earliest settlement of the town in the 1620s. During the early 19th century the house (constructed c. 1710) and its lot were transformed from the center of a family farm in a relatively rural part of Salem, to part of an urban landscape of closely packed residences and factories.

Gerald K. Kelso of the National Park Service has analyzed pollen data to define the nature and intensity of residential land use by mill workers living in the Boott Mills Boarding house and mill managers occupying the Kirk Street Agency's House in 19th-century Lowell, Massachusetts. Pollen data from the boardinghouse backlot indicate that it was little used 1830-90, with a ground cover of sparse grass with occasional weeds. Analysis of multiple fills in one feature indicate that the small amount of garbage deposited in the backlot was being carefully buried. The boardinghouse keepers were using the backlot, but the occupants were not, and mill workers in this period probably did not consider the exterior landscape in their definition of the boardinghouse as "home." In the post-1890 immigrant labor period documents indicate that the previously tight paternalistic corporate control slipped. Pollen analysis indicates increasing trash and weeds appeared in the boardinghouse backlot. At the Kirk Street Agents' House both archaeological and pollen data indicate the yard was used for butchering, garbage disposal, and discard of large quantities of used household goods during child's play. Documents indicate that the structure was occupied by a large family with children and a number of servants. This house backlot was the site of frequent intensive activity, and it is probable that the occupants of the house considered it to be an important part of their home.

Steven Mrozowski, University of Massachusetts at Boston, announced in October that he has discovered an Indian cornfield on Cape Cod that was planted before the arrival of English settlers. This site may yield some new information on pre-contact Indian agriculture. Comparing and contrasting data from this site with that from contact period sites may yield some information on the impact of Indian-European contact on agricultural practices of both groups. Mrozowski is interested in the way that environmentally influenced agricultural regimes fostered regional culture differences in Old and New England.

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, at Radcliffe College's Schlesinger Library, is applying her feminist theoretical perspective to research the dialogue that developed among women of diverse classes and ethnic groups who participated in domestic reform. Although most reform organizations were dominated by anglo elite women, in Spencer-Wood's perspective the predominantly working class women who were the recipients of reform were not passive, but also used domestic reform institutions to empower themselves, sometimes in ways not intended by the elite. Thus, for example, a dialogue developed between anglo elite women such as Ellen Swallow Richards, who initially provided a bland yankee menu at her Boston public kitchens, and the poor women and families who would only patronize the kitchens for broth and hot water until more flavorful ethnic dishes were made available. Elite women's dining clubs and cooked food delivery services, which used specialized insulated containers and servants to transport hot food, were adapted by working class women into neighborhood cooperative kitchens that kept food hot in canning jars insulated with newspaper in oatmeal cartons, transported by neighborhood family children. Thus domestic reform was implemented both by elite women with specialized material culture, and by working class women with ordinary household equipment. In this way domestic reform site contexts give new meaning to ordinary everyday material culture.

John Worrell, Myron Stachiw and David Simmons of Old Sturbridge Village are researching the socio-economic life cycle of farmer-blacksmith Emerson Bixby and his family. Archaeological, architectural and documentary data have been synthetically researched to form a comprehensive picture of the sequenced social and material adjustments made by the Bixbys in response both to phases in the family life cycle and to the external forces of cultural transformation in their immediate neighborhood and the broader social order from 1790-1850. The Bixby family's variegated economic strategy to adapt to capitalism included increasing participation by the women of the household in the growing cash market economy. Mrs. Bixby and her daughters expanded their production of cheese and butter as Mr. Bixby's blacksmithing business declined with other decentralized craft production, starting in the 1830s. The Bixby women also undertook straw hat production to survive the 1837 panic and depression. At the same time architectural improvements in the Bixby home decreased and channelled public access to the home, while updating the interior finish treatments. This was interpreted as increasing feminization of the domestic space.

Summary of the 1991 field season at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm

In 1991 students and volunteers worked with Dr. Mary Beaudry and assistant Sara Mascia on intensive excavation of several units immediately west of the kitchen ell. The ell is the "top" of the cross formed by the main house, which is cruciform and built of stone with brick detailing. Here, according to an 1813 plan of the property, there was formerly an addition to the kitchen, labeled on the plan as a "Scullery." In 1990 investigations in this area uncovered a section of cobble paving and a small section of what we assumed was the foundation of the scullery. Our 1991 excavations extended the previous work and defined the extent of the paving as well as of the foundation. The cobbles formed a ca. 1.5m-wide apron around the scullery, which was a frame structure set upon a crude, dry-laid stone foundation. At the southwest corner of the former scullery we found a circular stone-lined feature that was most likely a well, although we excavated only about a meter of the fill (almost all of which consisted of cobbles apparently deposited when portions of the cobble paving was dismantled). We hope to return to this feature in the future when we have the proper equipment to insure safety during excavation.

A unit within the scullery foundation provided evidence that it may have had a wood floor supported on posts; one post hole was

located and excavated. It contained the stalk of a trifid spoon and ceramic fragments dating to ca. the 1720s as well as a felsite preform. Another feature beneath the scullery deposits may have been a sump. It likewise produced material datable to ca. the 1720s, including a fragment of a gadrooned stem of a large goblet not unlike one recovered from the site of Clay Bank in Gloucester County, Virginia, by Ivor Noel Hume.

Deposits above the lower fill levels in the scullery produced materials dating throughout the 18th and into the early 19th century; those above the foundations and atop the cobble paving dated after ca. 1840. Most of the interior of the scullery now contains a large brick cistern installed in the third quarter of the 19th century.

Excavation in the work yard outside the kitchen/scullery produced midden deposits containing a surprising quantity of animal bone in relatively good condition as well as ample evidence of various landscaping episodes. Directly above subsoil was a stratum of glacial sand apparently deposited on top of the B horizon during excavation of the cellar. Lying directly on the sand were several discrete "piles" of construction rubble that had been spread out before having a generous fill laid over them. Above this was a thick stratum of gravel deposited in the late 18th century (the most compelling artifact here was a Spanish silver trade dollar bearing the date 1778). The gravel appears to have been laid down about the time Nathaniel Tracy renovated the house in the 1780s. The graveled yard surface stretched away from the cobble apron of the scullery an as-yet undetermined distance. Above the gravel layer were layers of loamy landscape fill and lenses of coal ash, etc., dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Our tentative interpretation is that the scullery was constructed around or sometime after 1720 and that it existed for perhaps more than a century. The area around the scullery was an active, open work yard that for a time at least consisted of both cobbled and graveled surfaces. By the early 19th century the rear yard of the main house was bounded by new additions to the main house: a wood addition to the west, built by the wealthy owner, Offin Boardman, for his wife (she refused to live in the stone house), and a large wood-frame tenant farmer's house stretching to the north. The scullery seems to have been demolished before 1840, and the foundation cavity as well as the nearby well-like feature were filled. A portion of the buried remains of the scullery was destroyed when a cistern to collect roof runoff was installed ca. 1850-1865. The cistern installation pit was backfilled, and the area was grassed over (this is evident in photographs dating from the 1880s on). When the cistern was abandoned, its cast-iron downspout was simply broken off at grade level, and the subterranean elements of the cistern remained untouched.

Our work was enhanced by the volunteer efforts of China Trade expert Carl Crossman, who spent almost all of the six weeks and beyond mending the hundreds of glass and ceramic vessels recovered in late 1990 from the stone-lined privy in the East Yard. These date mainly from ca. 1790-1810, although there are a few examples of Chinese export porcelain from earlier in the 18th century (e.g., an Imari plate and a Batavia tea bowl). Crossman's work has been an enormous contribution to the project and has drawn our attention to the important issue of the influence of the China Trade on the consumption patterns of the late 18th-and early 19th-century families who resided at the Spencer-Pierce-Little house, all of whom were from wealthy, urban, mercantile backgrounds.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

"Connecticut and Columbus: Searching for the Meaning of the Quincentenary in the Land of Steady Habits" is a one day conference sponsored by the Connecticut Humanities Council to explore the complex and often tragic relationship between Native Americans and Europeans in Connecticut history. Keynote speaker (*Indians, Colonists and the Ecology of New England*) for the November 16th session is to be William Cronon of Yale. The panel discussion will be moderated by Russell Handsman, and other seminar leaders include Susan Danforth, Curator of Maps and Prints at the John Carter Brown Library in Providence and Karen Ordahl Kupperman of the University of Connecticut who will focus on "Personal Encounters" between Native Americans and colonists.

An archaeological and visual impact analysis of proposed state highway alternatives in Brooklyn, Connecticut, is underway by Historical Perspectives, Inc. Currently Route 6 traverses the Brooklyn Green Historic District, but improvements to the roadbed and/or a new by-pass corridor is needed. Dominated by the 1771 Meeting House and the 1820 Courthouse, the district's housing stock dates predominantly from the 1750-1820 period. Archaeological testing is focusing on those nineteenth century homelots that will be severely impacted if a curve is eliminated from the present Route 6 corridor as it passes through what was the village of "West Brooklyn" in 1850. Faline Schneiderman-Fox and Mary Dieter are directing the local fieldwork and research, respectively. Architectural historian Derryl Lang is responsible for the visual impact evaluation, including the proposed cutting of trees, removal of stone walls, elimination of local streets, addition of sidewalks, and the demolition of houses and farmstead outbuildings.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

Bureau of Historic Sites Archaeology, 1991

Because of budget restraints and lay-offs, the Archeology Unit's field season had a late start. However, work was accomplished at several of the state historic sites, and hundreds of visitors to those sites learned a little more about archaeology than they knew when they first arrived thanks to display panels, brochures, and tours of the excavations given by the working archaeologists.

Two trips to Sackets Harbor, a site that interprets the War of 1812 and the later 19th century Naval presence on Lake Ontario, resulted in the identification of remains of the parade ground in the 1812-period cantonment and of a trench feature possibly dug and used as part of the battle there.

In work at Fort Ontario, a site that interprets the Civil War Period and its aftermath, the crew found remains of early cisterns that served the officers' barracks as well as original wooden tracks for a swivel gun emplacement. A swivel gun will now be installed on modern wooden tracks placed over fill that will protect the originals. Meanwhile, the cistern features will be protected during revetment repair activities planned for the future.

Much of the crew's effort was at Johnson Hall, home of Sir

William Johnson, the Indian agent. Installation of a new gas line that cut across the entire site called for intensive testing. As a result, walls, soil deposits, and features dating to the 18th century were identified. The gas line was installed to the caretaker's house only, and the rest of the line postponed until further study can be done and a plan developed to protect the newly discovered remains.

Excavations on Rogers Island in Fort Edward

Rogers Island is a large island in the Hudson River which was occupied by thousands of British and provincial soldiers in the 1750s, accompanied by Robert Rogers and several hundred of his "Rangers." At its peak, the Island was covered with barracks buildings, huts, warehouses, hospitals and gardens, and the site was used as a base of operations from which expeditions were mounted against Fort Ticonderoga and other French and Indian outposts in the north.

The first systematic archaeological research began on the Island in the summer of 1991 as a prelude to the construction of a large private marina and health club at the southern tip of the Island. In a remarkable private initiative, the businessmen who had purchased the historic site three years ago opted to sponsor a long-term recording project which would document most of the Island and ensure that modern construction would have minimal impact upon historic sites. Dr. David Starbuck was hired to coordinate the effort, and Adirondack Community College sponsored a summer field school on the Island which located the outlines of Rangers' huts, one 26-foot-square building, open-air sites where musket balls were being cast, extensive middens, as well as Native American sites. Large numbers of students and volunteers were supervised by seven staff, and two full-time interpreters were employed to guide visitors through the site.

The field work will continue for additional seasons, and a primary long-term objective of the property owners is to sufficiently interpret the Island that it will become possible to completely fence in and protect all historic resources. This work is being conducted independently of any mitigation work on the Island and represents a concerted effort by developers, local municipal authorities and archaeologists to first understand—and then manage—a major archaeological site which had been severely compromised for many years by pothunting. Based upon preliminary results from the 1991 season, Rogers Island promises to be one of the most intact sites to have survived from the period of the French and Indian War.

New Anthology Released

Coming and Becoming: Pluralism in New York State History is an attempt to provide a convenient group of readings for those interested in ethnicity studies and to serve as readings for college-level courses. The 24 essays focus on all major elements of American society and, in addition to ethnicity, also include work on religion, the family, women, children, and education. In paperback, the book is available from Fenimore Book Store, PO Box 800, Cooperstown, NY 13325 for $21.50 per copy. Six or more copies are available at a 40% discount. All orders should add $2.00 for handling for the first copy; $0.50 for each additional copy.

New Publication

The Friends of the New Netherland Project have published a 400-page book (soft covers) containing selected papers from the first ten Rensselaerswyck Seminars (1979 through 1987). This volume makes available to historians and others the most recent research in the field of New Netherland and early New York history. It includes 31 papers by 28 different authors addressing numerous subjects including merchants and traders, slaves, agriculture, Dutch-Indian relations, and archaeology. The book includes 75 illustrations, a detailed 25-page index, and introduction by Charles T. Gehring, translator of the New Netherland Project, giving the history of the seminar. Among the articles are "Dating the Emergence of the League of the Iroquois" by Dean R. Snow, "Seventeenth Century Dutch-Indian Trade: A Perspective from Iroquoia" by William A. Starna, and "The Archeology of Fort Orange and Beverwijck" by Paul R. Huey.

The title is *A Beautiful and Fruitful Place: Selected Rensselaerswijck Seminar Papers* and is available for $19.50 from The Friends of the New Netherland Project, P.O. Box 2536, Empire State Plaza Station, Albany, N.Y. 12220-0536.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Prince Georges County

Donald Creveling of the History Division of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission is conducting archaeological investigations at two African-American sites. Excavations were initiated this summer at the Cherry Hill Cemetery in Riverdale, Maryland. Cherry Hill is a late 19th century African-American family farm cemetery. Excavations were conducted in order to locate unmarked graves. Twelve grave shafts were discovered during the project. No human remains were removed or disturbed. Plans include restoring the local limonite sandstone grave markers, and planting trees and flowers appropriate for a late 19th century cemetery.

The History Division is continuing archaeological investigations at the slaves quarters at Northampton Plantation. Northampton is located in Prince George's County Maryland and was a large tobacco plantation in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The ruins of the two slave quarters have been incorporated into a unique historical and archaeological community park. Current excavations are focused on a 26 by 24 foot frame quarter constructed ca. 1790. The structure was 1 1/2 stories with a central chimney. Excavations have determined that there was at least one root cellar inside the structure. Once excavations are completed the stone foundations will be rebuilt as an exhibit in the community park.

Southern Maryland

James Gibb has compiled a list of historical society journals published in Maryland. These journals provide a venue for sharing the results of archaeological research with the general public. The list provides the title of the publication, address and telephone number of the publisher, volume numbers, and frequency of publication. The list includes organizations serving minority and religious

groups, as well as organizations concerned with maritime and railroad history.

In connection with compliance surveys undertaken in Southern Maryland over the past two years, James Gibb has been compiling agricultural census statistics with which to interpret farming practices of individual farms. Systematic samples of census entries in the manuscript federal censuses (1850-1880) are drawn for the election district in which the study area is located. The samples generally consist of 25 to 50 farms, 20% to 40% of the farms in the district. Median values are computed for select variables such as farm size, farm value, capital invested in equipment, yields of specific crops, etc. Comparable data is then collected for the specific farm or farms under study and compared to the median values of the election district. The comparison helps place an individual farm within the context of the local agricultural economy.

James Gibb and Esther Doyle Read are re-examining 17th century colonial settlement patterns in Southern Maryland, focusing on variability in soil quality for tobacco production and proximity to navigable waterways. Locations of rural sites dating between 1650 and 1720 have been plotted on soils maps, and available soils—expressed in terms of tobacco yields per acre—are quantified for 100 acres surrounding each site. Preliminary results suggest considerable variability in distance from navigable waterways and availability of high quality soils. This variability may underlie patterns in the distribution of wealth as represented in artifact assemblages.

Anne Arundel County

Al Luckenbach and Esther Doyle Read of the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning are continuing their work at the Broadneck site, a mid-17th century site near Annapolis. The field work has been completed, and preliminary analysis has begun. Notable among the features located during excavation last spring was the cellar of a possible sill-laid house. The cellar contained large numbers of terra cotta pipe bowls and stems similar to those discovered in the moat of Popes Fort in St. Mary's City. Also recovered in the cellar was a felling axe head, a 15 pound iron corn pestle, fragments of a case bottle, an iron key, and a few sherds of Potomac Creek Native American ceramics. Part of a German Brown stoneware vessel recovered in the plow zone bears a seal identical to one discovered at the St. Johns site in St. Mary's City. Few other ceramic sherds were located in the plowzone or in the cellar. However, an almost complete armorial tin glazed earthenware plate bearing a shield with a lion rampant and a knights head crest was recovered from the cellar. This armorial device may belong to the Lloyd family. Edward Lloyd was the first commander of Providence, settled in 1649, which is located somewhere on the Broadneck Peninsula. It is possible that this site may have been the temporary residence of Edward Lloyd prior to his removal to his plantation at Pendennis on the Severn River. Based on the small amount of material recovered and the short temporal period associated with these artifacts, Luckenbach feels that the site may have been occupied during the period 1649-1655.

Annapolis

Since the fall of 1990, Archaeology in Annapolis has conducted excavations at the Maynard-Burgess site, a ca. 1847-1980 African-American owned and occupied dwelling in Annapolis' historic district. The Maynard-Burgess site is Archaeology in Annapolis' most extensive investigation of an African-American site to date. The house which stands on the property today was probably built by John Maynard between 1847 and 1850. Born free in 1810, Maynard purchased the Duke of Gloucester Street property in 1847, and in 1850 the Maynard household was recorded as living in a house at the address.

John Maynard died in 1875, and between then and 1908 the household was headed by Maynard's wife Maria and then granddaughter Maria Louise. Maria Louise was admitting boarders by 1880, and in 1910 she was identified in the census as a boarding house keeper. In 1915 Maria Louise sold the property to one of these boarders, Willis Burgess. Burgess died in 1936, and his descendants lived there until 1980.

Preliminary excavations conducted by George Logan in the winter of 1990 identified a ca. 1875 root cellar within the house and several artifact concentrations in the yard. This summer the site was more extensively excavated by the University of Maryland's archaeological field school. Fieldwork was conducted by Paul Mullins of the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and Mark Warner of the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, both of whom are preparing for dissertations on the area's African-American community. Oral history is being conducted by Hannah Kaiser of the University of Maryland, College Park. The research is contributing to a restoration program by the property owners, Port of Annapolis, a local preservation organization. Archaeology in Annapolis is a collaborative project between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Funding for this and other African-American research has come from the University of Maryland and the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

This summer's fieldwork included excavation of the root cellar, an early 20th century trash pit, and architectural features within the house and yard. Excavation of the cellar revealed a five-foot-round, four-foot-deep deposit beneath the house. The feature contained about 40 bottles dating from the second half of the 19th century and a diverse deposit of faunal remains. A four- foot diameter trash pit dating to about 1910 was partially excavated, yielding a large collection of bottles, early 20th century tools, and building hardware. Deposits beneath the floor of a ca. 1870 addition to the house contained a large, well-preserved assemblage of faunal remains ranging from pork and beef to fish and turtle and including both market cuts and wild game.

The artifacts are currently being analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory under the direction of Marian Creveling. Portions of the assemblage have been incorporated into an exhibit "The Maryland Black Experience as Understood through Archaeology," at Historic Annapolis' Shiplap House Museum through December 1991. Tentative plans have been made to hold the 1992 University of Maryland field school at the Maynard-Burgess site. For more information on these excavations and the African-American project contact Marian Creveling (301) 268-7770 or (301) 405-1429.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Group

Test excavations at a proposed Department of National Defence militia training base on the Saint John River in New Brunswick produced a collection of 19th century ceramics and glass from the previous harbour bottom, infilled during the present century. The area was part of a dock where pine logs cut upriver and floated to Saint John were assembled for shipment to Europe for use as masts in naval ships.

Fundy National Park

In October, a conductivity survey was made by Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, to locate unmarked burials within the Point Wolfe cemetery. The cemetery is associated with a Methodist church built in 1879. Thirteen stones currently stand in the cemetery, although 37 burials have been recorded between 1898 and 1979. The town of Point Wolfe was abandoned before the national park was established in 1950.

An EM-38 conductivity meter from Geonics Ltd. was used for the survey. Initial results indicate good correspondence between known graves and profile anomalies. This should provide a reliable means for assessing other anomalies in the data.

NEWFOUNDLAND/LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Group

In Labrador, surveys of areas in the vicinity of new Short Range Radar sites on the north coast produced fifteen new sites, mostly Inuit hunting camps dating to the past few centuries. A six-thousand-year-old Maritime Archaic habitation and probable burial site, a Thule stone-walled house, a Middle Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo semisubterranean house and several caribou hunting stone fences attest to a long history of occupation in this region. A reconnaissance of six areas on the coast north of Nain proposed for the construction of adventure tourism lodges resulted in the finding of five new historic and prehistoric sites. The resultant report made recommendations on the development of interpretation themes at these and the many other adjacent sites of cultural, geological and biological interest. A team from Jacques Whitford is working with the Torngasok Cultural Centre in Nain to produce a Museum Plan which will assist the Centre in the formation of structural, exhibit and programming concepts and logistical requirements. Jacques Whitford is in the early stages of the preparation of a Management Plan for the Main River, the province's first candidate for inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. One component will be the examination of cultural resources in the area and recommendations on future field resources investigations and interpretive prospects.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fort Anne National Historic Park, Annapolis Royal

The excavations at Fort Anne continued for the third year under the direction of Birgitta Wallace Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service. The excavation continued to focus on the earliest European components of the fort which is located at a spot where a small river, the Allen, empties into the impressive Annapolis River. Prior to the coming of the Europeans, however, the site had been used intermittently by native peoples from the Archaic period on until the time of European contact.

The first European use of the site was for the cultivation of wheat. This occurred in the 1605-1614 period when the De Monts-Champlain expedition had its habitation at present-day Port Royal, 8 km downriver. A mill had been built by the same expedition at a small rapids a short distance up the Allen River. This year's excavation uncovered what could be evidence of the wheat field. Below a mid-16th-century stratum was a layer of hard-packed clay with clear imprints of shod ox-hoofs. The imprints must have been made on a rainy day when the ground was soft. When a building was constructed on the same spot later in the 17th century, the unevenness left by the foot prints was levelled off with a layer of sand on which the new building was placed. A latex mould has been made of the area. The vegetation will be identified via seed and pollen analyses.

A primitive furnace for direct reduction of iron, found at the edge of the site, appears to be from the same period.

Recent evidence has shown that Fort Anne was also the site of the 1628 (or 1629) Scottish settlement of Sir William Alexander, at which time Nova Scotia received its present name. Historians Naomi Griffith of Carleton University in Ottawa, and John Reid, St. Mary's University, Halifax, have found evidence that the Scottish settlement was in this particular area of Fort Anne, not downriver near the Port Royal habitation as hitherto believed. Alexander's fort has been described as a pentagon with a manor house and a storage structure. A palisade found this year may be part of this particular fort. Five sherds of Weser ware may also be from the Scottish occupation. This type of ceramic was exported from Germany to the Low Countries and Britain in the 1580-1630 period.

The 1636-1654 habitation and subsequent fort of Charles D'Aulnay was further documented this year. A preliminary analysis indicates that the limits of the fort can now be established. Structures appear to have been of squared logs. Artifact finds were few but sufficient to date and establish the provenience of the buildings and confirm the aristocratic lifestyle of their owner.

Halifax Defence Complex National Historic Park

Excavations this year were focussed on Fort Charlotte, on Georges Island in Halifax Harbour. The field crew was contracted through Jacques Whitford Group. Georges Island has been occupied since the founding of Halifax in 1749. This season's work included excavation of the base of a Martello Tower, built by the Duke of Kent in the early 19th century, a late 19th-century married quarters and the parade ground at the top of the island. The research is directed by Earl Luffman, Canadian Parks Service.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Excavations continued for the second season on a fishing property located on the shore of Louisbourg Harbour, outside the townsite. Excavations this year focussed on a residence attached to the rear of the fishing proprietor's house, and on a cobblestone fish processing area. The excavation was directed by Robert Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, with a field crew contracted through the Fortress of Louisbourg Volunteers Association.

The attached residence is possibly a former storehouse converted for the use of another merchant family. Although the building appears comparatively rudimentary, lacking a cellar and with only a poorly defined stone chimney base, the domestic artifacts are of a quality equal to those found in the fishing proprietor's house. Further evidence of the use of clay as construction material in the walls of buildings was acquired.

Salt cod was the economic mainstay of the French colony. Fish flakes were set up on each of the fishing properties for the initial drying. In addition, a vast area of each property was covered with cobblestones on which the split cod were laid to complete the drying process. This area was known as a *grave*. We uncovered cobblestones extending 26 m along the shore. Shovel tests indicated an inland extent of at least 50 m. There was no evidence of internal patterns or structures in this area, although historical documents suggest paths, storehouses and shorehands' dwellings could be present.

The excavations have completed the salvage requirements for the site, which is suffering severe coastal erosion. Further reconnaisance of threatened properties on the harbour shore is being directed this fall by Scott Buchanan, Canadian Parks Service.

Kejimkujik National Park

A team of conservators from the Conservation Division, Canadian Parks Service, in Ottawa, headed by Michael Harrington, has begun the process of moulding all the 19th century Micmac petroglyphs on the shores of Kejimkujik Lake. This project will take one, possibly two, more years. Copper electroplates produced from the moulds will provide a permanent record of the carvings.

Jacques Whitford Group

In Nova Scotia Jacques Whitford archaeologists coordinated and, with the assistance of a team from Porter Dillon, conducted the study of archaeological and historical resources in the areas around Halifax Harbour planned for construction of new sewage treatment facilities. Over a dozen new sites were registered with the Nova Scotia Museum, including aeroplane and ship wrecks from the harbour bottom, an early railway station foundation in Dartmouth and several deposits of late 18th and 19th century cultural material in Halifax and Dartmouth and on McNabs Island. On the Island, the remains were found of a 19th century seawall built as part of the Fort Ives complex.

Also in Halifax Harbour, Jacques Whitford supplied an archaeological team to assist the Canadian Parks Service with investigations of an 18th-20th century fortress on Georges Island. Surveys of a planned new highway route in Pictou County produced the remains of an early 19th century Presbyterian church and cemetery; an alternate route was proposed. Jacques Whitford archaeologists and geologists are part of a team selected to produce an exhibit design for the new Cumberland County Museum of Palaeontology and Geology in Parrsboro. One small component will deal with local native peoples' use of cherts and other lithic resources in the region.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Group

Surveys of a golf course on the north coast of P.E.I. revealed two new probable Acadian sites from the late 18th century, and several foundations and a well related to later Scottish settlement. A survey is in progress on the northeastern tip of the Island to compile an inventory of new sites and document the state of previously recorded sites. A Resource Description and Analysis was produced for the Canadian Parks Service to assist that agency with site protection and development of interpretive themes in P.E.I. National Park. Among the inventory of sites of cultural interest were several cellars from Acadian dwellings and a contact-period Micmac burial ground.

Details of projects undertaken by Jacques Whitford Group archaeologists can be obtained from:

Callum Thomson, Senior Archaeologist
Jacques Whitford Environment Limited
3 Spectacle Lake Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Canada B3B 1W8

QUEBEC

Reported by : Monique Elie

Claire Mousseau and Christian Poulin, City of Montreal archaeologists, report that by 1992 the Champ-de-Mars site, adjacent to City Hall, will be developed into a public park. Elaborated by the City of Montreal, in collaboration with the Ministere des Affaires culturelles du Quebec, the concept foresees the development "in situ" of the complete facade of Montreal's former fortifications within the vast grassy space which served as a military ground in the 19th century.

Once the scene of military, commercial and popular gatherings, visitors will have the possibility of rediscovering various aspects of the past. Archaeological research undertaken since 1984 will thus have pieced together the events that shaped this site and allowed for a documentation of the fortifications built by the French engineer Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery in the first half of the 18th century.

This military dimension constitutes one of the important characteristics of Montreal's history through the 17th and 18th centuries, and the Champ-de-Mars is one of the rare archaeological sites in Montreal where well preserved remains of bastioned fortifications have been documented.

New Publication

Trademarks on Base-Metal Tableware: Late 18th Century to Circa 1900 (Including Marks on Britannia Metal, Iron, Steel, Copper Alloys and Silver-Plated Metals).

By Eileen Woodhead

Readers may obtain a copy of the book (Catalog Number R61-2/9/50E) from the Canadian Communications Group; Publishing, Supply and Services Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1S 0S9; or through authorized government bookstore agents and other bookstores. The current price for the book is $25.00 in Canada, $30.00 outside. Mail orders should be accompanied by a check in Canadian funds, payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Phone orders (1-819-956-4802) may be paid by Visa or Mastercard. The French language study (Catalog Number R61-2/9/50F) is available from the same sources at the same price as the English version.

Over the past decade the Metal Unit of the Material Culture Section, Archaeology Research Division, Canadian Parks Service, has maintained a reference file of identifier marks found on metal artifacts. The book is a selection of marks on file that relate primarily to tableware items from the late 18th Century to about 1900. These marks were used on tableware and other small hardware goods made in base metals in Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States. The Parks file has proven to be useful to researchers for identification of the origin and date range of tableware and related metal artifacts from archeolgical sites.

Request for Information
Historic Cemeteries and Burials

For a comprehensive bibliography to be published on historical mortuary behavior and material culture, I am seeking final contributions of references. The bibliography will include studies of mortuary sites, materials, and death practices dating from the period of European expansion (15th-20th centuries): archeological cemetery studies, whether or not excavation was undertaken; occasional studies for known or suspected graves; studies of cemetery landscapes, grave markers and artifacts from the grave; physical anthropology; historical studies of deathways; law and the reburial controversy; and archeological and anthropological method and theory regarding death ritual and its material culture. The bibliography will be indexed by keyword; an abstract and/or description of contents for any references would facilitate the indexing process. Conference papers will be included only if a copy of the paper is sent; for unpublished materials, please indicate the repository. Please address information to: Edward L. Bell, Massachusetts Historic Commission, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116.

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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** 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

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1983 Symposium on Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period
1983 Volume 12 ($10)

Introduction to Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period.....Charles L. Fisher
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Has Historical Archaeology Survived the Bicentennial?.....Bert Salwen
An Inquiry into the Development of Historical Archaeology in the United States
Archaeological Research at the 1778-79 Winter Cantonment of the Continental Artillery, Pluckemin, New Jersey.....John L. Seidel
Geophysical and Soil Chemical Investigations at New Windsor Cantonment.....Joseph Sopko
Drinking Practices and Glassware of the British Military, ca. 1755-85.....E. Ann Smith
Evidence of Children at Revolutionary War Sites.....Michael Cohn
The Excavation of the Privateer *Defence*.....David C. Switzer

Additional Back Issues

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Special Issue: Symposium on Industrial Archaeology		**Volume 16 1987**	**($12)**
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Department of Archaeology
Boston University
675 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1992 NUMBER 21

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
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Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

1992 ANNUAL MEETING GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK OCTOBER 2-4, 1992

The Board of CNEHA is pleased to announce that the 1992 Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 2-4, in Glens Falls, New York. The conference will also be sponsored by Adirondack Community College which will be the location of the paper sessions. Accommodations will be at the Howard Johnson Lodge which is located just off Exit 19 of the New York State Northway (I-87); this is less than 50 miles north of Albany. The Lodge is within 10 minutes of the college campus, and rates promise to be extremely reasonable. (There is also a very large heated indoor pool, complete with jacuzzi!)

There will be a bus tour of local military sites on Friday afternoon, followed by a reception at the college on Friday evening. Papers will be held in Dearlove Hall at the college all day on Saturday, followed by a barbecue on nearby Rogers Island that evening. (This was the site of extensive military encampments during the 1750s.) Papers will then continue on Sunday morning, and optional tours are being contemplated for Sunday afternoon.

Pre-registration packets will be mailed to all CNEHA members in July. The packet will contain the preliminary program, and registration, hotel, and travel information. For further information on the conference, please contact David Starbuck, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, New York 12828 (518 747-2926).

UPDATE— *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 18 has at long last gone to the printer! And, there's an update on the contents. Last-minute receipt of a newly revised manuscript brings this issue up to six articles in all, and there is a fine variety of topics and areas covered.

BERT SALWEN
The Development of Contact Period Archaeology in Southern New England and Long Island: From "Gee Whiz!" to "So What?"

DOMINIQUE LALANDE
Archaeological Excavations at Bon-Desir: Basque Presence in the St. Lawrence Estuary

S. PFEIFFER, J.C. DUDAR, and S. AUSTIN
Prospect Hill: Skeletal Remains from a 19th-Century Methodist Cemetery, Newmarket, Ontario

REBECCA YAMIN
Squeezing Ceramics for More Than Their Worth: Boundary Maintenance at an 18th-Century Port in New Jersey

GERALD K. KELSO and FAITH HARRINGTON
Pollen Record Formation Processes at the Isles of Shoals: Botanical Records of Human Behavior

HASKELL J. GREENFIELD
From Pork to Mutton: A Zooarchaeological Perspective on Colonial New Amsterdam and Early New York City

With Volume 18 all but in the mail to you, we are hoping to turn around another issue shortly. The Salwen memorial volume is still in the works, but we really need independent submissions to get on track and stay there. We need manuscripts in order to do that! Please consider *Northeast Historical Archaeology* as a publication outlet. We'd like to get the journal on schedule, and we know there is a great deal of fine work being done that simply isn't finding its way into print. Remember, the CNEHA journal is a wonderful outlet for publication of article-length summary site reports as well as special studies.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

George Miller does not have a ceramics column in this issue because he has just moved from Colonial Williamsburg to his new position as Material Culture Researcher at the Center for Archaeological Research, 101 Ewing Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716 (302 451-1193). He will resume his column in the next issue.

If you have copy you would like to submit for the July 1992 issue, please send it either to me or to the appropriate state/provincial editor.

REPORT ON THE 1991 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWARK, DELAWARE OCTOBER 5-6, 1991

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Chair, 1991 Annual Meeting

The 1991 Annual Meeting of the Council was held on Saturday and Sunday, October 5 and 6, 1991, at the Sheraton Inn, just outside of Newark, Delaware. As a special feature of the meeting, the Council co-operated with the Winterthur Museum in their annual Conference in American Material Culture Studies. That Conference, with its theme, "Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture," commenced Thursday evening, October 3, and continued through Saturday morning, October 5, followed immediately by the start of the Council's Annual Meeting.

The organizers of the 1991 Annual Meeting have judged it a success. Financially, it produced a net profit of $1503.04 for the Council, which will hopefully assist in producing the next journal. One hundred forty-five individuals registered for the Conference (only 23 of those for one day), attending along with 24 volunteers from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research and other state agencies and organizations.

Twenty-six scholars presented papers at the Annual Meeting, organized into three major sessions: "City, Town, Country: Community as Context," "The Contexts of Research in Northeastern Historical Archaeology," and "Small Wonder There's Diversity!: Delaware Historical Archaeology." The organizers were especially pleased with the diversity and quality of the presented papers, which addressed topics ranging from a seventeenth-century fishing community to analysis of nineteenth-century human burials. Similarly, the geographic distribution reflected the whole of the Northeast, from Ontario, Canada to Mount Vernon in Virginia.

The Saturday evening Twilight Walking Tour of New Castle and Reception at the George Read II House and Garden proved a highlight of the Meetings, and we are indebted to Tim Mullin and Julia Hofer of the Historical Society of Delaware, and to Colleen Leithren and Lynn Riley and their committee from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research for the evening's success. Though dampened a bit by the weather, the tours to the John Dickinson Plantation, Fort Delaware State Park, and the Hagley Museum also added to the Meetings. Thanks to Chuck Fithian and Alice Guerrant of the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Cara Blume of the Delaware Division of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, and David Orr of the National Park Service and University of Delaware for their assistance in organizing and leading these tours.

A final note of thanks is due to the Department of Anthropology of the University of Delaware, which contributed financial and administrative support to the Meetings; to the University's Center for Archaeological Research, which organized the exhibit on Delaware in the Book Room, designed and sold the T-shirts, and from which many volunteers were drawn without whom the Meeting would not have been possible; to Wade Catts of the Center for Archaeological Research who served as Co-chair of the Meeting; to Chuck Fithian and Alice Guerrant, who also served on the Meeting committee; to Roselle Henn for once again organizing the Book Room; to the Winterthur Museum for their co-operation in co-ordinating the two conferences; and to the Sheraton Inn-Newark for complementary meeting space.

For those members unfortunately unable to attend the 1991 Meeting, copies of the Program and Abstracts are available. Make your check payable to the "Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology" and mail it to Lu Ann De Cunzo, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

COVA Symposium VI
The Historical Archaeology of 18th-Century Virginia

The Council of Virginia Archaeologists is pleased to announce the sixth in a series of symposia intended to provide the interested public and archaeological communities with a synthesis of the present state of archaeological research within the Commonwealth of

Virginia. This symposium will continue investigation of Virginia's historic period, focusing on what has been termed the "Golden Age" of Virginia history. COVA VI will be held on Friday and Saturday, May 22nd and 23rd, at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. A modest fee of $15 will be charged for the whole event, while those wishing to attend either one day or the other may pay $7.50. There are additional fees of $5 for the Friday evening reception and $10 for the Saturday picnic dinner. As with past symposia, the proceedings from COVA VI will be published by the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Organizations supporting the series include the ASV, the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Primary supporters of COVA VI are the Department of Anthropology at the University of Virginia and Mary Washington College's Department of Historic Preservation.

For further information, contact Dennis J. Pogue at the Mount Vernon Archaeology Department, Mount Vernon Ladies Association, Mount Vernon, Virginia 22121. (703) 780-2000 x326.

Association quebecoise pour le patrimoine industriel

The next Aqpi conference will be held in Montreal, May 8 and 9, 1992. The theme of the meeting will be "Montreal portuaire et ferroviaire" (Montreal, its Port and Railroads). For further information write to Aqpi, C.P. 5225, Succursale "C", Montreal (Quebec), H2X 3N2.

Association des archeologues du Quebec

The Annual Meeting of the A.A.Q. will be held in Montreal from April 25 to 26, 1992. Several thematic workshops are tentatively planned. These include:

- The Development of Archaeological Sites: Recent Examples from Montreal;
- Archaeology and Communication;
- The History and Prehistory of the Montreal Region: Current Research;
- Working Conditions in Archaeology;

For more information contact Christian Belanger (514) 523-1960. All workshops will be held in French.

Canadian Archaeological Association

The C.A.A. (Canadian Archaeological Association) will hold its Annual Meeting at the London Centre Radisson Hotel, London, Ontario, from May 6 to 10, 1992. For further information contact:

Neal Ferris
55 Centre St.
London, Ontario N6J 1T4.
Telephone: (519) 433-8401,
Fax (519) 439-1696.

Alternative Archaeology

The Nova Scotia Archaeology Society and St. Mary's University will hold a symposium on Alternative Archaeology on May 1-2, 1992 in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Speakers from the United States (John Cole, Kenneth Feder, Alice Kehoe, Wade Tarzia) and Canada (Birgitta Wallace, David Kelley, Paddy Reid, Eric Mullen and Bernie Francis) will address such topics as claims for pre-Columbian Trans-Atlantic and Trans-Pacific contacts, Psychic Archaeology and Creationist Texts.

The symposium will also include a panel discussion, led by Michael Michlovic, on the controversial issue of how archaeologists should respond to explanations of the past that lie outside the mainstream of archaeology.

For further information on the conference, please contact Charles Lindsay, c/o Canadian Parks Service, Historic Properties, Upper Water St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 1S9 (902 426-6115).

CONFERENCE REPORT
"Ten Years of Post-Processual Archaeology"
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
February 29, 1992

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny
Department of Archaeology, Boston University

Graduate students from the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, recently sponsored a one-day conference on the occasion of the tenth year of post-processual archaeology. The conference opened with a mini-plenary address by Martin Wobst, followed by four longer sessions that were intended to address key issues of post-processual archaeology (see program below). Each session was composed of two to three panelists who responded to a series of prepared questions. Discussion was moderated by graduate students of the Department of Anthropology, UMass-Amherst. Questions from the audience were generally addressed at the end of each session; an exception to this was the session on "Post-processual archaeology: paradigm or theme?" (Dorothy Krass, moderator) where the discussion was interactive. A final group of panelists provided commentary on the day's discussions.

Not surprisingly, the conference was largely Marxist in tone. However, the Marxist perspective is only one of many that have gathered under the name of post-processual archaeology. The weighted selection of thirteen panelists (twelve Marxists or Marxians, one non-Marxist; nine men, four women) left many other post-processual perspectives underrepresented or unrepresented. Indeed, having acknowledged the diversity of perspectives and the lack of coherence within post-processualism during the sessions (Wobst, Keene, McGuire, Otero, Dincauze), the absence or muting of other voices (gender studies, contextualism, hermeneutics) was all the more apparent and disappointing. These other perspectives were often dismissed out of hand ("Hodder is a technician"). Nonetheless, the conference was both interesting and informative, not only for what was said, but for what was left unsaid.

The sessions focused discussion on four major topics: ten years of post-processual perspectives, "is Marxist archaeology post-processual?" "how can we write post-processual archaeology?" and post-processualism: paradigm or theme. By now familiar themes dominated the sessions: the historical contingency of archaeology, archaeology as a social construction, problems of labeling (e.g., prehistory versus history, or archaeology as the study of the past versus archaeology as the study of material culture). The broader issue of political correctness, which is implicit in the latter argu-

ment, was barely addressed (Dincauze, Kohl).

In the session "How Can We Write Post-Processual Archaeology?", Jacqueline Urla summarized recent trends within cultural anthropology, specifically the new ethnography (Clifford and Marcus 1986; Marcus and Fischer 1986), which has particular relevance to current debates within archaeology (the use of narrative, "objectivity" as a socially and historically contingent phenomenon, self-reflexivity). Stephen Mrozowski talked about the difficulties of writing under the constraint of archaeological data, and suggested that archaeologists might overcome these difficulties through the use of narrative, the acknowledgement of archaeological literature as an interpretation (and the explicit identification of the issues and interests informing the interpretation), and the separation of interpretation and data by making the data available in a separate volume (in an appendix or on microfiche, for example) for those who wish to examine the data for themselves.

During this session, criticism emerged of the new archaeology as jargon-laden and inaccessible. Panelists were questioned as to whether post-processualism is itself elitist and exclusionary given the deliberate use of obscure writing styles by some of its practitioners (cf. Shanks and Tilley 1987; Tilley 1990). Potter denied this, suggesting instead that this is an exercise in creativity (impressionistic versus photographic) that allows the reader to determine its meaning and is therefore inclusionary. While this particular point is arguable, Potter is correct in asserting the importance of providing to the audience different models of how to think about the past. While Potter argued for the inclusion of multiple audiences into the archaeological literature, and for addressing the questions or issues of particular interest to the audience, the related and politically-charged issue of just who can write (or do) gender archaeology or the archaeology of slavery, for example, was not addressed.

Attempts to define post-processualism during the conference were problematic. This is a salient point, one which speaks to the question of whether post-processualism constitutes the latest archaeological paradigm, or whether it is a theme on a variation, a radical reaction to the new archaeology, as suggested by Wobst. Dena Dincauze questioned whether post-processualism was a new revolt against determinism or an old and continuously resuscitated and validated position; innovation or reaction. Randy McGuire described post-processual archaeology as a catch-all for all non-processual perspectives. Towards the end of the conference, Art Keene volunteered the analogy of post-processualism as an umbrella. Many different views are represented beneath the umbrella, but all share a criticism of the new archaeology along four major points: epistemology (positivism versus relativism), reductionism, the absence of power (or the individual) from the ecological models of the new archaeology, and the lack of critical self-awareness.

While many will concur with this definition, it also seems evident from the discussion at the conference that post-processualism is as often a political reaction to the new archaeology and its power base in CRM. Much discussion centered on the problem of funding sources, seen as biased toward the new archaeologists and grant proposals written in processual language. This dialogue, which many would consider to be a digression from more pertinent issues of post-processual archaeology, fueled a spate of attacks on the new archaeology and Lewis Binford that had little in common with the criticisms outlined by Keene in the first session and again at the end of the conference.

Many of the panelists (Leone, Keene, Paynter) constructed a picture of post-processual archaeology as marginal, as having no centers of influence outside of Cambridge University and UMass-Amherst. Keene, for example, talked about the liability of acting outside the mainstream. Colin, Lord Renfrew was subject to a number of attacks for his rise to the peerage and a seat in the House of Lords, and for his great success within the mainstream. Suggestions that post-processualism is elitist were again rejected. Patterson, citing the example of Lord Renfrew, noted that Shanks and Tilley are but itinerant scholars. Leone went so far as to deny the popularity of V. Gordon Childe's writings. [redacted]. One emerges with the sense that these attacks are politically motivated, that this is the means by which the next generation's archaeologists will gain entry into and control of the power structure. The portrayal of Marxist post-processualism (unquestionably the dominant perspective of the conference) as marginal is a deliberate denial of the success of many of the panelists and discussants (all have jobs, are well published, and are successful fundraisers) as well as a denial of the historical trajectory of its practitioners.

Another disturbing trend to emerge from the day's discussion is the move away from the archaeological record by those who see archaeology as a political tool. Michael Nassany addressed this issue in the final session, asking the panelists what is the use of archaeological data if the agenda is political and subjective. Wobst argued that to say that archaeological discourse can only be conducted through archaeological data is restrictive. While this point has validity, and few would argue the historical contingency of archaeology and its construction in the present, the few voices which reminded conference participants of the uniqueness of the archaeological record to the study of the past (Beaudry) were drowned out by the louder voices of those who would see archaeology only as a tool for political purposes. To use Tom Patterson's phrase, the "center of gravity" has shifted from archaeology to political issues.

The pitfalls of a purely political agenda are evident. Kohl warned of the emerging national archaeologies in the former Soviet Union and the Central Bloc, and the danger that they will become racist archaeologies. This reminds us of the dangers that may lie in a multiplicity of perspectives, of hyper-relativism and its implied political correctness. Political correctness was raised as a serious problem by Dincauze, who argued that militant p.c. creates a multiplicity of frontier conflicts and diverts our attention from the substance of archaeology to political movements based on selfishness. As in other instances, the issue was unfortunately allowed to drop from discussion.

The graduate students are to be commended for organizing this event. The conference was well run, entertaining, and informative. Many constructive points emerged from the resulting dialogue. However, in many respects the conference represented a lost opportunity. The failure to address certain key issues (political correctness, gender), in what often seemed to be deliberate attempts by panelists to avoid controversy, was a disappointment. Even the question of how we should act on the problems within post-processual archaeology and how we can bring post-processualism to the archaeological record—in short, what the goals of post-processual archaeology should be after ten years—evoked little response from the panelists and the audience. This is perhaps the most critical point to emerge from the conference. Are some or

all post-processual perspectives so far removed from the archaeological record that these questions are unanswerable? Perhaps those who were not present at the conference can help to address this issue.

Program

Mini-Plenary Address
Martin Wobst (UMass-Amherst)

Post-Processual Archaeologies: Ten Years of Perspectives
Art Keene (UMass-Amherst) and Tom Patterson (Temple University)

Is Marxist Archaeology Post-Processual?
Philip Kohl (Wellesley) and Randy McGuire (SUNY-Binghamton)

How Can We Write Post-Processual Archaeologies?
Stephen Mrozowski (UMass-Boston), Parker Potter (N.H. Division of Historical Resources), and Jacqueline Urla (UMass-Amherst)

Post-Processual Archaeology: Paradigm or Theme?
Dena Dincauze (UMass-Amherst), Mark Leone (University of Maryland), and Robert Paynter (UMass-Amherst)

Symposium Wrap-Up: Reaction and Response
Joan Gero (University of South Carolina), Mary Beaudry (Boston University), and Martin Wobst (UMass-Amherst)

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1986 *Writing Culture: The Poetics and Politics of Ethnography*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

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1987 *Social Theory and Archaeology*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

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1990 *Reading Material Culture: Structuralism, Hermeneutics, and Post-Structuralism*. Basil Blackwell, Cambridge, Mass.

Current Research

VERMONT

Reported by: Nora Sheehan and Robert Sloma

Construction of the Chittenden County Circumferential Highway has offered a rare opportunity for Vermont historical archaeology. Archaeological remains from four domestic sites in the town of Essex are now being analyzed. In addition to the customary intra-site analyses and inter-site comparisons that can be made, the excavated sites will be examined in the context of their roles in the larger rural community.

Three of the sites are located near a falls on Indian Brook which provided water power for a sawmill that was in operation by 1798. Land records indicate that one of the sites, VT-CH-491, may have been related to the sawmill complex, which is located about 70 meters west of the site. Excavation of VT-CH-491 identified 27 historic features. Of these features, 14 were excavated or partially excavated, including a house and outbuilding of post-in-ground construction. The house contained a cellar lined with wooden planks. Excavation of the cellar and related builder's trench unearthed artifacts which suggest occupation dates of 1802-1831. Other features include refuse pits and possible animal pens.

A cellar hole and stone foundation led to the identification of VT-CH-500. Excavation determined that a half cellar had existed, although many of the foundation stones were quarried after the building was abandoned. Artifacts were limited and disturbed in the western half of the cellar, while the eastern half remained intact. Preliminary analysis of the artifacts recovered and documentary evidence suggest short-term occupation during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

VT-CH-574 lay undetected beneath the lawn of a modern residence. An electromagnetometer survey recorded several anomalies in this area. Excavation and plow zone removal confirmed the presence of a residential building, which was also of post-in-ground construction. A log pipe leading from the excavated half-cellar may have acted as a drain. Preliminary analysis of the dense artifact deposits suggests a period of occupation between 1830-1860.

The fourth site, VT-CH-493, is located 1.2 miles east of the other sites, in a south-facing hayfield. Although there is now no road in the vicinity, historic maps indicate that a road passed here in the early nineteenth century. Another domestic site on the old road (VT-CH-247) was identified during the initial reconnaissance survey for the highway project.

VT-CH-493 consists of the remains of a small structure and several related features. The structure had a small fieldstone half-cellar with a wooden floor. The remains of a large end chimney had collapsed onto the chimney base. A wood-lined trash pit with a fairly dense deposit of refuse was found adjacent to the cellar. This may have originally been a bulkhead or storage pit that was later used for refuse disposal. A flat area north of the structure appears to have been used to contain animals, possibly pigs. The soils in this area contained relatively high phosphate levels, evidence of organic enrichment of the soil. Several pig teeth were recovered, and two organic-looking stains visible in the subsoil after stripping contained bone fragments and burned wood, indicating a possible compost pile or pig slop location. Several small post molds found

here may have marked the remains of a fence line.

Preliminary analysis of the artifacts recovered from VT-CH-493 indicate a late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century occupation during the first wave of settlement of the area. The date is based on the large amount of creamware recovered in relation to the other ceramic types in the assemblage; the presence of dry-bodied stoneware and Whieldon ware, both manufactured in the second half of the eighteenth century; and the recovery of coins with legible dates of 1805 and 1798, a token dated 1814, and a King George halfpenny with an illegible date (1760-1820). The absence of outbuildings suggests VT-CH-491 was not a farm; perhaps it functioned as a shop or tavern.

All four sites pose interesting questions which will be addressed with further artifact analysis and documentary research. They provide an excellent opportunity for inter-site comparative analysis, since they appear to each date from a different time period, and represent a continuum from the late eighteenth to the late nineteenth century. Analysis will address a variety of questions. Where did each site fit into the community, and how did that change through time? How did the community change? What does the material culture reveal about the inhabitants' occupations, social and economic status, habits and lifestyle at different time periods? Is there an identifiable change in gender-related spheres of influence around the households? Is there a change in the use of space? How do domestic construction methods change over time? For instance, when were wood-lined cellars and post-in-ground construction common, and why?

VT-CH-491, VT-CH-493, VT-CH-500 and VT-CH-574 represent small segments of a larger community. Examination of these sites, documentary records, historic standing structures, and other archaeological sites in the area will enable researchers to develop an understanding of the related components which constituted the aggregate community. The product of this study will be part of a growing data base which will contribute to understanding the nature of rural communities in Vermont and northern New England.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Massachusetts Archaeology Week/Events at Boston University

The Massachusetts Historical Commission has designated the week of June 6-14 as Massachusetts Archaeology Week, and the Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University has a number of events planned.

On June 8, 1992, Dr. Mary C. Beaudry, Associate Professor of Archaeology, Boston University, will present a lecture entitled "Historical Archaeology and the Lives of Women". The lecture begins at 7 PM and will be held at the George Sherman Union Building, 775 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA., in the Terrace Lounge. A reception in the George Sherman Union Gallery immediately follows the lecture.

On June 10, 1992, Al B. Weslowsky, Managing Editor, *Journal of Field Archaeology*, will present a lecture entitled "Paupers' Bones: Excavation and Analysis at the Uxbridge Almshouse Cemetery, Massachusetts." The lecture begins at 7 PM and will be held in the Stone Science Building, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA., in Room B50 (Basement).

The public is welcome, and the lectures are free.

CONNECTICUT

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

When designing its new office complex located on the Berlin Turnpike in Newington, Connecticut, the Connecticut Department of Transportation applied for permission to demolish the early 19th century farmhouse which stood on the grounds. This farmhouse - the Benjamin Hopkins House - had been deemed irreplaceable by historians and local residents because it remained largely unaltered and was the only surviving remnant of the village which arose around the Hartford-New Haven Turnpike ca. 1799. Therefore, the DOT deeded it to the Town of Newington, and preparations were made for its relocation out of the construction area.

In March of 1990, the Newington Historical Society and Trust, Inc. (NHST), with the assistance of Archaeological Research Specialists (Oxford, CT) and the Albert Morgan Archaeological Society (Rocky Hill, CT), initiated the Benjamin Hopkins (a.k.a. Amos Fairchild) House Archaeology Project. The investigations to date have included salvage archaeological procedures at the original site prior to the structure's relocation; a thorough documentary study of the original property and occupants; and the on-going analysis and correlation of artifactual and documentary evidence. Marina Mozzi, Director/Curator of the NHST, (203) 661-7118, is coordinating the Project.

A major artifactual deposit was located adjacent to the east foundation wall of the original structure. The later addition of a woodshed and buttery which lacked a subsurface foundation, completely sealed the deposit sometime before 1834. As a result, the deposit was largely undisturbed, and the preservation of faunal remains was exceptional. Dates of manufacture of the recovered artifacts tightly cluster between 1790 and 1820-30, and the probate inventory of Benjamin Hopkins (1835) lists several of the recovered artifact types. An exhibit on the Archaeology Project has been mounted at the NHST.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

New York State Archaeology Week

The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC), a state-wide organization of professional archaeologists, has decided to organize an Archaeology Week to be celebrated during National Preservation Week in May. A planning committee under the leadership of Dr. Ellis McDowell-Loudan has been established. Plans include production of a large-format poster, open houses and lectures, and attendant publicity to call attention to the contributions of archaeology to the quality of life in New York State.

Publications Available

New publications have become available to interested clients. These include: The Field Services Bureau of the New York State

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation offers a group of five brochures which briefly explain the various programs administered by that office. These include the Certified Local Government Program, Environmental Review, Historic Resources Survey, National Register of Historic Places, and the Historic Preservation Tax Credit. For copies contact Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12230. Coming in December 1992 is the three-volume *Encyclopedia of the North American Colonies*. Over 260 original essays treat all areas of the northeast and are organized into seventeen sections designed to promote broad historical orientation. Prepublication price is $285 from Charles Scribner's Sons, 866 Third Avenue, New York City, New York 10022.

New Research Center at Fort Ticonderoga

A nearby modern brick building has been adapted to serve as headquarters for offices and the historical collection at Fort Ticonderoga, a privately owned site on the New York side of Lake Champlain. The new space will provide climate-controlled storage for the fort's outstanding collection of military artifacts, journals, and books. Two new staff members, a curator and marketing director, have been hired to work under director Nicholas Westbrook. A reading room will be included for those using the extensive collection of mostly 18th century objects.

Student Research Awards from New York State Archives

The New York State Archives and Records Administration is offering prizes to promote and recognize student research based on primary documents. Two awards are available: one for a student or group of students grades 6 through 8, one for grades 9-12. The purpose of the monetary awards is to encourage use of archival materials anywhere in the state. The product can be a research paper, an exhibit, an audiovisual presentation, a performance, a work of fiction, or a curriculum packet for use by other students. This interesting idea produced a winner last year who used records from a county clerk's office to research family history and one that used records from a county historical society to research 19th century private schools.

Archaeological Research at the Centre House Tavern Site, Amherst

Archaeological research has been completed and a report written on excavations at the Centre House Tavern Site in the town of Amherst, Erie County, New York. The work included a combination of test units and interviews with local informants to better understand the role of this structure in the life of the community. Originally built in 1836, the building underwent many changes over time. The archaeologists, led by Dr. Elaine Herold and Lyn Kraus Cowan, uncovered evidence of these architectural changes, including a wood-lined cellar hole, the first found in western New York State. In addition, a late nineteenth century barrel-privy was located and excavated. An interesting collection of nineteenth century artifacts were recovered which helped to demonstrate the types of ceramics, glass and other items that members of this German-American household preferred. All of the collections, notes, records, photographs, and the report are on file at the Marian E. White Research Museum at the Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Buffalo.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Reprinted from *The New York Times Metro*, Thursday, December 26, 1991:

After what mean years they had on earth — enslaved, impoverished and ostracized — black New Yorkers in the 18th century were consigned to a desolate graveyard beyond the city walls. The next light they were to see was the rising sun on Judgment Day.

Archeologists got there first.

Since October, more than 100 skeletons have been discovered, intricately measured and delicately removed from the land just north of City Hall that was known in the 1700's as the Negros Burial Ground. With each coffin, a bridge is being built back to a people whose history was all but ignored for more than two centuries.

"My God, how things have changed," Mayor David N. Dinkins recalled thinking to himself as he visited the graveyard earlier this month. "Negroes were buried there because that was without the city. Here I stood, the first African-American mayor of the city of New York, examining the place where I would have had to have been buried. I couldn't have been buried in the city."

Today, the locale is at the heart of the civic center. Archeologists have been working in a pit more than 20 feet below street level, under a roof of translucent plastic sheets, surrounded by the rumbling tumult of backhoes excavating the site. A 34-story Federal office tower is to rise on the block, bounded by Broadway and Duane, Reade and Elk streets.

Site Again Overshadowed

Recently, the archeology was overshadowed by fears about City Planning Department headquarters, at 22 Reade Street, which adjoins the site and has settled because of underpinnings being dug beneath its foundation. (The structure has been deemed "safe for occupancy" and "not in danger of collapse" by the executive engineer of the city's Buildings Department, David Sobel.)

Barring some catastrophe, however, the archeological dig is what is most likely to be remembered.

"We will never look at colonial times and African-American history again in the same way," said Laurie Beckelman, chairwoman of the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission. "This will add so much to our cultural heritage."

Perhaps most telling is what the archeologists have **not** found: worldly goods of almost any kind.

Buttons, and Maybe Flowers

"One brass finger ring was the only example of any possession that went into the grave," said Michael Parrington, an archeologist who leads the cemetery team under the direction of Edward S. Rutsch.

"These people came into the world with nothing and certainly took very little out," Mr. Parrington said. Military buttons were found in two coffins. Three coffins contained what may have been

flowers.

All the bodies were buried with their heads to the west, allowing them to sit up and face the rising sun on Judgment Day, Mr. Parrington said.

Twenty-seven infants have been found. Many died before the age of 6 months and were buried in coffins 12 to 18 inches long. Fifteen older children have also been found.

Of the adults whose sex could be determined, 20 were men and 14 were women. About 90 percent of the people were black, Ms. Beckelman said.

"Most adults had died in their 30's but had dental profiles of people in their 90's," Ms. Beckelman said, underscoring how short and stressful their lives had been.

A number of people suffered from rickets, arthritis and syphilis. But archeologists have not found any broken bones. "That may be an indication that there wasn't much violence among this community," Mr. Parrington said. One person, however, had a musket ball in the rib area.

Nothing would seem connected to the "Negro Plot" of 1741, in which white New Yorkers, imagining a conspiracy among the slaves, hanged or burned dozens of people.

Mr. Parrington said those who were executed may have been buried elsewhere in the cemetery, which might have contained 10,000 bodies when it was closed in 1790. Much was dug up in the 19th century.

Based on the density of the burials found so far, Mr. Parrington said an unexplored part of the site might contain 25 or 30 more bodies.

William J. Diamond, the regional administrator of the General Services Administration, which is overseeing development of the office tower, has promised that the archeological work will not be hastened, even if it means a delay in construction. Nonetheless, State Senator David A. Paterson of Manhattan is assembling a task force to monitor the dig.

MARYLAND

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1992 field school in historical archaeology. The course will run from June 10 through August 16, 1992. Excavations will focus on two occupational sites with associated brick foundations. The first may be the site of the Jesuit school in St. Mary's during the last quarter of the 17th century and was used as a house into the 18th century. The second may be a rectory associated with the brick chapel built ca. 1667 and still in use following the destruction of the chapel after 1704. Both sites promise to be rich in artifacts. This work is part of an ongoing research project on religion in Colonial Maryland. The program will be an intensive experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week of the class is devoted to lectures on history, archaeology and material culture. During the following nine weeks, students participate in excavation, recording and analysis. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites and historic houses in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students will also have the chance to help sail the *Maryland Dove*, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged ship.

The course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, History, or Museum Studies. Prior coursework is preferred but not required. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, an accredited state college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. Credit is transferable to other institutions. The program costs $800 which covers tuition, fees and the major field trip. Housing is provided by HSMC at a minimal cost. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student.

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

Anne Arundel County

The Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning began the Cumberstone Road Preservation Planning Project in July of 1991. This project, funded by a matching survey and planning grant from the Maryland Historical Trust, is under the direction of Dr. Al Luckenbach, County Archaeologist, and his assistant, Esther Doyle Read. The Cumberstone Road project area is an approximately 2000 acre area characterized by wooded and open rolling farmland. Fifty-four known archaeological sites, including the West River Adena site and the ruins of Ivy Neck, an important 18th century Georgian house, indicate the importance of this area in prehistoric and historic times. Twenty-four standing historic structures, such as Tulip Hill (a National Landmark which was built in 1756) and Cedar Park (a 1702 post in the ground structure which is listed on the National Register) include some of the most important buildings in Maryland and the Chesapeake. Few 20th century improvements have intruded on the historic rural character of this roadway and surrounding farmland, no doubt due to the continuous ownership of large tracts of land by a few families for generations.

The Cumberstone project has three main goals. The first goal is to assess all known and potential historic structures and archaeological properties in order to determine their level of significance and integrity. The second goal is to produce a multiple property nomination to the National Register of Historic Places to create a rural district including both archaeological sites and historic structures. The final goal is to investigate existing preservation and environmental protections already in place for the area, and to attempt to design better protection mechanisms for use by Anne Arundel County Planners.

Since July, work toward meeting all three goals has been in progress. The assessment phase of the project has been particularly successful in attracting volunteer participation. The County has been able to sponsor four field days in conjunction with the Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM). During these four days, 34 amateurs participated in field and shoreline survey and in limited shovel testing of wooded areas. Thanks to the efforts of these volunteers 15 new sites were added to the previously known 54 sites. In addition, the volunteers were able to better define 7 sites which had been recorded in the late 1960s.

Several significant historic sites have been located. One is associated with the 1662 "Ewen upon Ewenton" land patent. This 400 acre tract was the home of Richard Ewen during the 1660s

and 1670s. Today the site is part of Cedar Park Farm, which is still owned by Ewen descendants. Also located at Cedar Park was a plantation landing which may date to the 17th century. In addition to the two sites found at Cedar Park, several 19th century African American slave or tenant house sites were also located. Work on the project will continue through the spring.

Baltimore City

During 1991 MAAR Associates, Inc., of Newark, Delaware, was contracted by Whitman, Requardt and Associates to provide a HABS/HAER recording of the dam and gatehouse located at Lake Roland, Baltimore County, Maryland. Built during 1858-1860 in response to a growing need for adequate water supplies within the City of Baltimore, the Baltimore Aqueduct was constructed encompassing Lake Roland, Hampden Reservoir, Mount Royal Reservoir, connecting pipelines and a city-wide system of distribution mains. This system was one of the early major urban water supply projects in America, but proved to be a failure because of the lack of controls on construction along the waterways feeding into the system. The inflow of waste products, siltation, and a slaughterhouse built on the banks of Lake Roland led to a number of typhoid outbreaks and eventually to the closing of the water supply system in 1915.

The Lake Roland Dam, completed in August 1861, was built of rubble stone construction and faced with limestone quarried at the Texas, Maryland quarries. Measuring 125 feet across, and 60 feet thick at the base, the dam is only now beginning to exhibit signs of decay, and is being replaced to avoid collapse. The Lake Roland gatehouse, a marble on brick structure with Greek Revival design, housed the floodgates that controlled waterflow, and included one of the first hypochlorite systems, added in 1911, utilizing chlorine to control bacteria in the system. This structure is being restored and is part of the scenery of Lake Roland Park.

The dam and gatehouse were recorded architecturally by Ms. Sheryl Huck, and photographed with large format cameras by Marge and Richard Green. Historical information was largely taken from an article written by John McGrain, Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Society, in the Maryland Historical Magazine, and supplemented by research by Kenneth Baumgardt.

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis completed its fifth season of excavations at the St. Mary's site (18AP45) during the summer of 1991. This season focused on the ground story rooms within the existing house and was deemed necessary because most intact archaeological remains were to be removed during the current restoration/modernization project. Research questions initially focused on the house's many architectural changes spanning the late 17th through the late 20th centuries, so observations of architectural details and anomalies guided the placements of initial excavation units in each room. However, clarifying the nature of specific architectural developments was only one aspect of the archaeological research. A second concern was to identify and interpret discreet activity areas in the ground story, as well as to identify changes in uses of space over time.

In general, the late 18th-century East Wing and the 19th-century West Wing had more undisturbed archaeological deposits than did the early 18th-century house core. In several areas it appears that Redemptorists' (owner's from 1852 to the present) activities disturbed earlier deposits. However, in the majority of the East Wing, Redemptorist-period deposits had covered late 18th and early 19th-century deposits associated with Charles Carroll of Carrollton's ownership. A large rectangular, mortared pit was discovered to have existed west of the house prior to West Wing construction (pre-1856). This feature is thought to have been a Carroll-period cistern or water catchment basin, based on water-lain sediments discovered in two areas of the pit and on its location at the west end of the house nearest an underground spring. This early feature was almost completely destroyed by the mid-19th century construction of the West Wing and by later construction of another similarly-shaped pit. The intended use for this later pit is still unknown. Evidence of a Carroll-period wooden floor laid over brick footers was found in the East Wing.

Stratified late 18th- and early 19th-century deposits existed across the entire room near the bases of the floor footers. The current interpretation is that these deposits are material remains associated with slaves' work space and possibly domestic space.

This sealed East Wing assemblage contains several distinctive objects, including an extremely tight concentration of fourteen separate clear to smokey quartz crystals, a clear, cut glass bead, a polished black stone and the base of a handpainted pearlware bowl exhibiting a blue asterisk mark on its base. The bowl was found upside down, at a slightly higher elevation, and immediately south of the crystals, bead and stone. Other notable artifact groups include: large numbers of assorted buttons, straight pins, scissor fragments and a bodkin; Chinese porcelain and refined English earthenwares (but few utilitarian wares); several coins (including one disk or possible worn coin that had been pierced); and large amounts of butchered animal bones (including fish, poultry and several species of mammal bones).

According to Frederick Lamp, Curator of African Art at the Baltimore Museum of Art, a number of these objects may have functioned as part of a divination system. The assemblage may provide material evidence that African slaves were able to maintain native beliefs and values in America and, under some circumstances, were able to keep at least a recognizable form of associated religious expressions alive as well.

A final site report of the 1991 excavations is now available (a fee will be charged for the costs of reproduction). Recommended research still to be undertaken includes faunal analysis, additional documentary research in light of the unexpected archaeological discoveries and continuing collaboration with interested archaeologists and scholars in other disciplines. For information, please contact George Logan, Site Supervisor, or Marian Creveling, Laboratory Supervisor, at (410) 268-7770 or (301) 405-1429.

Prince George's County

The History Division Archaeology Program of The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission is working on several projects in Prince George's County, Maryland. These include the investigations of the Northampton slaves quarters, the restoration of the Cherry Hill Cemetery, excavations in the basement of Marietta (early 19th century home of Supreme Court Judge Gabriel Duvall, and an 18th century burial vault at Darnall's Chance. During the summer and fall of 1991 excavations continued at the Northampton

slaves quarters in Mitchellville, Maryland. Two slaves quarters are being investigated. A brick structure was investigated by Louis Berger & Associates in 1989 and 1990. The MNCPPC History Division is currently in the process of excavating the ruins of a late 18th century frame slaves quarter. Following the archaeological investigations the foundation of the frame quarter will be reconstructed, and the two quarters will become the focus of an archaeological and historical community park.

From March 1991 until June 1991, Archaeology Program staff and volunteers undertook test excavations at the Cherry Hill Cemetery in the Beacon Heights neighborhood of Riverdale, MD. Cherry Hill Cemetery is a late 19th century black family farm cemetery established by Joshia Adams in 1887. Excavations revealed twelve unmarked grave shafts. No human remains were excavated as the focus of the project was to locate unmarked graves so they could be remarked. A unique aspect of the cemetery is that the graves were marked with locally available iron bearing stones (limonite). Park Planners are working with the Cherry Hill Cemetery Restoration Committee and the History Division to produce a landscaping plan that will exhibit the cemetery's original plans and plantings as dictated by Joshia Adams in his will of 1887. Interpretive signage will be installed, and the restored cemetery will then become a small community park.

Analysis of artifacts and human remains recovered from a mid to late 18th century burial vault at Darnall's Chance continues. The remains of nine individuals were recovered beneath six feet of rubble fill. Preliminary artifact analysis indicate that the burial vault was filled by the first quarter of the 19th century. Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian Institution has conducted analysis of the human remains. The remains of the nine individuals recovered from the vault represented all age groups that could be expected to occupy an 18th century household. They include a middle aged male, a late middle aged female, a young female, an adolescent, a female child, and three infants. While they appear to represent the elements of one family, at the present level of historical, genealogical, and skeletal analysis, it is not clear whether the individuals were a single family unit. Further historical research is required to enumerate all possibilities of relation between these individuals.

In addition to the burial vault studies, excavations have begun on an outbuilding discovered during repairs to the driveway leading to Darnall's Chance. In January, archaeology program staff and volunteers began emergency excavations of the 14 by 17 foot brick foundation. All four corners of the structure were intact, and at least two courses of brick remain. Excavations will continue in an effort to determine the integrity and original function of the building.

Late News Worth Reporting

On March 9, 1991, the Council for Maryland Archaeology hosted a one day "Common Ground Conference" at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. The conference was organized by Hettie Ballweber, Carol Ebright, and Louise Akerson, and was designed to bring together representatives from various state professional archaeological organizations to compare functions, organizational structures, and common goals and problems. Sixty archaeologists attended, representing the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council, the Council on West Virginia Archaeology, the New York Archaeological Council, the Council of Virginia Archaeologists, the Council for Maryland Archaeology, the Washington D.C. Council for Public Archaeologists, and the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology, History, and Museums.

The morning session consisted of presentations by each of the state organizations on their membership composition and requirements; past, present, and future activities; and issues of special interest. The afternoon session consisted of moderated discussion groups on current archaeological legislation, CRM standards and guidelines, state plans, human remains, public education, synthesis and predictive modeling, agency review and lobbying. The discussion groups were aimed at problem definition. Each moderator subsequently presented a synopsis of the discussion results to the group at large. Summation of the discussions indicated that while each issue had its unique aspects, there was a clear need for interaction with the general public to gain their understanding and support on nearly all issues.

NEWFOUNDLAND/LABRADOR

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Environment Limited

JWEL archaeologist Callum Thomson directed four historic resources-related projects in the province in 1991. Surveys and mitigation activities continued for the Department of National Defence at four short range radar sites on the north coast of Labrador, resulting in the discovery and protection of ten new historic and prehistoric sites.

Six proposed tourist lodge sites on the north coast, including one near the early 19th century Moravian Mission station at Hebron, were assessed for impacts on archaeological sites and potential for natural and cultural interpretation.

A draft museum plan, developed in conjunction with Jane Sproull Thomson, Dartmouth, was submitted to the Torngasok Cultural Centre in Nain to help guide the establishment of a museum and related outreach programs in north coast communities.

In Newfoundland, contributions were made to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System Management Plan for the Main River. Archaeological potential in the Main River/White Bay area includes development of Maritime Archaic and Palaeo-Eskimo sites in Sop's Arm and archaeological investigation of documented disagreements over land ownership and fishing rights between French and English settlers in the late 18th century.

St. John's

Peter Pope, of the Department of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland, completed phase I of an archaeological inventory and analysis for the City of St. John 's. The 146 page study, entitled *St. John's Harbour Area Archaeological Potential*, was presented to the Heritage Advisory Committee in late fall and recommends, among other things, that Water Street be designated a sensitive area, in which archaeological assessments would be required before redevelopment. Copies are on file at the City Archives, the Centre for Newfoundland Studies and the Centre for Material Culture Studies at MUN.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Environment Limited

Callum Thomson and Chris Blair, Fredericton, conducted five historic resources-related projects in the province in 1991. Two sections of the proposed new Trans Canada Highway near Moncton and a new NB Power transmission line on the upper reaches of the Saint John River were surveyed. Principal findings included several 19th century farm house remains and old fence/wall lines and abandoned fields, testimony to the changing economy and social structure of both regions.

A proposed Department of National Defence armoury on the shore of Saint John Harbour was assessed for archaeological remains. It was found that the area is situated between an 18th century mast dock, used to contain pine and other logs floated down the river and destined for use as masts on British naval vessels, and the site of Fort Latour (1631-1645). The original floor of the harbour was reached at 5 meters below the present surface of infilled debris and an assemblage of mid-late 19th century and 20th century artifacts recovered. The site is surrounded by several other areas of archaeological interest including prehistoric Indian sites, 17th century Indian villages recorded by Champlain, a portage route, 17th-18th century forts and other military establishments, and 19th century trading posts, dwellings and wharves.

A review was conducted of historic and prehistoric sites and areas of heritage resources potential on Campobello Island, the late 19th - early 20th century summer home of Franklin Roosevelt. The project involved an initial environmental assessment of impacts from park activities for the Canadian Parks Service, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.

Fundy National Park

A conductivity survey of the Point Wolfe Cemetery failed to clarify the location of unmarked 19th- and 20th-century graves. Interpretation was hampered by the presence of a large chain-link fence around the site. This was compensated for by using data filtered at 1.5 and 3.0 meters for the production of computer maps by *Geomar Geophysics*. Major anomalies indicated drainage areas and most known grave locations, suggesting that unmarked graves were either very rudimentary or were located outside the fenced area.

NOVA SCOTIA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Environment Limited

Callum Thomson and Helen Sheldon managed six archaeological projects in 1991. The 1991 gathering of field, informant and archival data on sites of heritage interest which might be affected by the proposed sewage collection and treatment facilities in the Halifax-Dartmouth area continues in 1992 into the mitigation recommendations and final report stage. Associated archaeologists, Roy Skanes of LeDrew Fudge and Associates Limited, St. John's and Bruce Stewart of Porter Dillon Limited, Halifax, worked with JWEL recording underwater and terrestrial sites from the past three centuries of historic settlement in the vicinity of the harbour.

A team of archaeologists was provided by JWEL to the Canadian Parks Service for excavations of 18th century military emplacements on Georges Island in Halifax Harbour under the field direction of Earl Luffman. The mid-19th century Wellington Lock, part of the short-lived (1861-1871) Shubenacadie Canal system between Dartmouth and the Bay of Fundy, is being restored by the Shubenacadie Canal Commission. JWEL provided archaeological monitoring and excavation services during geotechnical testing operations. Material recovered included historic artifacts post-dating the use of the Canal, which was abandoned in favor of railway links across the province to the Bay of Fundy. Some prehistoric material was also found re-deposited in construction fill and around the margin of Grand Lake.

Surveys were conducted for Nova Scotia Power of a new transmission line in New Glasgow and a proposed industrial plant on the Strait of Canso. Nineteenth century farm sites were recorded in the latter area.

During a survey for Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Communications of a new section of the Trans Canada Highway between Salt Springs and Alma, Pictou County, the foundations of an 1822 church and an associated graveyard were recorded and mitigation measures proposed.

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

Archaeological testing was conducted at three locations along the North Shore of Louisbourg Harbour during the fall of 1991. The project was undertaken to evaluate the historical resource potential of three areas identified during surveys in 1986 and 1987. Two of the locations were found to contain substantial eighteenth-century cultural deposits associated with fish processing and agricultural activities. A dispersed eighteenth-century deposit was identified at the third locality, a property also associated with the cod fishery. Nineteenth-century land use has disturbed much of this earlier component. Coastal erosion was found to be a major force in the destruction of historical resources in this sector of the park.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Environment Limited

Several 18th century Acadian and 19th century Scottish farm sites were recorded during an assessment by JWHL archaeologist, Callum Thomson, of a proposed golf course at Lakeside on the northeast coast of Prince Edward Island. Mitigation measures were provided for avoidance of these features during course construction, managed by James C. Johnson Associates, Charlottetown.

Callum Thomson participated in the Resource Description and Analysis of environmental features in the Prince Edward Island National Park for Canadian Parks Service. The location, nature and significance of more than thirty historic and prehistoric sites in the park were described for park management purposes.

Callum Thomson, assisted by Regan Paquet, Curator of the Basin Head Fisheries Museum and Reginald Porter, Charlottetown, surveyed Lots 45-47 at the northeastern tip of Prince Edward Island. Ten new prehistoric and historic sites were recorded, including the remains of a late 19th century hotel. Most of the previously recorded sites in the area were re-visited, and attrition from marine erosion, development, agriculture, and unauthorized collecting was noted. The final report to the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs will include recommendations on site management.

ONTARIO

Reported by: Stephen Mills

The staff from the Archaeological Research Section of the Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region, experienced a busy year in 1991 with field projects undertaken in National Parks and Historic Sites across the province. Due to the wide variety of cultural resources located within Ontario's National Parks system, the Archaeological Research Section is divided into three Units: National Parks and Native Sites; Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites; and Military Sites. The following summary covers all the historic projects undertaken in 1991 by all three Units.

National Parks and Native Sites Projects

Under the direction of project archaeologist Brian Ross, two historic Ojibway cemeteries on Beausoleil Island in Georgian Bay Islands National Park were investigated and documented this summer. One cemetery has been well maintained; while the other had been completely forgotten until its re-discovery in 1990. The intent of this project was to gather as much information as possible on the true extent and orientation of these cemeteries without any site intrusion. Each cemetery was first mapped using standard surveying techniques and then mapped by remote sensing, using a Geonic's EM-38 ground conductivity meter. A comparison between the two mapping techniques indicates that such remote sensing is a valuable predictive tool in locating archaeological resources and can be useful for the management of cemeteries such as those on Beausoleil Island.

The pattern of anomalies at the well maintained cemetery suggests that other graves and/or the remains of earlier fences now lie outside its perimeter. Also, a significant number of graves appear to exist that have not been identified; and many grave markers have in areas devoid of actual graves. The strongest anomalies tend to be grouped in asymmetrical clusters rather than in neat rows. This seems to indicate a burial pattern foreign to the Euro- Canadian norm; perhaps indicative of Native kinship groupings. And yet, at the abandoned cemetery, the distribution of anomalies runs in three broad bands oriented diagonally across the site. Here, too, major anomalies extend beyond the limits of our grid, suggesting that it is very likely that the actual cemetery is much larger than our survey area.

Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Site Projects

The Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites Unit, under the direction of project archaeologist Caroline Phillips, conducted excavations and archaeological monitoring at six sites in Ontario during 1991.

Excavations were conducted at Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst, as part of a continuing historic landscape project. An area of the garden which was disturbed by a construction crew during the fall of 1990 was investigated as the possible location of a well. A pit was located, but it was not possible to complete its investigation; this will be done in the spring of 1992. Two school programs were included with the field work. Children from two grade seven classes took part in the excavation, and they prepared drawings and text for a display in the Visitor Centre at the site.

A mitigation project was conducted at Sir John Johnson House in Williamstown, Ont. (built 1784-1792). This project preceeded the removal of shrubs and bushes around an outbuilding, believed to be the ice-house (built ca. 1830). The area was tested for the presence of a midden and artifacts that could positively date the construction of the building. A small number of 19th and 20th century domestic artifacts were recovered; however, there was no indication that the area was used as a midden. Nothing was found that could positively date the construction of the building.

Archaeological testing took place at the Kingston Mills lockstation on the Rideau Canal in preparation for an upcoming landscaping project. Units were excavated around the Anglin Centre lockmasters house and the 19th century blockhouse. At the Anglin Centre the excavation revealed evidence of the original roadbed and several modern service lines. At the blockhouse a large quantity of late-19th century artifacts were recovered from fill layers that had accumulated along the south side of the building. Further work is planned for the blockhouse area in 1992.

Archaeological test excavations were conducted at Bellevue House National Historic Site in preparation for a repointing and regrading project and the construction of a wheelchair lift for the house. Excavations around the House foundation, in the driveway and stable yard, revealed important information on the original grades, including past surface treatments of the driveway and stable yard. During the excavations, the interpretation staff from the site, in cooperation with the Kingston-based Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, ran a public archaeology program with students from the Kingston area.

Monitoring of construction projects was undertaken during 1991 at Inverarden House in Cornwall and at a landscape restoration project at Woodside National Historic Site in Kitchener.

Military Sites Projects

Under the direction of project archaeologist Joseph Last and the supervision of David Christianson, Arnold Feast and Suzanne Plouffe the Military Sites Unit concluded a three year investigation of the 1839 latrine at Fort Wellington National Historic Site in Prescott, Ontario. The twelve week excavation documented the structural history of the latrine as well as the stratigraphic sequence associated with its use. The aims of the excavations were to obtain structural and spatial information relevant to the stabilization and restoration of the latrine and its associated features. Further goals were to provide data pertinent to the interpretive themes for Fort Wellington National Historic Site.

The latrine is unique as it represents the only known wood framed, military privy of its age in Canada. Although a single structure, its interior was partitioned to accommodate the needs of Officers, Enlisted men, their wives and children. This spatial segregation is reflected in the cess-pit deposit, providing an unequaled oppor-

tunity to compare material culture, dietary differences and taste among military ranks and between single males and garrison families. Initial inventory of the artifacts reveals a seriation of 19th century materials including ammunition, industrial slipware, and tobacco pipes (with a good representative sample of Montreal manufacturers). Transitional forms in footwear from straight last to left/right designs were also present. Preservation of other organic material, such as knitted gloves and human hair clippings, was also high. Artifact research by the Historic Parks Headquarters Material Culture Research staff has just commenced. Presently, floral, faunal and parasitic samples are being prepared for future research. Even at this preliminary stage, the immense potential of the assemblage is evident.

While rich in artifacts, the real significance of the latrine is the undisturbed deposit. Stratigraphic analysis indicates that 30.4 cubic metres of the cess-pit was never emptied. Over 200 discrete layers were observed representing 88 years of continuous deposition.

In addition, the latrine demonstrates the evolution of Canadian waste management. In 1927 the cess-pit was replaced by Waterbury chemical toilets and then, in the 1940s, a flush toilet system was introduced.

The analysis of the findings from this project will surely enhance our understanding of British garrisons in Canada, and more specifically, the material and social history of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment which garrisoned Fort Wellington between 1843 and 1854.

Also during 1991, the Military Sites Unit carried out several short duration mitigation projects at the Niagara Historic Sites Complex in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. While monitoring the excavation of a new service line for Navy Hall, a building foundation and a probable drain feature were recorded. The building may date to the mid-19th century, while the drain may relate to the original Navy Hall which was destroyed during the War of 1812. A series of small shovel tests for a service line on the property of the 19th century Butler's Barracks complex provided more information on a series of roadbeds/pathways. Finally, a monitoring program associated with tree planting at Fort Mississauga recorded additional evidence of a native component at the site.

QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

The Petit Seminaire Site, Quebec City

Daniel Simoneau reports that the City of Quebec, in cooperation with the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs, undertook in the fall of 1991 the selective investigation of two specific sectors of the Seminaire de Quebec complex. This action resulted from the planned expansion of the Musee du Seminaire in a courtyard and passageway where significant archaeological resources were believed to be located. Research was carried out by a twenty-five person team, including Daniel Simoneau as principal investigator, a physical anthropologist (Robert Larocque), a material culture researcher (Celine Cloutier), an historian (Andre Vachon), a prehistoric period archaeologist (Bernard Hebert), a collections manager (Lucie Boivin) and three site assistants (Serge Rouleau, Rene Belanger and Carl Lavoie). William Moss ensured the general coordination of the project.

The Seminaire de Quebec was founded by Mgr Francois de Laval in 1668. It stands today on its original site, a farmstead first owned and occupied by the Hebert/Couillard family from ca. 1617 until its purchase for the needs of the Seminary. Significant remains of both these early occupations were found as well as elements relating to a former cemetery and later transformations of the site.

The Hebert/Couillard Farmstead

The partially excavated masonry foundations of a building dating from the first half of the 17th century and its associated material culture remains constitute the principal witness to the pre-seminary phase of occupation of the site. The structure, which is believed to have served both domestic and utilitarian functions, was found over a meter below the paved surface of the courtyard. It comprised two adjoining areas, one of which presents all the characteristics of domestic use: wood flooring, possible remains of a hearth as well as several domestic artifacts including numerous sewing pins. Levels associated with this period of occupation in the vicinity of the building also provided an appreciable quantity of artifacts related to trade (glass beads and lead shot), as well as coins and numerous ceramic sherds and bone fragments. Analysis of data and artifacts associated with this early farmstead will certainly provide valuable information concerning the lifeways and foodways of these early settlers.

The Petit Seminaire Period

Several features relating to this period of occupation were found. They include the remains of a well cistern of a long rectangular building and of two mid-19th century handball courts. The substantial circular masonry lining of the well cistern was located close to the surface of the courtyard. Measuring 5 meters in diameter, its large circumference and thick masonry walls make it an imposing structure. Even though it contained relatively few artifacts for this type of feature, related structural and stratigraphical data constitute excellent indicators of function and period of use.

The same area also revealed the partial foundations of a long rectangular structure. They represent the remains of a building present on the site as early as 1714. Its function or period of use have yet to be determined, but the quality of its foundations suggests a relatively permanent structure of some importance. It is hoped that the analysis of associated data and artifacts will make it possible to identity this poorly documented construction.

The remains of two former handball courts consisting of the masonry foundations of a first structure built in 1854 and the pillars of a second structure erected in 1862 were also found in the courtyard. Both served until their demolition in 1925.

The Ste-Anne Cemetery

Research in the area of a former cemetery (1691 - mid-19th century) was designed to collect, through selective excavations, a representative sample of burials. This sample would provide, according to the research design, data relating to the physical identity of the individuals buried there (age, sex, physical condition and so on), as well as information relating to burial practices, and to the use of the cemetery through time. Two successive (and superimposed) periods of use were identified. The earliest involved the

inhumation of mostly adults in coffins, while the more recent was characterized by the multiple and disorderly interment of children without coffins. Of the approximately one hundred burials recovered, the earliest are the best preserved.

The Fleming Mill: A Listed Pre-industrial Archaeological Site

Anne-Marie Balac, of the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs, reports that the Fleming Mill Interpretation Center located in Ville de LaSalle on the island of Montreal opened its doors in July 1991. It results from two years of close cooperation between the City of LaSalle and the Montreal office of the Heritage branch of the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs. A multidisciplinary team approach, where historians, archaeologists, museum curators, landscape specialists and architects interact, made this major project possible.

Built in 1812 by a Scott named William Fleming, the mill is the only remaining witness, in Quebec, of a particular English form of mill architecture and technology: conical form and wheel activated winding-gear.

Aside from historical research, development plans called for the evaluation and inventory of the archaeological resources of the site, as well as the monitoring of excavations related to its restoration. These activities made it possible to determine the importance of this pre-industrial mill which continued to operate until 1885. Cultural resources identified include the remains of two houses, those of an earlier mill, of a blacksmith shop and of a stable as well as numerous artifacts which bear witness to the everyday life of the Flemings. Several of these artifacts are presented in the site's new interpretation center. While most buildings no longer exist, the foundations of some of them are still present in the vicinity of the restored mill. Remains uncovered during field operations have since been reburied. Further investigations are planned in the context of the site's future development.

The exterior silhouette of the mill has been carefully restored on the basis of a combination of period illustrations and archaeological data. The interior of the building, on the other hand, was given a contemporary treatment, in the absence of its former layout. It now hosts various interpretative components arranged around a staircase. The components include tactile screens, scale models, theatrical activities, video and slide projections, and artifact displays. Overlooking the Saint Lawrence River, this original mill, listed as a protected archaeological site since 1983, now receives numerous visitors eager to discover their pre-industrial past.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Family, Farm, Field & Garden
Boston University Summer Term
Archaeological Field School
June 22 - July 31, 1992

Location: Newbury, Massachusetts
Site: Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm
Period of Site Occupation: Historical

Field Project, Significance of Site: The site is the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts. The Spencer-Pierce-Little house is a late first- period (ca. 1680) brick-and-stone dwelling with cruciform plan—the only one of its kind in New England. The site is owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which also owns the ca. 230 acres that remains of the original farm. The archaeology is only one element of the multifaceted research focused on the house and its occupants and their use of land over time. Archaeological deposits and features at the site are well-preserved, rich in artifactual, faunal, and floral material, and highly informative regarding changing patterns of land use.

Emphasis of Program: Field instruction will include all of the techniques involved in routine survey and excavation in addition to lectures on field conservation, zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology, architectural history, and local history. This intensive course is primarily intended to provide students with detailed instruction in excavation techniques and *interpretation* of the archaeological record at a site with complex soil stratification and a wide variety of sealed features dating to different time periods. The 1992 field season will continue intensive excavtions on the houselot/farmyard immediately surrounding the house. Survey efforts will be aimed at delineating early field patterns and on locating additional sites.

Participant Pays for: Tuition and Room and Board. Student enrolled will be housed in a private residence on nearby Plum Island, only a few minutes from the site. Room and board will include three meals a day 5 days a week and a shared room. Travel to and from site included.

Tuition/Fees: $1300.00
Room and Board: $850.00
Academic Credit: 8 credits, graduate or undergraduate.
Application Deadline: May 31, 1992

Contact Address/Telephone: Dr. Mary Beaudry, Boston University, Department of Archaeology, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215. (617) 353-3415.

1992 Old Sturbridge Village Field School in Historical Archaeology and Excavation of the James Johnson Sawmill and Dwelling

Recently, Old Sturbridge Village archaeologists discovered an impressive sawmill site with storage pond, dams, and mill foundations perched between rocky ledges on museum property in Sturbridge, Massachusetts. The site occupied by local sawmill owner James Johnson from 1820 to 1857 and nearby remains of a dwelling will be the focus of the 1992 Old Sturbridge Village Field School in Historical Archaeology. The field school runs from June 22 - August 7, 1992 and is under the direction of John Worrell, Director of Research and Martha Lance, Research Fellow in Historical Archaeology. Excavation of the mill site and dwelling will enrich research already underway on rural sawmilling and the timber trade as part of a grant study partially funded by NEH entitled, "Tradition and Transformation: Rural Economic Life in Central New England 1790 - 1850." Curriculum this year will emphasize the effects of industrialization on the countryside and rural industries.

Field school participants are involved in excavation, survey, measured drawing, conservation, computer, and other field, lab

and recording activities. Lectures and workshops by village staff and trips to historic sites and museums complement field and lab work. Students participating in the Field School will be able to register for academic credit, the equivalent of a two-semester undergraduate or graduate course. No previous archaeological experience is required of applicants, although it is expected that they will have completed at least one year of college.

For more information please write or call: Martha Lance, Archaeology Field School, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566. (508) 347-3362.

Harvard University Summer School Excavations at Brook Farm June 19 - August 21, 1992

Brook Farm in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, is a site of particular significance because of the diversity and preservation of its archaeological resources ranging in time from prehistoric to modern periods. Founded by former Unitarian minister George Ripley in 1841, it is nationally known as the location of a utopian community that embraced Transcendentalism and Fourierism. Notable Brook Farm members and/or sympathizers included Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mariane Dwight, Charles Dana, Margaret Fuller, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Bronson Alcott. The site was later used as a Civil War camp (Camp Andrew), an almshouse, and an orphanage.

High school, college, and graduate students are offered the opportunity to participate in an ongoing cultural resource management project in cooperation with the Metropolitan District Commission, the Boston Landmarks Commission, and the Harvard Summer School. Previous archaeological surveys and testing have successfully located the sites of the Pilgrim House, the Eyrie, and the Phalanstery. This summer's project investigates the ruins of Brook Farm's main building, the Hive, and its various outbuildings and gardens. The class offers eight units of undergraduate or graduate credit.

Instruction will be provided by Dr. Robert W. Preucel, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University, and Dr. Steven R. Pendery, Visiting Lecturer on Anthropology, Harvard University, and Boston City Archaeologist.

Admission to the program is by regular Harvard Summer School application and special Brook Farm supplementary application. For further information, write to Harvard Summer School, Attn: Promotions/BF, 51 Brattle Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 or call (617) 495-4024.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Actes du congres de l'Association quebecoise pour le partrimoine industriel January 1992, Montreal, Aqpi, 73 pages (in French).

The Quebec Association for Industrial Heritage (Aqpi) has just published the proceedings of its meeting held in Hull on May 3rd and 4th, 1991. Several contributions specifically concern historical archaeology. These include "La conservation des objets industriels archeologiques" (Conservation of Industrial Archaeology Objects) by Elizabeth Joy and "L'archeologie de l'industrie du bois a Hull: les fouilles Eddy" (Archaeology of the Hull Wood Industry: Excavations at the Eddy Site) by Pierre Nadon.

Bergeron, Andre and France Remillard
L'archeologie et la conservation (Archaeology and Conservation), 1991, Quebec, Publications du Quebec, 183 pages.
ISBN: 2-551-14758-1 (in French)

This is a pocket size conservation manual prepared by the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs for the use of archaeologists working in the field. Printed on water resistant paper, it briefly discusses the interaction between natural context and archaeological remains and provides detailed information on how best to preserve all types of materials during and following their recovery.

Available from:
Publications du Quebec, C.P. 1005
Quebec, Quebec G1K 7B5
Fax: (418) 643-6177 ($29.95 CDN)

Cote, Alain and Carl Lavoie
La Poterie de Cap-Rouge, 1860-1892 (The Cap-Rouge Pottery) 1991, Quebec, La Societe historique de Cap-Rouge, 64 pages.
ISBN 2-920680-00-7 (in French)

The Societe historique de Cap-Rouge has recently published the results of extensive historical and archaeological research relating to the Cap-Rouge Pottery (1860-1892). The authors not only discuss the archaeological data relating to the means of production and products (yellow-ware and Rockingham) but also provide a glimpse into the rich primary sources (account books, inventories, advertisements. . .) available for the study of this industry. Abundantly illustrated with photographs, plans and drawings.

Available from:
La Societe historique de Cap-Rouge
1435 rue Provancher
Cap-Rouge, Quebec G1Y 1R9
($14.50 CDN) Phone orders: (418) 650-7785

Michel Fortin
Elements de topometrie archeologique 1991, Quebec, CELAT, Hors serie no. 4 (in French).

This abundantly illustrated booklet is intended to serve as a reference tool for the field archaeologist. It explains all the elements of topometry usually required to set up an excavation and to locate its findings when working without electronic measuring instruments.

Available from:
CELAT - Faculte des lettres
Universite Laval
Quebec, Quebec G1K 7P4
Fax: (418) 656-2019 ($9.25 CDN)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I feel constrained to rebut Julia King's not-impartial review of the COVA symposium on historical archaeology. [See Number 20, July 1991.]

Most important, and most deserving of rebuttal, was her statement that "Chesapeake historical archaeologists are adopting more mainstream methodologies, including the standard use of screens

and the recovery of data from plow zone contexts."

I am alarmed to learn that the "standard use of screens" is "mainstream" methodology. On the contrary, the use of screens is a parochial characteristic of North American prehistoric archaeology. In the rest of the world, screens are unknown or frowned upon.

Studies have shown that screening is not as effective as troweling, when one seeks to recover small artifacts and nuances of context. It had been my impression that Noel Hume effectively discredited screening. His argument against reliance on the screen is just as valid as when it was published 22 years ago:

> My reason for rejecting these devices loudly and unequivocally is simply this: if the artifacts are not seen *in situ*, where their stratigraphic significance can be determined, two-thirds of the site's story is being lost. Artifacts recovered from a screen must be classed as unstratified, and their only merits are in their ability to join to other objects that are stratified or as individual museum objects (Noel Hume 1969:104).

On a typical deeply-stratified prehistoric site, objects may be embedded in a bulky matrix, in which nothing is *in situ*, except where former ground surfaces have been covered by later soil deposits. The intervening soil layers can be shovelled and sifted without loss of data. I am currently digging such a prehistoric site, using sifters.

On historic sites, and on old ground surfaces or features within stratified prehistoric sites, the situation is entirely different. The exact position of artifacts in the ground is important data, and many of the artifacts are less than a quarter-inch across. On a typical historic site, where cultural layers are measured in millimeters, screens are useless, if not a positive threat to the resource.

Moreover, the presence of a screen on a site tends to give diggers a false sense of security, thinking that the screen will catch what they miss. This is not the case; artifact recovery at screened sites is perceptibly lower than sites where screens are absent.

Screening is inappropriate in most instances, and is second-best in those instances when allowable.

Let us hope that the screen never becomes a "mainstream" tool to the exclusion of careful, professional trowel work that, by definition, renders screens redundant.

Sincerely,
Edward F. Heite

Reply to Heite:

I appreciate the opportunity to reply to Mr. Edward F. Heite's letter. Like most archaeologists, I share Mr. Heite's concern that as much data as possible be recovered from the archaeological record, including "small artifacts and nuances of context." I also agree that the careful troweling of undisturbed, stratified deposits is a basic rule in historical archaeology. However, and I suspect most archaeologists agree, careful troweling alone is not enough. The use of screens serves to standardize and to enhance data recovery. Otherwise, too much archaeological data run the risk of being lost (cf., Thomas 1990:215-217; Reitz 1982).

Careful troweling, thoughtful recordation and screening are ***not*** mutually exclusive. While Mr. Heite doubts the value of archaeological screening, he should consider using screens even when soils are carefully troweled to increase the value of his data sets for other archaeologists.

Sincerely,
Julia A. King

Reitz, Elizabeth J.
1982 Availability and Use of Fish in Coastal Georgia and Florida. *Southeastern Archaeology* 1(1):65-88.

Thomas, David
1990 *Archaeology*. Philadelphia: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

[***Editor's Note:*** Additional comments on this topic are welcome.]

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
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Mail to / Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous: Susan Henry
Treasurer, CNEHA
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Alexandria, VA 22301

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1992 NUMBER 22

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1992 ANNUAL MEETING GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK OCTOBER 2-4, 1992

Pre-registration packets for the 1992 Annual Meeting will be mailed out to all members with this newsletter. If you would like to submit a paper but have not yet submitted your title and abstract, there may still be time if you act immediately. Please contact David Starbuck, the 1992 conference organizer, at P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, New York 12828 (518 747-2926).

The southern Adirondacks are beautiful in the early fall, accommodations are reasonably priced, and the papers should prove interesting!

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
P.O. Box 147
Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

UPDATE— *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

By now I hope you have received your copy of Volume 18. This volume was mailed to current members as well as to everyone who was a member in 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990, and 1991. Normally we send the journal only to the people who were members in the year the journal was supposed to appear—in this case, 1988-89. [You will recall we switched from our traditional October-October membership year to a calendar year membership in 1990—much simpler for all of us!] The CNEHA Executive Board decided that we were losing too many members because new members would join and go for years and years without receiving any journals. The size of this cumulative mailing (over 500) proves beyond a doubt this is true; our present membership is right around 300. So as journal editor I am all too aware of the problems caused by delay in journal production; the major result is that we lose members!

So I'm pleased to report that activity on the journal front has been at an all-time high this spring. We have had a total of 7 manuscripts submitted for review; several have been returned to authors for revision. What's more, we are expecting to receive a revised version of at least one manuscript returned for revision (though there's more than one out there) last fall. So Volume 19 is taking shape; we are ambitiously looking forward to having it ready by the fall meeting in Glens Falls. The Salwen memorial volume is still in the works and should, we hope, reach production stage by the fall and, with luck, will be sent to you in early 1993.

Volume 18 had a few glitches but, we think, looks very good overall. I do have to offer my apologies for a mistake I made in my Editor's Introduction. This is the first time I've written an introduction to an issue of the journal, and wouldn't you know I'd make a glaring error! My apologies to Pfeiffer, Dudar, and Austin for saying that Prospect Hill cemetery was in Windsor instead of Newmarket, Ontario, and I am grateful to Dena Doroszenko for pointing this out to me. If only I had showed her the intro before we went to press, I could have avoided making such a stupid blunder (and I have no idea why I thought the site was in Windsor!). But since I didn't transfer my confusion to the article itself, I hope little harm was done!

Comments, suggestions, and, of course, manuscripts are welcomed! Please help us succeed in our struggle to bring the journal up to date by sending in that article you've promised yourself you'd see in print someday!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

Most of our members are probably in the field right now, but it's never too early to submit copy for the next issue of the newsletter. All copy should be in to either me or the appropriate state/provincial editor by September so that the next issue will come out soon after the annual meeting in October.

I'm looking forward to seeing most of you in Glens Falls — send in your paper title and abstract right away if you haven't already!

ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the 14th royalty check for $214.58 from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, Edited by Robert L. Schuyler. ($24.95 + $2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

THOUGHTS TOWARDS A USERS' GUIDE TO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES

by George L. Miller
The University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

PART THREE

Part two of this series on "Thoughts Towards a Users' Guide to Ceramic Assemblages" drew a long letter of response and just criticism from Bill Kelso. I had hoped that Bill would send his letter stating his views on the subject to the Newsletter to add to the discussion of ways in which we present data and excavate sites. I shall take the liberty of presenting this summary of some of Bill's comments.

Kelso's comments on the way in which I presented my case for the importance of the plow zone were right on target. Clearly, in the real world, the excavation of a site represents a contest between limited funding and available time versus the compromises made in getting the most information from a site given those constraints. My bemoaning what is lost when the plow zone is "bladed away" is not a solution to the problem of the information loss and the compromises that have to be made, particularly in environmental archaeology. Bill also objected to my use of the terms "bulldozed" and "blown away". These terms are value laden and were not necessary to the discussion of the need to have a description of what an excavated sample represents. I thank Bill for pointing out my use of these value laden terms.

Another point Kelso raised was that plow zone from the Pettis site was screened, but off site. The site was to be graded down twenty feet to make a marina and time was limited, so the plow zone, which was "loaded" with artifacts was trucked back to the lab yard (16 truckloads) where it was screened over the next four years. Therefore, the recovered sample from that site was a very high proportion of the archaeological population.

My use of Pettis and Utopia collections for a comparison of two assemblages was not aimed at making a comment on the quality of the archaeology. I merely wanted to suggest how other artifact categories such as food bone can sometimes shed some light on the ceramic samples in terms of how well they represent the population from which they were recovered. I hope that Bill Kelso and others will respond in letters to the CNEHA Newsletter because we need open discussions of the issues involving archaeological research. Before leaving this topic, I would like to restate that the main thrust of part two of the "Thoughts towards a Users' Guide to Ceramic Assemblages" was to encourage archaeologists and others using their data to provide much more information on just what their excavated samples represent and to provide their readers with some suggestive estimate of what proportion of the archaeological population was recovered.

Before going on with the discussion of use of ceramic assemblages, I would like to comment on Edward F. Heite's letter in the April issue of the Newsletter. Mr. Heite's letter was in response to Julia King's review of the COVA Symposium on Historical Archaeology in which she stated that "Chesapeake historical archaeologists are adopting more mainstream methodologies, including the standard use of screens and the recovery of data from plow zone contexts."

Mr. Heite took a strong stand against screening which he supported with a quote from Ivor Noel Hume published in 1969 on the loss of artifacts and information by relying on the screen. It should be pointed out that Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research has made the screen a standard tool of their excavations since Marley Brown came to Williamsburg in 1982. I have had eight years of looking at assemblages in the Colonial Williamsburg collections from both screened and unscreened contexts, and it is my impression that the screened contexts have higher counts of small finds such as straight pins, small bone fragments, and mini-sherds. In the field, I have seen the finely troweled soil taken to the screen which resulted in the recovery of additional artifacts. I would add that this impression has not been put to any tests because few of us working in Williamsburg questioned the value of screening. Given that Julia King's above statement also mentions the recovery of data from the plow zone, one wonders if Mr. Heite trowels the plow zone of the sites he excavates. The screen is a tool, just as is the gradall, and all have their place in the excavation of sites. We may have different opinions on when and how to use them, but to suggest that screens are not an appropriate tool for historical archaeology is going a bit far.

Breaking Archaeological Assemblages into Functional Groups

The analysis of ceramic assemblages has come a long way in the last couple of decades. Early site reports often included doll parts, marbles, and floor tiles in their listing of ceramic counts which were duly calculated into the percentage tables of recovered ceramics. We are still looking for meaningful functional breakdowns for the analysis of archaeological assemblages. Anne Yentsch, in an article titled "Minimal Vessel Lists as Evidence of Change in Folk and Courtly Traditions of Food Use", provided a useful breakdown for food related vessels into the following classes: 1. Food Preparation and Storage, 2. Kitchen, and Food Consumption, 3. Food Distribution, 4. Beverege Distribution, and 5. Beverage Consumption (Yentsch, *Historical Archaeology*, 1990). Organizing assemblages along these lines will begin to bring order to the data

that will greatly facilitate the comparison among collections. Yentsch's breakdown covers most of the food related types of vessels typically found in archaeological assemblages and appears to work very well for assemblages from the 17th and 18th centuries.

I have been using a simpler functional breakdown for ceramic assemblages in an attempt to establish the "market basket" of ceramics typically available in country stores for the period 1780 to 1880. The market basket research grew out of a project titled "English Ceramics in America, 1760 to 1860: Marketing, Prices and Availability" that was funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (RO-21158-86). Additional funding for this research was provided by two fellowships to Winterthur Museum which has an incredible collection of invoices, account The "market basket" is being generated from invoices for ceramics imported to the American market and invoices for ceramics purchased by country merchants. Economists use the "market basket" concept as a tool in establishing the consumer price index. The "market basket" represents the best estimate of what the American consumers were purchasing at a given point in time. For the ceramic "market basket", I have used invoices to establish the make up of wares. These wares have been broken down into four basic functional groups which are: 1. Tableware, 2. Tea ware, 3. Kitchenware, and 4. Toilet ware. Most of the available invoices were limited to refined English or American wares and did not include the coarse wares such as would have been used in storage and dairying. The classification system being used is the one used by the Staffordshire potters in their price fixing lists and the categories hold together very well when compared over a long period of time. There are some choices which some would question. For example, the potters had a grouping titled "Mugs and Jugs ware" which included bowls. In this classification, jugs are pitchers. The English still call pitchers "jugs." These wares all came in dipt decorations such as mocha, common cable, annular bands and other types of decoration which are rarely found on table or tea wares. Therefore, bowls in this classification, unless they are clearly identified as tea wares such as slop bowls, have been classified as kitchen ware. Bakers and nappies on the other hand, have been classified as tableware because they have been classified as such by the potters. Clearly some bakers would have been used to prepare food in the kitchen, just as some bowls would have been used to serve food at the table. No classification system is perfect, and one is reminded of recorded incidents where chamber pots have been used as soup tureens. Table One presents the percentage of these functional types for invoices dating from 1783 to 1858.

From the distributions shown in Table One, it can be seen that there was a high level of consistency among these groups from 1783 to 1858. Over half of the vessels in all of the above assemblages was tea ware. Tableware seems to gradually increase through this period which probably is a reflection of the declining use of pewter. The surprising category is toilet ware which seems rather low. This may be because a large number of chamber pots would have been made in red wares and salt-glazed stonewares. Toilet wares were on the increase by the 1850s which seems to be related to the introduction of white granite wares.

Most Common Types of Vessels

Some archaeologists feel intimidated in their identification of vessels because of the great variety that were produced. For example, the 1789 Whitehead pattern book lists 57 different types of vessels, while the 1814 Leeds pattern book lists 86 different vessel forms. The number of available forms was expanding as ceramic prices dropped during the first half of the 19th century. For example, the 1796 Staffordshire potters' price fixing agreement only lists 35 vessel types. The potters had expanded the types of vessels available to 93 types by the 1846 price fixing list. This seems like a lot of forms to attempt to identify; however, most of these vessel types are rarely found listed in invoices or in archaeological assemblages.

TABLE ONE
Percentages of Vessels by Major Functional Groups

YEAR	VESSELS	TEA	TABLE	KITCHEN	TOILET
1783	5,058	68.0	22.1	8.5	1.4
1806	39,018	52.8	27.0	18.6	1.6
1824	1,475	60.2	30.0	9.8	NONE
1825	893	57.4	35.5	5.7	1.3
1826	2,244	59.1	25.7	13.5	1.7
1827	2,715	53.9	34.0	10.7	1.3
1828	1,917	55.8	26.7	16.9	0.6
1829	1,371	58.6	31.1	9.4	0.9
1830	564	62.2	34.0	1.6	2.1
1856	2,463	63.5	26.7	6.0	3.8
1857	4,344	54.8	33.5	7.7	4.0
1858	6,725	53.1	38.3	6.1	2.4

TABLE TWO
Forms and Percentages of Vessels for Five Assemblages, 1783-1858

VESSEL FORM	1783	1806	1826	1828	1856	1858
TEA WARE						
cups & saucers	42.7	41.7	52.9	52.6	57.5	48.2
coffees	17.1				2.9	0.7
bowls & saucers		6.2				
teapots	4.3	3.2	3.5	0.8	3.2	0.6
TABLE WARE						
platters	1.4	0.8	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.4
plates & twiflers	14.2	16.9	13.9	7.5	14.1	14.6
muffins	none	7.4	7.1	16.3	10.2	17.8
bakers & nappies	none	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.8
KITCHEN WARE						
bowls	5.7	14.2	11.1	13.8	3.9	3.4
mugs	2.8	1.8	none	1.3	0.7	0.4
pitchers	none	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.2
TOILET WARE						
chambers	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
ewers & basins	none	0.7	0.6	none	3.1	1.3
TOTALS	89.6%	96.4%	96.8%	96.4%	99.5%	94.1%
other vessels	10.4%	3.65%	3.2%	3.6%	0.5%	5.9%

Fortunately, over ninety percent of the vessels in our assemblages can be accounted for by just 16 types of vessels. Table Two lists these forms and the percentages of the vessels that they account for in five assemblages from 1783 to 1858. These are simple forms that most archaeologists can identify from small sherds. If you are willing to break down your assemblages into these basic simple vessels, then you will have greater interplay between documentary and archaeological assemblages.

The information presented here is from the project on establishing the "market basket" of ceramics available in country stores from the 1780s on to 1900. If you have any invoices for ceramics that you would care to share, I would appreciate having a xerox copy. I will be more than willing to pay the cost of reproduction. Once again, responses to this column are encouraged and welcomed.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Dutch History Conference Scheduled

The annual Rensselaerswijck Seminar will be held on Saturday, September 19, 1992 at the New York State Museum in Albany, New York. The theme of this year's meeting is "The Dutch in the Age of Exploration" and will feature speakers from the Netherlands as well as archaeologist Robert Grumet of the National Park Service. In addition, members of the New York State Library staff will put together an exhibit on early atlases and maps for the seminar. Registration is $20 and will open at 8:30 on the day of the meeting. To pre-register or receive a brochure, write The New Netherland Project, NYSL, CEC 8th Floor, Albany, NY 12230.

"Computers in Conservation"

ICOMOS Canada will hold its 4th Recording and Documentation Committee Symposium in Quebec City, August 17-19, 1992. The general theme of the meeting will be "Desk-top Heritage Recording and Cultural Resource Information Management". Topics to be covered, several of which are directly pertinent to archaeological research and recording, include:

- Computer Aided Drafting
- PC based Photogrammetry

- Scaled Photo Rectification on your PC
- Laptop Field Recording
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- 3D Modeling
- Graphic Databases
- Global Positioning

If you wish to present a paper (in French or English) or to attend the symposium please contact the following:

Recording and Documentation Committee
Comite de releves et de Documentation
ICOMOS CANADA
6022-A St-Laurent
Case postale 582
Levis, Quebec G6V 7E5

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Pemaquid

Nearly a mile from the mouth of the Pemaquid River are the ruins of a fortified hamlet possibly owned by merchant/fur traders Nicholas Davison and Thomas Gardner between 1658 and 1676. Since 1985 Neill DePaoli has led excavations that have focused on the site of a probably third quarter seventeenth century dwelling/truckhouse. Fieldwork has revealed a structure (S-1) exhibiting a blend of earthfast and masonry construction. S-1 measured a minimum of 37.5' by 13.5'. The building's northern section was post-in-ground and measured 13.5' by 17'. It was divided into two rooms. The western "room" may have been little more than a cross passage. An off-center doorway provided access to the adjoining unheated northern room.

The 20.5' by 13.5' southern section of the building was more substantial, as it appears to have sat on a masonry footing/foundation. The cellar was stone walled and stone floored, with the eastern wall 2.5' thick (roughly double the thickness of the other three walls). A later building episode was represented by a second massive stone footing immediately east of the first, and a series of trench set and driven posts east of S-1's "cross passage." The two masonry features likely supported a heavy timber superstructure, possibly a protected firing platform. The posts may be a variant of the "puncheon buildings" of early Virginia. Excavation continues this summer.

Conference

On May 19 the York Institute Museum (in Saco) hosted its third annual conference for Maine historical archaeologists. In paper presentations, research updates, and group discussions, the day provides an opportunity for the community to present new ideas, collaborate on research projects, and visit with friends. In the past red clay tobacco pipes and earthfast architecture have been the focus of discussion. Both topics have gone on to be major research projects by groups of archaeologists. Indeed, this year Emerson Baker, Robert Bradley, Leon Crummer, and Neill DePaoli presented "Earthfast Architecture in Early Maine," a paper presented just several days before at the Vernacular Architecture Forum's annual meeting. This paper described a wide-ranging and long lasting tradition of earthfast architecture in colonial Maine, which is quite similar to construction techniques in the Chesapeake. Initial discussion was also made of settlement patterns in Maine, and this topic will be a focus of next year's conference.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Lorinda Goodwin

From May to September 1991, Lorinda Goodwin of the University of Pennsylvania and Christy Vogt of the College of William and Mary conducted archaeological research at the Turner House in Salem, Massachusetts. Although known as the "House of the Seven Gables" and most frequently associated with Nathaniel Hawthorne, the house and property is significant because its first owner, Captain John Turner, played a major role in Salem's West Indian trade, and his descendants were prominent in local and colonial political and military affairs. While the house itself was built in 1668 and occupied continuously since then, the site was inhabited by Europeans for thirty years before that. The area was probably used by Native Americans prior to the English settlement as a camp site to utilize the marine resources of what is now Salem Harbor.

The volunteer crew unearthed about 12,000 - 15,000 artifacts including local and imported ceramics, glass, pipestem fragments, butchered animal bone, window leads, a gunflint, architectural debris, a brass scale weight, fish hooks, and personal objects. The historical artifacts covered the 17th to the 20th century, but the most significant component seems to range from c. 1720 - 1780. The materials are presently being studied at the Peabody Museum, Salem.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

The Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation has presented a special merit award to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe for its preservation of an unmarked Pequot cemetery. The Long Pond Cemetery is located along the west side of Long Pond in Ledyard, CT. Following the Pequot War of 1636-1637, the remaining members of the Pequot Tribe were dispersed, and placed on a series of reservations in southeastern Connecticut and southwestern Rhode Island. The Mashantucket band of Pequots were granted the Mashantucket Reservation in 1667. Over the years the original 3,000 acre reservation was reduced several times. In 1721, the tribe lost approximately 500 - 1,000 acres of land, which included the cemetery and lands along the west side of Long Pond. By 1856 only 214 acres remained of the original reservation. Both documentary evidence and funerary objects associated with the cemetery indicate the cemetery was in use between 1667 and 1721.

Following the subdivision of a large parcel of land along the west side of Long Pond in the early 1980s, foundation excavations revealed human remains and funerary objects. Following notification of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, representatives from the tribe met

on site with the landowner and archaeologists from the University of Connecticut, including Dr. Nick Bellantoni from the Office of State Archaeology. Further field examinations have indicated that 15-25 graves were destroyed by construction work, an additional 10 graves were immediately adjacent to the side walls of the excavations, and other graves (perhaps as many as 25-30) were identified elsewhere on the property.

The Long Pond Cemetery clearly contained the remains of ancestors of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, and preservation of the remaining portions of the cemetery was considered a priority by the Tribe. The Tribe also recognized that an opportunity existed to set a precedent for the future. The Tribe decided to work with the landowner, town officials and the State Archaeologist to allow the construction of the home to continue, while at the same time ensure that the remaining portions of the cemetery would be preserved. The Tribe also recognized that an opportunity existed to learn a great deal about the heritage and past of the Mashantucket people.

To this end, the Tribe funded a professional archaeological excavation/removal of the remaining portions of the cemetery that were in immediate danger of being destroyed through erosion or collapse of the side wall of the excavation. These detailed studies were carried out by the Public Archaeological Survey Team of the University of Connecticut. As part of this process additional graves located on the property were identified in order to ensure their future in situ protection and preservation. The Tribe also removed approximately 600 yards of fill from the foundation excavation that contained human remains and funerary objects. All costs associated with the removal/excavation of graves and grave fill were assumed by the Tribe.

Based on the Long Pond Cemetery incident, the Town of Ledyard Planning Commission proceeded to amend its subdivision regulations to require cultural resource inventories of all newly proposed subdivisions, and that all subdivisions shall be laid out to preserve significant cultural resources. The identification, rescue, and preservation procedures that were worked out between these various groups is serving as a model for other situations of a similar nature throughout the Northeast.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

New York Archaeology Week Held

In conjunction with National Preservation Week, the New York Archaeological Council together with other New York State groups such as the Preservation League, the State Museum, and the State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation sponsored programs designed to call attention to the importance of archaeology in the lives of New Yorkers. Various members of the Council gave talks and sponsored Open House events across the state during the week. A poster was produced as well as a schedule that listed all of the events planned. The week was a great success, and plans call for a repeat of Archaeology Week on an annual basis.

Iroquois Museum Opens

Newly built and newly opened is the Iroquois Museum located near Howe's Cavern, a well known tourist attraction in Schoharie County, New York. The new museum features a collection of anthropological exhibits and contemporary Iroquois art housed in a building resembling an Iroquois longhouse. Native craftsmen will be working at the museum during the summer, and the 4.5 acre site will include a 1.5 mile long nature trail and a small outdoor auditorium which will permit dance exhibitions and similar events. The new museum is open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. It is located on Caverns Road off Route 7 just west of Central Bridge, New York.

Lake George Shipwrecks Nominated to National Register

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has placed the underwater remains of seven vessels in Lake George on the National Register of Historic Places. The vessels are 18th century military bateaux, a flat-bottomed utility boat used on inland waterways throughout the Northeast. The bateaux in Lake George were seven of a fleet of 900 assembled by General Bradstreet in 1758 to transport troops on a failed assault on Fort Ticonderoga. Some of the boats were deliberately scuttled in Lake George for later recovery by the troops. An unknown number of these were never recovered. Reconnaissance work at the site beginning in 1987 by a not-for-profit group resulted in their being studied and now protected. Long-term programs of public education and inter-governmental planning will now proceed to help ensure the survival of this fragile resource.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Historic St. Mary's City

Plans for the examination and study of the three lead coffins discovered in the Brick Chapel in St. Mary's City in 1990 are being finalized. Current projections are for excavations to begin in October of this year with actual opening of the coffins in early November. As part of the planning for the investigations, archaeologists from Historic St. Mary's, with the permission and support of the Vestry of Trinity Parish, recently examined the only other lead coffins known to exist in Maryland from the 17th century. These two other lead coffins contain the remains of Sir Lionel Copley, first Royal Governor of the Maryland colony, and his wife Anne. The Copley coffins are interred in a massive brick subterranean vault adjacent to the site of Maryland's 1676 brick Statehouse. After the removal of the colony's capital to Annapolis in 1695, the brick Statehouse was given to the Anglican parish for use as a church. Its site is located in what is now the graveyard of Trinity Church. The brick vault at Trinity had been entered several times in the past. The first recorded entry was made in the 1790s by local medical students. At that time, they reported that Mrs. Copley's body was extremely well preserved, owing to its interment in an air tight lead coffin. An additional poorly documented entry was made in the nineteenth century, and a final entry occurred in the 1920s by the Rector of Trinity Parish.

The recent examination of the Copley coffins by the Research staff of Historic St. Mary's will aid immeasurably in our understanding of lead coffin construction and in planning the examination of

the lead coffins in the Brick Chapel. While examining the Copley coffins, the opportunity was taken to document the skeletal remains of both Sir Lionel and his wife Anne. Forensic experts from the Smithsonian Institution and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology recorded the remains, and a report on their findings is being prepared. One surprising aspect of the Copley burials was evidence of early embalming efforts undertaken on the Copleys. All human remains were reinterred following the examination.

The examination of the lead coffins has aided immeasurably in the planning for the study of the three coffins at the Brick Chapel by providing details concerning construction and the stability of the objects. Mark Moore of the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, took a complex series of measurements using a radioactive source and special recording devices to typify the lead thickness. The results of the Copley coffin examination are under analysis and will be included in planned reports concerning the entire project.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Jacques Whitford Environment Limited

Archaeologists from the Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, office are currently involved in several projects which have potential to contribute significantly to knowledge of historic archaeology in the Atlantic region. Further details will be provided in the next newsletter.

As part of the environment impact assessment of the proposed sewage treatment facilities in Halifax and Dartmouth, archival research has revealed the presence of several eighteenth and nineteenth century military batteries and fortifications constructed for the defence of Halifax Harbour. Mitigation recommendations include the need to conduct archaeological investigations in these areas to determine whether any of these features have survived the subsequent century or more of modern development and infilling, and, if so, how further impacts can be minimized or controlled.

A research proposal has been submitted to conduct a multidisciplinary study of Ile Haute, a small island in the Bay of Fundy famed as one of the ubiquitous sites of cached pirate treasure in the Maritimes. Of more mundane but archaeological relevance is its history of occupation by Micmac who held summer gatherings on the island and are reported to have considered the summit to be of sacred importance. Several prehistoric artifacts and a copper mine are also reported to have been found. The study will investigate the archaeology, geology and natural history of the island.

A planned survey on Ile Rouge, off the west coast of Newfoundland, will be aimed at evaluating the archaeological potential of the island, known to have been used for shelter and habitation by Basque fishermen in the sixteenth century and subsequently by French and Acadian fishermen. The descendants of these people form the major population of francophones in Newfoundland today. It is hoped that continuing archaeological and archival research will result in the formation of a community museum and increased educational and tourism opportunities.

Grassy Island National Historic Park, Nova Scotia

On June 2, Robert Ferguson of the Canadian Parks Service conducted an emergency excavation on an 18th-century burial eroding from the 20m-high cliffs on the east end of Grassy Island. The presence of a coffin was noted by local residents following serious collapse of the bank in this area. The excavation confirms previous reports of coffins eroding from this area before the development of the park. The cemetery would have served the New England fishing community and British garrison of the town of Canso between 1720 and 1744.

The excavation was difficult and hurried. The coffin remains were removed within 6 hours by an archaeologist dangling from a rope over the cliff edge. The coffin is of traditional hexagonal shape. The lid and sides had collapsed inwards, leaving only the base relatively intact. Only three nails were found, all associated with one upper corner. The base was constructed of a single board. Width at the head was 30cm, expanding to 48cm at the shoulders (50cm from the head) and tapering to about 20cm at the toe. Total length was just over 158cm (5'2''). Soil impressions indicate a coffin height of 26cm.

The body had been buried in an east/west trench, with its head at the west end. The grave was shallow, only 102cm below surface to the base. Two brass buttons were found on either side of the coffin at the location of the wrists, suggesting some form of clothing on the corpse. No other remains were found in the coffin. Two white glass seed beads were found in the fill above the coffin. A conductivity survey of the area will be proposed for 1993 to locate possible remaining grave sites which can be monitored to avoid future damage.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Bastion Saint-Jean, Fortifications of Quebec National Historic Site

Robert Gauvin of the Canadian Parks Service is currently conducting a fourth and last season of archaeological recording and monitoring at the Bastion Saint-Jean, a component of the Fortifications of Quebec National Historic Site. All significant structural elements of the defense works built during the 18th century as well as the traces of the site's occupation are being recorded as they emerge through the excavations conducted as part of the restoration process. Results will form an analytical data bank which will enrich our knowledge and understanding of the construction and use of the western front of the city's fortifications.

Jardin des Gouverneurs, Fortifications of Quebec National Historic Site

Robert Gauvin of the Canadian Parks Service has completed an archaeological potential study of the Jardin des Gouverneurs, a component of the Fortifications of Quebec N.H.S. His study, based mostly on iconographic and written documents, provides information on the changing layout of one of North America's earliest gardens as well as data concerning the various built features whose remains may be found on the site. Though leaving many questions unanswered, results of this research will help to protect this extremely vulnerable historic resource and to guide archaeologists in the further investigation of the site.

The Saguenay Marine Park

Cap-de-Bon-Desir and Pointe-Noire, two navigational aide stations located along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River some 250 km east of Quebec City, were the object of archaeological testing during the fall of 1991. The historic archaeology component of the project was conducted for the Canadian Park Service by Celine Cloutier. Both sites revealed a somewhat limited historic period archaeological potential. Identified resources relate mostly to the use of the two sites as early light house stations.

The Museum of Archaeology and History of Montreal

Montreal has a new museum of archaeology and history. Overlooking the St. Lawrence River on the actual site of the city's first Catholic cemetery, the $27.5-million museum is intended as a showcase for more than 300 years of history. Not by coincidence, it is opening as part of the city's 350th-anniversary celebrations.

Museum visitors will get to see, *in situ*, the architectural remains of several buildings as well as the outline of caskets in their original resting place. Significant artifacts are also on view.

The museum, located in Old Montreal at the corner of Place d'Youville and de la Commune St., is open every day but Monday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A New Historical Archaeology Journal

The first issue of a new historical archaeology journal from Quebec, *Memoires Vives*, was recently launched in Montreal. Published three times a year, *Memoires Vives* presents articles, notes and comments as well as book reviews concerning historical archaeology and its related disciplines. Fellow CNEHA members Jacques Guimond and Louise Pothier, as well as Francois Verronneau, are to be congratulated for their most promising initiative. The present issue contains several articles focusing on recent research in Montreal. One of these presents aspects of everyday life in the fort of Ville-Marie, while another takes us to the western part of the city, where traces of the late 17th century Sulpician Mission of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-l'Ile are believed to have been found. Another article brings together archaeology and museology as practiced at the new archaeology and history museum.

For information concerning single issues or subscriptions:

Groupe PGV Diffusion de l'archeologie
C.P. 664, Place d'Armes
Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3H8

Pauline Desjardins and Genevieve Duguay
Pointe-a-Calliere, from Ville-Marie to Montreal
1992, Sillery, Les Editions du Septentrion, 134 pages
ISBN 2-921114-74-7 (English)/ISBN 2-921114-72-0 (French)

This abundantly illustrated book presents the results of major archaeological investigations conducted at Pointe-a-Calliere by the Old Port of Montreal Corporation. Originally a spur of land formed by alluvial deposits, Pointe-a- Calliere once marked the meeting place of the St. Lawrence River with a small affluent which has since disappeared. Tested in 1988 and excavated in 1989, this site has revealed evidence of almost 350 years of history. The remains uncovered bear witness not only to its gradual transformation from a natural site into an urban landscape, but also to the burial practices of the city's earliest settlers, to the material culture of those who later lived there, and to its use for trade and business.

Available from:

Les Editions du Septentrion
1300, av. Maguire
Sillery (Quebec) G1T 1Z3
29.95 $ CDN

Heritage Preservation: A Catalog of Charters and Other Guides.
ICOMOS Canada, 1991 (available in French and English).

A most useful reference work for archaeologists and archaeological resource managers! Several major conservation charters and declarations in one document:

- Athens Charter (1934),
- Venice Charter (ICOMOS, 1964),
- Declaration de Deschambault (Quebec, 1982)
- Appleton Charter (ICOMOS Canada, 1983)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards (USA, 1983)
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Council of Europe, 1985)
- The International Institute for Conservation (IIC/CG) Code of Ethics and Guidance for Practice (Ottawa 1985)
- International Charter for Archaeological Heritage Management (ICOMOS, 1990)
- and others

Available from:
ICOMOS Canada
P.O. Box 737, Station B
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1P 5R4 Tel. and Fax: (613) 749-0971
(10.00 $ CDN plus 2.00 $ handling charges)

***Archeologiques*, numbers 3-4, 1990 and *Archeologiques*, numbers 5-6, 1992**
Association des archeologues du Quebec

The Association des archeologues du Quebec has recently published (in French) two double numbers of its journal *Archeologiques*. Both these issues contain the partial proceedings of past annual meetings. Several contributions are of interest to historical archaeologists:

Archeologiques, numbers 3-4 (1988 and 1989 Meetings)

- "Impact du developpement urbain sur les ressources archeologiques" ("The Impact of Urban Development on Archaeological Resources") with contributions by P. Cressey (Alexandria), R. L. Stromberg (Toronto), W. Moss (Quebec City) and M. Barriault.
- "Comment s'insere l'archeologie dans le cadre administratif de la planification urbaine a Montreal" ("The Place of Archaeology in the Management Framework of Urban Planning in Montreal") with contributions by P. Ouellet, R. Fortin, H. Desrosiers and J. Belisle.
- "L'interpretation de la culture materielle en archeologie" ("In-

terpretation of Material Culture in Archaeology") with contributions in prehistoric and historic archaeology by D. Arsenault, J.-Y. Pintal, C. Chapdelaine, M. Savard, G. Duguay and F. Miville-Deschenes.

Archeologiques, numbers 5-6 (1990 and 1991 Meetings)

- D. Lebrun, "L'artefact, ressource vive"
- F. Veronneau and J. Bergeron, "Etablissement des sequences chronologiques de l'evolution des services publics montrealais"
- C.Poulin, "Etudes et expertises ou la planification des interventions archeologiques dans le Vieux-Montreal"
- J. Halle and M.-H. Provencal, "Des origines de Montreal: une experience de synthese multidisciplinaire"
- P. Desrosiers, "Les permis de recherche archeologique: bilan des activites de 1985 a 1989"
- F. Lelievre, "Pointe-a-Calliere, Musee d'archeologie et d'histoire de Montreal"
- J. Guimont, "La notion de contact, essai de definition"
- P. Drouin, "L'occupation francaise de Pointe-Penouille"

Available from:
L'Association des archeologues du Quebec
C.P. 322, succursale Haute-Ville
Quebec, Quebec G1R 4P8
(10.00 $ CDN per volume)

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

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

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

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BACK ISSUES OF *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

1983 Symposium on Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period
1983 Volume 12 ($10)

Introduction to Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period.....Charles L. Fisher
Introduction to Symposium on Archaeology of the Revolutionary War Period.....Paul R. Huey
Has Historical Archaeology Survived the Bicentennial?.....Bert Salwen
An Inquiry into the Development of Historical Archaeology in the United States
Archaeological Research at the 1778-79 Winter Cantonment of the Continental Artillery, Pluckemin, New Jersey .....John L. Seidel
Geophysical and Soil Chemical Investigations at New Windsor Cantonment.....Joseph Sopko
Drinking Practices and Glassware of the British Military, ca. 1755-85.....E. Ann Smith
Evidence of Children at Revolutionary War Sites.....Michael Cohn
The Excavation of the Privateer *Defence*.....David C. Switzer

Additional Back Issues

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Special Issue: Symposium on Industrial Archaeology		Volume 16 1987	($12)
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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1992 NUMBER 23

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

The major news item from the editorial office is that Volume 19 is nearly ready to go to the printer. Its table of contents is as follows:

LU ANN DE CUNZO and WADE P. CATTS
Building a Framework for Research: Delaware's Management Plan for Historical Archaeological Resources

DAVID R. STARBUCK
The General Hospital on Mount Independence: 18th-Century Health Care at a Revolutionary War Cantonment

AL B. WESOLOWSKY
Who Edits the Editors? *Snake Hill* and Archaeological Reports

MARSHALL JOSEPH BECKER
The Origins of Trade Silver Among the Lenape: Pewter Objects from Southeastern Pennsylvania as Possible Precursors

Once again I think we have an interesting mix of articles that will appeal to a wide range of readers. We welcome feedback from our readers on our new attempt to include commentary in the journal (in the form of the review essay by Al Wesolowsky), as well as to the article by De Cunzo and Catts presenting the Delaware state plan for historical archaeology.

We have a number of additional manuscripts in the mill, but we need more submissions if we are to get on track. Last year we solicited papers from many of the people who presented papers at the Newark meetings — the result was submission of ONE manuscript! I'm sure we can do better this time around! Please, all of you who gave papers at Glens Falls — and there were many fine papers — give serious thought to submitting a version of your paper to the journal. The encouraging news is that our one submission from the 1991 meeting is appearing in Vol. 19, which indicates that we can promise fairly prompt turn-around on getting your article in print! Help yourself with a speedy publication, and help us get the journal on schedule!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

It has been a few years since we last printed the names and addresses of our state and provincial editors so I am listing them below. As most of our readers know, this newsletter is published three times a year, in March/April, in June/July, and in October/November. (The exact months of publication vary a bit, depending upon the receipt of sufficient copy.) Each editor is expected to contact researchers in his/her state/province with requests for news, and then to deliver all copy to me by March 1, June 1, and October 1. If you believe that you are routinely being overlooked, then please contact your local editor directly and ask to be placed on his/her mailing list. Alternatively, you may send copy to me directly if you miss your local editor's deadline.

Unfortunately, we continue to have some states from which copy is almost never submitted. If this is the case in your state, then please contact me, and we can discuss how to obtain more copy from your area. And, if you feel strongly enough about it, then perhaps you can become the next editor in your state!

Current Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

Current State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, York Institute Museum, 371 Main Street, Saco, ME 04072.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

NEW YORK CITY: Daniel Pagano, City of New York, Landmarks Preservation Commission, 225 Broadway, New York, NY 10007.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND: Rick Greenwood, The Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission, 150 Benefit St., Providence, RI 02903.

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

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

WEST VIRGINIA: Susan Frye, P.O. Box 355, Harpers Ferry, WVA 25425.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

The Institute of Early American History and Culture and the Newberry Library will co-sponsor a research conference on the American frontier for fall 1994, concentrating on the period ca. 1750-1820. The meeting will focus on English, French and Spanish expansion east of the Mississippi. Among themes to be addressed include use of land, ethnic and cultural diversity, and issues of war and peace. Interested scholars are invited to submit proposals and a vitae to: Frontiers Conference Committee, c/o Fredrika J. Teute, IEAHC, Box 220, Williamsburg, VA 23187 by January 15, 1993.

Historic Gardens and Sites

An international symposium on historic gardens and sites will be held in Montreal from the 12th to the 15th of May 1993. The meeting is being organized by the Canadian and Quebec associations of landscape architects, ICOMOS Canada and Heritage Montreal. The theme of the symposium will be "The conservation of parks and urban squares". Presentations will touch upon the history of parks; the philosophy, the technology and the upkeep; new layout and evaluation concepts; the environmental problems; planning; and archaeology. For information contact: Coplanor Congres Inc., 511 Place d'Armes, 6e etage, Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 2W7. Tel. (514) 848-1133. Fax: (514) 288-8469. NEW GRADUATE PROGRAM

Announcing a New Graduate Program in INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY at Michigan Technological University

The Department of Social Sciences at Michigan Technological University has initiated a Master of Science degree in Industrial Archaeology (IA). This graduate program, one of the few in the world to focus explicitly on IA, emphasizes a truly interdisciplinary approach and fuses the individual perspectives of archaeology, history of technology, and anthropology.

Students take courses in the history of technology, historical and industrial archaeology, cultural resource management, and other related areas. Full time graduate students can complete the pro-

gram in a single academic year and two summers, using the summers to fulfill archaeological fieldwork and thesis/internship requirements.

Michigan Technological University, established in 1885 as the Michigan School of Mines, resides in the heart of a significant copper mining area that operated from the 1840s until 1970. The university is surrounded by industrial sites that comprise a local laboratory for the study of IA. The university library, in addition to its extensive holdings related to industrial history, maintains a Copper Country Archives containing an important collection of original materials concerning the history of many copper mining companies and communities.

The Department of Social Sciences has an Archaeology Laboratory, actively involved in local and regional archaeological field projects. Teams from Michigan Tech have recently excavated at a variety of sites on the Upper Peninsula, including a 19th-century U.S. Army fort, the iron smelting village of Fayette, Michigan, and Bay Furnace, a blast-furnace complex on the National Register of Historic Places. The historians in the department have also been actively involved in projects studying the industrial history of the area, including copper mining, iron mining, and infrastructure development. Some financial support for graduate students is provided through these types of on-going projects and through university funded assistantships. An internship option is also available to interested students, and the department maintains close ties with the U.S. Forest Service and the Michigan Bureau of History.

The application deadline is March 1. For additional information or an application please contact:

Dr. Larry Lankton, Chair IA Graduate Committee
Department of Social Sciences
Michigan Technological University
1400 Townsend Drive
Houghton, MI 49931-1295
(906) 487-2113 BITNET:PEM-194 MTUS5

Current Research

VERMONT

Reported by: William Murphy

Mount Independence

A 1992 field school sponsored by Castleton State College and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation completed five weeks of an excavation at Mount Independence in Orwell, Vt. The Mount, the largest Revolutionary encampment in the Northeast, was instrumental in stemming the British invasion from Canada in 1776. It was abandoned by the Americans a year later, and British and German forces occupied the site for four months before retreating northward after the Battle of Saratoga.

Led by David Starbuck, the excavation concentrated on two specific sites, a battery at the southern end of the Mount that was one of three constructed by the Americans to guard the southern flank, and a complex of large foundations that may have been part of the Third Brigade encampment.

At the battery, which had been partially excavated during the '90 season, this year's attention was placed on the soldiers' huts that abutted the side of a cliff behind the battery itself. Butchered animal bones, musket balls, and nails were uncovered in most of the huts, but in one the finds were more numerous and varied. This singular site (Site 122) contained fragments from two canteens, nearly all of the sherds from a buff-bodied, slip-decorated cup, two lead musket balls which had holes drilled through the center, a great many nails and animal bones, and a fragmented (but nearly complete) wine bottle with the name "James Hill 1777" carefully etched into two sides. Early research has uncovered many James Hills from the New England area, and it will take further investigation, probably at the National Archives, to try and isolate the soldier who occupied the crude hut 215 years ago.

The complex of large foundations that was believed to be in the Third Brigade area yielded several thousand animal bones as well as military items — broken bayonets, buttons, musket balls — but nothing definitive to positively identify the units that were there. Especially perplexing were the five projectile points of different types and time periods (Archaic and Woodland) that were uncovered in separate areas of the site, mixed in with the historic debris; it would appear that soldiers had been collecting these and taking them back to their barracks complex.

MASSACHUSETTS

Reported by John Worrell and Martha Lance

Old Sturbridge Village: The James Johnson Sawmill Sites

Old Sturbridge Village has conducted an extensive archaeological and historical analysis of 38 sawmill sites located in the upper Quinebaug River watershed in the central Massachusetts towns of Sturbridge and Southbridge. Funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project is a component of a long-term multi-disciplinary study of the "Tradition and Transformation" of rural New England. Martha Lance headed the Quinebaug mills investigation, with C. J. Pelletier as surveyor and Greg Hill as field archaeologist and computer analyst. John Worrell directed the overall project.

The transformation of the timber economy, a process in which woods became goods, is one consequence of industrialization and an essential element in the economic and environmental change that pervaded the 19th century New England countryside. Another natural resource, waterpower, similarly became a commodity to be bought, sold and controlled as industrialization and commercialization altered everyday life in rural neighborhoods, town centers, and industrial villages. The ability to control water, improve technology, acquire woodlots or timber, and hire labor determined who would profit most in the burgeoning lumber and fuelwood trade. Expanded market opportunities encouraged sawmill owners to move mill structures and equipment to new locations, and to create and enlarge elaborate hydrological systems including dams capable of holding many acre-feet of water in extensive mill ponds.

During the past year the focus of this study has been on the holdings of James Johnson who had two mill sites and related features in a large, remote timber stand presently owned by Old Sturbridge Village. Although Johnson was one of the wealthiest landowners in Sturbridge in the early decades of the 19th century

and had a large residence near the center, these mills and a nearby small residence do not appear in tax lists, censuses or other public documents. Furthermore, the elevated rough topography, small hydrological potential, and the distance from public roads and centers of development made the presence of sawmills there most puzzling. Deeds revealed little specific information about the sites' successive owners, developers, or the phases of use and occupation, making archaeological investigation all the more valuable. The story that has unfolded typifies the local transition from agrarian to commercial wood-related industry, as vast acres that were virtually worthless to 18th century cultivators became sufficiently valuable to warrant difficult and ingenious exploitive strategies during the early 19th century.

The 1992 excavations by the OSV Field School and staff focused on the upper of two adjacent sawmill sites and on the site of a small residence nearby. It was determined that the mills were in use sequentially. Although there was little difference in the size of the two sawing floors, the situation and power system of the earlier (upper) mill and its simpler power system took far less effort and engineering to set in motion. The extreme heat alteration surrounding the site showed the mill to have burned early in the 19th century. Its successor was situated less than 100' downstream, but below a fall which allowed nearly 30' of head — sufficient to power a large overshot wheel. That siting demanded more sophisticated technology and a great amount of site preparation for access and yard space, but it allowed timber to be sawn with as little as 25% of the water flow required by the earlier mill. The small upland brook is seasonal and has little flow, and water conservation and efficiency were crucial for the larger ambitions of Johnson. The irregular terrain denied the development of a large millpond, but a series of seven or more small ponds was created and linked together to provide the needed storage capacity. This combined to allow Johnson to exploit hundreds of acres of remote timberlot at the height of the demand created by three developing textile villages in the vicinity.

Excavation at the dwelling site revealed three phases of occupation. The first appears to have been a simple, temporary residence, perhaps the movable cabin of timber choppers and sawyers similar to one documented in the papers of a neighboring timbering family. The second and third stages of residence at this site were increasingly permanent and included a cellar and massive hearth, indicating year-round residence. Only the final stage provided clear evidence of female presence in the household, however. Material evidence indicates that the site was abandoned by the end of the 1830s, apparently at the time that Johnson constructed a sawmill on a larger stream nearer to roads and development, and probably also coinciding with the exhaustion of timber on this remote complex of land.

NEW YORK STATE

Reported by: Lois Feister

New York Archaeological Council Celebrates 20th Anniversary

The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) celebrated its 20th anniversary on September 19, 1992. The group was organized in September 1972 at the Syracuse Airport Inn under the leadership of Dr. Marian White of SUNY-Buffalo. The archaeologists helped found the group because of a shared concern over the rapid loss of archaeological resources in New York State. The 1992 meeting also was held at the Syracuse Airport Inn. Chairs of the major working committees presented a history of the development of their various charges. Retrospectives were presented by Robert Kuhn on behalf of the SHPO office, Sarah Bridges, past vice-president, Bruce Rippeteau, past-vice president, and Al Dekin, past-president. The archives committee presented Karen Hartgen, current president, with a complete set of minutes of NYAC general and board meetings.

NYAC Presents First Founders Award

As part of the first New York State Archeology Week (May 10-16, 1992), NYAC presented a new award, called the "Founders Award," designed to honor people outside the archaeology profession for contributions to the preservation of archeological resources. The first presentation was to Amherst, New York, developer Dominic B. Pistrak whose co-operation in the protection of archaeological sites on his lands has been outstanding.

Society for Industrial Archeology Meets in Buffalo

The SIA met in early June in Buffalo, New York, a noteworthy city for the study of American industrial development. Lectures, slide shows, and tours were part of the weekend-long program. Tours of Niagara Falls industries, the canal locks at Lockport, and the Buffalo waterfront also were included.

Two Projects at the New York State Museum

By August 1992, a study of New York's earliest canal system, the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, resulted in the building of a reproduction of an 18th century batteau. The new boat was launched in August and was used for a historical reenactment of Albany's General Philip Schuyler's first trip to explore the wilderness between Schenectady and Lake Ontario for potential navigation routes to be included in the first canal system. This first canal system dated to the 1790s, many years before the more famous Erie Canal opened in the 1820s.

Opening at the State Museum on October 3, 1992 is a lifesize reconstruction of a Mohawk Iroquois longhouse. Believed to be the most accurate ever produced, the longhouse is the centerpiece of a new exhibit created with the input of historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, and other scholars. The longhouse will be combined with dioramas of life-like human figures, a scale model of a Mohawk village, archaeological artifacts from the Museum's collections, and audio-visual components designed to take visitors back nearly 400 years to Upstate New York's Mohawk Valley.

Excavations at Johnson Hall State Historic Site

During the month of July, members of the archaeology staff of the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites conducted excavations at Johnson Hall in the Mohawk Valley for the installation of a natural gas line. The project also included an Archeology Open House held on Sunday July 19th. Housed under a large tent were displays of artifacts from past excavations at the site, publications available to the public, large exhibit panels, and two interpreters to explain the over-all project. Other archaeologists stationed at the excavation area explained the interpretation of the soil layers and

wall features to visitors. Despite occasional rainfall, about 150 people attended.

NEW YORK CITY

Reported by: Daniel Pagano

Black Burial Ground (Reprinted from the Daily News, *9/2/92):*

Mayor Dinkins led an emotional plea yesterday to landmark the old Negroes Burial Ground unearthed in lower Manhattan last year after nearly two centuries. "The silence of the historical record was yet another link in the long chain of indignities to which this important segment of our mosaic was subjected," said Dinkins, one of about 50 people who testified in favor of creating a historic district.

"Documenting this burial ground will help us break these shackles of pain and prejudice," Dinkins told the City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

The proposed 8-acre site, which would be called the "Negros Burying Ground and the Commons Historic District," would be bounded by Broadway on the west, Duane and Pearl Sts. on the north, Centre St. on the east and Park Row on the southeast.

The site contains the earliest major, documented African-American burial ground in the United States and appears to be the largest Colonial-era cemetery of any kind in the city, according to the landmarks commission.

The 18th-century cemetery was uncovered when the federal government began excavation for a 34-story office building and pavilion last year.

Former commission chairman Gene Norman called the site "the most important in our entire city left undesignated."

"It represents a recovered virtual time capsule of the early history of our history and our nation's cultural roots," he said.

Landmarks chairwoman Laurie Beckelman said she hoped the planned pavilion would be scuttled in favor of a "proper memorial" at the burial site.

William Diamond, regional administrator of the federal General Services Administration, which oversees the property, said in a letter to Beckelman that GSA "has no objection" to the proposed Historic District.

NEW JERSEY

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

D and R Canal, Trenton, New Jersey

Louis Berger and Associates (LBA) of East Orange, New Jersey, is conducting investigations and monitoring at Canal Lock 6, in Trenton, New Jersey, as part of an ongoing cultural resources study of the D&R Canal. The present work adds to previous studies of the canal completed by LBA. The previous study included archaeological and historical research of Locks 4 and 6A. This research documented technological changes that were incorporated into the canal during a span of over 50 years. The present archaeological investigations and monitoring in the vicinity of Lock 6 indicated that only portions of the lock's western wall remained intact. This wall was comparable in construction to Lock 4, which was built during the same period. The present investigations have also documented remaining portions of the weir and twentieth century wing wall associated with Lock 4. Perhaps the most interesting discovery of this investigation are remains of a residential structure that apparently dated to the early period of the canal's operation. Tightly-dated early to mid-nineteenth century deposits were associated with this structure and have the potential to provide information on the lifeways associated with the early operation of the canal. This work is being completed for the Bureau of Environmental Analysis, New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Lord Stirling Manor, Basking Ridge, New Jersey

The Lord Stirling Manor Excavation is a public archaeology program sponsored by the Somerset County (NJ) Park Commission with Alan Cooper of the Morristown-Beard School acting as Principal Investigator. Since the program's inception in 1984, over three hundred participants under professional supervision have excavated the manor house and grounds of William Alexander's (Lord Stirling's) estate in Basking Ridge, NJ.

The site consists of a ca. 1923 mail order house on part of the original manor foundation and two small mid-nineteenth century dependencies. Excavation to date has revealed a cistern from the mid to late eighteenth century, the manor's servants' entrance and porch foundation, and a grey water disposal trough which empties into a basin/privy(?) with an exit drain. Other finds included foundations from dependencies and a mid-nineteenth century well.

Artifact material has been plentiful and representative of the 230 year history of the site. Native American occupation has been assumed but not proven. The excavation is currently in a documentation and analysis phase before proceeding to delineate the exit drain to its terminus and continuing excavation around the site of the manor itself.

Tabernacle 18th Century Site, Burlington County, New Jersey

MAAR Associates, Inc. conducted archaeological field investigations at an eighteenth century domestic site from March 17th to April 8, 1992. A backhoe was used to remove the overburden in a three-foot-wide trench extending for a distance of 25 feet along the south side shoulder of County Route 532, slated for improvements.

A large cultural feature was found beneath the road shoulder fill containing, among other items, burned planks or beams, lying flat and at various angles. The feature was determined to be bowl-shaped, containing several strata and including structural plank sections, a hearth area and burned clay nodules, all of which either fell into or were discarded within a recently abandoned and open pit. The feature itself does not appear to be a traditional European domestic structure. Its bottom contours are flat to slightly rounded, with a gradually-sloping eastern and more sharply-dipping western edge. The feature's north and south boundaries are under the pavement of Route 532 and outside of the highway ROW, respectively.

The various strata of the pit fill contain only items of probable eighteenth century derivation, specifically from the period beginning around 1750 and ending about 1765. Excavation recovered a rich variety of artifacts, consisting of domestic items of European and local American-Indian manufacture. Among the items of special interest were a series of gunflints of both French flints and

flint types derived from traditional Indian quarries in Pennsylvania. The workmanship on these flints indicated that they were used to the utmost and that many were being "sharpened" with methods more common to aboriginal than to European flint knappers. Other items supporting an interpretation of Indian/European occupants found within this feature included a deer antler "flaking" tine, several aboriginal projectile point tips of local stone types, and possible glass trade beads.

The structural and artifactual archaeological resources uncovered at this site (18Bu414) have been interpreted as representing the remains and cultural debris of a semi-subterranean domicile occupied by an Amerindian family living during the years preceding and perhaps overlapping the Brotherton Indian Reservation (ca. 1750). It is known that the lumbering industry in eighteenth century New Jersey, especially those pulling cedar trees from buried swamp deposits, utilized the services of Native Americans. It seems that the occupants were heavily acculturated, probably through contact with and possibly employment in industrial or agricultural pursuits of the Burr or Haynes families of the area. Evidence such as the existence in the area of Mary Carisle, the Amerindian wife of a Haynes family member during the period in question, support the interpretations made above. It appears that the site is unique among New Jersey archaeological sites.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

Excavations at the Joseph Priestley House and the Fort Augusta Magazine Site

During June and July 1992, Stephen G. Warfel, Senior Curator of Archaeology, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, directed Penn State University archaeological field school investigations at the Joseph Priestley House in Northumberland, PA., and at the Fort Augusta Powder Magazine Site in Sunbury, PA. Work at the Priestley House, 1797-1804 home and laboratory of the renowned English scientist credited with discovering oxygen, continued explorations begun in 1986. Yard areas adjacent to the late Georgian/early Federal style structure were dug to recover evidence of original landscape features, depicted on an 1800 plan of the property, and objects reflecting the Priestley family's adaptation to rural life in America. An earthen floor of the house's "Back Kitchen" and a stone-lined well in the floor were also investigated.

Excavations against the main block foundation revealed that *free-standing* stone foundation walls were constructed inside a full cellar hole. This practice deviates from that which is customarily seen where foundation elements are laid against interior walls of a cellar hole. It is not known if the observed practice is the artifact of an ethnic building tradition or simply the result of idiosyncratic construction technique. Numerous late 18th/early 19th century ceramics and glasswares were recovered from the earthen floor of the Back Kitchen. These will be used to evaluate the socioeconomic standing of the Priestley family in Northumberland as well as adherence to traditional foodway preparation and service. Excavation of the Back Kitchen well revealed a 31' 2" shaft which cut into a shale bedrock aquifer only 11 feet below the opening. Consequently, saturated fills produced remarkably well preserved organic objects such as fruit pits, wood and leather. Regretably, the well yielded no artifacts dating to the Priestley period; instead, all appear to reflect life in the house during the second quarter of the 20th century when it was owned by the Pennsylvania State University!

Investigations at the Fort Augusta Powder Magazine Site revealed original structural evidence of this French and Indian War Period feature which has survived intact to the present day. Few objects of the mid-18th century use were found, however, indicating the powder magazine bastian was kept free of debris. Of great interest was the discovery of a stone foundation for a three and one-half story Italianate tower built on top of the magazine, apparently commemorating the site at the time of the 1876 Centennial Celebration. Although its location was suggested in an 1876 lithograph, construction directly *on* the magazine's vertical walls was unexpected.

Finally, both sites revealed buried prehistoric land surfaces containing diagnostic artifacts and features. Collected carbonized wood will be radiocarbon-dated to determine the chronology of Native American occupations on both sides of the Susquehanna River near its confluence with the West Branch.

PA's Archaeology Week

Archaeology Week was celebrated November 14 through 22, 1992. This year's theme was "Save Our Past for the Future." Many events, including lectures, site visits, school programs, and exhibits were held throughout the state. For more information, contact Beverly Mitchum, Bushy Run Battlefield, PO Box 468, Harrison City, PA 15636 (Phone: 412 527-5584).

Pennsylvania Archaeological Council

The Pennsylvania Archaeological Council (PAC) is an organization of professional archaeologists dedicated to maintaining the highest level of professional work and providing public education about archaeology and the prehistoric and historic past of Pennsylvania. For membership information, contact R. Michael Stewart, Department of Anthropology, Gladfelter Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122 (Phone: 215 787-6188).

America's Industrial Heritage Project Public Archaeology

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission funded two public archaeology projects during 1991-92 through grants to the Johnstown Area Heritage Association and the Fort Roberdeau Association. Both projects are being conducted by trained volunteers working with professional archaeologists from the National Park Service (Paula Zitzler) and Louis Berger and Associates (Karen Orrence and Dale Sadler). To date the volunteers have donated 4,000 hours doing research, excavation and labwork.

The Johnstown Area Heritage Association (JAHA) received a grant to conduct an archaeological investigation at the Wagner-Ritter House in the Cambria City neighborhood of Johnstown. The house was built in the 1850s and originally occupied by George Wagner, a German immigrant and furnaceman at the Cambria Iron Works. The house survived all of Johnstown's floods (1889, 1907, 1936, 1977), including the infamous 1889 flood that destroyed most of the city and claimed 2,200 lives. Wagner's descendants occupied the house until 1990, when it was donated to JAHA. The house will eventually become a museum to interpret 19th century life in this working-class neighborhood. Several insurance maps from the late 19th through 20th centuries suggested locations of ar-

chaeological features, such as an oven and a building labelled "Pop Manufacturing" and later "Club House." The piers of the oven have been uncovered, and about 5,000 pop bottle fragments have been recovered, most with Hutchison stopper closures. Flood deposits were readily discernible and provide good temporal markers in the site's stratigraphy. Fieldwork will be completed this fall.

The Fort Roberdeau Association also received a grant from the commission to conduct archaeological investigations on a recently acquired tract adjacent to the reconstructed fort. The fort, located in Sinking Valley (near Altoona, PA), was constructed in 1778 to protect miners working the local lead deposits in support of the patriot cause. Evidence of a late 18th/early 19th century farmstead has been discovered, including what may be the remains of a slaughterhouse or butchering area. About 15,000 artifacts, consisting primarily of redware sherds and animal bones, have been recovered during the excavation of fourteen 5-by-5 foot squares. Fieldwork will be completed this fall.

St. Marys, PA, Celebrates Sesquicentennial

Archaeologists are working amid a year-long celebration of the 150th anniversary of St. Marys, PA, to uncover evidence of the town's first saw and grist mills. The town, located on the eastern continental divide in northwestern PA (Elk County), was founded by German Catholic immigrants in 1842; several Redemptorist priests from Baltimore arrived the following year to build and operate a sawmill. By 1845, a grist mill was in operation on the same or possibly adjacent site, using the waterpower of Elk Creek. At least one wall of the foundation has been discovered by the trained volunteer crew, working under the direction of Paula Zitzler. A volunteer research crew is collecting historical information about the site and the people who worked there. The project is sponsored by the Historical Society of St. Marys and Benzinger Township.

MARYLAND

Reported by Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

The 1992 Historic St. Mary's City field school investigated two primarily late 17th/early 18th century sites this season. The first, ST1-116, was thought to be the location of a school run by the Jesuits in the 1680s. The site was discovered during a surface collection in 1984 which suggested the presence of a brick foundation. Excavation has revealed that this structure is most likely an earthfast building that had a brick veneer added. The building is approximately 30 x 20 ft and has a large (18 x 10?) cellar under its west end. Preliminary analysis suggests that the building was occupied ca. 1680-1740. The excavation also confirmed the presence of a ca. 1630s-1640s component on the same site. The abundance of metal working debris, lead shot and several gun parts suggests that this is the location of John Dandy's gunsmith shop ca. 1638-1643. However, the excavations were not extensive enough to locate the building.

The second site investigated was part of the Chapel Field site (ST1-103) and had been identified by Dr. H. C. Forman in 1938 as the Priests House associated with the brick chapel. This season's work has produced a distinctly 18th century assemblage and suggests that this building dates primarily after the closing of the brick chapel in 1704. The structure may have been built as a residence with a chapel in it. Such a chapel would have been legal under the 1704 Act Against Popery which closed all public Catholic churches in Maryland. The foundation is 45 x 21 ft and has a complex architectural history. It was built in two distinctly different sections, one 29 ft long and the other 16 ft long, but which was the primary construction can not be determined yet. There is a full cellar under the southern section that is approximately 18 x 13 ft with a bulkhead entrance on the east side.

Lexington Park

Archaeologists at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, under the direction of Principal Investigator Julia King and Field Supervisor Edward Chaney, have recently undertaken investigations at Mattapany, located today on the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. Mattapany was initially founded as a Jesuit mission in the late 1630s. Indian attacks and Protestant rebellion had destroyed the mission by the mid-1640s. In the 1660s a plantation was established at Mattapany, which became the home of Charles Calvert, governor of Maryland and later the third Lord Baltimore. The plantation served as a frequent meeting place for the Colonial Assembly. In addition, the primary arsenal for the colony was erected at Mattapany, and a garrison of up to 30 men was at times stationed there. The site was abandoned in the early 18th century, but its ruins were still visible until the late 19th century.

Investigations at the site in the summer of 1991 uncovered no positive evidence of the early Jesuit settlement, but did find a large Late Woodland occupation on a bluff overlooking the Patuxent River, which could be the mission location. Extensive traces of the Calvert plantation were also revealed. Limited excavation in the early 1980s had found an area of 17th century artifacts and ditch-like features, which was identified as the Calvert house site. However, a second, larger area of 17th century domestic artifacts and dense brick concentrations was found nearby in 1991. The relationship of these two sites, as well as the presence of military items (shot, gun barrels, etc.) at the first site, suggests that the previous investigations had actually explored the arsenal, and that the Calvert house was located in 1991. The U. S. Navy is providing funds to test this hypothesis over the next several years.

St. Leonard

During 1991-1992, excavations under the direction of Principal Investigator Julia King and Field Supervisor Edward Chaney were conducted at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum on the site of a Proposed Archaeological Conservation Facility and Museum Service Center for the State of Maryland. Previous investigations had revealed that the 17th century plantation of Richard Smith, Jr., Attorney General for the colony, was located in the area, so the new facility was situated so as to avoid that site. However, in 1991, an 18th century survey plat was discovered which showed both the Smith house site and their family graveyard. Projecting the plat onto a modern map of the property suggested that the cemetery was in the construction impact zone. Subsequent excavations revealed burials located exactly where they were predicted to be, demonstrating the degree of accuracy in the 18th century plat. Additional consultations resulted in the development of an extensive system of winding roads, landscaped plantings, and recrea-

tional facilities.

The initial focus of archaeological research and historic restoration will be 56 acres surrounding the pre-revolutionary mansion. CPRF's preservation program will build on archaeological research that was sponsored by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America since 1978 and conducted by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology from 1984 through 1989. Its goal is to revitalize this historic City Park by renovating recreational areas, constructing a Visitor Center for the historic zone, and restoring 18th-century features that were once part of Carroll's "100".

In the summer of 1992, with a matching grant from Maryland Historical Trust, CPRF hired George Logan as Supervisory Archaeologist to develop an Archaeological Management Plan for Carroll Park. During the next year, Mr. Logan will assess current knowledge of the archaeological resources, make recommendations for further research under a comprehensive research design that relates past and planned work to the park's master plan, and develop recommended options for the public role of archaeology in interpretation and education. Dr. John Seidel, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park, is coordinating CPRF's archaeological program. The work is being conducted at one of the University's archaeology laboratories through an agreement between the two institutions. For more information contact CPRF Executive Director, Pamela Charshee, at (410) 323-5236, or George Logan at (301) 405-1418.

Harford County

Karell Archeological Services performed a Phase I archaeological survey for the Maryland State Highway Administration at the intersection of Maryland Route 7 and Abingdon Road in the town of Abingdon, Harford County, Maryland. The survey recorded 19 archaeological sites, and one previously recorded archaeological site was relocated. All were associated with buildings shown on 19th century maps of Abingdon.

Dorchester County

John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted Phase II archaeological investigations at two related sites in Dorchester County, Maryland. The investigations were undertaken for the Maryland State Highway Administration in association with the expansion and partial realignment of Maryland Route 313 between Eldorado and Sharptown, Dorchester County, Maryland. The Wilson Mill (18DO177) is the submerged remains of a timber sawmill on Becky Taylor Branch, while the Taylor site (18DO182) includes two historic components and one prehistoric component. The investigations included historical and archaeological research. The Wilson Mill is a preserved example of an industrial structure associated with the development of the wood-products industry in late nineteenth-century Dorchester County and has the potential to yield important information on mill construction technology. None of the components of Site 18DO182 were found to be significant due to a lack of subsurface integrity.

The Maryland newsletter coordinator wishes to thank Kate Dinnel for her assistance with this issue.

Archaeology in Annapolis (Reported by: Mark Warner)

Archaeology in Annapolis recently completed its eleventh year of excavations within the Historic District of the city of Annapolis. The project, which is directed by Dr. Mark Leone, is a collaborative endeavor between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. This past summer's excavations continued the project's investigation of the African-Americans in Annapolis. The experience of African American Annapolitans has been a major focus of the project since 1989 when Archaeology in Annapolis began an exploration of the histories of the city's large but relatively undocumented African American community through historical, archaeological, and oral history research.

The excavations undertaken by the University of Maryland's archaeological field school were conducted for a second successive season at the Maynard-Burgess site (18AP64). The site was a single family dwelling which had been occupied continuously by two African-American families, the Maynards and the Burgesses, from 1847 until approximately 1980. Excavations were led by Mark Warner of the University of Virginia and Paul Mullins of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst and were undertaken with the support of Port of Annapolis, Inc., the current owners of the property who are using the archaeological data to assist in the preservation of the property.

The objective of this summer's excavations was to test specific areas of the property which had not been investigated during the previous summer and to expand upon the excavations which had begun in 1991. The excavations on the property during 1991 and 1992 have yielded a substantial artifact assemblage which is most notable for the large volume of faunal remains and bottle glass.

The analysis of the materials recovered is still in a very preliminary stage; however, several suggestions can be presented concerning the historic circumstances of African American Annapolitans as well as the history of the property. The first argument is that the material culture recovered reveals a pattern of behavior by African Americans which reflects both incorporation within and resistance to the market economy of Annapolis. The analysis of 88 glass vessels from a ca. 1880s root cellar and a partial analysis of the several thousand excavated animal bones serve to illustrate this tension. For instance, the glass vessel count from the root cellar reflects participation in the commercial economy of the city where alcohol, patent medicines, and fresh beverages were purchased. This suggests that there are no dramatic contrasts in the types of vessels recovered between the Maynard-Burgess site and other Annapolitan sites of similar class standing.

In contrast to this, the faunal assemblage suggests that African Americans, at least within the realm of foodways, may have been making culturally distinctive choices. The faunal assemblage recovered consists largely of domestic species such as cow, pig and chicken as well as fish and turtle, all of which could have been purchased in the marketplace. A significant difference, however, is that the assemblage contains very different percentages of poultry, fish and meat from what has been identified on sites occupied by whites in Annapolis. The faunal remains from the Maynard-Burgess site show a higher use of mammals and fish from those identified elsewhere on economically comparable sites. This difference in foodways may represent an avenue through which African Americans in Annapolis could identify themselves as a distinct community.

A final suggestion is that the archaeological evidence recovered supports the documentary research undertaken on the history of property which argues that the first occupation of the property was in the mid-19th century. Very few 18th-century artifacts were recovered, and they were always in 19th-century contexts. This contradicts arguments presented by several preservationists who have argued, based on the architectural characteristics of the existing structure, that the property was owned and occupied by whites as early as the early 18th century.

Although this research is still in a very preliminary stage, members of Archaeology in Annapolis are expecting to continue this initiative in African-American archaeology both in the laboratory and in the field during the summer of 1993. For further information on the excavations on the Maynard-Burgess site or any other aspect of our African-American project please contact Mark Leone at: Department of Anthropology, Woods Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 (301)405-1429 or (410) 268-7770.

ATLANTIC CANADA

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Bliss Islands, Passamaquoddy Bay

Archaeological excavations carried out in 1992 by David Black, Department of Anthropology, University of New Brunswick, focused on the historic period. Documentary research into the history of the Bliss (L'Etang) Islands has revealed the names of the individuals who owned the islands from 1783 to the present. This summer the archaeologists believe they have excavated part of the homestead of Samuel Bliss, the Loyalist lieutenant for whom the islands are named. With the exception of two later-dating nails, all artifacts (over 10,000) from the 20 square-meter area excavated date to the 1783-1803 period. The area has remained undisturbed since abandonment in the early 19th century. The faunal preservation is exceptional and indicates the exploitation of both marine and terrestrial resources.

Black will be assisted in the analysis by Christopher Blair, who is using this as a basis for an MA degree in history at UNB.

NOVA SCOTIA

Uniacke House

Laird Niven, Nova Scotia Museum Complex, directed an archaeological investigation on the grounds of "Mount Uniacke" (ca. 1813-15), the estate of Richard John Uniacke, Attorney General for Nova Scotia from 1813 to 1817. The crew of three, plus volunteers, has focused on three features of the estate: the haha wall, a ca. 1817 outbuilding, and the hothouse. The excavations featured a volunteer program for the public and a short self-guided tour.

Fort Anne National Historic Park, Annapolis Royal

This was the fourth and final season of excavations directed by Birgitta Wallace Ferguson, Canadian Parks Service, Halifax, with chief crew supervisor Rion Microys. The excavations continued to focus on the earliest European components of the fort, known to the French as Port Royal after the original French habitation in the area.

The archaeological evidence is complex, reflecting the many changes and destructions that have taken place. The earliest structures were of wood. Palisade lines occur at several levels, one of which consists of holes rather than post molds. A fragmentary building of slate and a large midden date to the 1636-1654 habitation of Charles d'Aulnay. Preliminary analysis by Heather Henderson of the bones from the midden indicates that the French enjoyed a varied diet dominated by large beef roasts but which included shellfish and birds.

A full report on the site is expected in winter 1993/94.

Cape Sable Post, Barrington

An initial survey to evaluate site potential was conducted by George Hiseler. Seven small test pits were opened, revealing impressive remains of several 17th-century occupations.

The post was developed as a trading center on the south coast of Nova Scotia some time after the destruction of Port Royal in 1613. It was operated by Charles de Biencourt and Charles de La Tour for the La Rochelle-based company of David Lomeron. By 1627, La Tour had assumed control of the post. It was ceded to Charles de Menou d'Aulnay of Port Royal (see Fort Anne above) in 1642 and may have been destroyed at this time. From 1654 to 1670 it operated as an English post, initially under Thomas Temple. It may have seen further development following the subsequent British takeover of Acadia in 1713.

Hiseler's testing included three units in the existing earth ramparts and four outside the walls. The exterior pits were particularly productive and may be located in the area of the original French trading post. Of particular note was the recovery of over 700 trade beads, including 640 seed beads and 700 trade beads, including 640 seed beads and several dozen larger types, as well as a brass finger ring. Faunal and botanical remains from a hearth dump will be analyzed over the winter. Evidence of a squared timber post suggests structural remains.

Hiseler plans to return for more extensive excavation next summer as part of a Doctoral program.

Grassy Island National Historic Park

Denise Hansen, Material Culture Researcher, and Bruce Rickett, Communications Section, Canadian Parks Service, have produced an edu-kit for the park. The kit is entitled "Discovering Our Past - Through History and Archaeology" and is geared to the Nova Scotia Social Studies curriculum of Grades 4, 6 and 7. Five themes were developed, designed to communicate why and how we study the past, the partnership between historical and archaeological research, and the limitations of such research. Kit components consist of two videos, student activity sheets, maps, aerial photos, artifacts (reproduction and unprovenienced) and site brochures. The edu-kit is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1992. For further

information contact:

Denise Hansen, Archaeology
Canadian Parks Service, Atlantic
Historic Properties
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3J-1S9

Kejimkujik National Park

A team of conservators under the direction of Michael Harrington, Conservation Division, Canadian Parks Service, continued the moulding of 19th-century Micmac rock carvings in the park. Moulding of sites is a controversial and potentially destructive process. The team has, however, developed a process which results in virtually no permanent impact. The process includes the spreading of a thin coat of polyvinylalcohol as a prophylactic layer over the rock surface. This prevents contamination of the slate by the moulding compound, while retaining excellent detail. Copper electrotypes produced from the moulds provide a permanent record of these finely-incised images. Over 200 moulds were made this year. One more season is anticipated for completion of the project. Harrington cautions that the moulding of carvings is best handled by experienced conservators. He will be presenting details of the technique on completion of the project.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

P.E.I. Coastal Survey

This survey, by Scott Buchanan for the provincial government, is part of a multi-year plan for the identification and management of archaeological resources throughout the province. The present project is focused on the coastal and estuarine margins of the southeast coast, from Souris to Georgetown. The objectives of the survey are to provide an inventory of archaeological sites and to identify significant and threatened sites for protection under the guidelines of the Archaeological Sites Protection Act.

Although the survey is directed towards a fairly broad spectrum of archaeological sites, specific emphasis has been placed on the identification of areas of pre- and post-contact native occupation and several locations of early French and Acadian settlement. Background research has also indicated the location of numerous areas of early to late 19th-century industrial activity, and the identification of these sites will form an integral component of the survey.

ONTARIO

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Ontario Heritage Foundation, Benares, Mississauga

During 1991, the Ontario Heritage Foundation received $1.2 million from the Ministry of Culture and Communications to restore the Benares estate in Mississauga. The first house at Benares was built of stone in 1835-36 and sold before completion to Captain James Harris, a retired British officer who settled as a gentleman farmer in Mississauga after five years of service in India and Canada. The house was partially destroyed by fire in ca. 1855, and in 1856-57, the second house was also destroyed by fire. The present late Georgian red brick house was completed in 1857-59, and there have been few changes since that time. The residence commands a 5.7 acre site with four outbuildings. In the 1920s, Benares was the inspiration for "Jalna" in the Mazo de la Roche novels. The house, together with the outbuildings and collections, provides a significant understanding of the evolution of a 19th and 20th century Ontario lifestyle.

Prior to the start of the intensive restoration work, the archaeological project began. The field season ran from late May to late November, with twelve staff involved in the project. The Foundation's Senior Archaeologist, Dena Doroszenko, directed the project with Assistant Archaeologist, Mary Catherine Garden.

Excavations were conducted around the perimeter of the 1857 house and the attached 1836 kitchen, around two extant outbuildings (the potting shed and the dairy), the area of the carriage shed, in the basement of the house and under the floor of the summer kitchen.

Limited excavations, conducted in the summer kitchen, revealed a number of significant features. Of particular note was a large stone foundation for a fireplace. This feature which runs through the middle of the room was likely in place between 1855 and 1857. A number of foundations for partition walls were also discovered, suggesting that the room has undergone a series of renovations through time. A small stone box sitting adjacent to the north wall of the building is curious, and at present it is believed to be a stone drain.

A burn layer was found 1.5 meters under the present floorboards. As many of the above mentioned walls and features sit on top of or cut through the layer, they can be dated to after the 1855 fire. This burn layer seems to be comparable to that found on the exterior; it is at approximately the same height (MASL) and is physically similar.

Due to discrepancies in the oral tradition and the written record it was necessary for the archaeologists to determine whether there were two episodes of burning on the site of the extant house. The discovery of a single layer around the house suggests that only one fire occurred on the present site. This burn stratum was found on all four sides of the house and kitchen. In some areas the layer was found to extend 5+ meters out from the house. The stone foundations of the original Benares (1836) were identified extending north and south from the stone kitchen. Although these foundations have been interrupted by modern utility lines, they are mostly intact. It is now known that the stone house measured just over 14 meters across the back (east) wall. This makes the stone building slightly wider than the existing brick house and indeed, on the north side, the 1835 foundation meets up with the 1857 foundation. In total, portions of the north, south and east walls were picked up, thereby enabling the archaeologists to determine the foot print of the original house.

The 1835 entrance to the cellar was excavated. This was a substantial structure with two limestone retaining walls on either side of the door. Evidence of the wooden steps leading to the entrance could be seen as soil stains in the profile.

Several of the extant outbuildings were investigated. Of interest is the stone dairy/ice house. This small stone structure is semi-subterranean, and excavations revealed that the building is surrounded by a rock-filled trench. This trench has been identified as a modified "French Drain" which would not only aid in drainage

of the building but would also keep it cool in the summer months. The French Drain cuts through the burn layer, suggesting that the construction of the building would postdate the 1855 fire.

A grid measuring 10 meters by 13 meters was excavated in the area of the twentieth century garden in order to determine the location of the 19th century carriage shed. This building, which appears in historic photos, was built sometime in the mid-nineteenth century and is believed to have stood until the mid- twentieth century. The archaeological remains of the carriage shed are insubstantial, consisting only of shallow dark soil stains and post moulds in the lighter sandy subsoil. This type of construction would be comparable to the extant potting shed. The archaeological data suggest that the carriage shed would have measured approximately 3.5 meters by 8.5 meters. Evidence of earlier gardens and fence lines related to the structure were also discovered in this suboperation.

Excavations were initiated in the stone privy. Unfortunately, due to financial and time constraints, the excavation was halted at a depth of approximately 1.5 meters. Previously unidentified in earlier assessment testing on the site, the stone foundations of this privy were located for the archaeologists by Mr. Geoffrey Sayers, the great-grandson of Captain Harris. The excavation yielded a high concentration of artifacts. Most of this assemblage dates to the 1940s and 1950s and probably relates to the destruction of the building and dates to the filling of the privy itself. The privy is reputed to be a "three-holer" which is 4 to 5.5 meters deep. The privy foundations, which are dry-laid limestone, have an interior measurement of 1.5 meters by 1.8 meters. Although the date of the construction of the privy is unknown, it is possible that it could date to the earliest years of occupation (ca. 1836).

The area to the north of the potting shed had been identified as a midden area in the course of test excavations conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 1988. Further work showed that there are two middens in this area. The first is close to the surface and lies to the west end of the potting shed. The second midden is deeper and sits primarily within a large rubble-filled depression. Also associated with the artifacts and found within the depression are pockets of charcoal and fire-reddened soil. Portions of burnt planks were found lying on top and within the soil. Unlike the first midden, almost all of the artifacts from this area showed signs of heat alteration. It appears that there was a building located to the north of the potting shed which was destroyed by fire. A portion of the western edge of this building was identified at a point 3 meters east of the northwest corner of the building. Possibly, this is the location of the second frame house to which the Harris family oral tradition relates as the site of the second fire on the property.

To date, a total of approximately 60,000 artifacts have been inventoried. It is estimated that the collection from this domestic site will reach 100,000 by the spring of 1993. Further work is planned for 1993 as part of the Jobs Ontario Program.

Dundurn Castle, Hamilton

Dundurn Castle, located in Hamilton, Ontario, is the site of the estate of Sir Allan MacNab, Prime Minister of Upper Canada from 1854-1856. Built in the early 1830s, this regency villa and the surrounding grounds now stand as Hamilton's foremost historical museum where visitors can experience life in a gentleman's household in the 1850s.

Beginning in 1991 a program of research and mitigation archaeology was initiated as part of a larger project aimed at the restoration of the castle, outbuildings and grounds. To date, archaeological research has provided information on the structural evolution of the house complex from ca. 1795-1899 as well as insight into the types of activities at the site as reflected by the excavated material culture. These results as reported by Triggs (1992) are viewed as essential for the restoration of the below grade architecture and equally important as an additional source of information for the interpretative program at the museum. In this sense archaeological research is not viewed as a mere adjunct to historical research: collaboration among museum curators, historical architects and archaeologists is providing a rich and varied picture of the past.

The results of the 1991 season as presented in *A Report Chronicling the Prehistoric, Military and Domestic Occupation of Dundurn Park* (Triggs 1992) include a re-interpretation of some of the extant features within Dundurn Castle and the outlying grounds. Of major importance was the discovery that the British entrenchment on the original homestead belonging to Richard Beasley was more substantial than previously thought. Based on the combined documentary and archaeological evidence, several features are now thought to be military in origin, and the role played by Richard Beasley's homestead in the defence of Burlington Heights in the War of 1812 has taken on added significance. In addition, changes to the landscape during the 1837 Rebellion and throughout Sir Allan MacNab's occupation were also documented. As a direct result of the excavations we now have a better understanding of the structural evolution of the site and the stages of development that the site has undergone from the late 18th century up to the end of the 19th century. An analysis of the material culture also provided insight into the types of behavior and activities that resulted in the deposition of artifacts in and around the site at various periods.

In the 1991 report the stratigraphic sequence for the site is analyzed using the Harris matrix (Harris 1989) where strata recorded from nine excavation units have been grouped into 65 phases representing eight major periods of occupation. The sequence of phases is based on historical documentation and a period by period reconstruction of the historic landscape as derived from the topographic data recorded during the excavation. Eight periods have been assigned absolute dates on the basis of a map analysis and by reference to various historical sources:

I Prehistoric Occupation
II British Military Occupation (1813-1815)
III Richard Beasley on the Heights (1795-1832)
IV MacNab and Dundurn (1835-1847)
V MacNab Renovates Dundurn (1847-1862)
VI The Deaf and Dumb Institute of Upper Canada/Senator McInnes (1865-1899)
VII Dundurn Restored (1965)
VIII Dundurn Castle as an Historical Museum (1980s-Present)

Field work currently in progress includes the investigation of an octagonal masonry structure built in the mid-1830s and used as a cockpit up until the mid-19th century. Excavation in the basement has yielded evidence of successive floor levels and architectural details useful for the reconstruction of this rare architectural style. Additional excavation in the 1.5 acre formal pleasure garden will be used to develop a research strategy for a larger scale project to be conducted as part of the grounds restoration in the near future. Further plans for the season include a detailed investigation of the water storage and retrieval system in use at various periods and

the excavation of the interior of what may be a re-used powder magazine constructed during the British military occupation of the house from 1813-1815.

In another cooperative venture, an archaeological field school offered by McMaster University was conducted on the grounds of Dundurn Castle during the summer of 1992. This six-week course instructed studeats in the techniques of excavating and recording data on a site with complex stratigraphy. The focus of the research project was on the summer kitchen associated with the first house on the property, a red brick Georgian dwelling constructed ca. 1795 by Richard Beasley. Based on the success of this collaboration, plans are being made to offer the field school each year as a credit course leading to a degree in anthropology.

Persons interested in viewing the excavations can visit the site between June and October each year. For further information, please direct inquiries to:

John R. Triggs
Director of Archaeology
Dundurn Castle
610 York Blvd.
Hamilton, Ontario
(416) 522-5313

References

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QUEBEC

Reported by: Monique Elie

Fort-Lennox N.H.S.

The casemates at Fort-Lennox N.H.S. were the object of restoration work in 1992. Canadian Parks Service archaeologist Gisele Piedalue, who had conducted excavations in the planning stage of the project, monitored earth moving activities in order to record and (whenever possible) ensure the protection of the archaeological remains uncovered. Assisted by Pierre Cloutier, Piedalue has collected a large quantity of data relating to the structural evolution and use of the casemates. Of particular interest were the several techniques observed concerning the efforts made to render waterproof these earth covered constructions. Fort Temiscamingue N.H.S. Canadian Parks Service archaeologist Pierre Drouin, assisted by Anne Desgagne, has recently completed a two months excavation campaign at Fort Temiscamingue N.H.S. This 18th and 19th centuries trading post is situated on the Ottawa River, some 675 km northwest of Montreal, on the Quebec-Ontario border. The objectives of this investigation were twofold: to test the site of the future interpretation center for the presence of significant archaeological remains, and to locate structural elements of several 19th century buildings that are illustrated on a plan dating from 1888. Because the site of the future interpretation center was somewhat removed from the trading post perimeter, few archaeological remains were found. As a result, only monitoring of construction will be recommended. For its part, the actual trading post site had been investigated in 1971. The remains of several buildings had then been exposed and later reburied. Numerous late 19th century and 20th century artifacts had also been recovered. Research conducted in 1992 revealed that the 1971 campaign had only unevenly scratched the surface, leaving the earlier contexts mostly untouched. Numerous artifacts including several beads and some prehistoric material were found, as well as certain previously unrecorded features. These remains will be taken into account according to the current resource management policies of the Canadian Parks Service. This discovery having required a change in excavation strategy — from "dig and find" to careful sieving — further investigations will have to be carried out in order to complete the research program outlined in the management plan of this national historic site.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Reported by: Nancy J. Brighton

In July 1992, archaeologists from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, under the direction of Nancy Brighton, conducted a cultural resources investigation at Montauk Point Lighthouse, Montauk, New York. This work was undertaken as part of a reconnaissance study which will determine if measures to protect the bluff at Montauk Point from further erosion are economically and environmentally feasible. The goals of the Corps' fieldwork were to locate evidence of structures that are no longer extant, to determine the potential of the archaeological resources to provide information about lighthousekeeping, and to locate remains of Native American occupation. The Montauk Indians lived around Lake Montauk to the west and may have established fishing stations in the area of the lighthouse.

Twenty-seven shovel tests and twelve auger tests were excavated on the lighthouse grounds. In addition to these sub-surface tests, Corps archaeologists conducted pedestrian surveys in actively eroding areas and in locations adjacent to the edge of the bluff where shovel tests were not feasible or would damage the grasses needed to protect the bluff. Shovel tests placed in the location of the first keeper's house (ca. 1797), which is no longer standing, and the second keeper's house (ca. 1838), which is now used as a garage, uncovered a portion of a stone flooring which may have been associated with both of these houses. Other shovel tests placed to the west of the 1838 house recovered fragments of glass, brick and a variety of ceramics. Additional shovel tests placed on the bluff around the lighthouse and in the third keeper's house (ca. 1860) recovered what may be the remains of the old road which led to the lighthouse and artifacts pertaining to the later occupation of the lighthouse grounds.

A walk-over survey of the base of the exposed eastern edge of the bluff did not reveal any sites currently eroding out of the bluff. However, just off the hill to the north of the lighthouse, a concentration of oyster shell was located on either side of a paved path leading to the beach. These accumulations of shells may be the result of periodic occupation of the area by Montauk Indians for the purpose of processing shellfish. An additional prehistoric artifact, the tip of a quartz projectile point, was found lying on the ground on

the western slope of the bluff. A shovel test placed in the area of the find failed to recover additional artifacts, indicating that the point had probably eroded out of the hill.

The Montauk Point Lighthouse is one of the most popular attractions on Long Island. The lighthouse, built in 1797, is one of the first Federally authorized lighthouses to be constructed in the United States. Its significance as an historic site is derived from a number of features. The original, physical setting of the lighthouse, its placement on a tall, isolated, exposed hill, gives the tower its prominence, while its western slope provided the early keepers' houses with some protection from ocean storms. The structures that are currently present on the landscape, including the 1838 and 1860 keepers' houses, the lighthouse tower, storage buildings constructed between 1860 and 1900, and the World War II fire-control tower, which stands to the east of the lighthouse, provide a tangible connection to the lighthouse's continuous history: a link to the past experience of keeping the light at the Point as well as its modern role in the protection of the Atlantic Coast. The archaeological record at Montauk Point, as indicated by this field work, can only augment existing knowledge of lighthousekeeping and enhance the integrity and significance of this historic site.

The New York District has resumed cultural resources planning for the Passaic River Flood Protection Project after a hiatus of ten years. Under the direction of Wendy Harris, a program is being developed to address impacts to archaeological sites and historic structures resulting from the proposed construction of a 20-mile long, 40-feet wide tunnel and miles of associated levee systems, flood walls and channel modifications. Among the potentially affected resources are the Morris Canal, portions of the Pompton Ironworks, early Passaic Basin hydropower facilities and a series of prehistoric sites located at the confluences of the Wanaque, Pompton, Ramapo and Pequannock Rivers. The Archaeological Society of New Jersey, the State Archaeologist of New Jersey, the Canal Society of New Jersey, the Newark City Historian and the Roebling Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology are participating in the effort as interested parties to a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the New York District, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Office of New Jersey Heritage. The Programmatic Agreement document will guide cultural resources activities throughout the life of the project.

The New York District is pleased to report that the Office of New Jersey Heritage has recently concurred with the District's finding that the Belford, New Jersey, waterfront is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district to be called the "Shoal Harbor Historic District." The basis for the determination was a 1991 study conducted for the New York District by Wendy Harris and Eugene Reyes, documenting the relationship between the traditional lifeways of this historic Raritan Bay fishery and the waterfront's piers, walkways and other standing structures and activity areas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Institute of Early American History and Culture (Williamsburg, VA) has announced the publication in October 1992 of *The Ordeal of the Longhouse: The Peoples of the Iroquois League in the Era of European Colonization* by Daniel K. Richter. The book presents a different perspective from within Iroquoia as the League used diplomacy to counter European encroachments. *Rubbish! the Archaeology of Garbage* by William Rathje and Cullen Murphy has been published by Harper-Collins for $23. Based on the study at the University of Arizona of garbage collected from modern neighborhoods, the book presents a perspective on our modern patterns of food consumption and waste disposal. A different kind of publication is a CD disc released by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Contained on the disc are 850 separate maps of the entire state. For example, locations of hazardous-waste sites can be accessed as well as the location of such features as mines. The disc is designed for use with GIS systems and requires the use of a CD-ROM player. Priced at $5, 300 copies were produced.

Small Things Considered: Guidelines for Field Recording in Archaeological Excavation by John Worrell, David Simmons, Martha Lance, and Will Gates

Small Things Considered . . . has just been printed by Old Sturbridge Village. This 66 page archaeological field manual contains blank recording forms with the invitation for you to duplicate them and adapt them for your own use. Available for $10.00 plus postage and handling from the Old Sturbridge Village New England Bookstore, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566.

Microfiche Reports from the Canadian Parks Service

The Canadian Parks Service has recently added several titles to its Microfiche Report Series which may be of interest to CNEHA members. The following is a selection of those concerning archaeological research and related exhibits from Quebec.

Robert Gauvin, *Le jardin des gouverneurs a Quebec du XVIIe au XXe siecle* (The Governors Garden in Quebec City, from the 17th to the 20th Century). Environment Canada, Parks Service, Microfiche Report No 451, 1991.

A study concerning one of Canada's earliest gardens, now part of the Fortifications of Quebec National Historic Site.

Gisele Piedalue, *Repertoire des vestiges structuraux associes aux magasins du Fort Lennox* (Structural Remains Relating to the Fort Lennox Storehouses). Environment Canada, Parks Service, Microfiche Report No. 452, 1991.

A detailed descriptive analysis of structural remains uncovered during archaeological interventions conducted in the area of two British built masonry storehouses (early 19th century to present). Remains of a partially excavated late 18th century blockhouse are also discussed. Fort Lennox, a National Historic Site, is located on an island in the Richelieu river, only a few kilometers north of the American border.

Simon Courcy, *Les objets archaeologiques exposes au haut fourneau des forges du Saint-Maurice: mur des artefacts* (Archaeological Objects on View at the Blast Furnace of the Saint-Maurice Ironworks: the Artifact Wall). Environment Canada, Parks Service, Microfiche Report No. 453, 1991.

Les objets archeologiques exposes dans les caves de la grande maison des forges du Saint-Maurice (Archaeological Objects on View at the Masters' House at the Saint-Maurice Ironworks). En-

vironment Canada, Parks Service, Microfiche Report No. 454, 1991.

Les objets archaeologiques exposes au haut fourneau des forges du Saint-Maurice: maison du fondeur (Archaeological Objects on View at the Blast Furnace of the Saint-Maurice Ironworks: the Founders House). Environment Canada, Parks Service, Microfiche Report No. 455, 1991.

Les objets archeologiques exposes au rez-de-chaussee de la grande maison des forges du Saint-Maurice (Archaeological Objects on View on the Ground Floor of the Master's House at the Saint-Maurice Ironworks). Environment Canada, Parks Service, Microfiche Report No. 457, 1991.

Illustrated guides to artifacts on display in several interpretation modules at the Saint-Maurice Ironworks National Historic Site.

These microfiche reports may be consulted at Canadian Parks Service libraries, through inter-library loan or, exceptionally, obtained by writing to the following address:

Research Publications
Canadian Parks Service
1600 Liverpool Court
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Beads

Beads is an annual journal, published by the Society of Bead Researchers, devoted to the publication of scholarly articles on bead research. Contents of the two volumes presently available include:

Volume 1 (1989)
Diakhite: A Study of the Beads from an 18th-19th-Century Burial Site in Senegal, West Africa by Marie-Jose and Howard Opper
Beads of the Early Islamic Period by Peter Francis, Jr.
Beads as Chronological Indicators in West African Archaeology: a Reexamination by Christopher DeCorse
The Beads of St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles by Karlis Karklins and Norman P. Barka
Bohemian Glass Beadmaking: Translation and Discussion of a 1913 German Technical Article by Lester A. Ross with Barbara Pflanz

Volume 2 (1990)
Observations and Problems in Researching the Contemporary Glass-Bead Industry of Northern China by Roderick Sprague and An Jiayao
Beadmaking in Islam: The African Trade and the Rise of Hebron by Peter Francis, Jr.
Trade Beads from Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver (1829-1860), Vancouver, Washington by Lester A. Ross
Dominique Bussolin on the Glass-Bead Industry of Murano and Venice (1847) by Karlis Karklins with Carol F. Adams
Perforated Prehistoric Ornaments of Curacao and Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles by Jay B. Haviser

The journal is available at the single issue price of $14.50 (US funds) prepaid with check payable to the "Society of Bead Researchers." Orders should be sent to:

Karlis Karklins, SBR Editor
802-2850 Cedarwood Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8Y4
CANADA

OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE FIELD SCHOOLS

Old Sturbridge Village has conducted its Field School in Historical Archaeology annually since 1977, and in 1989 its first Field School in Architectural History was offered. These two programs help fulfill the educational mission of the museum, and they also form the core of its material culture research, as the above and below ground cultural history is studied in tandem. The home and shop sites of farmer-blacksmith Emerson Bixby and his family in Barre Four Corners, Mass., were studied in this way, leading to an entire new living history exhibit in the museum. More recently the home sites and neighborhoods of woodworker James Clark in West Brookfield and of the Pliny Freeman farm family have been similarly studied. These two field schools are now being offered on alternate years, with the OSV Field School in Architectural History to be conducted from June 14 to July 30, 1993, and the Archaeology Field School again in 1994.

The research focus of next summer's seven week program will be the historical and architectural context of the Salem Towne House, a large Federal-period dwelling that was moved to Old Sturbridge Village from Charlton, Mass. Participants will research similar structures and their builders and occupants, while documenting and recording several related buildings in the vicinity. The course will expose participants to principles and methods of evaluation, physical and historical documentation, and the interpretation of historic structures through combined instruction, field trips, and hands-on experience. Leading scholars in the field of vernacular architecture will lecture and conduct workshops on new research and analytical methods. Course credit for the program will be available.

For further information, please contact Myron O. Stachiw, Field School Director, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Rd., Sturbridge, MA 01566; tel. (508) 347-3362.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Julie King was very kind in her response to Edward Heite's seemingly not-impartial rebuttal of her statement that the use of screens has become standard practice in excavating sites in the Chesapeake (*CNEHA Newsletter* 21:15-16). Much too kind, in my opinion, for such antiquated thinking simply is inexcusable. Twenty years ago when Noel Hume wrote his by-now famous condemnation of the use of screens, the jury may have still been out on the matter. Two decades of work, and the resulting refinement of excavation methods, along with an increasing sophistication in the types of questions now being addressed, have provided conclusive evidence for

the value of screening, however. By the year 1992, those who still refuse to screen should be given the benefit of the doubt no longer. Rather, they should be condemned for unwarranted destruction of the archaeological record.

First, I want to point out that Julie King's statement is well documented in many different ways. For example, staff of the SHPO archaeology departments in both Maryland (Richard Hughes, Maryland Historical Trust) and Virginia (Tony Opperman, Virginia Department of Historic Resources) assured me that screening is routinely required for all types of archaeological investigations over which they exercise regulatory control. The VDHR is seeking to impose even greater uniformity on work done in that state and is currently revising its survey and excavation guidelines, which will include the stipulation that screening is to be carried out in all but extremely unusual circumstances. Staff of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Ron Anzalone and David Dutton) likewise assured me that screening is viewed by them as standard practice, which they routinely require for all levels of archaeological investigation.

But even more telling than these governmental strictures is the archaeological literature of the last two decades. First, any number of readily available texts aimed at teaching archaeological field techniques to students and to the lay public include discussions of the value of screening. Along with Thomas (1990), cited by Julie King, a completely subjective survey of sources that happen to be in my personal library revealed several, including one English (Barker 1977) and two American (Schiffer 1987, Sharer and Ashmore 1979). Note that Barker and Sharer and Ashmore published their books 15 and 13 years ago, respectively. They make it clear in their discussions that, in their opinions, screening is a generally accepted method of excavation that has important benefits.

Possibly even more compelling is that the pages of each issue of every reputable archaeological journal in America annually include articles and research notes that manipulate artifacts recovered by screening. These include both the journal of this society, *Northeast Historical Archaeology* — with a photo on the cover of the last issue of Bert Salwen's crew screening back in 1976 — and the major journal devoted to historical archaeology in this country, *Historical Archaeology*. The complete list of the other journals and of the articles involved would be enormous. But even this great mass of literature is dwarfed by the thousands of CRM reports generated over the last 25 years that routinely use data derived from screening. Tony Opperman of VDHR related that only a tiny percentage of the hundreds of CRM projects that he has reviewed over the last several years did not employ screening. To maintain that screening remains the concern of a small and wrongheaded group indicates a gross lack of awareness of what has been going on in American archaeology since the beginning of the Nixon administration.

As one of the organizers — and one of the paper presenters — for the COVA Symposium V, I am fully aware of what I believe to have been the major failing of the meeting. That is, the inability to provide adequate syntheses of the state of knowledge for many of the topics addressed. In some instances this was due to a lack of data tied specifically to an insufficient number of excavated sites. But much more often the gaps were caused by inadequacies in the archaeological documentation. Even after more than two decades of the relatively intensive excavation of 17th-century sites, very few reports of any quality on Chesapeake sites are available for study. (This, of course, is a problem that, I am sorry to say, extends considerably farther afield than just the Chesapeake and just 17th-century archaeology.) Even more frustrating, and germane in terms of this issue, when data were available, intersite comparisons often were impossible to carry out due to important differences in excavation methods. The failure to screen (and/or to conduct even more rigorous recovery methods such as wet screening and flotation) at many Virginia sites over the last two decades has been a major cause of the latter problem.

This situation was commented upon by a number of the speakers at COVA V. My attempt to study standard of living in the 17th century Chesapeake is just one example of a paper that was hampered in that regard. But possibly the most compelling example of where decisions not to screen have made a major impact on analysis is in regard to faunal and floral studies. After analyzing faunal assemblages excavated from more than a score of Chesapeake sites, Henry Miller (1991) concluded that failure to screen feature fill at many sites has yielded archaeological assemblages that simply are not comparable. In short, the smaller bones are not recovered without screening, leading to an obvious bias in faunal assemblages. In addition, even dry screening is inadequate to retrieve the smallest of bones and botanical remains such as seeds, and wet screening through fine mesh and flotation is required. This is not a new finding, moreover. Schiffer (1987) cites Payne (1972) as arriving at the same general conclusion 20 years ago.

But to turn to the crux of Mr. Heite's, and Noel Hume's (1974:104-105), argument, i.e., that screening is somehow actually destructive in that it results in sloppier trowelling and inattention to detail because, "the presence of the screen . . . gives the digger a false sense of security." Twaddle! As Barker (1977) — who, I might point out, is English, and whose book is based completely on English excavations — in contradiction of Heite's contention that screening is solely a North American preoccupation — explains, screening is a necessary complement to careful excavation, not a substitute for it. "However competent the trowelling on an excavation some small objects such as coins, gems, intaglios, fragments of metal objects and other potentially important finds may be missed. It has been found that dry-sieving with ordinary garden sieves with a mesh of about 10 mm. recovers a sufficiently large number of otherwise lost finds to make the extra work and time worthwhile" (Barker 1977:81). Finally, all of these studies, and every other of which I am aware, contradict Heite's contention that artifact recovery at screened sites is lower than at sites where screening was not conducted.

Whether or not Mr. Heite chooses to believe it, screening now is close to universally carried out by archaeologists in this country — in the excavation of both prehistoric and historic sites —and by many in England and elsewhere, when excavating nonplowed soils. In addition, by now most American archaeologists are aware of the benefits to be gained even in screening plowzone. Once again, a large and steadily growing literature on the subject is readily available for any doubters to examine (cf. Keeler 1978, King 1988, O'Brien and Lewarch 1981, Pogue 1988a). Even more convincing are the studies that have analyzed artifacts from plowed contexts to produce new and insightful findings (cf. King and Miller 1987, Yentsch 1990 and 1991). One of the best examples from the Chesapeake continues to be Neiman's (1978) early and influential treatment of spatial relationships at the 17th-century Clifts plantation. This, in turn, served as the starting point for a general reassess-

ment of Chesapeake impermanent architecture. The analysis of patterns in the distribution of artifacts recovered by screening plowzone — along with the extremely careful and intensive excavation of features and the screening of feature fill — served as the basis for this study.

At this time (for almost everyone) the issue clearly no longer is whether screening is valuable, but rather what level of rigor in screening is required, and cost-effective, to maximize artifact recovery for any given context. The expenditure of time and money has always been, and in the recessionary nineties will remain, a basic constraint imposed on how sites are excavated. But screening has been found to be an extremely cost-effective means of data collection. In my own 16-year career, I have never excavated a site without screening, and that activity never significantly hindered what was accomplished.

In addition, the decision to screen does not tie the excavator to unrealistic goals that cannot be modified as needed. Certainly, a 20th-century pipe trench generally does not warrant the same careful treatment as does a 17th-century filled cellar. Sliding scales for how different contexts are treated are becoming the norm, with that used in my work at Mount Vernon being one example. The topsoil, plowzone, and modern intrusions are dry-screened via 3/8-inch mesh. Unless special circumstances dictate, all other strata are routinely dry-screened with 1/4-inch mesh. In the case of unusually moist or dry/hard soils, wet screening through 1/4-inch or finer mesh may be employed. When any matrix offers evidence of containing significant amounts of small materials, they are wet-screened through window screen. Finally, when a deposit is perceived to have the potential to yield small faunal and/or botanical remains, all or a representative sample of the fill is processed via flotation, and the remainder is wet screened. Finally, samples of soil are retained from all strata to allow the possibility for chemical analyses (Keeler 1978, Pogue 1988b). This is not offered as a prescription for any other archaeologist to follow; rather, as an example of how screening, and different levels of rigor in screening, can be incorporated into an excavation strategy. I urge Edward Heite to give some thought to arriving at such a strategy before beginning his next excavation.

Yours,
Dennis J. Pogue

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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1993 NUMBER 24

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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1993 ANNUAL MEETING PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE OCTOBER 22-24, 1993

The 1993 Annual Conference will be held in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, October 22, 23, and 24, 1993. Strawbery Banke Museum is hosting the Conference. The 1993 Conference will consist of workshops Friday afternoon and paper sessions on Saturday and Sunday morning. The general theme for this year's Conference is Archaeology and Evidence of Change.

The Friday night reception will be held at Strawbery Banke's eighteenth century Pitt Tavern, enjoy a New England seafood dinner on Saturday night, and tour Strawbery Banke Museum and local historical and archaeological sites Friday and Sunday afternoons. Plan to enjoy the Conference and a fall weekend on the New England coast.

JOHN H. MEAD

One of the founders of CNEHA, John Mead, recently passed away, and it is fitting that we honor him for his lasting contributions to historical archaeology and to this organization. "Jack" is perhaps best-known for having been the director of the Trailside Museums in Bear Mountain State Park and for conducting extensive excavations at New Windsor Cantonment, Fort Montgomery, and other sites. But Jack's interest in promoting communication between avocationals and professionals prompted him to organize the first symposium on historic site archaeology at West Point, New York, on April 2, 1966. He will be missed.

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Volume 19 was mailed to members in early 1993; by now you should have your copy. If you don't, please contact the editorial office and we'll send you one. Several of our members, especially in Canada, have moved since our last mailing, so we've had quite a few returned journals. Please let us know if you have any defects in your copy; we've had one problem so far; we hope there are no others, but want to correct any there may be.

With Volume 19 we are up to 1990 in our publication schedule,

this would be great news if it wasn't 1993 already! There is, however, light at the end of the tunnel, or at least I hope there is. Nan Rothschild and Diana Wall report they are very close to completing their work editing a special double issue memorializing Bert Salwen. We'll put that into production the minute we receive it. As I noted in my last report, we do have several manuscripts in the mill, but so far only two have been returned with revisions. We are already working on getting these ready for production. As always, we'd like to see more submissions. We managed to get two volumes out last year and can do the same in 1993 if only a few more of our readers decided to become contributors!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

Commencing with this issue, we will be including the names and addresses of all state and provincial editors in every issue of the newsletter to make it easier for members to submit copy to their appropriate representative. Also, I want to encourage you to submit some illustrations (line drawings) to accompany your articles — the newsletter would certainly benefit from thus having a "livelier" appearance. Finally, at the last CNEHA Board Meeting (held on March 12), there was much discussion about initiating some new columns in the newsletter, and these will begin in the next issue.

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, York Institute Museum, 371 Main Street, Saco, ME 04072.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

NEW YORK CITY: Daniel Pagano, City of New York, Landmarks Preservation Commission, 225 Broadway, New York, NY 10007.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND: Rick Greenwood, The Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission, 150 Benefit St., Providence, RI 02903.

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

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

WEST VIRGINIA: Susan Frye, P.O. Box 355, Harpers Ferry, WVA 25425.

ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the 15th royalty check for $241.50 from sales of **Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions**, Edited by Robert L. Schuyler. ($24.95 + $2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

MINUTES OF THE 1992 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK
OCTOBER 3, 1992

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

WELCOMING REMARKS by David Starbuck and Ann Attanasio, Dean of Continuing Education at Adirondack Community College.

Pierre Beaudet called the meeting to order at 9:31 am.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM THE NEWARK, DELAWARE MEETING
   Moved by: George Miller
   Seconded by: John Worrell
   Carried

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT
   Pierre Beaudet reported that to date there are 318 individual memberships and 18 institutional members.
   MOTION: To approve report
   Moved by: Nancy Dickinson
   Seconded by: Bill Murphy
   Carried

3. TREASURER'S REPORT: Susan Henry
Susan Henry reported that the current bank balance is $2,684.74. The Canadian bank balance is currently $4,527.47. The Board has approved a balanced budget for 1993. Membership renewals encouraged as soon as possible.
MOTION: To accept report by Susan Henry, Treasurer
Moved by: LuAnn De Cunzo
Seconded by: Mary Beaudry
Carried

4. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT: David Starbuck
Current issue is in progress and will be mailed out to members in several weeks. David Starbuck requested information from all state and provincial members. Starbuck willing to accept anything pertaining to archaeology in the Northeast.
MOTION: To accept David Starbuck's report
Moved by: Monique Elie
Seconded by: Rebecca Yamin
Discussion: Pierre Beaudet suggested to include names of Regional/State and/or Provincial Editors and/or people to send material directly to David Starbuck.
Motion carried

5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT: Mary Beaudry
Two journals produced this year (v. 18), and v. 19 to be mailed out by mid-November. Currently, seven manuscripts are in progress, four are in review, two have been sent back to the author(s). Call for manuscripts, reviewers etc. Mary Beaudry now has use of office space at Boston University for CNEHA business. Beaudry noted that 1992 had been a good year for sale of back issues of the journal.
MOTION: To accept Mary Beaudry's report
Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Roselle Henn
Carried

6. CONFERENCE REPORTS

a. 1992 Glens Falls, New York, reported by David Starbuck.
Starbuck reported that 120 were pre-registered with 30 to 40 registrations at the door. The George Miller Ceramics workshop had 36 registrants. Starbuck commented that the bus tour and reception went well and that CNEHA should make a good profit for this conference. Thirty-five papers were presented (one withdrawal).

b. 1993 Strawbery Banke, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, reported by Martha Pinello.
Hosts for the 1993 meeting are the Strawbery Banke Museum and the Portsmouth Sheridan Hotel. A Friday afternoon workshop(s) and possible tours are being investigated. The date for the meeting is set to occur during the weekend of October 22-24, 1993.

c. 1994 Meeting
Pierre Beaudet noted that several locations are being investigated. These include: 1) Canada or 2) Virginia. After discussion by the Board, Virginia will be the state for the 1994 meeting.
Discussion: George Miller inquired as to where in Virginia the meeting will be held. Julia King will be investigating Charlottesville and/or the Monticello area.

MOTION: To approve reports
Moved by: Dennis Howe
Seconded by: Silas Hurry
Carried

7. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS: Julia King
The election for five positions for the 1992-1995 term resulted in nine nominations, of which seven nominees accepted to run for the position(s). As a result of the election, the new board members are:
Pierre Beaudet
Barbara Heath
Susan Henry
Diana Wall
Rebecca Yamin
MOTION: To approve elections report
Moved by: Dena Doroszenko
Seconded by: John McCarthy
Carried

Executive Positions: Henry Miller has stepped down from the position of Vice-Chair. The position has been filled for a one year term by John Seidel.
MOTION: To approve John Seidel as Vice-Chair for a one year term
Moved by: John Worrell
Seconded by: George Miller
Carried

8. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO OUTGOING EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS: Diana Wall and Monique Elie
Whereas the following individuals have completed their terms for the CNEHA Board,
Whereas Roselle Henn continues to organize the bookroom with humour and style,
Whereas Henry Miller served as Executive Vice Chair and was very successful in revitalizing the individual membership,
Therefore, be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals for their dedication, energy and enthusiasm.
MOTION moved by Diana Wall
Seconded by: Monique Elie
Carried

9. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE 1992 CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: Rebecca Yamin
Whereas Adirondack Community College has graciously hosted the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, supplying excellent meeting and reception facilities in a beautiful setting and,
Whereas David Starbuck has again expertly organized the annual meeting, providing a full program of papers and other events and especially making it possible for many to attend and,
Whereas Dean Ann Attanasio, Colleen Massa, Maria Liston and many students of Adirondack Community College and JoAnne Fuller and Richard Fuller of Fort Edward have contributed to making this a successful meeting and,

Whereas the Howard Johnson Lodge and the Idle Hour Club, our host for the banquet, have provided fine facilities for our festivities,

Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its appreciation and thanks to these individuals and organizations for their efforts and hospitality.

MOTION moved by: George Miller
Seconded by: Mary Beaudry
Carried

10. OTHER BUSINESS

George Miller commented that he would be interested in seeing a Reader of earlier CNEHA articles from the Journal. Mary Beaudry brought this up during the Board meeting the night before. Pierre Beaudet agreed that it is an excellent idea and will be followed up. Beaudet suggested that George Miller could assist Mary Beaudry in this effort, and Beaudet also encouraged other interested members to contact Beaudry.

MOTION: The Publications Committee is to investigate the possibility of creating a Reader of significant earlier Journal articles in one volume.
Moved by: John McCarthy
Seconded by: Susan Henry
Carried

11. Motion to adjourn meeting moved by John Worrell
Seconded by: Rebecca Yamin
Carried

Meeting adjourned at 10:00 am.

Respectfully Submitted, Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUM'S WET ORGANIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS (ICOM-WOAM) 5th TRIENNIAL MEETING will be hosted by the Spring Point Museum, South Portland, Maine, USA, August 14-20, 1993. Conference site is the Sonesta Hotel, Portland, Maine.

The conference will focus upon the conservation of organic materials (including shipwrecks) archaeologically recovered from global wet sites. The hotel reservation deadline is July 13. Contact: Molly Horvath, Conservator, Spring Point Museum, at SMTC Fort Road, South Portland, ME 04106; (207) 799-6337.

CONFERENCE REPORT

"Ten Years of Post-Processual Archaeology"
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
February 28-March 1, 1992

Reported by:
Mary Ann Levine, Paul R. Mullins, Blythe Roveland, Mike Volmar

[Editor's Note: This conference was first reported on by Karen Bescherer Metheny in No. 21 (April 1992) of this newsletter. These further comments have been prepared by some of the organizers of the meeting.]

The Post-Processual Reading Group at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, held a conference entitled "Ten Years Of Post-Processual Archaeology" on February 28-March 1, 1992. For several years the reading group composed predominantly of graduate students has had informal evening meetings to discuss our understandings of publications with post-processual themes. In the fall of 1991 we thought that it would be productive and timely to host a conference to explore and discuss the impact of post-processual archaeologies. We viewed the conference as a forum in which a diverse group of archaeologists could evaluate various post-processual archaeologies. The gathering, much like post-processualism itself, resulted in some useful dialogue, some frustration, and a little anxiety about the potential and limitations of post-processual archaeologies.

We sent out meeting announcements targeting anthropology departments in the Eastern United States. We approached specific individuals who we felt would bring interesting perspectives on the past decade of post-processual archaeology, requesting that they participate as panelists. We provided free places to stay for out-of-towners, with the hope that as many students as possible could attend, and the meeting had no registration fee. Although the meeting was intended to encourage scholarly dialogue, it was also intended to foster an informal atmosphere, with a Friday reception, Saturday evening pot-luck and Sunday morning brunch in addition to Saturday's more formal discussions.

The meeting brought together about 100 archaeologists and anthropologists to explore several perspectives among the diverse approaches labeled "post processual." Most of the attendees were from the northeastern U.S., but a wide range of regional interests were represented, including Old and New World prehistorians, Latin Americanists, and historical archaeologists. Subject specialities of the participants included feminism, egalitarian and stratified societies, world systems, and ethnicity. Theoretical orientations including processualism, post-structuralism, contextualism, and Marxism were represented at the meeting.

Martin Wobst opened the conference with a mini-plenary discussing the relationship between processual and post-processual archaeologies. The rest of the day was organized around five sessions during which two or three panelists and a moderator outlined a topic, analyzed post-processualism's relation to the topic, and then discussed that topic with the audience. Panelists did not present papers, rather they responded to questions prepared by the archaeology reading group and presented by moderators who were members of the reading group. We chose this format because we believed that it would foster far more discussion than the standard conference orations.

The first session, moderated by Blythe Roveland and Mary Ann Levine, focused on historical perspectives on post-processualism, and included Art Keene (UMass-Amherst) and Tom Patterson (Temple) as panelists. A second panel on Marxism and post-processualism with Philip Kohl (Wellesley) and Randy McGuire (SUNY- Binghamton) was moderated by Uzi Baram. The third session on writing post-processual archaeology was moderated by Jim Garman and included Steve Mrozowski (UMass-Boston), Parker Potter (New Hampshire Department of Cultural Resources), and Jacqueline Urla (UMass-Amherst) as panelists. A fourth panel with Dena Dincauze (UMass-Amherst), Mark Leone (University of

Maryland), Bob Paynter (UMass-Amherst), and Dorothy Krass as moderator discussed whether post-processual archaeology is an interpretive theme or a distinct paradigm. The conference closed with a session which summarized the discussions, addressed questions raised during the day, and suggested future directions for post- processual archaeologies. This panel included Mary Beaudry (Boston University), Joan Gero (South Carolina), and Martin Wobst (UMass-Amherst) and was moderated by Michael Nassaney.

The members of the reading group feel that several distinguishing features of post-processual archaeologies surfaced throughout the discussions. Several discussants observed that post-processualism emphasizes the political nature of archaeological methodology and practice as part of the contemporary world. Many participants observed that post-processualism has emphasized historical and personal self-reflection. The session on writing archaeologies stressed that post- processual archaeologies acknowledge that there are multiple experiences of the past and history. It also was clear that, despite processual/post-processual antagonisms, their field and lab methodologies are virtually identical, and there is no viable post-processual desire to discard those methods.

The meeting emphasized that there are shortcomings in post-processual archaeologies, disagreements about the theories and practice of post- processualism, and some worthwhile and productive post-processual insights. The meeting also showed that post-processual archaeologies are not simply composed of abstract theoreticians of one monolithic, ultimately closed perspective. Our gathering resolved to explore what archaeology can take from post-processualism, not to disintegrate into factional disputes between theoretical or research camps. For us, meeting to critically discuss issues such as gender, class, and writing is not a wholly "post-processual" concern. Every archaeologist can recognize the pertinence of these issues, and, for better or worse, post-processual archaeologies and our conference have confronted such problems.

Many participants found that the conference was a useful reflection on the ambiguously defined post-processual archaeology. There certainly was no consensus on the useful insights and persistent inadequacies of post-processual archaeologies, but the gathering did foster dialogue about what all archaeologists might profitably take from post-processualism. Dismissive, short-sighted caricatures of post-processualism ultimately contribute nothing to the development of a theoretically and methodologically rich archaeology.

We hope to make such meetings a yearly venture, and we encourage those whose voices were not heard to participate in coming meetings. Ultimately we believe these gatherings will contribute to an inclusive, theoretically rigorous, and methodologically sound archaeology.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant to George L. Miller and the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research to generate a set of index values based on the price of English white granite wares for the period 1846 to 1917. This price series will also index American wares to the cost of English white granite for the period following the Civil War. Research is expected to begin on this project in May of this year. If anyone has invoices listing ceramic prices that they would like to share, George would appreciate having copies of them and will gladly reimburse any copying expenses. Please send copies to:

George L. Miller
University of Delaware
Center for Archaeological Research
Department of Anthropology
101 Ewing Hall
Newark, Delaware 19716

CURRENT RESEARCH

Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury

In the summer of 1992 Boston University's field school excavations, under the direction of Dr. Mary Beaudry and teaching assistants Sara F. Mascia and Karen Bescherer Metheny, focused on two areas immediately adjacent to the standing house. Work in the kitchen dooryard area was completed, fully exposing the remnants of the late 17th/early 18th-century cobble-paved work yard and stone- lined dry well. In the east front yard, investigation fanned out from the original bulkhead entry. An earthen ramp presumably used to haul dirt out of the cellar excavation and to roll in stones for the cellar construction proved to have been filled in as the house was completed. Artifacts in the fill of this feature (undecorated white and polychrome delftware, case bottle fragments, a belt buckle, and two upholstery tacks) dated ca. 1675-1680, helping us confirm the suspected construction date of the stone-and-brick cruciform house. Also in the fill were several unused examples of the molded bricks that were intended for the door and window trim of the house.

At the end of the summer it became clear that beneath the various landscaping levels in the front yard was evidence, in the form of post holes, of a structure pre-dating the house. Beneath the thick layer of yellow sand representing ejecta from the cellar was a buried topsoil; when this was removed at least two post holes containing brick and coral were exposed; these were cut into the otherwise sterile B horizon. The 1993 field season will return to the front of the house to fully expose and explore these pre-1680 features.

Also in 1992, tree-coring performed under the direction of Dr. Julie Hansen of Boston University aided us in linking tree plantings to specific household occupations at the site. Comprehensive reconnaissance of the ca. 230-acre parcel is being conducted with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities; in one of the fields near the Merrimack River, survey crew members Timothy J. Scarlett and Stephan H. Claesson recorded and mapped over 40 shell middens from both historical and prehistoric occupations. The field survey is thus helping to record prehistoric as well as historical land use at the farm and its environs.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Office of State Archaeology

In the last couple of years, the Office of State Archaeology has assisted several municipal police departments, the state medical examiner and the Connecticut state police major crime squad division in the investigation of a series of cemetery vandalism and homicide cases. In addition to the identification of human skeletal remains, these inquires have emphasized how archaeological field techniques can assist in criminal investigations. In one case, vandals had broken into the mid-nineteenth century Chauncey Family Crypt in Middletown, Connecticut. Three burials were invaded, and body parts and coffin materials were strewn throughout the burial chamber. The state archaeologist, Nicholas Bellantoni, along with a crew consisting of Albert Morgan Archaeological Society members and University of Connecticut students, set up a datum and grid units and sorted skeletal remains and cultural materials. Archaeological methods of recording and recovery led to a reconstruction of the crime that police were able to use in arrest proceedings and the replacement of individual remains into their appropriate coffins, which gave a sense of relief to living family members. The Office of State Archaeology has been active in convincing criminal investigators that the science of archaeology can contribute not only to our knowledge of the past, but can have application for modern forensic cases as well.

Archaeology Awareness Week

The Office of State Archaeology and the State Historic Preservation Office have designated October 9-17, 1993 as Connecticut's first Archaeology Awareness Week. The goal, to share knowledge about Connecticut's Native American, Colonial and industrial archaeological heritage with the state's schools and the general public in a positive and exciting manner, will be met through a variety of activities. Plans are underway to host lectures and exhibits throughout the state as well as tours of archaeological laboratories. Statewide publications will focus on the diverse cultural groups that have shaped the state's history and the importance of preserving Connecticut's archaeological sites. For further information or to participate in Archaeology Awareness Week, please contact either Nicholas F. Bellantoni (203) 486-5248 or David A. Poirier (203) 566-3005.

Mashantucket Pequot Ethnohistory Project

The Public Archaeology Survey Team of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Connecticut, in conjunction with the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, completed the tenth season of the Mashantucket Pequot Ethnohistory Project in 1992. For the past few years, research has focused on archaeological and documentary research of several 18th century Mashantucket Pequot farmsteads on the Mashantucket Reservation. During the summer of 1992 a fort was discovered on the reservation. Based on recovered material culture, the fort is believed to date to the last quarter of the 17th century and possibly very early 18th century. The entire palisade line of the fort is intact, and several in situ posts have been identified. The palisade line measures approximately 170′ × 190′, with four bastions, an overlapping palisade line for the entrance, and what may be towers at each of the bastions. Although the design is Euro-American, the fort was constructed, used and maintained by Pequots, and many of the architectural elements and construction techniques appear to be native. The fort is believed to have been constructed during King Phillips War (1675-76) and used into the early 18th century (Queens Anne and King Williams Wars). Although at least one structure (wigwam) has been identified inside the palisade, it is not interpreted as a fortified village, as few domestic activities have been identified. The majority of the material culture indicates activities such as lead shot and gun flint manufacture, gun repair, wampum manufacture and the manufacture of numerous brass objects such as beads and ornaments. The frequent recovery of carbonized corn and pestle fragments also suggests the processing and possible storage of corn. There is no mention of the fort in the documentary record, and there is no evidence the fort was ever attacked. Additional documentary and archaeological research will be conducted this summer.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Martha Pinello

Strawbery Banke Museum—Archaeology Division

1. An Archaeology Day is scheduled for August 21, 1993, at Strawbery Banke Museum during museum visiting hours, 10:00-5:00. Artifacts from several museum sites will be displayed on the site of their excavation. The archaeology laboratory will be open to the public in addition to the regular archaeology exhibit which is open daily during museum visiting hours.

The New Hampshire Archeological Society will also have display space and sales tables for their publications. NHAS members will be available to visitors for registering archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric, for recording in the New Hampshire site files. A site registered in the state files can be monitored for protection from inadvertant excavation and will assist in identifying sites during culture resource surveys.

Anyone who has artifacts that they cannot identify may bring them to the museum on Archaeology Day for assistance in identification.

The archaeology staff is working on plans for a two-week 1993 summer field project. Funding questions make it difficult to have a definite commitment at this time.

2. The summer 1992 preliminary archaeological investigation of the historic landscape on the site of the Wentworth-Coolidge Mansion in Portsmouth, N.H., has been completed. The testing purpose was to identify 18th and 19th century garden deposits and to locate evidence of garden structures.

A preserved section of garden was uncovered in the southeastern section of the state-owned mansion property. In this same area, a deposit of European flint ballast was excavated. A roadway is shown in this area on historic maps, and this flint deposit could be evidence of that roadway or of paved garden pathways.

Archaeological excavation showed that the mansion lawns east and south of the mansion were probably three feet lower than they are today. This would have provided an elevated perspective for residents looking down at the garden and would have made the mansion house more impressive when seen from the garden or the river. Geophysical survey and archaeological excavation also identified

a former landscape feature on the south lawn, a terrace which ran north and south in the central part of the south lawn. This could have aided in creating formal garden beds where the natural topography is irregular. In addition, the west bank of Sagamore Creek has been extended as much as 30 feet east, a change that has probably been occurring gradually through time.

3. Kathy Wheeler of Brentwood, N.H., recently completed her doctoral studies at the Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson. Kathy's research employed scientific methods to analyze households at three sites at Strawbery Banke Museum. These sites were Rider-Wood, Wheelwright, and the Follett site. The dissertation title is: "The Characterization and Measurement of Archaeological Depositional Units: Patterns from 19th Century Urban Sites in Portsmouth, New Hampshire."

Kathy will continue with her interest in 19th century ceramics and the work of her dissertation by working with museum volunteers on material from additional sites at Strawbery Banke Museum.

4. The fall 1993 meeting of CNEHA, October 22-24, will be hosted by Strawbery Banke Museum. In addition to presentations, the program will include visiting Strawbery Banke Museum, a special dinner, and the opportunity to tour Portsmouth historic houses.

Vermont

Reported by: Nora Sheehan and Prudence Doherty

Bristol, Vermont, Quartzite Ford

In 1991 the Consulting Archaeology Program, University of Vermont, conducted an archaeological survey in Bristol, Vermont, where the Vermont Agency of Transportation plans to build two new bridges over the New Haven River. Site identification surveys were conducted in seven sample areas. Despite the project's location near the confluence of Baldwin Creek and the New Haven River, no prehistoric Native American sites were identified. One unusual historic site, a ford across the river constructed of large quartzite slabs, was identified.

The ford, designated VT-AD-646 in the state archaeological inventory, consists of large quartzite slabs laid in the riverbed. They may have been quarried from the massive ledges of bedded quartzite which outcrop just upstream. The slabs, some measuring as large as 14 ft long and 8 ft wide, were placed side by side in the riverbed to create a 40 to 50-foot wide ford. On both sides of the river, slabs can be observed part way up the bank.

The ford appears to be an unusual, and perhaps unique, site type. Because of its distinctive engineering characteristics and because it may be temporally and functionally associated with a nearby nineteenth-century mill complex, a Phase II site evaluation was undertaken to document the ford and to evaluate its potential significance. Subsurface units were excavated to collect information on the ford's construction and operation. Documentary and informant research was conducted to determine if the ford was part of the mill complex or if it was an obsolete component of the local transportation network.

The site evaluation focused primarily on the east bank, where the ramp to the ford seemed to be relatively intact. The slabs along the bank appeared to be in place, creating a steep incline up from the slabs that are actually in the riverbed. Given the present steepness of the bank slope, it seemed likely that mechanical devices would have been needed to raise and lower wagons from and to the ford crossing. Test units were excavated to: 1) establish the original elevation and slope of the approach and road associated with the ford; 2) record any visible characteristics of the old roadbed; and 3) determine if there are any associated features nearby, particularly any related to mechanical assistance for crossing the ford.

Former floodplain surfaces were identified in the profile of the excavation units on the east bank. The lowest surface, observed at a depth of 130 cm below the present surface, contained a dense layer of wire nails and other unidentifiable pieces of iron. This surface is believed to be related to the construction of the modern bridge in the 1930s. Less than 50 cm below the lowest surface, flood deposited sands and channel gravels were encountered.

No evidence of a buried roadbed or buried quartzite slabs was found. No special equipment or other features possibly associated with the ford's use were encountered. By following the layer of channel gravels in the test units, it was possible to determine that the elevation of the nineteenth-century river bank was considerably lower than it is today. The original ascent up from the river channel to the former floodplain surface and roadway was therefore not particularly steep. Easy access could have been achieved without the assistance of any mechanized equipment.

Results of the Phase II evaluation indicated that there has been considerable disturbance on both river banks. Bridge construction in the 1930s destroyed the approaches to the ford on both banks and destroyed any evidence of an old roadbed. The only part of the ford that is intact is the portion actually in the riverbed. The slabs currently lining the bank are not part of the original ford. They may be part of a later attempt at bank stabilization, and could have been obtained from an area at the eastern end of the bridge where no slabs exist today.

During and following the field work, documentary and oral information was gathered in an attempt to establish the age, function, and context of the ford. The results were disappointing. The ford was not mentioned in any of the sources consulted, leaving its exact age, function and affiliation still a mystery.

A search through town and county histories and town land records yielded no direct references to the ford. Town land records were consulted for the years between 1850 and 1890, under the indexed headings of the various owners and lessees of the nearby plow factory and sawmill. References were found to various owners of the factory, transfer of leases, machinery sold, etc., but there was no mention of a ford or other means of transporting the products. Town records and local histories were also checked for references to the ford in the context of nineteenth-century road building; nothing was found. The federal census of manufacturing for 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 contains considerable information about products, capital, raw materials, power sources, and labor of the Bristol mills, but it does not include any information about the ford.

Conversations with several older local residents did not yield any information about the ford whatsoever. In fact, most informants were not even aware of its existence as such, stating they were under the impression the quartzite slabs were "just rocks". Local unawareness of the ford's existence coupled with the absence of references in later nineteenth and twentieth-century sources suggest that the ford dates to the earlier years of the nineteenth century.

Following the site evaluation, Vermont Agency of Transporta-

tion (VAOT) and Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) archaeologists determined that the Bristol ford is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The ford certainly represents a unique engineering solution to crossing the New Haven River and has yielded new information about transportation in rural Vermont.

VAOT and DHP agreed that further archaeological work will not produce additional significant data. The ford has been thoroughly mapped and photodocumented, and does not need to be preserved in place. The ford will be at least partially destroyed when piers for the new bridge are constructed. However, additional work will be done to develop a historical context on early Vermont roads which will focus on stream crossings, including fords. The Bristol ford will be described within this context statement. A short video about Vermont's early road system and the ford will be produced for use in local schools, libraries and historical societies.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Study of Heritage Corridor Proposed

Vermont Senator James Jeffords has proposed the creation of a study of the many historical areas between Saratoga and Lake Champlain. Such a study, which would involve historians, archaeologists, owners of historic sites, Native Americans and interstate groups as well as Canadian groups, might lead to the area being declared a "heritage corridor." If brought to fruition, this area of the State of New York would be set aside for protection and management by the National Park Service. The main purpose of such a corridor is to protect the historical value of an area and to recognize sites as historically important.

Rogers Island Archaeological Project Given Award

The Federation of Historical Services, based in Troy, has awarded four local projects its commendation. One of these was the Rogers Island project: one award for the developers and one for David Starbuck and JoAnne Fuller for their efforts in mobilizing the community to preserve this important historical site. Working with Adirondack Community College, Starbuck for the last two years has trained a large group to work on the excavations, and JoAnne Fuller has led many tours of the site for school children and the public.

Metal Detector User Arrested

A local citizen using a metal detector on the grounds of Fort Ticonderoga in northern New York has been arrested and charged with trespassing and poaching archaeological materials. John Varmette, 54, could face up to a year in jail and a $1000 fine if convicted. The fort, a privately owned historic site, was closed for the winter. Nicholas Westbrook, executive director of Fort Ticonderoga, expressed concern about the loss of information caused by such unlawful excavations. In 1991, the Fort experienced a similar problem when a man from Indiana moored his boat in Lake Champlain and dove for artifacts on the lake bottom. Since his arrest, Charles Shroyer of Hartford, Indiana, has been found guilty. Sentencing occurred in March 1993. Westbrook said fort officials will continue to prosecute people seeking to poach artifacts.

1992 Nautical Archaeology at Fort Ti

Partly as a result of the 1991 incident of a diver illegally removing artifacts from the bottom of the lake near Fort Ticonderoga, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum has been conducting a lake bottom reconnaissance project under contract to the Lake Champlain Basin Program. This study of surviving archaeological artifacts and features is expected to help in making future decisions about the protection of archeological remains. The 1992 survey used side-scanning sonar to map the lake bottom. In the process, they found and mapped twenty-one wooden cribs of the "Great Bridge" built in 1777 by soldiers at Mt. Independence and Fort Ticonderoga. The divers also visited hulls on the bottom of the lake from ships sunk during the French and Indian wars as well as a late 19th century railroad trestle. Surprise finds were three 19th century canal boats, and an area littered with large numbers of 18th century artifacts.

New Jersey

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

Gloucester City, Camden County, New Jersey

Phase I/II fieldwork has recently been completed at the former Coast Guard station in Gloucester City, Camden County, New Jersey. This work was conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), in conjunction with the Waterways Experiment Station (WES), for the United States Coast Guard. The field investigations were directed by Henry Holt under the supervision of co-Principal Investigators Jonathan Lothrop, Ph.D. and Richard Affleck.

Historic research indicates that the project area, located on the Delaware River south of Camden, was settled by the second half of the eighteenth century, although at least one unsubstantiated secondary account suggests that a farmhouse was built on the property ca. 1696. By the latter part of the eighteenth century, the property had been acquired by Joseph Ellis, who has been described in various accounts as a blacksmith, farmer, and tanner, and who served as an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution. A 1798 estate map of Ellis' property shows a substantial house located near the northwest corner of the project area.

The property appears to have remained undeveloped for much of the nineteenth century. Samuel Ellis, Joseph's son, died in 1805, and it is uncertain if his heirs or tenants were in residence during this period. Land use within the project area is also uncertain, although it is quite possible that it was still under cultivation. As late as 1877, a map of Gloucester City shows an L-shaped structure, presumably a house, as the only building on the property, owned at that time by the Gloucester Land Company. This structure is depicted near the northwest corner of the project area, in roughly the same location as the house shown on the earlier map. Some 10 years later the land encompassing the project area was purchased from the Gloucester Land Company by William J. Thompson. Thompson, a political boss and entrepreneur popularly known as the "Duke of Gloucester", proceeded to build a large, ornate mansion in the center of the property, surrounded by landscaped grounds. The earlier L-shaped structure appears to have been demolished at about this time.

In 1910 the property, including the mansion, was purchased by

the United States government for use as an immigration station for the Port of Philadelphia. By 1911-1912, a large T-shaped "detention house" had been constructed north of the mansion (converted to use as an administration building) and the two buildings linked by a covered walkway. A pier, extending several hundred feet into the Delaware, was also constructed at this time. Between 1930 and 1945 additional facilities were built including two large wooden barracks and a gatehouse located near the entrance to the complex. Following World War II the property was taken over by the Coast Guard. The mansion, barracks, and gatehouse were all subsequently demolished.

Salvage and data recovery investigations conducted in 1983 on the adjoining property to the south uncovered structural remains (a cellar and partial foundation, two wells, and an outbuilding foundation) dating to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The site, designated 28Ca50, also contained extensive prehistoric remains dating from the Archaic through the Late Woodland periods.

Archaeological fieldwork for the current project was initiated with systematic shovel testing across the entire former Coast Guard station. Shovel tests were placed at 15-meter intervals on staggered transects 15 meters apart. Shovel testing indicated the presence of two, in some cases three, landscaping deposits that extended across much of the project area. The earliest of these deposits was, in most instances, underlain by a truncated plowzone. Deep fill deposits (extending to depths of over one meter below ground surface) near the western edge of the project area indicated that the original riverbank was located 10 to 15 meters east of the present seawall. Considerable disturbance caused by the installation of utility lines was observed during the survey, particularly in the northern half of the project area.

Shovel testing resulted in the recovery of historic artifacts from across much of the project area. Most of this material is datable to the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries and, based on preliminary analysis, appears to represent a combination of demolition debris and domestic sheet refuse. Some of these items may also have been brought to the site as constituents of landscaping fill. Prehistoric artifacts, consisting primarily of lithic debitage and pottery fragments, were generally found in either plowzone or B-horizon soils and were concentrated most heavily in the western half of the project area.

One shovel test, placed near the detention center near the northwest corner of the project area, uncovered a mortared stone pier/footing that may be associated with an eighteenth- or nineteenth-century structure, possibly the house shown on the 1798 and 1877 maps. A 0.5 x 2.0-meter trench placed just to the north of the feature encountered what appeared to be a truncated midden immediately below the gravel base of an asphalt parking lot that covers much of this area. This deposit contained several large fragments of a redware pot or jar (one sherd has a mend-hole) together with hand-painted delft, creamware, Chinese porcelain, bottle glass, and tobacco pipe fragments. Although most of the diagnostic items date to the eighteenth century, several sherds of transfer-printed whiteware were also recovered.

Below this deposit, excavation revealed two pit features, both of which contained a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts. Historic material recovered included nails, tobacco pipe fragments, brick, glass, and a possible French gunflint. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of lithic debitage and cracked rock.

Remains of the William J. Thompson mansion were also uncovered during the investigations. Two trenches, excavated using a backhoe, exposed part of the rubble-filled basement and portions of the north and west cellar walls immediately below the parking lot in the center of the project area. The foundation is intact to a height of three to four feet and is constructed of dressed schist laid in courses. The walls are 40-43 centimeters thick and are plastered and whitewashed on the interior. The basement floor is constructed of poured cement; however, it is not clear from the excavation if the floor is original to the house or if it was added later. The cellar fill in the backhoe trenches consisted primarily of schist from the collapsed upper portion of the foundation together with wood, plaster, and brick rubble.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

Laurel Hill Quarry and Inclined Plane

In the summer of 1992, Heberling Associates, Inc. completed documentation of an early 20th century sandstone quarry and associated inclined plane located in the Conemaugh Gorge, Westmoreland County, just northwest of the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). The study was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and was directed by Scott D. Heberling. The inclined plane was constructed ca. 1902 by the Conemaugh Stone Company to carry sandstone from its quarry at the crest of Laurel Hill to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at the base of the mountain. It represents an ingenious engineering solution to the problem of transporting stone from quarries that frequently were remote and at high elevations; similar devices were used at quarries throughout this mountainous region. While associated machinery, equipment and tracks have not survived, the bed of this incline as well as other remnants of the quarrying operation are very well preserved.

Old Economy Village

From October through December 1992, Heberling Associates, Inc. performed intensive Phase I archaeological testing around the Granary at Old Economy Village, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The archaeological investigation was conducted prior to extensive rehabilitation of the structure which will include ground disturbing activities such as grading and drainage improvements. Old Economy Village was the third and final home (1824-1905) of the Harmony Society, a German pietist sect best known for its communal lifestyle and industrial prosperity. The stone and frame Granary was one of the first structures built by the Harmonists when they arrived at this site in 1824.

The Phase I investigation was sponsored by the Department of General Services and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and was performed under the direction of Principal Investigator Scott D. Heberling. Sheet refuse deposits yielded few artifacts other than nails, window glass and brick fragments. Several significant archaeological features associated with the Harmonist occupation were discovered, including a filled privy shaft, cobblestone paving, a stone outbuilding foundation, a brick surface drain, and a builder's trench for the Granary foundation. These features

will be preserved for future investigation. A subsequent phase of the work will investigate the interior of the structure.

Jeremiah Ritz Farmstead

In June-August 1992, Heberling Associates, Inc. performed Phase I and Phase II investigations at the Jeremiah Ritz Farmstead near the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania. The ruins of the mid-19th century farmstead will be destroyed by a proposed suburban housing development. Archaeological testing, under the direction of Scott D. Heberling, identified light sheet refuse deposits and several cultural features on the property, which was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. A Phase III (Data Recovery) investigation is currently underway to mitigate construction impacts. Excavation of a filled privy shaft is yielding large quantities of late 19th and early 20th century ceramics, intact and fragmentary bottles and faunal remains. The privy contents are expected to produce important information on rural consumption patterns and lifeways in central Pennsylvania.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Historic St. Mary's City

The field phase of Project Lead Coffin - The Search for Maryland's Founders concluded in November of 1992. With the assistance of N.A.S.A., the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy, the Smithsonian Institution, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, the National Park Service, the Maryland Historical Trust, the College of William and Mary, and other organizations, archaeologists from Historic St. Mary's City successfully unearthed, raised, and opened the three lead coffins discovered at the site of a 17th-century Roman Catholic church in St. Mary's City, MD. Utilizing gamma radiation from a cobalt-60 source provided by M.Q.S. Inspection, images of the contents of the coffins were created in situ to determine the best approach for sampling the atmosphere inside and to assist in planning the forensic and conservation activities. With the assistance of N.A.S.A. and utilizing new technology developed for the project, samples of the gasses inside the coffins were extracted. Analysis of the samples at N.A.S.A.'s Langley Research Center discovered the presence of CFC, a 20th century marker gas, which proved the coffins were not air tight. After complete excavation, the structural integrity of each of the coffins was examined to determine if they could be successfully lifted. Using non-destructive evaluation technology developed to examine metal fatigue in aging aircraft, scientists from N.A.S.A. were able to determine that the coffins were relatively structurally sound. With extreme care, the coffins were sequentially lifted utilizing specially designed steel cradles produced by the U.S. Navy. They were then conveyed to a U.S. Army surgical tent and opened for forensic analysis.

The smallest of the coffins was found to contain the remains of an approximately 6 month old female. The child appeared to suffer from some form of nutritional deficiency, and anemia, and showed evidence of lesions on the skull. The middle sized coffin contained the remains of a middle aged female who suffered from a poorly set broken leg. Additionally, a preserved human blood sample was recovered from her skull which may allow for immunogobulin analysis to study for disease exposure. Found within her coffin were very well preserved sprigs of the herb rosemary which was used in burial activities in the early colonial period. The largest of the coffins contained the remains of a male in his early middle age. Preservation of skeletal remains in this last coffin was quite variable. Some sort of chemical reaction had occurred which had replaced the bone with a crystal structure. Also preserved within this coffin is what appears to be a wig worn by the deceased, though additional research is needed to confirm this identification. All three coffins contained well preserved remains of the interior, wooden coffins. Textile remains were also recovered from the coffins, and their analysis and identification is proceeding. All of the material is undergoing conservation, and complete analysis will be continuing over the next year.

The laboratory phase of the project has begun with the analysis of the material culture of 17th century funerary practices. Additional studies, including forensic entomological examination of the insect remains from within the coffins, is underway as is an attempt to extract D.N.A. from the human remains to test the genetic relatedness of the individuals and as an aid in their identification. A computer generated facial reconstruction of the female from the middle coffin has been initiated as well as the traditional method of facial reconstruction using clay. Additionally, analysis of palynological and geological samples is underway.

This project has presented unusual challenges and opportunities for Historic St. Mary's City. The careful balancing of all potential research concerns has created a body of data which is allowing numerous disciplines to investigate the coffins and their contents. National attention focussed on St. Mary's City for the duration of the field phase of the project. From mention on Saturday Night Live's Weekend Update to a recent appearance in the comic strip Pogo, to an entire Nightline with Ted Koppel, Project Lead Coffin has generated unusual focus and publicity for archaeology.

[Due to an editorial error, two Newsletter items were inadvertantly combined and truncated this past fall. The following are the original items in their entirety.]

St. Leonard

During 1991-1992, excavations under the direction of Principal Investigator Julia King and Field Supervisor Edward Chaney were conducted at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum on the site of a Proposed Archaeological Conservation Facility and Museum Service Center for the State of Maryland. Previous investigations had revealed that the 17th century plantation of Richard Smith, Jr., Attorney General for the colony, was located in the area, so the new facility was situated so as to avoid that site. However, in 1991, an 18th century survey plat was discovered which showed both the Smith house site and their family graveyard. Projecting the plat onto a modern map of the property suggested that the cemetery was in the construction impact zone. Subsequent excavations revealed burials located exactly where they were predicted to be, demonstrating the degree of accuracy in the 18th century plat. Additional excavations uncovered extensive evidence of the outlying areas of the Smith plantation, such as trash pits, field ditches, fence lines, and outbuildings. Many of these features were buried by an early erosional layer which completely protected them from later plowing. Because of these finds, the plans for the new facility were altered to avoid most of the archaeological resources, while the rest were fully mitigated.

Baltimore

Carroll Park Restoration Foundation, Inc. (CPRF), a private non-profit organization, recently launched a major campaign to redevelop a City park in the southwest section of Baltimore, known since 1890 as Carroll Park. During this multi-year program, CPRF will direct restoration and development of the Mount Clare Historic Site and other adjoining recreational facilities. The park, now composed of over 110 acres, was once a small part of the 2,300-acre iron plantation that was home to Charles Carroll, Barrister, framer of the Maryland Constitution, and his wife, Margaret Tilghman Carroll. The plantation was known by several names including Carroll's "100". Around the turn of this century the City of Baltimore hired Frederick Law Olmstead to improve Carroll Park. Numerous on-site consultations resulted in the development of an extensive system of winding roads, landscaped plantings, and recreational facilities.

The initial focus of archaeological research and historic restoration will be 56 acres surrounding the pre-revolutionary mansion. CPRF's preservation program will build on archaeological research that was sponsored by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America since 1978 and conducted by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology from 1984 through 1989. Its goal is to revitalize this historic City Park by renovating recreational areas, constructing a Visitor Center for the historic zone, and restoring 18th-century features that were once part of Carroll's "100".

In the summer of 1992, with a matching grant from Maryland Historical Trust, CPRF hired George Logan as Supervisory Archaeologist to develop an Archaeological Management Plan for Carroll Park. During the next year, Mr. Logan will assess current knowledge of the archaeological resources, make recommendations for further research under a comprehensive research design that relates past and planned work to the park's master plan, and develop recommended options for the public role of archaeology in interpretation and education. Dr. John Seidel, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park, is coordinating CPRF's archaeological program. The work is being conducted at one of the University's archaeology laboratories through an agreement between the two institutions. For more information contact CPRF Executive Director, Pamela Charshee at (410) 323-5236, or George Logan at (301) 405-1418.

Gaithersville

The Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM), in cooperation with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), will be undertaking their 23rd annual Field School on the Steward Shipyard site on the West River in Anne Arundel County. The Steward Shipyard was burned by the British during the American Revolution. This is the first time the ASM has undertaken a project with an underwater as well as a terrestial component. The terrestial fieldwork will be under the direction of John Seidel of the University of Maryland, while the underwater work will be directed by Bruce Thompson of MHT. The Field School is scheduled for May 14 to 24, 1993.

Dorchester County

MAAR Associates Inc. is preparing to undertake archaeological investigations at Chicone Creek, the site of an 18th century Native American Reservation. Previous investigations under the auspices of the Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM) discovered evidence of two possible fortified villages as well as contact period trade material. The work is being undertaken for Delmarva Power under the direction of Robert F. Hoffman.

Statewide

Of a more general nature, the Council for Maryland Archaeology (CfMA), with the assistance of the Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM) and the Maryland Historical Trust's Office of Archaeology, sponsored the first statewide Maryland Archaeology Week. Running from March 20th through 28th, the event was planned to bring greater attention to archaeology in Maryland. A poster and a calendar of events were prepared and distributed, and numerous special events, exhibits, and lectures took place. For additional information write to the Office of Archaeology, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032.

Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth Acuff

Neabsco Iron Works Project, Prince William County

The Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) is currently conducting an archaeological investigation of the Neabsco Iron Works, an industrial plantation complex that operated from the early 1730s to the 1820s. Located in Prince William County along Neabsco Creek, this ironworking establishment included a blast furnace and forge, support facilities, and a diversified plantation operation that incorporated artisan trades and agriculture. African-American slaves formed the main labor force for the complex, which comprised a significant portion of the Tayloe family's 5000-acre landholding.

CHP staff recently completed the Phase I survey of the project area, identifying both prehistoric and historic sites. Within the latter category, a series of road traces related to the furnace complex were located, along with an area of apparent iron ore mining. During the timeframe of the iron works, much of the Phase I survey area, located on sloping finger ridges above the furnace area, likely functioned as a source for charcoal.

The next stage of the project is the Phase II evaluation of the furnace complex. A program of test units will detail the complex's organizational composition and establish its degree of archaeological integrity. The results of the Phase I and II surveys will form the basis for nominating the Neabsco iron works to the National Register, potentially as an archaeological district.

Richmond County Archaeological Resource Assessment

Richmond County and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has contracted the CHP to conduct an assessment of the County's archaeological resources. To date only 55 sites have been identified and recorded for this rural area along the Rappahannock River. These sites, deriving from a mixture of limited purposive surveys and more recent CRM projects, do not constitute a representative sample of the County's prehistoric and historic resources. Therefore, the current project intends to supplement this site total with both surface survey and predictive models. The surface survey will include both pedestrian reconnaissance in plowed fields and the recording of known, historic sites and structures.

Besides contributing towards a better understanding of the County's archaeological resources, the assessment project's results will form a planning tool for the County's comprehensive plan. The assessment will provide both future research and resource management recommendations. These recommendations will attribute preservation priorities to certain resources, for instance. Similarly, relating known and predicted archaeological resources to the County's environmental resources, development areas and historical attractions, will better inform future land use decisions.

Montpelier Archaeology, Home of James Madison, Orange County, Virginia

It has been a busy summer and fall at Montpelier. The 6th annual Montpelier/James Madison University summer field school was conducted during June and July, with ten students for the first four-week session and five staying for the remaining four-week session. Excavations were concentrated on the yard south of the Montpelier mansion (called the southeast corner site) where, three years ago, the foundation of an 18th-century kitchen was uncovered.

Three years of archaeological and documentary research has shown that this area is extremely sensitive in terms of Madison period domestic activity. In addition to the kitchen foundation, a chimney base with back-to-back fireplace openings, possibly from a slave quarter, has been discovered about 150 feet south of the mansion. Connecting these features is a network of stone pathways.

In addition to continuing excavation on the kitchen foundation, the field school students also located and excavated portions of the stone pathways, including the intersection of two of them. This effort was aided by the use of a soil resistivity meter built by Montpelier archaeology volunteer and retired engineer Lou Mittelman. This device was extremely successful in tracing the pathways, which are made of loosely laid pieces of local quartz and greenstone.

This fall, most of our work has been concentrated around the "Garden Temple". The work is being conducted at the request of a consulting architectural/engineering firm hired to plan stabilization of the temple. In addition to uncovering the temple and ice house below, we are also discovering more evidence of James Madison, Sr's. ironworks which was buried when the temple was built ca. 1810. Most of the evidence is in the form of heavy slag concentrations, byproducts from either a forge, iron smelting operations, or perhaps both. In addition, a feature where potentially an anvil or forge once stood was discovered. Several other features similar to this have been found in other areas of the site during previous excavations in 1989 and 1990.

Excavations at the Temple were aided for one week in September by the second annual National Trust Work/Study program at Montpelier. Twelve National Trust members came to Montpelier to learn about and participate in archaeology. They worked at both the southeast corner and temple sites.

Currently, laboratory analysis of the Temple/Ironworks site artifacts is being conducted. In addition to processing the artifacts from this fall's excavations, we are beginning to make a dent in the backlog from the two previous field seasons at the site. This analysis is in the preliminary stages at this point, so no conclusions can be offered. A general discussion of the Madison Sr. ironworks, along with plantation "industry" of the 18th century, will appear in an upcoming Council of Virginia Archaeologists publication. We hope to produce a report on these excavations later this year.

Jamestown Project

The National Park Service, the College of William & Mary, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation have entered into a cooperative agreement for the archaeological assessment of Jamestown Island. This five-year project will include the examination of historical and archaeological documentation pertaining to Jamestown, an evaluation of the artifacts recovered from previous excavations, a reconstruction of the environment of the island from 12,000 B.P. to the present, and a site identification survey of the 1500-acre tract. Approximately 20 weeks of archaeological work within the remains of the seventeenth-century townsite is scheduled for this year.

Beginning in late May, Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research will conduct a section of its two five-week field schools at the town site. The excavations will concentrate on answering specific research questions about several of the structures and features identified during J.C. Harrington's 1930's excavations and J.L. Cotter's 1950's work. In addition, the work will include the "ground truthing" of geophysical data collected from a variety of methods this past winter and spring, and the identification of features or layers from which valuable contextual and environmental material may be recovered.

A two-week advanced field school in contextual and environmental archaeology will follow the two regular sessions. Students will work with archaeologists, geologists, historians, geophysicists, and ethnobotanists studying the value of remote sensing, ethnobotanical analysis, and graphical information systems (GIS) in historical archaeology.

The project will be directed by Colonial Williamsburg's Director of Archaeological Research, Marley R. Brown III. The field schools will be taught between May 31 and August 20, with field work culminating in late October.

Bruton Heights

A Phase II archaeological survey was conducted on the Bruton Heights school property in Williamsburg between July and October, 1992. The survey was begun at the request of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in order to determine the integrity of an eighteenth-century site (44WB70) identified during a preliminary survey of the property in 1990. The excavation of one-meter squares throughout the project area revealed a trash midden dating to the mid-eighteenth century and a secondary deposit of late seventeenth-century fill.

Eighteenth-century sheet refuse covered most of the project area. The trash midden was discovered along the western edge of this light scatter of artifacts. The feature extended nearly four meters on a southwest/northeast axis. The refuse was deposited around what appear to be two post holes on the same axis. Apart from the abundant oyster shell, the midden contained white salt-glazed stoneware, pharmaceutical bottles, several glass tumbler bases, and a small crucible. This midden was probably associated with a domestic structure that was destroyed when school buildings were constructed on the property in the 1930s. Documentary research indicates that this midden may be associated with the mid-eighteenth century development of the Moodey subdivision.

The late seventeenth-century component measured twenty meters in diameter and appears to have been redeposited when the school's cellar was excavated in the 1930s. The stratigraphy within the pro-

ject area suggests that this material was used to fill a large depression when the schoolyard was landscaped. The artifacts recovered included a wide variety of ceramics and glassware, locally produced tobacco pipes, and a wine bottle seal bearing the initials of the Bray family. Despite the removal of this assemblage from its original context, architectural artifacts such as window lead, brick, and roofing tile provide some evidence of the type of structure that stood on the Bruton Heights property in the late seventeenth century. A preliminary analysis of this material suggests that the brick and roofing tile were manufactured in a tile kiln located east of the school buildings. This late seventeenth-century tile kiln (44WB68) was also discovered during the Phase I survey of the property in 1990.

Current research at the Bruton Heights Educational Center involves the ceramic roofing tile manufacturing center. Identified to date are a single underground kiln, and several ditches, fencelines, small sheds, and quarry pits. The complex was a long-term, large-scale manufacturing center for flat roofing tiles. Preliminary results suggest the tiles were made during the second half of the seventeenth century. In an attempt to identify the customers of the kiln, tiles found on nearby sites are undergoing xeroradiography.

Ontario

Reported by: Stephen Mills

1992 Field Research Summaries for the Ontario Region of the Canadian Parks Service

The staff from the Archaeological Research Section of the Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region experienced perhaps what was their busiest year to date in 1992 with field projects undertaken in National Parks and Historic Sites across the province. The following summary covers the field projects undertaken in 1992 by archaeologists in the field as well as archaeological collections-related projects in the Ontario Regional Office.

1992 Military Sites Research Unit Summary

In conjunction with repair and stabilization projects initiated by the Canadian Parks Service, several mitigative investigations were undertaken by the Military Sites Research Unit, Ontario Region. Under the direction of Joseph Last, Steve Mills and Arnie Feast, excavations were conducted at Fort George, Fort Malden, Fort Wellington and the Battle of the Windmill. Excluding the windmill, these sites played an active role during the War of 1812. Situated along the Canadian shore of the Great Lakes, they formed a defensive link which connected the interior posts with Montreal. Although Fort Wellington saw little action, Forts George and Malden were devastated by siege and conflict. Fort George was left a smoldering ruin as the result of a punishing bombardment of hot shot and shell, while Fort Malden was torched by a retreating British Army.

Fort George

Two mitigative CRM projects were undertaken at Fort George. The first involved areas adjacent to the reconstructed Blockhouses, Nos. 2 and 3. The second focused on monitoring the installation of new sleepers for the reconstructed gun platforms on the Northeast and Southwest bastions.

The objectives of the two investigations were similar. Both provided the opportunity to obtain a comprehensive stratigraphic record, to verify sequences established by previous limited excavations, and to augment existing architectural detail. Additional aims were to evaluate the effects of the 1937 reconstruction activities on historic resources and to assess their potential for future study. The stratigraphic sequences observed during the excavations were integrated with those from past surveys. This has resulted in a firmer grasp of the complicated events associated with the site's reconstruction and site formation. The remains of a displaced stone feature, possibly the 1796 foundations of Blockhouse No. 3, were also recorded. Although traces of the original gun platforms were not observed, the stratigraphic sequences for the NE and SW bastions were established. They appear to be surprisingly uniform and demonstrate that deposits predating the 1937 reconstruction lay only 0.20m below present grade.

Fort Malden

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Fort Malden in response to a proposal to replace and install a new pathway system. Thirty-eight test pits were excavated along the route to assess the potential disturbances to below- grade resources. The investigations revealed that the project would have minimal impact on the military components at the site but would disturb deposits dating to the Asylum Period (1859-1870) and later. Areas for further study were identified and a contract given to the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation of Kingston, Ontario, to monitor the pathway installation. Stone pathways and middens, associated with the Asylum and later occupations, were identified. They were fully excavated during the construction phase of the project. A report on the findings is expected by March 1993.

Fort Wellington

During early March, the flagstone pathway between the 1838 Blockhouse and Caponniere entrance was upgraded to meet the new C.P.S. Access standards. This activity was monitored in order to examine the stratigraphic sequence for this area of the parade. Of interest was the presence of an intact, rock spall deposit, some 0.15m below surface. This layer has been observed elsewhere within the enceinte of Fort Wellington. It represents a macadamized surface fashioned from the debitage from the Blockhouse construction. Dating to 1838, it provides an important sealed context for the site. Importantly, the investigations revealed that the ca. 1963 flagstone pathway, and its subsequent alterations, have had no negative impact upon this historic deposit.

The most extensive project for the military sites archaeological unit in 1992 was at Fort Wellington in the town of Prescott, along the St. Lawrence River. Fort Wellington was originally constructed during the War of 1812 to defend the water transportation route along the St. Lawrence River into the Great Lakes. A major repair project to the fort's fraising and revetment initiated a sampling and monitoring project that lasted 23 weeks. A two phase program was designed to sample, record and monitor the total replacement of 360 linear meters of fraising and 330 linear meters of revetment. Phase one involved excavating 2mL x 1mW x 1.5mD test pits across the revetment on each of four curtains to assess the integrity of the resource. This phase resulted in superb stratigraphic sequences

of not only successive revetment installations but of the 1838 banquette, revetment parapet configurations, and various earthwork repair events. Phase two involved monitoring the replacement operation. In addition to uncovering evidence of a probable 1838 fraising alignment and the 1813 south-west gun platform, the second phase provided ample data on which to build our first synthesis of the upper earthworks construction/repair sequences. In general, results from the project have alerted CPS planners to the substantial value remaining in this historic resource and have increased our understanding of 19th century military engineering techniques at Ft. Wellington. The entire excavation and monitoring project involved 23 weeks of fieldwork, ending in mid-December. The finishing touches to the re-landscaping of the fort is scheduled for the spring of 1993.

Battle of the Windmill

A four week salvage excavation was undertaken at the site of the Battle of the Windmill, during June and July of 1992. The site, approximately two kilometers east of Prescott, Ontario, was the scene of a three-day battle between rebels, made up mostly of American "Patriot Hunters" bend on bringing American-style republicanism to their northern neighbors, and the British army and navy assisted by local militia units. The project was designed to test the foundation of the 65 foot high circular masonry tower (built ca. 1832) prior to stabilization work at the site. The route for a proposed electrical service line was also tested. Excavations around the base of the windmill uncovered several construction/repair/occupation strata, containing several thousand artifacts relating to the structure itself and the activities performed at the site. Preliminary analysis of the finds indicate that the site was not extensively utilized during the 19th century, and that it was a popular spot for recreational endeavors for much of the 20th century. The discovery of several lead shot of varying caliber as well as a couple of percussion caps may attest to the military presence at the site during the battle and the subsequent occupation of the windmill by local militia units. Details of the building's construction sequence were also recorded. Test pits along the service corridor indicated that a building foundation may exist near the windmill; however, a change in the stabilization design eliminated the requirement for an electrical upgrade, thus protecting the foundation from any disturbance.

National Parks and Native Site Research Summary

Under the direction of project archaeologist Brian Ross, the National Parks and Native Sites Unit of the Ontario Region's Archaeological Research Section, Canadian Parks Service, successfully undertook its longest field season in 1992.

The 15 week season began with a two week survey of a 19th century homestead site in Point Pelee National Park. While no archaeological investigations had ever been undertaken at the site to specifically locate and document buried historic resources, at least five Native period sites have been identified throughout the larger farmstead -- all of which date to between A.D. 650-1100. Our survey, as part of the area development planning process, utilized an intensive shovel-and-pace sampling methodology to locate a number of non-extant structures that date to the early 20th century and retrieve material directly associated with the homestead period of occupation. The survey also made a new, significant Native period find: the discovery of a discrete Springwell Phase occupation, a phase of the Western Basin Tradition which had hitherto not been identified in the Park.

Next, the Unit undertook a two week salvage excavation project in St. Lawrence Islands National Park. A new Native period site had been discovered in 1991, during the survey of a new pit privy location. The 1992 archaeology project was in advance of this construction. The resulting assemblage of Native ceramics has been identified as being of Owasco cultural affiliation -- an identification substantiated by a radiocarbon date of 850 +/- 170 years B.P. Only 1% of the entire collection consisted of lithics. This paucity may be a result of some sampling idiosyncrasy; but it is just as likely to represent a special purpose function of the site (i.e., one that did not involve the manufacture, use, or repair of stone tools). Concurrent with the excavations, a casual survey of adjacent areas to the site revealed resources associated with two other Native period components and a non-extant historic period cottage.

A two month salvage excavation program was also initiated at Georgian Bay Islands National Park. This was the first season of a multi-year program to mitigate threatened archaeological assets in the Park. The area in question overlies a portion of a mid-19th century Ojibway village. Since 1985, archaeological examination of the area has produced significant data on an earlier Native period occupation of the site (ranging from Meadowood to Iroquois, with a noteworthy Saugeen component).

This year's project focused on a high traffic area where material is undergoing exposure, severe compaction, and fragmentation. New information on the layout of a Middle Woodland community was subsequently retrieved, consisting of hearths, processing and refuse pits, primary and secondary lithic reduction areas, and the location of a drying or skinning rack.

The season ended with a two week program at Pukaskwa National Park to continue documenting one of the area's most enigmatic cultural resources -- the famous Pukaskwa pits. These features are a type of petroform constructed of unconsolidated beach cobbles piled up, removed, or shifted about, to form walled enclosures, pits, or flat floors. For the most part, these features do not occur individually; but rather in clustered groupings. The larger clusters form highly complex structures. First documented in 1974, there are now 42 known petroform sites in the Park. Since 1980, the National Parks and Native Sites Unit has endeavored to record these features for posterity, using aerial stereo- photogrammetry and standard mapping techniques. Since 1991, the Unit has concentrated on documenting the larger pit complex sites.

Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites Research Summary
Bethune Memorial House

In the final year of field work for landscape restoration at Bethune House in Gravenhurst, what is believed to be the elusive well was finally located. This feature had successfully evaded three seasons of resistivity surveys and conventional testing by hiding under an air conditioning unit and fence. The feature consists of a pit approximately 1.1m square and 2.18m deep, lined with wooden cribbing. It had been filled in prior to takeover of the site by Parks. At the front of the house an area beside the front steps was excavated to prepare a foundation for a lift for house access. While this research was taking place, another successful school program was held at the site in cooperation with Bethune House interpretation staff.

Heritage Canals

Two projects were undertaken on the Ontario Region historic canals as a result of the federal Access program. At Kingston Mills on the Rideau Canal, the work which was started on the pathway around the blockhouse in 1991 was completed. A school program was run at the same time in cooperation with the Canal Interpretation staff and a contract with the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation. Ten public school classes spent a half day digging and a half day at the Cataraqui lab following classroom instruction from Interpretation staff. Several thousand late 19th century domestic artifacts were recovered from the pathway which had at one time been partially paved with brick.

At Scotts Mill on the Trent Severn Waterway, the proposed Access route to washrooms in the lock office crossed the site of the second (1892) lock office. Despite good historical documentation for the location, a few modern nails and broken window glass were the only structural remains uncovered in the test trenches.

Fort St. Joseph

A request to excavate a new flag pole site and additional fence post holes around the ruins at Fort St. Joseph was developed into a public archaeology project for Parks Day at the site in July. With the assistance of the Fort Interpretation staff, both excavation and artifact processing were demonstrated to the 700 weekend site visitors. The new flag pole site revealed a possible drain on the east side of the blockhouse; several hundred artifacts were recovered from this four meter square area. At the powder magazine a military button and musket balls were recovered from beneath the 0.5m deep layers of fill which was probably brought in to level the site prior to construction.

Collections Management Unit

In April 1992, the Ontario Regional Office of the Canadian Parks Service initiated a project to review the Ontario Region collections, to access the research potential of each site assemblage, and to improve storage, preservation, and access to the artifacts. The Regional collection consists of material excavated from National Historic Parks Sites and Canals in Ontario since 1976. The site assemblages range from Archaic to historic Native materials, and from late 18th century Fur Trade, War of 1812, and 19th century British Forts, Canals and Victorian domestic houses including their 20th century contexts. This Threatened Archaeological Collections Project will be gradually accomplished over the next decade. Priority has been given to assemblages with preservation concerns (ie., organic or black powder artifacts) and to those with research potential related to periods of animation or display development at the Parks, Sites and Canals. Collections with Native material are also receiving priority in anticipation of possible repatriation by local bands.

Work in 1992/93 has focused upon a predominantly 19th century assemblage excavated from Ft. Wellington NHS. Most of the 300,000 artifacts inventoried to date are from an incredibly well-stratified latrine dating from 1839 to the early 20th century. The latrine was divided into 3 cubicles accommodating officers, enlisted men, and the garrison wives and children. Archaeological material from the 1843-1853 Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment privy debris is currently being analysed at Parks Headquarters in Ottawa to elicit information related to domestic life at the Fort for site interpretation purposes. Assemblages from other areas of the site, gun platforms, palisades, earthworks, pave, etc. are being inventoried and assigned to various phases of the site occupation (19th century Militia Periods, Fenian raids, 20th century caretaker, etc.). Researchers interested in reviewing material from Fort Wellington and other Ontario Region assemblages are encouraged to do so. Inquiries of interest can be addressed to:

Suzanne Plousos, ORO Canadian Parks Service
111 Water St. E.
Cornwall, Ontario K6H 6S3.
Ph. (613) 938-1242. FAX (613) 938-5785.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Cap Tourmente National Wildlife Preserve

Archaeological excavation and monitoring of consolidation work undertaken at the Petite farm of the Cap Tourmente National Wildlife Preserve revealed the presence of numerous architectural and other material culture remains attesting to the occupation of the site from the time of the first farm built by Champlain in 1626 until the present. Research was conducted by Jacques Guimont, assisted by Marie-Claude Morin and Christian Roy for the Canadian Parks Service. Funding for the project was provided by the Canadian Wildlife Service, owner of the site.

The First Farm (1626-1628)

A number of structural elements probably dating from the first farm built on the site have come to light. These appear to be the remains of a single, all-purpose building which would have included a dwelling as well as storage and stable areas. It was built of posts and earth and probably thatched. Such a construction accords with Champlain's description of the first farm dwellings at Cap Tourmente, built in 1626 and destroyed by the Kirke brothers in 1628. At least one of the rooms was found to have had a floor of wooden planks. It is also likely that another room was floored with small ceramic tiles. The other floors might have been of beaten earth. Few domestic artifacts are associated with this building. However, a few grains of corn and a rough earthenware container still holding some carbonized beans were found.

Remains of related constructions include those of what may have been a cellar or icehouse dug right into the natural clay. Fragments of three French glass containers lay on the wood floor of this structure.

The Second Farm (1633?-1664)

Certain masonry remnants found in the basement of the existing farmhouse may belong to this second period of occupation. The same applies to other masonry wall sections found on the east side of the present house and to the masonry foundations under the existing west wall of the building. A masonry lined well located on the north side of the existing structure most probably also relates to this period. It contained several coarse earthenware sherds of both French and local manufacture (mainly bowls and terrines), the handle of an unidentified tool and a handmade leather shoe.

The material in the well seems to date, on first examination, from the second half of the 17th century, at the latest.

The Seminary Farm (1664-1969)

The existing house is thought to have been built between 1692 and 1732, but it is possible that the central part of the house is older and corresponds to the one that was there when Monseigneur Laval acquired the property in 1664. The house was extended both eastward and westward in the late 17th century or the early decades of the 18th. At the same time, a new chapel was built on the east side (the foundation of which was partially excavated).

Much evidence of the occupation of the house has been gathered, notably items relating to food and tools. There were many coarse earthenware containers of both French and local origin (including terrines), a pewter plate and several knife blades. Among the tools were two axes, an adze, a wood chisel, a file, a sickle and an ice saw. Significant numbers of mammal and bird bones have turned up, testifying to the diet of the occupants.

The house was partly destroyed during the bombardments of 1759, as is shown by traces of fire. Evidence of more recent transformations, including the construction in the mid-19th century of a veranda running the full length of the south side of the house, were also recorded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Yentsch, Anne Elizabeth, and Mary C. Beaudry, eds.

1992 *The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. Clothbound, 447 pages, illustrations (maps, diagrams, site and artifact photos, etc.), index. Catalog #TP8854; ISBN 0-8493-8854-6. Order from CRC Press, Inc., 2000 Corporate Blvd., NW, Boca Raton, FL 33431 or call toll-free 1-800-272-7737. $79.95

A festschrift for one of historical archaeology's leading scholars, this book contains 21 original essays by students and colleagues of James Deetz, as well as a foreword and postscript. The book draws on the seminal influence of James Deetz's work on American culture and merges history, folklore, anthropology, African-American, Native American, and gender studies. The essays illustrate the power and potency of folk beliefs, how myths of the past are constantly remade. The authors show how people use objects to converse about themselves, their worlds, and relationships with others. The emphasis is on context, ethnography, ordinary and extraordinary men, women, and children. Here is local history in material form as well as stories of global expansion and culture contact. Contributors: Elizabeth Attias, James W. Baker, Janice Bailey-Goldschmidt, Mary C. Beaudry, Joanne V. Bowen, Kathleen Bragdon, Ian W. Brown, Linda Derry, Edwin Dethlefsen, Catherine Gravlin-Billheimer, Martin Hall, Faith Harrington, Daniel W. Ingersoll, Rhys Isaac, William Kelso, Elizabeth Kryder-Reid, Mark P. Leone, Larry McKee, Ivor Noel Hume, Adrian Praetzellis, Mary Praetzellis, Carmel Schrire, William S. Simmons, Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy, Dell Upton, and Anne Elizabeth Yentsch.

Documentary Archaeology in the New World (1988), edited by Mary C. Beaudry, is being reprinted by Cambridge University Press in paperback. CUP expects to have copies in stock by May 1993. The price of the paperback version has not yet been determined, but it should be reasonable enough that students can afford it if teachers order it for their classes.

Bell, Edward L.

1993 *Historical Archaeology at the Hudson Poor Farm Cemetery*. Occasional Publications in Archaeology and History No. 5. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Commission. 104 + xiv pages, illustrated (historical and site maps, historical photographs, artifact drawing), tables, bibliography, index, alkaline paper, paperback.

Available only from the State House Bookstore, Division of the Office of the Massachusetts Secretary of State Michael J. Connolly, State House, Rm. 116, Boston, MA 02133. $5.60 ($7.80 by mail for Mass. addresses; $8.00 outside Mass.; inquire for price outside U.S.).

Historical Archaeology at the Hudson Poor Farm Cemetery is a detailed study of a cemetery used between 1825 and 1866 to inter late residents of a town almshouse, and possibly other people who lacked the means for private burial. The cemetery, its existence and location lost in the passing of time and memory, was rediscovered in 1989 by a local historical commission. The Massachusetts Historical Commission provided technical assistance in archaeology and historic preservation to the Town of Hudson when the site, located on private property, was threatened by active sand and gravel operations and industrial development. This proactive approach marked the first time MHC was able to directly intervene to preserve a cemetery before graves were exposed.

Extensive documentary research provided details on the nature of poor relief at the almshouse. The Hudson Poor Farm was established in 1821 and in operation until 1942. The 121-year operation of the almshouse witnessed all of the major trends of poor relief in Massachusetts: from warning out the "wandering" poor who were shuffled from town to town; to auctioning and boarding out indigents; "outdoor relief" for town residents; the vagaries of municipal support at the almshouse; institutionalization; the implementation of New Deal Programs following the Great Depression; and to the major social and economic changes during World War II leading to a more centralized system of welfare by the federal government and the Commonwealth. Limited archaeological testing in combination with documentary research led to the identification and interpretation of the cemetery boundaries. Only one grave appears to have been marked, using a tablet-type headstone and footstone made of marble or white limestone. The integrity of the cemetery was evaluated based on stratigraphic information, which also yielded surprising evidence of a prehistoric component as well as a 1936 brush fire. Management recommendations for the care and treatment of the historic site were provided. Several appendices of historical data include demographic information on the inmates, details of funeral-related expenses, and rules and regulations for the poor farm; an archaeological base map, artifact catalogue, and a model preservation restriction were also provided.

This report will be of interest as a case study to archaeologists involved with locational testing of cemeteries, to historians interested in the history of poor relief, to genealogists, and to all those interested in the history and archaeology of local places.

Heimmer, Don H.

1992 *Near-Surface, High Resolution Geophysical Methods for*

Cultural Resource Management and Archeological Investigations. Geo-Recovery Systems, Inc., Golden, Colorado. Submitted to Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado, Purchase Order No. PX-1242-11373, 1992. ix + 143 pp., figures, appendices, bibliography. Copies available from Interagency Archeological Services, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado.

"Le Premier Palais de L'Intendant" Site, Quebec City

The CELAT of Laval University has recently released several reports describing successive archaeological excavations conducted during the last few years on one of the most important historic sites of Quebec City:

Anne Desgagne

Le site du Premier palais de l'intendant a Quebec: Rapport preliminaire de la cinquieme campagne de fouilles (1986), Rapports et memoires de recherches du Celat, no. 19, March 1991, Quebec, Universite Laval.

Annie Queanel

Le site du Premier palais de l'intendant a Quebec: Rapport preliminaire de la sixieme campagne de fouilles (1988), Rapports et memoires de recherches du Celat, no. 20, December 1991, Quebec, Quebec, Universite Laval.

Paul-Gaston L'Anglais, Richard Fiset and Nicole Dorion

Le site du Palais de l'intendant a Quebec, Travaux divers en archeologie, Rapports et memoires de recherches du Celat, no. 21, December 1991, Quebec, Universite Laval.

Helene Cote

Le site du Premier palais de l'intendant a Quebec: Rapport preliminaire de la huitieme campagne de fouilles (1989), Rapports et memoires de recherches du Celat, no. 22, December 1992, Quebec, Universite Laval.

These reports, in French, are available from:
CELAT - Faculte des lettres
Universite Laval
Quebec, Quebec G1K 7P4
Fax: (418) 656-2019 ($12.00 CDN each)

Research Bulletins from the Canadian Parks Service

The Canadian Parks Service has recently published two Research Bulletins pertaining to archaeological research conducted in Quebec:

Gisele Piedalue

Prisoners in Quebec City: The Ongoing Saga. Environment Canada, Parks Service, Research Bulletin No. 298, 1992.

In the winter of 1990-1991, a section of the terreplein of the St. Louis curtain was excavated as part of the restoration of the Esplanade powder magazine. In the course of this work two graves were found. The Research Bulletin presents the results of this emergency operation.

Archaeological Excavation at Fort Lennox National Historic Site. Environment Canada, Parks Service, Research Bulletin No. 299, 1992.

A summary of results concerning archaeological interventions conducted in the area of two British-built masonry storehouses (early 19th century to present). Remains of a partially excavated late 18th century blockhouse are also discussed. Fort Lennox, a National Historic Site, is located on an island in the Richelieu River, only a few kilometers north of the American border.

These Research Bulletins are available free of charge, in either French or English, by writing to the following address:
Research Publications
Canadian Parks Service
1600 Liverpool Court
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers

Volume 3 of *BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers* recently rolled off the presses. It is a hefty issue, containing 104 pages, seven of which are color plates. The contents include five book reviews and four articles dealing with various aspects of bead research around the world:

The Mohawk Glass Trade Bead Chronology: ca. 1560-1785, by Donald A. Rumrill

French Beadmaking: An Historic Perspective Emphasizing the 19th and 20th Centuries, by Marie-Jose and Howard Opper.

The Beads from Oudespost I, A Dutch East India Company Outpost, Cape, South Africa, by Karlis Karklins and Carmel Schrire

L'Impiraressa: The Venetian Bead Stringer, by Irene Ninni, translated by Lucy Segatti

The journal is available for $14.50 (U.S.) postpaid. Make check or money order payable to the Society of Bead Researchers and send to:
Karlis Karklins
SBR Editor
802-2850 Cedarwood Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8Y4
Canada

Copies of Volume 1 and 2 of *BEADS* are also available at the same price as Volume 3. The articles include:

Volume 1 (1989)

A Study of the Beads from an 18th-19th-Century Burial Site in Senegal, West Africa, by Marie-Jose and Howard Opper

Beads of the Early Islamic Period, by Peter Francis, Jr.

Beads as Chronological Indicators in West African Archaeology: A Reexamination, by Christopher DeCorse

The Beads of St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles, by Karlis Karklins and Norman P. Barka

Bohemian Glass Beadmaking: Translation and Discussion of a 1913

German Technical Article, by Lester A. Ross with Barbara Pflanz

Volume 2 (1990)

Observations and Problems in Researching the Contemporary Glass-Bead Industry in Northern China, by Roderick Sprague

Beadmaking in Islam: The African Trade and the Rise of Hebron, by Peter Francis, Jr.

Trade Beads from Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver (1829-1860), Vancouver, Washington, by Lester A. Ross

Dominique Bussolin on the Glass-Bead Industry of Murano and Venice (1847), by Karlis Karklins with Carol F. Adams

Perforated Prehistoric Ornaments of Curacao and Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles, by Jay B. Haviser

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Boston University Summer Term Archaeological Field School
June 21 - July 30, 1993
Location: Newbury, Massachusetts
Site: Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm
Period of Site Occupation: Historical
Director: Dr. Mary C. Beaudry
Field Project, Significance of Site:

The site is the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts. The Spencer-Pierce-Little house is a late first-period (ca. 1680) brick-and-stone dwelling with cruciform plan — the only one of its kind in New England. The site is owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which also owns the ca. 230 acres that remains of the original farm. The archaeology is only one element of the multi-faceted research focused on the house and its occupants and their use of land over time.

Emphasis of Program:

Field instruction will include all of the techniques involved in routine survey and excavation in addition to lectures on field conservation, zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology, architectural history, and local history. This intensive course is primarily intended to provide students with detailed instruction in excavation techniques and interpretation of the archaeological record at a site with complex soil stratification and a wide variety of sealed features dating to different time periods.

Participant Pays for:

Tuition and Room and Board. Student enrolled will be housed in a private residence on nearby Plum Island, only a few minutes from the site. Room and board will include three meals a day 5 days a week and a shared room. Travel to and from site included.

Tuition/Fees: $1495.00
Room and Board: $850.00
Academic Credit: 8 credits, graduate or undergraduate.
Application Deadline: May 31, 1993
Contact Address/Telephone:
Dr. Mary Beaudry, Boston University
Department of Archaeology
675 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
(617) 353-3415

Mary Washington College/Stratford Hall Plantation Summer 1993 Field School in Landscape Archaeology

Mary Washington College's Department of Historic Preservation, in cooperation with the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, is sponsoring a summer field school in landscape archaeology at Stratford Hall Plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Stratford Hall, home of the prominent Lee family, is currently developing a long term research program that includes historical studies, architectural history and restoration, and archaeology.

The archaeological field school marks a significant component of the research program, and one that will be in direct contact with the visiting public. The field school's investigations will focus on the immediate landscape surrounding the plantation manor house, an early Georgian mansion of architectural reknown. This area held numerous activities of the Lee family and the plantation's African-American community from the early eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. The archaeological investigations will examine the structure and evolution of this landscape, as well as its cultural use and meanings.

Topics covered in the course include archaeological field methods, landscape archaeology, history and archaeology in the Chesapeake region, and historical research relevant to Stratford Hall Plantation. Students will receive hands-on training in historical archaeology on a daily basis. Evening programs will offer additional opportunities for research, individual study and recreation. A speaker series will present the viewpoints of regional scholars on landscape and public archaeology.

The six week field school will be held May 18th through June 26th. Students will reside on the plantation property, a scenic estate of 1500 acres bordering the Potomac River. Stratford Hall is approximately 40 miles southeast of Fredericksburg.

For futher information please contact Professor Douglas Sanford, Senior Archaeologist, Department of Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358, (703) 899-4670.

Plymouth State College Nautical Archaeology Field School

Hart's Cove at the mouth of the Piscataqua River near Portsmouth, N.H., will be the location of a field school in nautical archaeology. The field school is sponsored by the Institute for New Hampshire Studies and the Heritage Studies program at Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire.

Students, undergraduate and graduate, will be introduced to basic underwater archaeological techniques including excavation, documentation, and field conservation procedures at the wreck site of an unidentified sailing vessel believed to date to the 18th century or possibly earlier. The site, ranging in depth from 15 to 30 feet, includes lower-most hull structure, ballast, and structural debris.

Applicants must be SCUBA qualified with some open water experience; provide their own equipment, except tanks; and be in good health, attested by a physician's statement. Housing will be provided at the University of New Hampshire, about a half hour drive from the site. Lunches will be provided; other meals are the responsibility of the students. Enrollment will be limited to eight students.

SUMMER INTERNSHIPS IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Hermitage will host its fifth year of internships in historical archaeology during the summer of 1992. The program is intended for advanced undergraduates and early-phase graduate students who have had some field training and are looking for more experience in a research-oriented setting.

Fieldwork in 1993 will focus on several foundations and other subsurface archaeological features adjacent to the Jackson family mansion. The area was a center of plantation activities, as well as the site of several dwellings occupied by slave families. Interns will participate in initial testing and survey, block excavation, and laboratory processing and analysis.

Interns will be provided with food and housing and will receive a stipend of $1000 for the five week term. Those chosen for the program will be responsible for their own transportation to the site, fifteen miles east of Nashville.

Program Schedule: Session I: May 30 to July 3
Session II: July 11 to August 14

Application is by letter, which should include a summary of education and field experience, a statement detailing your specific interest in the program, and a session preference. Applicants also need to have a letter of recommendation sent under separate cover. Send letters and inquiries to: Dr. Larry McKee, Staff Archaeologist, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076. Application deadline is April 10.

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP / DEMANDE D'ADHESION

	Rates	
	U.S.	CDN
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_____ Business / entreprise	$ 40.00	$ 46.00
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** For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate.

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

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1993 NUMBER 25

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
P.O. Box 147
Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

PRE-REGISTRATION ANNOUNCEMENT COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 1993 ANNUAL MEETING STRAWBERY BANKE MUSEUM PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE OCTOBER 22-24, 1993

Come to the welcoming city of historic Portsmouth for a colorful fall weekend on the banks of the Piscataqua River. Take advantage of walking tours to historic houses in this city once celebrated for its beautiful doorways. You will have the opportunity to visit Strawbery Banke Museum, portraying over 300 years of neighborhood change, from the earliest days of settlement to the 20th century. Remember, this is a precedent-setting museum with a 1950s duplex apartment and a mid-1940s wartime "Little Corner Store."

Preliminary program plans include plenary sessions on Portsmouth, N.H., areas of Maine, contributed papers, and a poster session. Also on the schedule are a social evening in the 18th century Pitt Tavern at Strawbery Banke; and the opportunity to enjoy New England seafood on Saturday evening at Newick's award- winning seafood restaurant. Added offerings are a field trip to Pemaquid, Maine, and workshops on glass and ceramics.

UPDATE— Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

Since my April report we have received almost all of the outstanding manuscripts we were expecting, with the result that the editorial office will be busy over the summer getting two volumes of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* ready for the printer. We hope to have one to you before the annual meeting in October and the second to you by the end of the year.

One of the two volumes is the long-awaited memorial volume for Bert Salwen, which will be a double issue (Volume 20 and 21, 1991-92). From what I have seen so far, I think it will have been well worth the wait. It contains more than a dozen articles by Salwen's colleagues and former students covering almost every aspect of Bert's wide-ranging interests.

Volume 22 (1993) is also in hand, and its publication will serve to bring us up to date in our publication program for the first time during my editorship! We won't celebrate until it's actually in the mail to you, though! This volume will contain articles on a variety of topics. Among them is a study of lightning conductors from the

Esplanade powder magazine in Quebec City, a summary of the historical archaeology of Saybrook Point, Connecticut, a discussion of the archaeological evidence for the orphanage at the Schuyler Mansion, New York, and an examination of the analysis of death records as an aid to the interpretation of skeletal remains from a 19th-century cemetery in Ontario.

While it is great to be able to report we are on the verge of putting the journal on schedule, we have a lot of work ahead of us to make sure it really happens. We hope we will be able to keep the journal on schedule from now on. In order to do this, we need manuscripts! Many people tell me they're about to send something to the journal, but, as you will gather from looking over the contents of the last few volumes, only a few people really follow through. What better time than now, or at least in the next few months? And remember, we welcome summary field reports of article length. Even with the encouraging expansion of publication in our field, it is clear that short field reports on historical sites seldom see the light of day. We hope to start lining up a stunning table of contents for Volume 23, which we have every hope of publishing in 1994. We hope to continue to offer you wide coverage of historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports with artifact studies and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). And we also welcome commentary and opinion pieces — now that we expect to be on schedule, we can promise that such pieces will at least have greater timeliness!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

We are fortunate to have an article by Lysbeth Acuff on the curation of archaeological collections in this issue of the Newsletter. She promises to send us more such articles in the future, and she welcomes your comments.

Also, we are looking for new state editors for Rhode Island and West Virginia, as well as for New York City. (Daniel Pagano, who has been doing a great job for New York City over the years, has now taken a position in Washington, D.C. We wish him the best!) If you would like to be responsible for soliciting news items from New York City, Rhode Island or West Virginia, please contact David Starbuck directly. We need to have these areas well-represented!

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, York Institute Museum, 371 Main Street, Saco, ME 04072.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

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

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

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

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

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

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

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

CURATION: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

Curation, or the long term care of artifact collections and associated data, is getting more attention by archaeologists these days. To bring you up to date, 37 CFR Part 79: Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections is now in effect. Passed in 1990, it outlines the physical requirements for a curation facility and the qualifications for the personnel taking care of those collections among other requirements for federal collections. Some states have gone a step farther and issued state standards which must be followed by those working in the state and preparing collections for curation at the state facility. These standards are more explicit with much of the process spelled out. Typically they specify the archival materials to be used in all aspects of processing and packing collections for their facility. In 1993 at their Annual Meeting in Kansas City the Society for Historical Archaeology approved a set of curation standards for the membership. The Society for American Archaeology has also established a curation committee to work on standards for that society.

While all of these actions are positive steps in the care of collections, their implementation is proving difficult. The lack of curation facilities meeting the standards is a problem. Buildings which include temperature and humidity controls, security systems, and fire detection systems designed for collections preservation are expensive. The question of who should take the lead on providing these facilities and where they should be located has also been discussed. One suggestion is that one of the federal agencies could provide large centralized facilities which would take in the collections from regional areas of the country. Another is that individual collections be subdivided into diagnostic and nondiagnostic material with the diagnostics kept near their point of origin and the nondiagnostic artifacts sent to a large centralized repository. The third suggestion is that curation centers be established in each state for all collections from that state including federal collections, state generated collections, university collections and any others that might be donated. These facilities would be run as research institutions with access and facilities for researchers. All documentary material would be kept in the same facility. This would answer one of the criticisms I have heard most recently concerning the inaccessibility of collections in some institutions and would put the collections within easy geographic reach of graduate students and others working in the state. In all cases the facility must be manned by qualified staff who know both archaeology and proper curation techniques for archaeological collections.

Cost is another unresolved factor. Most curation facilities have to charge to maintain the facility and provide services. Currently this varies widely from state to state. Fortunately some federal agencies are now requiring that curation costs be included in the proposals for projects submitted to them. This has proven beneficial in two ways: the contractors must contact the curation facility prior to the project for the curation cost, and at the same time the standards and packing requirements can be explained so that at the end of the project there are no surprises. This works well for new projects; however, a great many old collections are still out there with no money to pay for rehousing and repacking to meet current curation standards. Some way must be found to deal with this. We cannot write off these collections and lose the data associated with them.

Growing out of the issues mentioned above is the question of deaccessioning parts of collections. Some see the number of collections being generated and the cost of caring for the whole collection as prohibitive. To solve this, proposals have been put forth to deaccession redundant and non-diagnostic materials. Most archaeologists have problems with this. Many feel that new technologies can make these objects as important as those we now consider diagnostic. Given the new analytical techniques that have been developed in the past several years this is a valid concern.

These are a few of the issues and concerns that have been voiced to me and that I have grappled with in implementing the standards in Virginia. I am sure that there are others that you are experiencing and that some of you may have further comments on those I have mentioned. We are hoping you will respond, and we can share concerns and solutions through the CNEHA Newsletter.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest: Laboratory Supervisor/Assistant Archaeologist

Experienced professional needed to supervise historical archaeology laboratory at Poplar Forest.

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

Qualifications: BA required, MA preferred in anthropology, history, American Studies or related discipline. Minimum of two years experience in laboratory/field work; substantial knowledge of late eighteenth and nineteenth century material culture with emphasis on the Federal period. Salary negotiable.

Send resume and a list of references to Barbara Heath, Director of Archaeology, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551 by August 15.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Iron Masters Meeting
Scranton and Cornwall, PA
Oct. 8-10, 1993
Columbus Day Weekend

Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Society for Industrial Archeology, events will include:

> a chance to observe and participate in iron bloomery and foundry experiments, opportunities to visit museums, mines and local historic ironmaking sites, a one-day session of reports on completed and ongoing research on historic ironmaking and working sites, and a visit and curator's tour of Cornwall, PA, historic ironworks.

Persons with reports to present, desiring further information on this meeting, or wishing to be included on The Iron Master's Mailing List should contact: Ed Rutsch, R.D. 3, Box 120, Newton, NJ 07860, Phone: (201) 383-6355 Fax: (201) 383-9377.

Eastern States Archaeological Federation
60th Annual Meeting
October 29-31, 1993
Bangor Motor Inn
Bangor, Maine

Host — The Maine Archaeological Society

Please send suggestions for symposia and individual papers to the Program Chair. Special events will include visits to the Abbe Museum in Acadia National Park and the Maine State Museum in Augusta, among others.

Program Chair:
James B. Petersen
Archaeology Research Center
University of Maine at Farmington
Farmington, ME 04938
(207) 778-7012
(207) 778-7024 FAX

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

National Park Service Architects and Archaeologist to Document Historic New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Power Station at Cos Cob, Connecticut

Greenwich, Connecticut - The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), a division of the National Park Service, will spend twelve weeks this summer documenting the Cos Cob Power Station. The historic facility was formerly an operating entity of the New Haven Railroad. Co-sponsoring the project are The Town of Greenwich, Connecticut Historical Commission and the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record.

The Cos Cob Plant is being documented because it provided the power for a pioneering American railroad electrification project. Technologies that influenced development of world-wide electrified rail systems were developed at Cos Cob by engineers from the New Haven Railroad and Westinghouse.

The facility was built between 1905 and 1907 to furnish power for the New Haven Railroad's New York Division. It was the first main-line, long distance, electrified railroad in the United States. The project was a trailblazing venture and set standards for the electrification of American railroads.

The summer's field work will be undertaken by a four-person team of student and professional architects and historians. Architectural technicians will measure the building and produce large-format photographs and interpretive drawings. The historical archaeologist will study Cos Cob's history, power generation equipment and the technology that was developed for the project. The team's documentation will be deposited in the Library of Congress with duplicate copies provided for the State of Connecticut archives and the Town of Greenwich.

In operation since 1905-1907, several generations of technology are represented on the site, some of which are buried. The team will conduct some shallow excavations to locate the ca. 1906-1924 resources. Documentary research is planned for the archives at Westinghouse, the New York Central and the New Haven Railroad archives at the University of Connecticut, Storrs.

The team members are: Robert Grzywacz, project supervisor, a New Haven, Connecticut architect in private practice; Thomas Cirillo, architect technician (New York Institute of Technology); Dale Waldron, illustrator (Rhode Island School of Design) Robert Stewart, historical archaeologist, (Central Connecticut State University); and photographer Jet Lowe from the Historic American Engineering Record - Washington office.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Martha Pinello

Heritage Studies Program Working on History of Logging Railroad

Graduate students in the Plymouth State College Heritage Studies M.Ed. program are working on a booklet to be published by the U.S. Forest Service. Robert Robles and Todd Harral have been working on determining the history of land transactions leading to the logging enterprise undertaken by George Van Dyke of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. during the turn of the century. Harral, a May 1993 graduate of the Heritage Studies program, and Robles, just finishing his studies, have been working with Dr. Katherine Donahue, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Plymouth State College and Director of the Heritage Studies program, on determining the location of logging camps along the route of the logging railroad, and together with Dr. Bryon Middlekauff, Associate Professor of Geography, and Bruce Millett, a senior undergraduate student in Geography, are responsible for mapping the six-mile-long railroad route. Other undergraduate students at Plymouth State College have assisted in this project, including Benson Goodwin, Priscilla Smeed, Joel Muzzey, and Joshua Fishbein.

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Pemaquid

The summer of 1993 will mark the tenth season of excavations on the MC Lot, the site of a second and third quarter seventeenth-century fortified hamlet on Maine's south-central coast. To date, investigations led by Neill DePaoli (University of New Hampshire) have exposed a large earthfast and masonry dwelling/truckhouse, a smithy, and an unidentified building. Excavation of the smithy, discovered in 1992, has unearthed portions of a stone building or forge footing, a substantial quantity of coal, and several early gun parts. The last included hardware to a Spanish miquelet, a matchlock, and a Jacobean (dog) flintlock or snaphaunce, along with a gun lock mainspring preform. These items are likely gunsmithing discards. This season's fieldwork will focus on defining the smithy's size, layout, and range of activities. In addition, DePaoli hopes to determine whether a suspected cellar hole north of the dwelling/truckhouse is a part of this structure, or a separate seventeenth-century structure.

Conference

On May 21 the York Institute Museum, in Saco, hosted its fourth annual conference for Maine historical archaeologists. In paper presentations, research updates, and group discussions, the day provides an opportunity for the community to share ideas and compare data. Topics under discussion included settlement patterns and predictive modelling, and usage of Macintosh computers in mapping and data base management. Papers were presented by Alaric Faulkner on redware tobacco pipes, and Neill DePaoli on the gunsmithing at the MC Lot.

Biddeford Pool

Laboratory work continues on artifacts excavated by the York Institute Museum in 1991 and 1992 at the Richard Hitchcock site (ca. 1636-1690). The farmstead (which may have been fortified) consisted of at least two main structures, as well as outbuildings, until its burning, presumably by the Saco Indians in 1690 at the outbreak of King William's War. Under the direction of Emerson Baker, excavations in 1992 continued on Structure One in hopes of locating the northern wall of the structure. Instead, a central brick hearth was discovered, along with two small cellars. This means the structure had three cellars (approximately 6' x 7'), but only two were in use at the time the house burned. The house was of earthfast construction, and at least one of the cellars had wooden walls.

Freeport

Excavations began this year on the Abraham Grant site. This is the latest site to be excavated by the archaeology program at Freeport High School. Now in its twelth year, this innovative program for seniors is directed by Norman Buttrick. Grant purchased the land in 1758 and was living there by 1760. This spring an edge of the stone cellar was located; however, its dimensions have not yet been determined. Overlooking northern Casco Bay, the site appears to be a typical late-eighteenth-century salt marsh farm. Creamwares and utilitarian redwares are common finds, and some combed yellow slipware has been excavated as well. Gunflints, a rat tailed spoon, and a ca. 1796 Liberty penny have also been recovered. The property is owned by Freeport Historical Society and is on the grounds of its Harraseeket Farm complex.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Governor Proclaims Archaeology Week

In recognition of New York State's Archaeology Week held May 9-15, 1993, Governor Mario Cuomo proclaimed that "New York's prehistory and history are rich in cultural diversity as represented by the numerous archaeological sites within our state." Special mention was made of the New York Archaeological Council, the New York State Archaeological Association, and the Professional Archaeologists of New York City who had joined with state and private groups to enhance public awareness of the concern for protecting the state's rich cultural heritage. He then urged that "citizens take the time to learn more about the archaeological resources of the Empire State and the ways we can help to protect and preserve this very important irreplaceable part of our history for the future." The archaeologists of the state of New York were very pleased by the Governor's willingness to respond to this special event and by the strong preservation emphasis in the proclamation.

Vital Records Index Search Service

The New York State Archives has instituted a new vital records index search service. Researchers can now request a search of the State Department of Health microfiche indexes to vital records. The indexes cover the entire state and span the years 1880-1943 for marriages and deaths, and 1881-1918 for births. These invaluable tools for research are available for public use Monday through Friday in the State Archives research room in Albany. For further information, contact the New York State Archives at (518) 474-8955.

Museum Folds

The Old Canal Town Museum located in Delavan, New York, has been forced for financial reasons to sell their 36 buildings and their contents. Thus, a significant representation of western New York's cultural heritage has been lost. The new owners plan to sell the architectural artifacts, buildings, and contents to dealers and collectors in the near future at private sale.

Reburials at Fort William Henry

In a respectful ceremony held on Memorial Day weekend, remains of several soldiers from the French and Indian War who have been on public view for forty years at Fort William Henry in Lake George Village, New York, were reburied. Participants in the ceremony included Chief Paul Waterman of the Onondaga Nation and Lt. Col. John Silvester of Her Majesty's Royal Regiment. The skeletons were first uncovered during an archaeological excavation conducted in the 1950s and were put on display in 1953.

Prior to the reburial, Professor Maria Liston, assistant professor of anthropology at Adirondack Community College, performed scientific tests on the bones. Most of the individuals died of disease, accidents, or amputations rather than directly from their wounds. Some of the skeletons that are most intact or show unique interesting pathogens are going to the Smithsonian for study.

The production crew from The Learning Channel filmed both the analysis activities and the May 30th ceremony for broadcast later in the year.

Bottle Museum Gets New Home

The National Bottle Museum, located in Ballston Spa, New York, has opened its new home to the public. Located at 76 Milton Avenue, the museum eventually will expand to the entire first floor of the building. During the summer of 1993, the museum will be open from 10 AM to 4 PM daily through September. The museum researches and exhibits 18th and 19th century bottles and bottle-making tools.

Bureau of Historic Sites 1993 Archaeology Field Season Begins

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites (Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation) have conducted excavations at Crailo, Stony Point Battlefield, Senate House, Schoharie Crossing, and Clermont State Historic Sites since the middle of April 1993.

Test units at Crailo, an 18th century Dutch house located in Rensselaer, New York, revealed occupation levels and artifacts dating to the early 18th century, as well as a major landscape change that took place on the property in the early 19th century during what appears to be major restoration work on the house. Although testing at Stony Point Battlefield (Rockland County) and the Senate House in Kingston were largely negative, those at Schoharie Crossing, Fort Hunter, New York, located ground levels dating to the mid-18th century when both Iroquois and colonial settlements centered around Queen Anne's Chapel. At Clermont, home of the Livingston fami-

ly, near Germantown in the Hudson Valley, a magnetometer survey was conducted in an area of the site where Black slaves were believed to have lived. The survey once graphed on the computer showed a few high readings that will be further studied.

The rest of the field season will include projects at Johnson Hall, John Jay, and Crown Point State Historic Sites.

New Jersey

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

Archaeological Society of New Jersey Avocational Certification Program

In 1991, the ASNJ offered to its members the opportunity to participate in a special program for non-professional enthusiasts to learn more about the field of archaeology. Approximately 20 members have been attending lectures since the inception of the program on a wide range of topics in both prehistoric and historic archaeology, with particular emphasis on New Jersey issues. The program began with a series of introductory lectures on anthropology, archaeology, culture and general theory. The next series of lectures pertained to the archaeological record, and covered the culture history of New Jersey, the interpretation of archaeological sites and artifacts, methods of historical and documentary research, site mapping and surveying, and lab and field techniques. The third series of lectures pertained to cultural resource management, at the federal, state and local levels. We discussed how public archaeology functions in this country and how citizens can productively contribute to CRM efforts. The final set of lectures gave instruction in how to manage a project, be it field project, a National Register nomination, or developing historic preservation in your own town. These topics were selected to provide a foundation for the course participants to pursue their own final projects, which generally fall into one of the above categories. The program included exams at the end of each set of lectures and the final project, which will be reviewed by a team of professionals to be selected by the program committee. At our January ASNJ meeting, we plan on presenting certificates to all participants who successfully complete the course requirements.

Throughout the course, the ethical issues in archaeology have been stressed; for example, professional supervision of all excavation, sensitivity to the people whose cultures are represented archaeologically, and curation issues. At this time, the ASNJ has not determined when we will be offering another course like this. It will depend upon interest and willingness on the part of ASNJ members to manage such a program. For more information, contact Liza Miller, Program Coordinator, at (609) 397-8938.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

Archeology Week '93

The third annual Archeology Week in Pennsylvania will be celebrated October 9 through 17 with the theme "Save Our Past for the Future." As in the past, Archeology Week is sponsored jointly by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc., and the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council. Archaeologists throughout the state are encouraged to participate by offering lectures, slide programs, site tours or other events to the public. State-wide events, such as a student essay contest, are also being planned. A special newsletter series has been developed for archaeologists, teachers, libraries and museums that offers tips and suggestions for organizing an Archeology Week event of your own. To receive the newsletter or to request copies of the limited edition poster (available in September), contact:

Beverly Mitchum
Bushy Run Battlefield
P.O. Box 468
Harrison City, PA 15636
Phone: (412) 527-5584

America's Industrial Heritage Project

In conjunction with an on-going program of technical assistance to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, the National Park Service is conducting archaeological investigations at various historical and industrial sites in western Pennsylvania. Established by Congress in 1988 as an agency of the Department of the Interior, the Commission seeks to develop partnerships between federal, state and local governments and private entities dedicated to the preservation of the industrial heritage of a nine-county region in southwestern Pennsylvania. The Commission's Congressional mandate includes the promotion, through public interpretation of sites in the region, of regional tourism and economic revitalization.

The Eastern Applied Archeology Center of the National Park Service's Denver Service Center is currently conducting excavations at two AIHP sites. Both projects will gather archaeological information to support the Service Center's design and development program and to insure that site development complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

West Overton Village

West Overton, in East Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, is a small 19th century industrial village which developed around the Henry Overholt farmstead. A successful distillery was established by Overholt's descendants during the second decade of the 19th century. Later in the century a bank of coke ovens was established to exploit local coal deposits. The site is also notable as the birthplace of Henry Clay Frick.

Under a contract with the National Park Service, Louis Berger & Associates completed an archaeological overview (draft) and base maps of the site. These documents identify historic structures and features, such as walls and privies, known or suspected to have existed, and provide details of their locations, functions, and construction history.

Archaeological testing this summer will initiate the process of "ground- truthing" the background study. The focus will be the area around the original Overholt farmstead. Additional testing at other areas of the site is expected in late summer or early fall.

This program is being conducted in association with the West Overton Museums, owners and administrators of the site.

Saltsburg Canal Park

A canal heritage park is being established in Saltsburg, located in Indiana County, to preserve and interpret the remains of the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal and to tell the story of the canal's Western Division. Saltsburg still retains the aura and integrity of a mid-19th century canal town due to the existence of many canal-era buildings and because very little development has occurred within the canal right-of-way.

Archaeological testing was conducted by Louis Berger and Associates at the site of Lock #8 in October and November, 1990. The goals of the project were to determine the location, configuration, and construction details of the lock and associated features, and to assess the integrity and condition of the remains of the lock itself. The excavations determined that the lock retained very little integrity for restoration purposes. There were only a few remaining intact structural features associated with the lock. Almost all of the cut stone of the lock's interior walls had been removed, as well as much of the rubble stone backing. Only the lowermost two to three courses of cut stone had been preserved, as well as what appears to be a section of a gate.

A program of archaeological testing was conducted during May 1992 by Louis Berger and Associates. The investigations were designed to provide information on the nature and condition of the historic resources within the project area. Excavations at Point Street revealed a series of masonry piers placed at irregular intervals across the canal prism and banks. These piers appeared to have been bridge abutments, supporting a span over the canal. Near a canal-era warehouse and store located on the banks of the canal, two masonry walls were exposed parallelling the canal. These walls allowed packet boats to moor flush to the canal bank, increasing the efficiency of freight handling from boat to shore. The foundation and other deposits associated with the Saltsburg Glass Company were discovered in an area proposed for playground and picnic facilities.

Additional testing and mitigation work was conducted by GAI Consultants in May, June and July 1993. Excavations near the warehouse and store have exposed additional sections of the stone mooring wall, although the southern end of the wall has not yet been located. Remnants of another cut-stone wall and masonry pier were also located. The wall is perpendicular to the canal and parallel to the south side of Point Street. The pier may have been a bridge abutment for a span over the canal at Point Street. The wall may have been used for retaining fill.

These investigations were conducted in co-operation with the Saltsburg Borough Council.

For additional information, contact Jed Levin or Edward Morin at:

National Park Service
Applied Archeology Center
12200-A Plum Orchard Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20904
Phone: (301) 344-6260

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Galesville

The Archaeological Society of Maryland, with the assistance of the Maryland Historical Trust, recently completed a week-long Archaeological Field School for avocational archaeologists at the Steward Shipyard site near Galesville in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The field school included both an underwater and terrestrial component. The Steward Shipyard site was occupied in the later 18th century and was burned by the British during the American Revolution. The underwater work was directed by Bruce Thompson of the Maryland Historical Trust, while the terrestrial work was under the direction of John Seidel of the University of Maryland. The artifacts recovered in the land excavation fit perfectly with the historically recorded dates of the site. Numerous features were discovered and several were tested. Among these were the remains of a post supported building and a small storage cellar. Many of the artifacts and several of the features show evidence of burning which doubtlessly relate to the British raid. Analysis of the recovered material will be undertaken at the University of Maryland, College Park and at the Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville.

Baltimore

In conjunction with Maryland's first annual Archaeology Week (May 20-28, 1993), the Center for Urban Archaeology announced the opening of the Brewers' Park Archaeology Trail, "Fragments of Life: Preserving Baltimore's Archaeological Heritage." Opening ceremonies were held on the 21st of March, 1993. The dedication marks the 10th anniversary of the Great Baltimore Brewery Dig project which inaugurated the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (B.C.U.A.). The Peters/Clagett Brewery was established in 1873 and was among the largest in the United States by 1812. The archaeology trail is an opportunity for adult visitors and school children to experience an important piece of Baltimore's past. The trail identifies the archaeological feature of Brewer's Park through interpretive signage and the history of the site with a self-guided tour and offers a school activity for secondary schools.

Under the direction of Lisa De Leonardis, the B.C.U.A. recently completed intensive archaeological investigation of Dorsey Road Station in Northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on behalf of the Mass Transit Administration in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Although the project area was situated in an environmental setting conducive to prehistoric settlement, little prehistoric material was recovered. In other news from the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, two student internship projects were recently completed. Mona Cornwell from the University of Maryland Baltimore County assisted with the research and graphic design of a report associated with the Bond Terminal Building in Fells Point, Baltimore, Maryland. Dave Ferraro from the Maryland Institute of Art reviewed research conducted for the Peters/Clagett Brewery in order to produce four artistic renderings of the site from 1783-1950.

Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Archaeologists spent the spring preparing for the start of the "bricks-and- mortar" stage of restoration at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's retreat villa in Bedford County, Virginia. Upcoming structural repairs and the installation of a new drainage system around the perimeter of the house necessitated archaeological in-

vestigations of the south portico, northeast and northwest faces of the structure, and along a 290' proposed drain line. Intact stratigraphy yielded numerous Jefferson and later nineteenth century household artifacts. Planting features representing two of Jefferson's ornamental tree clumps were uncovered northeast and northwest of the house. Archaeologists also uncovered scaffold holes, relating to the construction of and later repairs to the house, beneath a modern concrete floor at the south portico.

During the summer of 1993, two Jefferson period sites will be investigated. Staff will be joined by students in the fifth annual Poplar Forest-University of Virginia archaeological field school and participants in a one week course entitled "Digging, Learning and Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Poplar Forest." The first site is located approximately 200' southeast of the main house, where previous excavations uncovered the remains of early nineteenth century planting beds. This area will be expanded in an effort to uncover the outline of the original garden enclosure and the layout of the garden. Another site, located during testing earlier this spring, may represent an early nineteenth century slave quarter. A backfilled root cellar containing numerous animal bones (representing domestic and wild species), buttons, vessel glass, ceramics, burnt clay, and nails has been partially excavated. The site will be expanded to locate associated structural remains. An early nineteenth century map records a fenceline which defined the eastern edge of Jefferson's 61 acre curtilage in the area, and additional testing will be carried out in an attempt to locate this important landscape feature.

During a violent thunderstorm in early June, the building which houses the archaeology laboratory, offices of the restoration coordinator and interpretation coordinator, and a small research library, lost its roof. Fortunately, there was minimal damage to the archives and no damage to the archaeological collections. However, summer laboratory work will be carried out in a tent adjacent to the roofless building, which should be repaired by late July.

Center for Archaeology Research, The College of William and Mary

Staff members from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research recently completed two Phase II archaeological evaluations on two sites associated with the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Gloucester Town settlement in Gloucester County, Virginia. These investigations were sponsored by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) as part of the proposed Route 17 Toll Booth project. The studies evaluated Sites 44GL355 and 44GL357, previously identified during Phase I surveys (Higgins and McCartney 1991; Higgins et al. 1992, 1993), in terms of criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District.

A total of 17 sites have been identified within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, established in 1985. These include many domestic and military-related sites and span over two hundred years of intensive occupation. Extensive archaeological investigations within the Archaeological District have taken place within and adjacent to the campus. The remains of 18 colonial buildings and hundreds of other features have been identified within the Archaeological District. Associated with these structures were wells, trashpits, fence line postholes, and human graves. In addition, archaeological investigations have identified extant and buried remains of earthworks, including a seventeenth-century bastion, an eighteenth-century gun battery, and a nineteenth-century fortification ditch (Hazzard and McCartney 1987). Many of these resources are components of Site 44GL177, identified during the construction of Waterman's Hall. Previous archaeological investigation of this site revealed that its western boundary extends just west of Route 1208. Archaeological monitoring at this location by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 1980 identified the remains of a possible cellar and postholes dating to the eighteenth century (Hazzard and McCartney 1987).

Site 44GL355 is a late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic site, lying adjacent to Route 17 on the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) campus. Systematic testing of the site identified 35 features, including eighteenth- and nineteenth-century trash pits, slot trenches for fences and a possible palisade, and structural remains. The eighteenth-century remains comprise the major component of the site. The results suggest that these resources may have been part of a domestic property owned by Thomas Whiting and his family during the mid-to-late eighteenth century. It is also possible, however, that these resources are associated with a Revolutionary War encampment as suggested by the types of features identified. Historical information suggests that the site lies within the British military fort which garrisoned 700 British solders during the 1780s.

The results of the Phase II study indicate that the domestic resources at Site 44GL355 are important contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District as either nonmilitary domestic resources associated with Gloucester Town or domestic remains related to a Revolutionary War period camp. Domestic resources, particularly military-related domestic resources, have not been extensively documented archaeologically within the district.

Site 44GL357 is a nineteenth-century cemetery, located adjacent to Route 17 on the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) campus. The Phase II evaluation of the site identified 42 nineteenth- and early twentieth-century features, including postholes, a trash-filled feature, and at least 6 graves. The results indicate that the graves and related postholes may have been part of a domestic property owned by Edward Dobson and his family during the nineteenth century. The trash-filled feature may be associated with a Civil War camp as suggested by its artifacts and close proximity to a Civil War earthwork (Site 44GL200).

The results of the Phase II study indicate that the cemetery and the trash- filled feature are important contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. Family cemeteries have not heretofore been documented within the District, nor have military-related domestic resources been extensively documented.

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West Virginia

Reported by: John T. Eddins

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

During the first half of 1993, the Division of Archaeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, has been continuing in its archaeological and historical research project focused on Virginius Island. The 13 acre island in the Shenandoah River was the site of an industrializing community in the 19th century. Documented historic occupation on Virginius stretched from the first decade of the 19th century to the 1930s. At its peak, the island supported as many as 200 inhabitants. Over time the craft and industrial facilities on the island included grist and flour mills, cotton mills, an oil mill, a tannery, machine shops, blacksmith shops, a sawmill, an iron foundry, a cooper shop, a company store, rail lines, a depot, and more. Many of these enterprises relied on the water power channeled from the Shenandoah through a developing system of dams, canal, and raceways. Residents of the island included craftsmen, landowners, entrepreneurs, and workers living in individual dwellings, boarding houses, and rowhouse tenements. During the Civil War, the island changed hands several times. Dwellings and factory buildings were occupied for extended periods and used variably, as storage, quarters, and hospital facilities.

The goals of the research on Virginius Island include: 1) a contribution to the delineation of archaeological resources on the island, 2) a sampling of the material culture from different time periods and from a range of occupants, 3) a contribution to the data set used for public interpretation of the island which will include exhibits focusing on the technological and social aspects of industrialization, 4) an evaluation of the impact of flooding on surface and subsurface components of the archaeological record and consideration of possible efforts at stabilization.

Archaeological field work to date in the current project includes: 1) a transit survey by John Ravenhorst to establish a grid system on the island; 2) a geophysical survey to locate subsurface anomalies; 3) mapping of selected above-ground remains by the Institute for Industrial Archaeology, University of West Virginia; 4) excavations at the West Rowhouse site (46JF209) from May through August, 1992, conducted by Eric Larsen; 5) excavations at the Schofield House or East Rowhouse site (46JF211) from August through December, 1992, supervised by John T. Eddins; 6) excavations, from December, 1992, through March, 1993, in a series of trenches to assist cultural landscape planners in the location of a roadway and rail line spur, supervised by Ken Kulp and John Eddins. The West Rowhouse was a unit in a rowhouse structure erected to meet the housing needs of the workforce in the mid-1850s. The Schofield House site was, prior to 1835, the location of a structure rented by a local craftsman. From the late 1830s into the 1850s, the site served as the house lot of Jesse Schofield, a land owner and principal in several of the businesses on the island. In the mid-1850s, the building was incorporated into the rowhouse and served as tenement for workers till after the turn of the century. Excavations at an additional location, the Wernwag House site, began in May 1993, under the direction of John Eddins. This site served as house lot for L. Wernwag, a bridge-builder, engineer, and inventor, from the 1820s to the 1840s. After the Civil War, the house was occupied by J. McCreight, a principal in a partnership that purchased the island and attempted to revive some of the industrial facilities. In the latter part of the 19th-century and into the 20th, the house lot was inhabited by a succession of workers and clerks.

Laboratory processing, identification, and ANCS cataloging of recovered material culture is being supervised by Cari Young-Ravenhorst. Analysis will represent a continuation and expansion of research themes exemplified in recent projects focused on other areas in Harpers Ferry. The themes will include: 1) changes in social relations, domestic life, health, hygene, and impacts on the landscape and environment through the 19th century; 2) the physical, social, and economic impacts of industrialization; 3) the impact of the Civil War; and 4) the changing meanings and uses of material culture. Harpers Ferry Park research historians have developed a computerized index of references on census data, deeds, and newspapers and have compiled a history of community social development. Cultural landscape historians have reconstructed changes in landscapes and architectural features over time on the island. Jill Halchin has distilled this and her own research to provide data more specifically tuned to the needs of archaeology. The project is being directed by John T. Eddins, under the supervision of Paul Shackel. Members of the crew making contributions in the field, lab, and research include Mike Lucas, Marcey Jastrab, Anna Borden, Susannah Dean, Jennifer Shamburg, Mark Goleb, Mia Parsons, Anna-Marie York, Gwyneth Duncan, and for a time, Ken Kulp, Nancy Turner, and Vikki Cornell. In addition to work on Virginius Island, Division of Archaeology staff continue to work in other areas of Harpers Ferry Park in order to assist cultural landscape research and to perform necessary cultural resource management evaluations. As one of these efforts, during the spring of 1993, Mike Lucas directed staff members in test excavations in Lower Town in order to pinpoint the location of a 19th-century roadway and sidewalk and assess the nature of cultural material associated with these features.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL

Nautical Archaeology Field School

Dr. David Switzer, Plymouth State College Professor of History and Consulting Nautical Archaeologist for the State of New Hampshire, will be spending his eighth summer at Hart's Cove, Newcastle, NH. This summer he will lead four students in an underwater archaeology field school. The object of his endeavors will be the examination of 70 feet of lower hull structure of what appears to be a merchant vessel dating from the eighteenth century. He will be collecting dimensional data, making it possible to create a plan of the site.

One of the field school students, Robert Robles, a graduate student in the Plymouth State College M.Ed. program in Heritage Studies, is compiling a list of shipwrecks along the southern Maine, New Hampshire, and northern Massachusetts coasts in order to try to identify potential future sites. At the conclusion of the field school, Robles, a Bristol, CT, native, will be completing the site plan.

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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1993 NUMBER 26

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

SCANDAL ROCKS CNEHA MEMBERSHIP

Reported by John L. Seidel, Vice Chair

Membership reports are predictably boring—they don't make good copy, and they're certainly not the first thing you turn to when you open a newsletter. Knowing this, membership chairs sometimes rely on tabloid tactics to get your attention. Yes, this is a membership report with a misleading title. But this is important stuff, so now that we've got you, please keep reading. We've got some news for you and need your help.

Over the past 6 years, membership totals in CNEHA have fluctuated severely. We reached a high of 357 members in 1990, bounced down to 257 in '91, a major drop, and came back up to 344 in '92. A membership list that mimics a yo-yo makes it difficult for any organization to budget, particularly when some of its major expenditures are relatively fixed costs, such as journal publication. It puts a real financial strain on the Council and threatens the existing dues structure. We have therefore tried hard to stabilize membership in the past two years and to bring new people into the organization.

How are we doing so far? In 1993, we sent out membership applications and renewals to everyone who had been a member back through 1989. By the end of March, we had a wretched return of only 239 renewals. As of this writing, membership stands at 313, which is an improvement, but well below last year's total and our 1990 high of 357. On the other hand, a lot of renewals and new memberships always seem to come in during late October, so by the time this is published perhaps we'll be even with the past year's membership total. But the point is, uncertainties make it tough to budget and to ensure timely and high quality publications. We're hoping to avoid the last minute and late renewal syndrome in 1994. Here's how you can help us do that and at the same time help the Council to grow. None of it involves tithing, dedication of your first born or blood sacrifice, so please give it some thought.

*Renew early. This keeps you on the mailing list and lets us put your dues to work on getting out newsletters and journals. In fact, right now would be a great time to write and mail a check (a renewal form is in this copy). It'll save you a search for the paper work later and save the Council the cost of another mailing.

*Consider upgrading your membership to that of FELLOW. We realize that not everybody can afford to and that not all members view the Northeast as their primary area of interest. But many of us pay that much for two months of cable TV. If the Northeast is your stomping ground, this is a good way to boost its vitality. (You can also put it on your CV and stick the initials "FCNEHA" behind your name—it may not fool anyone, but it's worth a try.)

*If you have a colleague whose membership has lapsed, please encourage him/her to rejoin. If you know of a potential new member, try to sign him up. And if you're not sure of his status, go ahead and ask him, give him a membership form, and be a pest by following up.

*If you would like membership materials sent to specific individuals or institutions that might be interested, let me know. I'll also gladly take any mailing lists you might have. YOU can reach me at the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

I'm also open to any suggestions for increasing membership in CNEHA. Just pop them in the mail (preferably after your '94 dues), and I'll follow up.

UPDATE— Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Editor

In my June report I said I hoped to have Volume 20 of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* to you before the annual meeting in October, but you've probably noticed that nothing has arrived in the mail as yet. I have to report yet further unexpected delays—my apologies. Over the summer we worked on copy-editing the memorial volume for Bert Salwen, which will be a double issue. We had intended to get this out as Volume 20/21, but it has now been moved in the sequence and will come out as Volume 21/22.

The CNEHA Executive Board decided to shift the order of publication around for a very simple reason: we simply don't have the funds in our treasury to print two issues before January—probably not even enough for the double issue. Once our 1994 dues are in (see enclosed renewal form), we can move forward with the Salwen memorial volume. As Treasurer Sue Henry put it, renew early and renew often! Actually, you need only renew once, but please don't put it off! Our publication program depends on your membership dues!

So now I can report that we are making every effort to get Volume 20 to you by the end of the year. I gave you a preview of the four articles that make up its contents in my last report; we are rather hoping to have one or two more articles included before we go to press. We don't have much of a backlog, having received only two manuscripts since my last report. This means I don't have anything in hand for Volume 23 (1994). I'd hate to see us slip back just when we are getting close to putting the journal on schedule. So, in addition to your dues, we need your words on paper.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

This is one of our longest newsletters, thanks to the efforts of our state and provincial editors. The request in our last newsletter for new editors from New York City and West Virginia has fortunately resulted in the appointment of Diane Dallal to cover New York City and John Eddins to cover West Virginia. That leaves just Rhode Island without any representation. Perhaps no historical archaeology is ever conducted in Rhode Island???

Please send all inquiries and reports on current research to the following editors:

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, York Institute Museum, 371 Main Street, Saco, ME 04072.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

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

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

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

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

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

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

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

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: GENERAL SOLICITATION OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

The New Jersey Department of Transportation, in an ongoing effort to update and expand its Consultant Information System listing, is seeking an indication of interest from professional engineering, planning and appraising consultants for future transportation projects. Services may include: Highway Engineering, Structural Design, Transportation Planning (all modes), Transportation Management System, Construction Engineering and Inspection, Bridge Inspection, Environmental Studies, Geotechnical Design, Landscape Architecture, Traffic Engineering, Aerial and Topographic Surveys and Mapping, Research and Development or Right of Way Appraising. The names of firms contained in the Consultant Information System, listed by specialties, are made available to appropriate managers throughout the NJDOT when selections of consultant services are being considered.

NJDOT, in accordance with Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964, 78 Stat. 252.52 U.S.C. and 49 C.F.R., Part 21 issued pursuant to such Act, affords minority/women business enterprises full opportunity to submit an indication of interest in response to this invitation and will not discriminate against any interested firm on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, age, or national origin in a contract award.

Interested firms will be required to comply with the requirements of N.J.S.A. 10:5-31 et. seq. and all other applicable Equal Employment Opportunity Laws and Regulations.

All interested firms must complete and return an NJDOT Professional Services Prequalification (Form PS-01) as a new submission, or as a replacement of their SA-87 form, already on file. The new Form PS-01 can be requested by writing: New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1035 Parkway Avenue, CN605, Trenton, NJ 08625; Attention: James J. Dixon, Manager, Bureau of Professional Services.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

1994 Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference will be held in Ocean City, Maryland, from April 8-10, 1994. Proposed sessions include: "Late Woodland Archaeological Research in the Mid-Atlantic and Beyond: Models to Investigate," chaired by Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services, P.O. Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751); "Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology: Tools for Management and Research," chaired by Maureen Kavanagh (Office of Research, Survey and Planning, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032); "It's the Law, That's Why: The Effects of OSHA and Other Regulations on Archaeologists," chaired by Louise Akerson (Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, 800 East Lombard St., Baltimore, MD 21202). "Hypothesis Building and Hypothesis Testing in Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic," chaired by John Martin (Center for Public Archeology) Department of Anthropology, Douglass Campus, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 270, New Brunswick, NJ 08903); "Current Research in Historic Archaeology," chaired by Meta Janowitz (Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019); and "Current Research in Prehistoric Archaeology," chaired by Douglas McLearen (V.C.U. Archaeological Research Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 1814 West Main St., Box 3029, Richmond, VA 23284).

Please send ideas for additional organized sessions to the overall program chair, Silas D. Hurry, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. Tel. (301) 862-0973.

The ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), located in Montreal (Quebec), Canada, since 1990, is preparing the next international conference which will be held in Montreal, October 11-15, 1994. The theme of **ICAHM Montreal 1994** is *Archaeological Remains. In Situ Preservation*. This conference is organized to foster exchanges between all those who are involved in the research and management of archaeological heritage or in the conception and development of projects which enhance archaeological remains. We are particularly counting on your presence because of the type of conference we have opted for, that is to say, open discussions regarding the major issues related to the conservation and enhancement of archaeological elements.

Presentation proposals should be sent to the organizing committee before January 1, 1994. To request information and to submit a presentation proposal, please contact:
Secretariat Colloque ICAHM Montreal 1994
Madame Rita Rachele Dandavino
Service de l'habitation et du developpement urbain
Ville de Montreal
303, rue Notre-Dame Est, 5e etage
Montreal (Quebec), Canada H2Y 3Y8
Telephone: (514) 872-7531

CURATION AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

According to an article in NPS *Technical Brief No. 13*, "fully one-third of the states have yet to enact some form of state-level curation legislation to ensure basic care for collections not under Federal jurisdiction." Many excellent projects are being done at the state level that are producing collections that are important for future research and heritage education. What is happening to these collections?

While the states may be slow to react to the curation crisis, the Federal government is moving ahead. Recently the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Technical Center of Expertise issued a brochure offering assistance in managing archaeological collections and designing curation facilities. Designed for Federal agencies holding many collections, it offers an assessment of current conditions, recommendations and guidance in the management of collections and a basic curation facility design that can be modified to meet specific needs.

Another Federal project involved creating a facility for a specific collection. This was reported in the Current Research section of the October 1993 *SHA Newsletter*. An archaeological project on the U.S. Naval Submarine Base in San Diego will be using a converted 1942 igloo bunker on the base as a curation facility. The igloo has been modified to meet the Federal standards in 36 CRF

79 for security and environment. Plans are underway to develop a computer database accessible by modem for those wishing to use the collection. Based on the information in the database, a researcher will know whether the artifacts in this collection meet his research needs. If so, a visit to the facility can be arranged.

These are just two of the recent developments in collections care. If you or your agency have a curation plan, please let us know. By sharing creative ideas on solving the curation problem, the collections, future archaeologists and the public will benefit.

For further information see:

Sullivan, Lynne P.
1992 *Managing Archaeological Resources from the Museum Perspective*. Technical Brief No. 13, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Tordoff, Judy D.
1993 Current Research, Pacific West. *The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, No. 26(3):32-33.

1993 *Archaeological Curation and Collections Management*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Technical Center of Expertise, St. Louis, MO.

A USER'S GUIDE TO CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES: PART FOUR

Some Thoughts on Classification of White Earthenwares

by George L. Miller
University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research

Classification of English white-bodied refined wares has presented a problem for archaeologists. Most classification systems for these wares have been based on visible traits, such as cream color or blue tint to the glaze, or vitrification of the body. Classic definitions for cream, pearl, white, and white granite wares are static and over simplified. All of these wares evolved during their periods of production, and there was a great deal of variety within the types due to the fact that there were well over a hundred potters producing them. William Evans published a collection of formulas for bodies and glazes from a number of potters in 1846 which illustrates the great diversity of formulas used by the various potters for these wares and their glazes (Evans 1970). When one attempts to define the refined white earthenwares by one or two simple traits, they limit our understanding of the evolution of those wares. In the case of the breakdown between whiteware and white granite, the resulting identification will be inconsistent with the way the potters classified and priced their products. Unless the changes in these wares are taken into consideration, the resulting classification will be inconsistent with the classification system used by the potters who made them and the merchant who sold them. In short, if our classification does not match that of the potters and merchants selling the wares, it will not be possible to scale them for the study of purchase patterns.

Static definitions of cream, pearl, white, and white granite wares are useful in establishing chronological control because the types can be associated with limited time periods. Unfortunately, the wares themselves were not static. They evolved as tastes changed, and as a result of competition between the potters to produce cheaper wares. For example, creamware became lighter through time. These changes mean the creamware of the 1760s is different from the CC ware of the 1780s and different still from the CC ware of the 1820s and 1860s. White granite, which evolved from the stone chinas and ironstone in the early 1840s, was almost always vitrified in the early period of production. By the 1870s, however, much of it was fired below the temperature necessary to produce a vitrified ware. If one defines white granite on the basis of vitrification, then much of what the potters and merchants would have called white granite in the post-1870 period would be classified as a white ware. This becomes a problem when one is trying to establish the expenditure patterns represented by an archaeological assemblage. For the study of the wares in terms of their cost, it is essential that the classification of the vessels be as consistent as possible with that used by the potters and merchants dealing in the wares. This paper is an attempt to provide some insights on the classification of these wares as they evolved at different points in time.

Thoughts on the Relationship Among the White Earthenwares, Chinese Porcelain and Bone China

Creamware represented a major change in direction for the Staffordshire pottery industry away from white salt-glazed stoneware and the quest for the secret of porcelain. When Wedgwood perfected his version of creamware, he and his partner Thomas Bentley went on to market it by selling sets to Queen Charlotte of England, and Catherine the Great of Russia. Wedgwood and Bentley were able to promote creamware to the point where it could compete with porcelain in status. This was a major breakthrough for the Staffordshire ceramic industry, and the production of creamware expanded tremendously in the 1760s and 1770s. Popularity, however, does not last forever. As the public grew tired of creamware, the other potters began to experiment to find a product to catch the consumers' attention. The setback that the English porcelain industry had suffered due to the demand created for creamware began to ease, and the porcelain industry again began to advance.

In 1768 William Cookworthy took out a patent for producing a Chinese style hard paste porcelain using kaolin and china stone from Cornwall, England. Richard Champion was able to renew Cookworthy's patent in 1774; however, the use of the kaolin and china stone was available to others so long as they did not produce porcelain (Huges 1960:110). Having the materials to produce porcelain, but not being able to produce it because of Champion's patent, some of the Staffordshire potters began to produce a ware that they called "China glaze" by at least 1775. This is the origin of pearlware (Miller 1987). China glaze can be broken off from pearlware and provide archaeologists with a meaningful chronological indicator. As a ware type, it would have the following characteristics:

1. A blue tinted glaze that gave the whole vessel a bluish tint in imitation of Chinese porcelain.

2. Blue painted and printed patterns in a Chinese style pattern.

3. Some of the vessel forms would be in a Chinese style such as

the handless Chinese tea bowl shape for cups and undercut foot rings on plates.

As a group, these traits cluster between ca. 1775 and ca. 1812. They seem to be pretty much out of style by the end of the War of 1812. The important thing to keep in mind here is that the bluing was added to copy Chinese porcelain in a product that was called China glaze.

Josiah Wedgwood was under pressure from his partner Thomas Bentley to produce something along the lines of China glaze in the late 1770s (Miller 1987). He referred to his new product as "Pearl White" and referred to it as a whiteware. Wedgwood used the cobalt to make his ware white in appearance, not to make it look like Chinese porcelain. His term never really caught on, and later scholars changed it to pearlware. If we consider the floral painted patterns on vessels in which the bluing can only be seen in the footring as pearlware, then we have a ware that would date from ca. 1780 to ca. 1830. Pearlware starts showing up in underglaze colors such as mustard yellow, olive green, brown and blue around 1795 according to Ivor Noel Hume. These polychrome painted wares are rarely in Chinese style patterns (Reimer 1991).

For the most part, these wares will show up on American sites following the Revolutionary War. The exception would be in areas that were occupied by the British. Pearl white went through its own evolution at the Wedgwood factory where there were at least six formulas for the pearlware body from 1815 to 1846 (Delhom 1977). Pearlware production at the Wedgwood plant continued up into the 20th century. The later pearlware, however, does not have any blue tint so would be classified as a whiteware by historical archaeologists. Llewellynn Jewitt described Wedgwood's pearlware of 1865 as being "not a pearl of great price, but one for ordinary use and of moderate cost" (Godden 1969:396). Some post-1860 Wedgwood pieces are impressed with the "Pearl" as part of the maker's mark. Those that I have seen would be classified as whiteware by archaeologists, which points out the problems in our classification system. Archaeologists have a definition for ware types that is related to a period of time, which is fine. However, there is another classification used by the potters and merchants which evolves. That needs to be kept in mind when working with prices and consumer behavior.

Whiteware has been a major problem for historical archaeologists. Its origins are poorly understood, and until recently very little documentation had been published on its development. We have been using 1820 as the introduction date for whiteware which is the date that Ivor Noel Hume estimates that pearlware was being replaced by whiteware (Noel Hume 1970:130). In a recent article John des Fontaines documented the production of whiteware by the Wedgwood factory by early 1805 (des Fontaines 1990:4). Like China glaze, whiteware appears to have been developed as a copy of porcelain. Josiah Spode's success with his bone china appears to have been the impetus for change. Spode's bone china fires very white, and its popularity led the earthenware potters to move towards a whiter looking ware (des Fontaines 1990:7, Miller 1980:17).

There were different ways of producing a whiteware. Given that there were over 100 potters in Staffordshire, it is not surprising that there were different approaches taken to the problem. The simplest solution was to cut back on the amount of the cobalt used so that it just countered any yellow tint in the glaze, but did not create a blue tint to the ware. We have all seen wares that are white except for a very light blue tint in the glaze gathered around the footring. Many people have classified these as pearlware. We need to keep the intent of the potter in mind. If it was to produce a whiteware, then the vessel should not be classified pearlware because of a small amount of cobalt used to achieve a white appearance. Whitewares with a small amount of blue in the footring area probably show up on American sites as early as the end of the War of 1812 and seem to last into the 1840s.

Whitewares without any indication of the presence of cobalt were also probably showing up on American sites after the War of 1812, and they are still in production. Definition of these wares becomes very complicated because pearlware and CC wares appear to merge together. For example, Wedgwood's wares of the 1840 to 1860 period bearing the impressed mark "PEARL" do not have any indication of the use of cobalt (des Fontaines 1990:6).

Use of the terms China glaze, pearlware, and whiteware are very rare in Staffordshire potters' price fixing lists, and invoices from 1780 though the 19th century. The only undecorated wares that I have seen listed in invoices for wares sent to the American market prior to the early 1840s are CC ware. Clearly, all of the China glaze, pearlware, and whitewares for this period were decorated and would have been classified by their type of decoration, i.e., edged, dipt, painted, or printed. In invoices for the period between 1824 and 1858, CC ware ranged from between five and thirteen percent of wares sold to country stores (Miller 1990). CC ware is the potters' shorthand for cream color or creamware. Again, our definition of what is creamware falls short of what creamware became following the 1820s. It is very white and clearly is being classified as a whiteware by most historical archaeologists. Given that undecorated China glaze, pearlware and whiteware are not in the potters' price lists or invoices, the plain undecorated vessels that we recover from contexts dating before the early 1840s are most certainly CC ware. Here again, we have two typologies. These vessels are whiteware by our chronological typology, but CC ware in the potters' terms, and that is how one needs to classify them to work with economic scaling of assemblages.

Early in the 1840s another plain undecorated ware begins to be imported in quantity to the American market. That ware is what most of the potters called white granite ware. It has been called ironstone by most archaeologists. Ironstone is the name that Charles Mason gave to his stone china in his 1813 patent. In a sense, ironstone is a brand name that became generic. The use of the term ironstone and its dates of production have led to some confusion in the dating of late 19th century assemblages. In his article on mean ceramic dating Stanley South lists "Ironstone and Granite China" and gives the dates 1813 to 1900 with a mean date of 1857. Mason's ironstone was but one of several stone chinas that began production around 1800. These wares, like China glaze, were most commonly copies of Chinese porcelain and also had blue-tinted glazes. The stone chinas were rarely undecorated, and they are rather rare on American sites (Miller 1991:9-10). The shift comes in the early 1840s when the potters began producing what they called white granite.

White granite, like the other ware types, went through its own evolution. In the beginning period, the term pearl came back into use in names such as pearl stone china, pearl white ironstone, and pearl white granite. Sometimes the blue is a tint in the glaze, and sometimes it is a tint added to the body (Miller 1980:18-19, Miller 1991:9-10). The wares from the 1840s through the 1860s are generally vitrified. Molded marleys such as the Ceres pattern are common as are geometric shapes with eight, ten, and twelve sides.

These give way to plain round shapes without molding. By the late 1870s it is not uncommon to find white granite wares that are not vitrified. Its price had been dropping, and the potters were cutting their production costs. When we define white granite wares as vitrified, we again are locking into a definition that might be helpful for chronological purposes, but it presents problems in scaling collections for the study of consumption patterns.

These wares began to change after the Civil War. During the War, the American Tariff on imported ceramics was raised to over fifty percent. A large Greenback currency was issued to finance the war, resulting in an inflated currency. Under these conditions, the cost of English ceramics almost doubled, which encouraged a number of English potters to move to Trenton, New Jersey, and begin production of American-made white granite. It took these potters a period of adjustment to the new clays and other materials they had to work with, so many of the early American white granite wares were heavily crazed. Thus, white granite with heavy crazing probably is American-made and date from ca. 1865 to ca. 1890. This problem was worked on, and the wares improved as the American industry mastered their raw materials.

As white granite began losing its appeal, the potters cut its price and found ways to make it cheaper. One way was to fire it at lower temperature; and thus the later white granite ware is often not vitrified. The later wares are usually unmolded, whereas the earlier ones commonly had embossed molding on the marley. In summary, the following traits would be helpful to keep in mind when separating whitewares from white granite ware.

1. For pre-1845 assemblages, there will not be any white granite ware.

2. After ca. 1820, plain undecorated vessels are CC ware.

3. After the War of 1812, CC ware was mostly confined to toilet and kitchen wares such as bowls and chamber pots. Some plates are still being sold in CC ware, but teaware is very rare.

4. Importation of White Granite ware began in the early 1840s. In post-1840s contexts the undecorated teaware is most likely white granite. The same is true to a lesser extent for table ware.

5. If it is vitrified, it most likely is white granite.

6. If it has embossed molding around the marley, it most likely is white granite.

7. If the body, rather than the glaze, has been tinted with cobalt, to make it look light blue or grey, it is most likely white granite. Some white granite also has blue tinted glaze. The term pearl came back into use in the post-1840 period in names such as "Pearl China," "Pearl Stone Ware," "Pearl White Ironstone," "Pearl White," and "Opaque Pearl." Despite incorporating the name pearl, these marks occur on white granite wares.

There will be body sherds where one can not distinguish white granite from whiteware. For those cases, one could use a category of whiteware/white granite. One should keep the use of this category to a minimum.

It should be kept in mind that while undecorated or molded white granite wares were the dominant type for the period ca. 1850 to ca. 1890, these wares also came with standard types of decoration such as shell edging, painted, and printed patterns. When you find white granite wares with color decoration, the decoration will be more important for classification than the ware type. Therefore, one does not need to be quite as concerned with identification of the type of ware as in the case for undecorated vessels.

Acknowledgments

My research on the chronology and identification of white firing earthenwares has been funded by an NEH Fellowship to Winterthur Museum in 1991 and by an NEH grant (RK-20004) titled "English and American Ceramics, 1846-1917: Prices, Index Values, and Chronology." This paper is meant to generate a dialogue on the problems in separating and dating of white firing earthenwares and is a call for information on the subject. A more formal paper on the issues raised here will be one of the products of my NEH Grant on English and American Ceramics, 1846-1917. I would like to thank Wade Catts, Rebecca Tinsman, and Justine Withers for reading and commenting on this paper.

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REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

The Society for Clay Pipe Research in England is interested in printing a section in their quarterly publication that would focus on clay pipe information from the United States. Contributions relating to current excavations, journals, publications or inquiries would be welcome. Please forward information to:
Harriet Kronick
349 Stratten Court
Langhorne, PA 19047

An Iron Shoe Buckle from Crown Point

Excavations at Crown Point beginning in June 1993 in an area northwest of the main entrance of Fort St. Frederic, built by the French in 1734, revealed a number of interesting artifacts and features. These included a fragment of a Micmac pipe bowl inscribed and dated 1755, fragments of French faience and utility wares, and a distinctive iron shoe buckle. One feature that was uncovered appears to represent entirely French occupation, without disturbance or intrusion from after the British capture of Crown Point in 1759. It is located adjacent to the entrance way originally leading up from the lake shore to the main entrance gate of Fort St. Frederic. The structure may have been a French guardhouse if not a tavern or other facility for visitors arriving at Crown Point.

The iron shoe buckle has a single-toothed chape and tongue. It is perhaps French in origin. With a single-toothed chape and a single-tined tongue, it is unlike the shoe buckles most commonly found at English sites of this period. Identical examples have been excavated at Fort Michilimackinac, where they appear evidently in contexts dating after ca. 1740 (Stone 1974:26-27, 35). Other examples of such buckles made, however, of pewter and copper alloy have been recovered from the wreck of the Dutch merchant ship *Amsterdam*, sunk off the coast of England in 1749 (Marsden 1975:170-171). A single-toothed shoe buckle chape made of copper alloy was also excavated at Williamsburg, Virginia, from an archaeological context post-dating 1770 (Abbitt 1973:49). Another example was found at the site of a plantation in Maryland settled in 1664 by Mareen Duvall, a Huguenot from northern France, and owned by his descendants for at least a hundred years (Doepkens 1991:179). A fourth has been found in an English context at Grassy Island in Canso, Nova Scotia (Ferguson 1993). A fifth example of a single-toothed chape and single-tined tongue made of copper alloy was recovered from the wreck of a British ship sunk at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781 (Broadwater 1988:813).

While copper-alloy examples of single-toothed chape and tongue shoe buckles have been found at a few English colonial sites, the writer would like to know of any examples, of iron in particular, found in French sites. Please contact Paul R. Huey, Archeology Unit, Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, Box 219, Waterford, N.Y. 12188.

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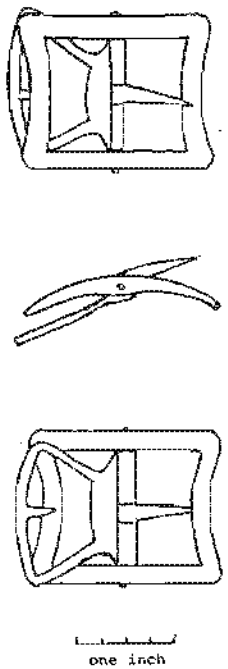
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CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Scovill Brass Works

The Scovill Brass Factory, located in Waterbury, Connecticut, was a major supplier and fabricator of brass products throughout much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The 90-acre mill complex has been proposed for demolition and redevelopment. A Historical Perspectives, Inc. team, directed by Robert Stewart and Mary Dieter, recently completed the preliminary analysis of the site. The study is being coordinated by the Connecticut Historical Commission and the Army Corps of Engineers. Ongoing investigation is focusing on the architectural significance of the standing structures and the archaeological potential for field work. The engineering significance of the brass works and Scovill's contribution to manufacturing technology will also be highlighted. The site's eligibility for HABS/HAER documentation is being determined.

The Scovill story is a notable chapter in the history of Connecticut industry. Throughout most of its 175 years, Scovill was an innovative, entrepreneurial, venturesome business. Its engineers developed ingenious manufacturing methods and mass produced quality parts to close tolerances at low prices. The factory was a completely integrated facility and could perform all manufacturing operations on site. Alloying elemental metals, casting, foundry operations, sheet rolling, forging, stamping, electroplating and japanning are just a sample of the procedures once carried out in the facility. Scovill maintained a blacksmith and machine shop that could make replacement parts for virtually any machine at the plant. These facilities also made barrels, carts, special tools, jigs, fixtures and even small hand implements like tweezers for use within the plant. An early 20th century power plant for generating steam and electricity as well as many late 19th century processing buildings are extant.

As the 20th century dawned, Scovill was quick to adopt new management techniques, some of which resulted in labor unrest and strikes. Frederick Winslow Taylor's *The Principles of Scientific Management* was a company "bible." Scovill's management also pioneered in the use of time and motion study techniques.

The company played a consequential part in local, state and national history throughout most of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Much of the character of Waterbury is related to Scovill's dominance of the community's labor force and social fabric.

The site has a long history of occupation and exploitation. Years of substantial earth moving for massive building and machine foundations, river channeling and grading have obliterated the opportunity for subsurface investigations throughout the greater part of the parcel. However, several specific sites for possible archaeological exploration have been identified. These include an 1813 woolen mill, the ca. 1840 mill race, and the foundations of some early Scovill mill buildings.

The Tomlinson Bridge

(Reported by: Robert Stewart)

The Connecticut Department of Transportation is preparing for demolition and replacement of the Tomlinson Bridge in New Haven. This bridge carries U.S. Route 1 over the Quinnipiac River and connects New Haven and East Haven. As a mitigating measure prior to replacement of the bridge with a new vertical lift span, Historical Perspectives, Inc. recently documented and conducted an engineering significance study of the bridge and its crossing.

The Quinnipiac River, which is 1000 feet wide at this location, was first spanned in 1797. The first bridge was built under a charter granted to Isaac Tomlinson. This was a covered wooden truss with a draw section that allowed vessels passage to the settlement of Fair Haven.

The Connecticut General Assembly ordered the bridge company to replace the original span in 1884. The wooden bridge was demolished, and an iron bridge having a swing and a fixed section was built in 1885. A double intersection Pratt truss which had been recovered from a junk yard in Stratford, Connecticut, formed the fixed span. This particular iron bridge proved to be less than satisfactory. It had been in service across the Housatonic in 1883, and its construction was considered old even then. A "twin" section of this fixed span was also salvaged and exists as the Riverside Avenue bridge in Greenwich, Connecticut.

By 1893 trolley lines had been laid across the bridge. Major new load requirements were proposed by the Manufacturer's Street Railway Company which wanted to move freight more directly over the route of the bridge. By 1913 the Tomlinson was being opened more than 17,000 times a year and was considered insufficient in width and carrying capacity. The City of New Haven launched plans to replace the bridge during World War I and hired Ernest W. Wiggin as design engineer. Wiggin selected a patented design of the Strauss Bascule Bridge Company for the opening section. The Phoenix Bridge Company of Philadelphia was chosen to fabricate steel components.

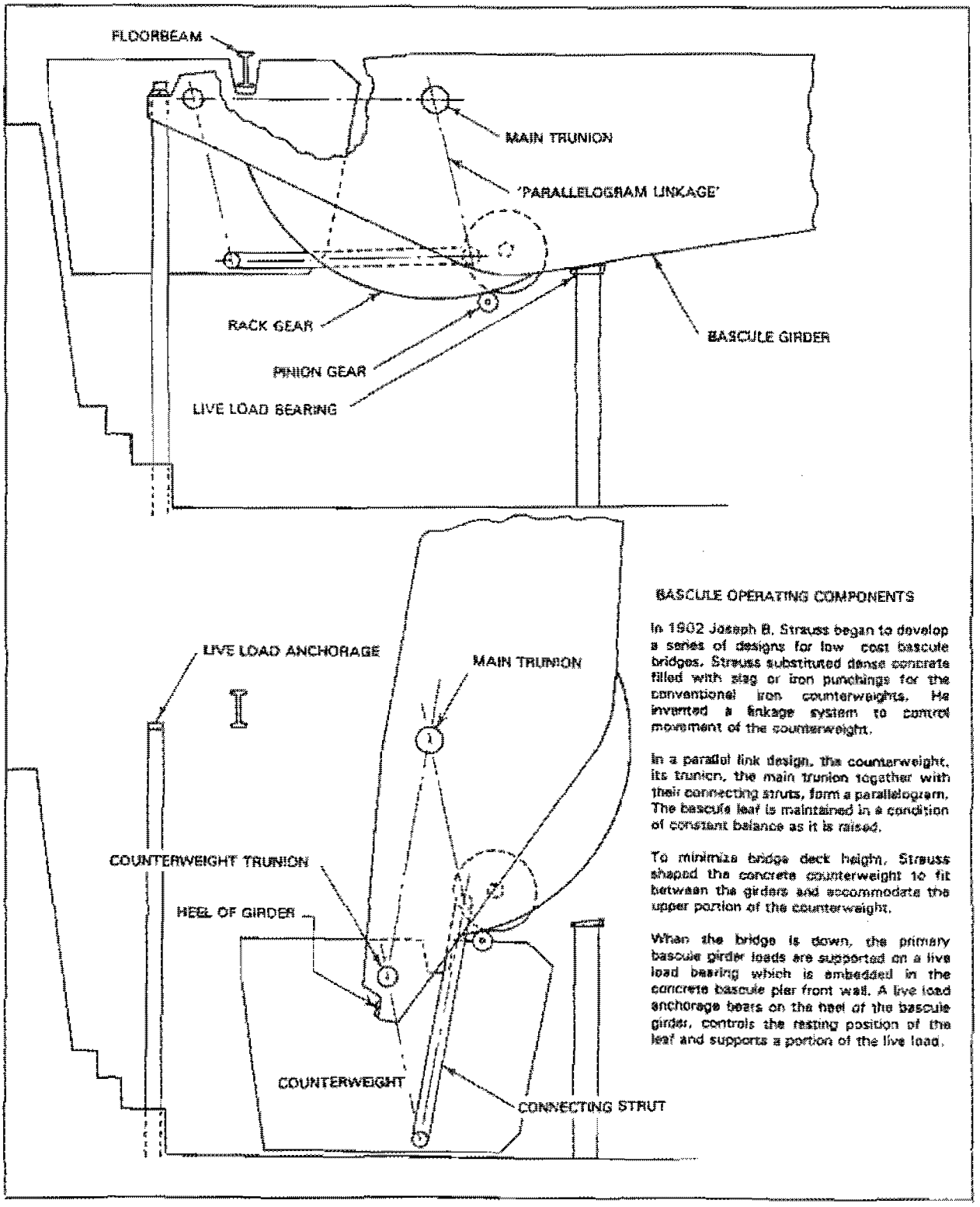
Built between 1922 and 1924, the Tomlinson is classified as a trunioned, double leaf, underneath counterweight, closed pit bascule bridge. It is the only remaining example in Connecticut. The moveable bascule section is 148 feet, trunion to trunion. Architecturally, it is trimmed in the Beaux-Arts style. The original operator's house featured a hip roof with a cyma profile and a segmental arch over the door. While the original operator's house has been destroyed, there is an extant matching storage structure located on the eastern pier.

The engineer's objectives were to design a bridge to fulfill vehicular, public streetcar transport, rail freight and navigation requirements. An analysis of the requirements provides clues as to why Strauss' specific design was chosen.

The specifications to allow both passenger streetcar and electric freight rail services imposed design limitations. Streetcars and the electric freight locomotives had to obtain power from a common trolley wire. This need for a compatible power system restricted locomotive size. Fifty ton, pre-World War II electric engines which could obtain power from overhead trolley lines were limited to towing three to four 170,000 pound cars up a grade generally not exceeding 2.3 percent. These engines would lose traction on steeper grades or with any greater loads. Heavier engines having sufficient traction were available, but they could not have been powered from the trolley lines. Engines crossing the bridge had to overcome in-

Figure 1. Bascule operating components based on Struss patents numbers 738,954 and 1,124,356.

Tomlinson Bridge
State Bridge #00337



BASCULE OPERATING COMPONENTS

In 1902 Joseph B. Strauss began to develop a series of designs for low cost bascule bridges. Strauss substituted dense concrete filled with slag or iron punchings for the conventional iron counterweights. He invented a linkage system to control movement of the counterweight.

In a parallel link design, the counterweight, its trunion, the main trunion together with their connecting struts, form a parallelogram. The bascule leaf is maintained in a condition of constant balance as it is raised.

To minimize bridge deck height, Strauss shaped the concrete counterweight to fit between the girders and accommodate the upper portion of the counterweight.

When the bridge is down, the primary bascule girder loads are supported on a live load bearing which is embedded in the concrete bascule pier front wall. A live load anchorage bears on the heel of the bascule girder, controls the resting position of the leaf and supports a portion of the live load.

ertia, ascend the grade and haul a useful load. These circumstances supported selection of a low bridge design which would minimize the approach grades.

Three main types of opening bridge were commonly employed in the post World War I period. They were the swing, bascule and vertical lift bridge. Several inventors and designers, notably T. E. Brown, T. Ralf, A. H. Scherzer, M. Wadell and J. B. Strauss were active in advancing bascule bridge design. The Tomlinson bridge is a superior example of a Strauss design which clearly embodies two of his patents.

In 1902 Joseph B. Strauss began developing a series of designs for bascule bridges. Bascule bridges were rare and strictly limited in length at the turn of the century. They were also expensive, primarily because costly cast-iron counterweights were used to counter-balance the bridge deck. Early operating mechanisms were also complicated, unreliable and difficult to maintain.

To lower overall bridge cost, Strauss substituted dense concrete filled with slag or iron punchings for the conventional iron counterweights. While concrete/iron counterweights greatly reduced cost, use of this material resulted in an expansion of the counterweight's volume.

On larger bridges, the bulky concrete counterweights interfered with the supporting structures of bascule designs. Strauss solved this problem by developing a parallel link counterweight system. In a parallel link scheme the counterweight, its trunion, the main leaf trunion, together with their connecting struts, form a parallelogram. By using this design, which is disclosed in Strauss' patent number 738,954, the counterweight is kept in the same relative position during opening and closing of the bridge. The design provides an additional increment of efficiency during movement by maintaining the bascule leaf in a condition of constant balance during operation of the bridge. The parallelogram linkage was first used on a "heel trunion" design where the counterweight and its hangers were suspended above the bridge deck.

Later Strauss adapted the parallelogram linkage to an "underneath counterweight" design. Strauss also shaped the top surface of the concrete counterweight to fit between structural elements. The Strauss design utilized open spaces under the bridge deck and between the girders to accommodate the upper portion of the counterweight when the bridge was down. This feature constituted a principal claim of Strauss' patent number 1,124,356. The patented features are shown in Figure 1.

Utilization of this previously unused space easily compensated for the increased volume requirements of a concrete/iron counterweight. The Strauss patent allowed a bridge deck to be built about 2 feet lower or closer to the water than competing models. Consequently, given the grade constraints and the required compatibility of freight locomotive and passenger trolley power transmission, the selection of the Strauss underneath counterweight design was a sound engineering decision.

The Strauss layout also concealed the counterweight and operating mechanism under the roadway, thus producing a graceful, low profile bridge that was amenable to a variety of architectural treatments. Strauss' underneath counterweight bascule design would be unobtrusive and have a minimal visual impact on the surrounding environment.

There were other bascule and lift designs which could have been built as close to the water. All had the mechanisms and counterweight prominently exposed. Vertical lift designs required high towers at each end of the moveable span. There are indications that Wiggin gave serious consideration to making the bridge aesthetically pleasing, unobtrusive and in scale with the nearby Adee (Yale) boat house.

The designer of the bascule section, Joseph Baermann Strauss, was born on January 7, 1870. His career began in 1892 subsequent to receiving his degree in civil engineering from the University of Cincinnati. In 1904 he developed the principle of the trunion bascule bridge and founded the Strauss Bascule Bridge Company, later known as the Strauss Engineering Corporation.

Strauss' most distinguished achievement was the Golden Gate Bridge across the mouth of San Francisco Bay. He also designed the Arlington Memorial Bridge in Washington, D.C. and was a consulting engineer on the George Washington Bridge and the Bayonne (New Jersey) arch bridge.

The Tomlinson Bridge as designed by Joseph Strauss is a prime example of the art and claims described in US Patent number 1,124,356. This and other Strauss patents represent significant advances in the design and history of moveable bridges during the early twentieth century.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad — Cos Cob Power Plant

(Reported by: Robert Stewart)

A National Park Service — Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record team has completed its documentation of the New Haven Railroad's abandoned Cos Cob (Connecticut) power plant.

The idea of operating a United States mainline railroad on electricity was untested prior to June 3, 1895. On that date the New York, New Haven & Hartford opened an electrified five-mile branch line between Nantasket Beach and Pemberton, Massachusetts. The experiment was successful, and during the waning years of the nineteenth century the New Haven electrified about 70 miles of line.

In 1904 The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad decided to electrify its line from Stamford, Connecticut, to New York City. This was the first trunk line electrification in the United States, and it determined the standard for powering American Railroads—single-phase alternating current at 11,000 volts and 25 cycles.

Electricity for the railroad was supplied by a dedicated power plant which was built between 1905 and 1907 at an estimated cost of $1,130,000. The plant was designed in the Spanish mission style to harmonize with the surrounding residential community. Later additions obscured the original facade.

It was the first powerhouse specifically built for a railroad and is considered a major engineering achievement. At the peak of its operational lifetime during World War II, the plant was producing 500,000 kilowatt-hours per day. Ultimately, it became cost effective to purchase power generated by public utilities, and the facility was abandoned in 1987.

A four-person team of student and professional architects and a historical archaeologist performed the field work. The team mapped above ground structures and subsurface systems. Extensive archival research located texts and papers that revealed the plant's early 20th century steam and electrical technology. The team was able to locate and use the original plans for the building and its equipment. Blueprints of the early electrical circuitry and photographs of some of the original machinery were donated by private collectors.

Electrical generating technology became more efficient during

the period the plant operated. The remains of obsolete equipment yielded valuable information on the chronological evolution of coal transfer systems, electrical controls, steam engines, turbines, boilers and generators. Some of the equipment was identified and recommended for preservation.

The chronology of the Cos Cob power plant is a dynamic chapter in the history of technology. The facility saw use as an experimental pilot plant as well as providing power for a working railroad. New Haven engineers were instrumental in developing and disseminating the knowledge needed to build electrified railroads all over America.

Culturally, Cos Cob is a story of the triumph of the human spirit and inventiveness. From the technological standpoint it was brilliant, bold and daring. The New Haven and Westinghouse engineers pushed the available knowledge to its limits, they made mistakes, recovered and pushed the limits again. The engineers took pride in their reputations, put them on the line, and failure was unthinkable. Its design, construction and operation were significant achievements in the chronicles of technology and engineering history.

Cos Cob is also a story of the accomplishments of its labor force. The workers contributed to the operational design in the early years and later nursed an aging plant, badly in need of capital equipment improvements, through years of neglect. They kept steam up, turbines turning, generators pumping out kilowatts and trains running—sometimes at the risk of their lives.

The team completed a series of interpretive drawings based on its site survey, building measurements and historic photographs. Cos Cob's contextual history and the electrical technology that was developed during its developmental period were reported. The project included large-format photographic documentation of the extant buildings. The team's work will be deposited in the Library of Congress under HAER project number CT-142A.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

John Worrell is conducting research in Jerusalem, funded by the W.S. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research.

Suzanne Spencer-Wood of the Peabody Museum, Harvard, has expanded her survey of domestic reform sites in greater Boston to over 120 sites. Connected with this survey, she was invited to present a paper on 19th century women's designs for urban landscapes, green spaces and playgrounds at Radcliffe's Women - Land - Design Conference. The travelling exhibit connected with this conference can be requested at the Radcliffe Seminars Landscape Design program. Spencer-Wood was also invited to give a paper on women's settlements in Boston to the Bostonian Society. Finally, she continues her research on the implications of non-linear systems theory for archaeological theory and method, and will give a related paper on the analysis of cultural complexity at the Chacmool Conference in November.

A long-term research project has recently concluded on the historical archaeology of cemeteries with the preparation of a book-length bibliographic guide by Edward L. Bell (Massachusetts Historical Commission). Direct inquiries and widely published requests for information were sent out to State Archaeologists, historic preservation officials, and scholars in Canada, England, and the United States. Over a hundred individuals generously contributed research material to the project. *Vestiges of Mortality and Remembrance: A Bibliography on the Historical Archaeology of Cemeteries* will be published by Scarecrow Press, Inc. (Metuchen, N.J., and London), in late 1993 or early 1994. The book includes a scholarly overview of the subject and over 1,900 references indexed by keyword on archaeological survey and excavation reports, the physical anthropology and demography of historical populations, the history and anthropology of death practices, gravestone studies, and the literature on law, repatriation, and curation (including the "reburial" issue). Both published material and the "grey" literature are included in this comprehensive work. It is hoped that *Vestiges of Mortality and Remembrance* will be a helpful research tool for archaeologists, physical anthropologists, historians, material culture specialists, cultural resource managers in the public and private sectors, and other groups involved in the study and preservation of historical cemeteries. If interest develops in this first attempt at a comprehensive research guide, it is possible that an expanded and revised edition of the book may be planned for the future. Contributions to the bibliography may continue to be sent to Edward L. Bell (Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116-4802). Information on the book may be obtained from the publisher [Scarecrow Press, Inc., PO Box 4167, Metuchen, NJ 08840, Tel. (800) 537-7107 or (908) 548-8600].

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center Site

Field investigations at the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center site in Brooklyn began on April 23, 1991 under the direction of Dr. Joan Geismar. Twenty-three field days were completed when field investigations ended on May 24, 1991. Based on documentary research (Geismar 1990), it was anticipated that trash-filled privies and other backyard features associated with former houses would be found under a parking lot and covered walkway that serviced the Hospital of the Holy Family, a hospital complex owned by the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc. The demolished houses were occupied by professionals, merchants, and manufacturers and their families beginning in 1842.

Fifteen features were tested and mapped, and five privy pits and two small units were excavated during the course of the investigation. A total of 21,086 artifacts, 6,726 of them food and other animal bones, were recovered that revealed that although household and personal goods, foodstuffs, and medicines were chosen from similar sources, personal choice was reflected in the artifactual record. Moreover, while two of the privies might have been abandoned as early as 1867, when municipal records suggest hook-ups to city sewers, two others were in use or accessible through 1880, and one as late as 1891. It was determined that sand, not lime, was used to disinfect and deodorize the privies. The findings are based on analyses by experts in ceramics (Meta Janowitz), glass (Joe Diamond), fauna (Barbara Davis), flora (Cheryl Holt), parasites and pollen (Karl Reinhart), and smoking pipes (Diane Dallal) as well as on detailed research on selected items.

An attempt to correlate identified households with deposits was

only partly successful, but the household goods, the diet, the sanitation, the medicines used and discarded by the site's residents—mostly owners, but some tenants—are documented in the archaeological record. The artifactual assemblage, which will be housed at the Bishop Mugavero Geriatric Center now being built on the site, will eventually be available for further research.

Staten Island Correctional Facility Site

In the summer of 1992, Arnold Pickman and Eugene Boesch conducted Stage III excavations on the site of the proposed Staten Island Correctional Facility in the Rossville section of Staten Island. During previous field testing, conducted in 1991, the foundations of three 19th century houses were exposed and recorded. Several features were encountered, one of which contained primary domestic refuse deposits. This wooden box feature was located on property owned by members of the Winant family, whose ancestors settled in Staten Island in the 17th century. The feature, which probably functioned as a cold storage facility, contained two deposits of domestic refuse dating to the 1870s and the turn-of-the century-period, respectively.

Intensive documentary research, together with analysis of the excavated material, has provided data on the history of the property and the lives of the Winant family members and others who resided here. Artifacts recovered from the two deposits within the feature reflect temporal changes in artifact style and manufacturing technology, as well as food raising and procurement practices during the latter portion of the 19th century. Affinities of bottles and tobacco pipes with those recovered from Manhattan sites have been noted.

The field testing phase also detected the presence of a prehistoric site. Additional excavation of this site was conducted during the mitigation phase. Although the site has been heavily disturbed as a result of previous 20th century construction activity, intact plowzone deposits were noted in one area, and at one location a substantially intact sub-plowzone shell midden was encountered and sampled. Identification and functional analysis of recovered ceramics and lithic artifacts indicate that the site represents a short term habitation area occupied during the mid to latter portion of the Late Woodland period.

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

Marge Ingle Nowick and Susan Dublin are now working as Urban Archaeologists for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Foley Square

The Foley Square project includes two blocks in downtown Manhattan that were excavated between 1990 and 1992. The blocks are the sites of a federal courthouse and an office building being built by the Public Buildings Services of the United States General Services Administration (GSA). The office building is located on a parcel bounded by Broadway, Duane, Elk, and Reade streets and is referred to as the Broadway Block. Remains of the eighteenth century African Burial Ground, refuse relating to the Crolius and Remmey stoneware potteries, and archaeological features reflecting nineteenth century occupation of the area were found on this block. The federal courthouse is located between Pearl and Worth streets and is known as the Courthouse Block. A complex of architectural remains and many archaeological features were found on the block, spanning residential occupation from the late eighteenth through nineteenth centuries, a period during which the area changed from a mixed artisan/industrial neighborhood to an urban slum known as Five Points. Fieldwork was substantially completed in July 1992; since then the project has focused on four activities: 1) the establishment of an archaeological laboratory at the U.S. Custom House, 6 World Trade Center, 2) the establishment of a public information office, also at the U.S. Custom House, 3) the development of research designs for both blocks, and 4) the transfer of human remains from Lehman College in New York City to Howard University in Washington.

1) The Archaeological Laboratory

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) established an archaeological laboratory for the project at 6 World Trade Center in September 1992. All field records and archaeological materials excavated from the Courthouse Block and all field records and archaeological materials with the exception of human remains from the Broadway Block are housed in this facility. The latter have been stored at Lehman College in the Bronx. The archaeological material processed so far from the Broadway Block includes quantities of kiln furniture and wasters decorated in a variety of motifs that do not appear in the general literature on stoneware. The collection promises to add completely new information on the Crolius and Remmey potteries which operated just to the north and east of the Broadway Block throughout most of the eighteenth century. The potteries apparently disposed of ceramic refuse in the area that was being used by the African community to bury their dead.

The refuse deposits on the Courthouse Block were particularly rich, and although only a few features have been processed so far, a large number of whole and nearly whole vessels have been identified, representing the full gamut of activities. In addition to the usual ceramic and glass tablewares and large numbers of patent medicine bottles, recovered materials include a ceramic bank, a bedpan, a possible poison bottle, hand-painted gaming pieces, lamp parts, and multitudes of ceramic pipe fragments.

2) The Office of Public Education and Interpretation (OPEI)

The Office of Public Education and Interpretation (OPEI) formally opened in May 1993. The major function of the office is to disseminate information on the African Burial Ground and serve as a link to the local community, which has maintained a proactive interest in the project since its inception. A staff of six educators offers slide presentations and tours of the archaeological laboratory to interested groups on an appointment basis. The office has also prepared written brochures and educational materials relating to both blocks, focusing on the African Burial Ground and on Five Points. An educator's workshop is scheduled for November 12 and 13, 1993. For information, call (212) 432-5707.

3) Research Designs

A combined research design for the Broadway and Courthouse Blocks was submitted to GSA by Howard University and JMA in October 1992. GSA sponsored several public presentations of the research design at different venues in New York City and distributed the document widely for comment. In response to the comments

received and to meetings held with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and with the New York City Landmarks Commission, separate revised research designs were submitted in April 1993. Howard University and JMA are now in the process of finalizing the revised research designs.

4) The Transferral of the Human Remains to Howard University

Dr. Michael L. Blakey of Howard University was appointed Scientific Director for the African Burial Ground by the GSA in September of 1992. Dr. Blakey's role in the project is enthusiastically supported by the descendant community which felt it was essential that an African American direct the research. Under Dr. Blakey's direction, the human remains from the African Burial Ground are being moved to Washington. The decision to move the remains out of New York City was arrived at after consultations with members of the conservation community and with a peer review committee appointed by the GSA. The members of the peer review committee, which will function throughout the project, are: Dr. Philip Walker, Dr. Ted Rathbun, Dr. Clark Larson, Dr. Carrell Cowan-Ricks, Dr. Eleanor Ramsey, and Dr. Jerome Rose.

The remains of approximately 390 individuals stored at Lehman College are in varying states of preservation, some still embedded in pedestals of soil, and packing is custom-designed to fit each individual case. Under contract to Howard University, ARTEX, of Tacoma Park, Maryland, a company that has designed shipping containers for the Dead Sea Scrolls, is scheduled to have completed the move by December 3, 1993. The packers are being advised by the project conservators, Gary McGowan and Cheryl LaRoche, and are working closely with osteologist Chris Null. A welcoming ceremony for the ancestral remains is scheduled at Howard University for November 5th, 1993.

The African Burial Ground presents an unprecedented opportunity to advance our understanding of the lives and health of eighteenth century enslaved Africans in the urban north. Information concerning burial practices and social organization of the African community will result from archaeological analysis of the burial ground. Planned bioanthropological research will address demography, the biology of socioeconomic conditions, comparative skeletal anatomy, bone chemical and DNA analysis, and analyses of African and African-American biology and culture, all aimed toward an understanding of the effects of environmental and cultural change on this population.

The key members of the Foley Square project team are the following: Michael L. Blakey, Scientific Director, African Burial Ground, Howard University; Warren T.D. Barbour, Associate Scientific Director, African Burial Ground, State University of New York/Buffalo; Lesley M. Rankin-Hill, Associate Scientific Director, African Burial Ground, University of Oklahoma; Michael Parrington, Principal Archaeologist, African Burial Ground, Consultant; Sherrill D. Wilson, Director of Office of Public Education and Interpretation, Consultant; Daniel G. Roberts, Project Director, Courthouse Block, John Milner Associates; John P. McCarthy, Associate Project Director, Courthouse Block, John Milner Associates; Rebecca Yamin, Principal Archaeologist, Courthouse Block, John Milner Associates; Thelma Wills Foote, Principal Historian, Courthouse Block, University of California, Irvine; Gary McGowan, Conservator, John Milner Associates; Cheryl LaRoche, Associate Conservator, John Milner Associates.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Underwater Preserve Established in Lake George

New York State's first underwater historic sites have been established in Lake George. The preserves' shipwrecks date from the French and Indian War and from the 1930s. They are equipped with mooring buoys, marked by ropes leading to the site, and accompanied by pamphlets. Preservation groups and state agencies from both New York and Vermont worked together to establish these underwater historic sites. Scuba divers with proper credentials are welcome to dive on these known wrecks in order to view and study them; touching them is forbidden.

Underwater preserves are inexpensive to establish and maintain and are meant to complement existing museums such as Fort Ticonderoga and Fort William Henry. Similar preserves have been established in Vermont, Florida, Michigan, North Carolina, and Washington State.

Third Season at Rogers Island Completed

In 1993 Dr. David Starbuck directed a six-week field school for Adirondack Community College at the French and Indian War British occupation site on Rogers Island. About 70 students and volunteers took part in the third season of excavations on the island. Finds included a latrine which was full of artifacts, including axe heads, musket balls, animal bones, and other items; a well-made house with a brick fireplace and wood floor; a soldiers' tent with a dirt floor and remains of scattered, impermanent fireplaces; and the foundation of a probable barracks' fireplace. The nearby town of Fort Edward has supported the program by renovating a building near the entrance to the island site for a lab and visitors center. Efforts to locate the island's elusive smallpox hospital continued into the fall.

New Book on Bottles Published

Dr. Gordon Pollard, archaeologist at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh, has published a book entitled *Bottles and Business in Plattsburgh, New York: 100 Years of Embossed Bottles as Historical Artifacts*. The book documents over 230 bottles that have a connection to Plattsburgh. Each chapter gives detailed information on the type of bottle, the business that used it, and the bottle manufacturers. All are accompanied by scaled drawings. The book was an outgrowth of an excavation conducted by Pollard in a nearby town where he found a marked bottle. Finding no research already done on the subject, Pollard decided to do it himself. Although the bottles are interesting, Pollard thinks the business information gleaned from researching the bottles is of most interest in a study of regional economic history. The book is available from the Clinton County Historical Association for $17 plus $1.37 sales tax. The address is 48 Court Street, Plattsburgh. For information, call (518) 561-0340.

Bureau of Historic Sites Field Season 1993

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, headquartered at Peebles Island near Albany, have conducted ex-

cavations recently at Johnson Hall, John Jay Homestead, Crown Point, and Olana.

Work at Johnson Hall State Historic Site, located in Johnstown, New York, in the Mohawk Valley, concentrated on an area near the house to be impacted by a natural gas line. The excavations revealed a deep trash pit, remains of an early wall, and the earliest occupation levels yet encountered at the site. During the final week at the site, an Archaeology Day was held to which children attending local summer school classes were invited. A slide show was shown, artifacts were displayed and explained, and the excavations were viewed.

At John Jay Homestead State Historic Site, near Katonah in Westchester County, a large underground chamber was discovered under a small wooden potting shed. The chamber had a brick vaulted roof and a set of stairs (also buried) which led down to the interior. The feature is being interpreted as a possible root cellar reused as housing for a boiler system that heated the greenhouses that once stood there.

At Crown Point State Historic Site on Lake Champlain, unusually high lake levels had washed out a portion of the bank below the remains of Fort St. Frederic, a French fort established there in the 1730s. Sections of a hut were uncovered during subsequent archaeological excavations. The hut probably served as shelter for men guarding supplies being brought to the English fort which was built in 1759 on the hill above the earlier French fort. Meanwhile, excavations inside the French fort revealed information for the restoration crew about conditions of buried foundation walls and identified French occupation layers from the 1730s and 1740s. At the end of the archaeological project, an Archaeology Day was held for the general public on Sunday afternoon. Over 300 people attended to view the excavations and talk to the archaeologists about their work.

At Olana State Historic Site, near Hudson, New York, the home of famed 19th century artist Frederic Church, archaeologists have located what is believed to be the site of Church's first studio. Built in 1864, earlier than the main house, the studio was located with a breathtaking view of the Hudson River. Archaeological evidence indicates that the studio was carefully dismantled during the late 1880s probably when another studio was built as a wing to the main house. Thus far, small test units have located corners, and additional excavations are being undertaken to test the interior of the structure. The 1993 project follows two earlier attempts to locate the building based on interpretations of a map drawn by Church's son. It was only when the archaeologists ignored assumptions from previous interpretations of the map that they were successful in locating the actual site of the studio.

New Jersey

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

Browns Mills, Pemberton Township

Over the past year the Center for Public Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, The State University of New Jersey at Rutgers, has investigated several cultural resources in the vicinity of the Mirror Lake Dam across the Rancocas Creek at Browns Mills, Pemberton Township, Burlington County. The original dam at this location was built shortly after being authorized by the State Legislature in 1971. Field investigations were directed by John W. Martin, Field Supervisor, and historic research and project management was conducted by Richard L. Porter, Historian and Associate Director of the Center, with the assistance of Edward S. Rutsch, Industrial Archaeologist.

At the south end of the dam the Center's excavations revealed the remains of a sawmill that is known to have been in operation by 1975. Differing construction techniques and materials have allowed for the discrimination of more recent construction from earlier and possibly original portions of this mill. The majority of a water wheel shaft, including one of the winged gudgeons, was retrieved during the investigation of this site. The shaft will be displayed by Pemberton Township, the sponsors of these investigations, at their new high school, along with information supplied by the Center regarding the excavations.

Work at the north end of the dam failed to reveal any traces of the gristmill that had formerly stood here. However, a portion of the original mill dam comprising a timber cribbing structure of trimmed tree trunks that still retained their bark was identified. The sawmill was later replaced by a hydroelectric powerhouse that was constructed near the end of the 19th century. This facility apparently made use of the same raceway system formerly employed by the sawmill and supplied electricity to the developing resort community of Browns Mills. Similarly, the raceway system at the north end of the dam was reused to power a pump that drew water from an adjacent well that served as the source of water for the community. The Center is currently in the process of preparing a report detailing the findings of these investigations.

Smithville, Easthampton Township

Also in Burlington County, the Center for Public Archaeology at Rutgers has completed Phase 2 investigations within the historic industrial village of Smithville, a National Register district located in Easthampton Township. The Center's study of the cultural resources in the vicinity of the Smithville dam has exposed part of the former wheel house/turbine pit that powered a portion of an industrial complex established during the 1830s and active into the middle decades of the present century. Fieldwork was again directed by John W. Martin and historic research and project management by Richard L. Porter. These archaeological investigations also located the remains of gristmill, the oldest of the industrial facilities at Smithville, established in the 1780s. In addition, the site of the eastern terminus of the noted bicycle railway built by Hezekiah B. Smith to connect Smithville and Mount Holly is within the project area. This unique, but short-lived transportation system allowed workers to commute between their homes in Mount Holly and the factories at Smithville. Additionally, the company store operated by Smith had two associated outbuildings used as stables which were investigated. Here a buried plowzone that predates the concentrated industrial development of the 1830s was revealed. This horizon is probably associated with the earlier use of the property during the operation of the gristmill. The Center is currently awaiting a final design plan for the new dam before data recovery investigations are undertaken.

New Brunswick, Middlesex County

The Center for Public Archaeology at Rutgers has also recently conducted Phase I investigations of a portion of Boyd Park in the

city of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. The southern end of the park is adjacent to the former outlet lock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and was once the location of many canal-related businesses and structures. Testing by the Center, again directed by Martin and coordinated by Porter, comprised the mechanical excavation of six trenches in areas designated to be disturbed during construction. Structural features were identified in four of these trenches, including the former canal office and the site of several former mule barns. Future investigations will examine the remainder of the park, including portions of New Brunswick's pre- canal waterfront, and will also include Phase II investigations of some of the canal-related sites previously identified.

Walnford, Monmouth County

The 1992 and 1993 Rutgers University field schools in historical archaeology were held at Walnford Park in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Directed by Rebecca Yamin, the field schools were conducted under a cooperative agreement between the Monmouth County Park System and Rutgers University. The Park System is in the process of restoring the eighteenth and nineteenth century standing structures on the property and are preparing the site for public interpretation. Walnford was a milling community that developed in the 1730s and included grist, fulling, and sawmills, as well as shops and tenant housing. Richard Waln, a Philadelphia merchant, bought the property in 1772 and moved his Quaker family there before the Revolutionary War. The house that Richard Waln built in 1773 still stands, as does a rebuilt version of the gristmill and barns, but the eighteenth century village has disappeared. The property remained in the family up into the 1950s.

The first field school (21 students) investigated the yard behind the main house and an area off the west end where a store had been attached to the house during the nineteenth century. Although no eighteenth century garden features were found, a Victorian style parterre, consisting of circular and triangular shaped beds, was uncovered in the middle of the yard within sight and smell of the parlor windows as was prescribed in nineteenth century garden manuals. The store sat on a surprisingly rudimentary rubble foundation which rested, in turn, on a deep sand deposit full of butchered pig bones. Artifacts in the fill indicated that the store was probably built in the late 1830s. It was taken down in 1907 when the last Waln to live on the property denied the utilitarian past of the site in order to present it as an estate in the Colonial Revival style.

The second field school (12 students) investigated the area where two tenant houses had stood until they burned in 1969 and looked for remains of the cooper and blacksmith shops mentioned in eighteenth century deeds and advertisements. In spite of heavy bulldozing after the fire, the intact stone foundation of the earlier tenant house, which was built in 1733 by Samuel Rogers who also built the first gristmill, was exposed. Associated artifact remains included an eighteenth century patent medicine bottle ("liniment for man and beast") under the floor of the kitchen. The back brick foundation wall of the second house, probably built about 1770, was also located. Under its porch were the remains of a blacksmith shop that pre-dated the house. Two more rubble deposits appeared to represent other early structures, but their functions were not determined.

The Park System will use the archaeological remains to interpret the milling community for the public. Additional work will be done by a third Rutgers field school during the summer of 1994. For information, contact Rebecca Yamin at John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

Little Ferry, Bergen County

Gethsemane Cemetery, a one-acre lot in Little Ferry, Bergen County, New Jersey, was acquired in 1860 by three white trustees to serve as a burial ground for the black population of the village of Hackensack. Disused since the 1920s, it was neglected and vandalized before acquisition by the Bergen County Department of Parks, Division of Cultural and Historic Affairs (BCDCHA) in 1985. Ruth Van Wagoner, director of BCDCHA, initiated the research reported here which was under the direction of Dr. Joan H. Geismar. A national register nomination has been completed.

Two non-intrusive ground-penetrating radar (GPR) surveys, conducted in 1989 and 1990 by Dr. James Mellen, suggested the location of 238 unmarked graves (only 28 stones survive), as well as ceramic grave markers believed to be related to African burial customs found in Southern African-American cemeteries. Brief field surveys tested and confirmed the results of the GPR surveys, with some reservations.

A 1992 field survey focused on a surface collection intended to recover other artifacts related to burial customs practiced at Gethsemane. Minimal excavation was undertaken to determine subsurface soil conditions and to expose any former ground surfaces. The surface survey and collection offered valid and useful information without destroying the site's integrity.

Field work was done in conjunction with a detailed documentary study of the cemetery's history (Geismar 1992) that documented a minimum of 496 burials over a period of sixty-four years of active use. Funeral home records provided a great deal of information that was augmented by death certificates. Additional information came from independent research by members of the African-American Studies Committee of the Bergen County Historical Society. Of particular use was Arnold Brown's history of Elizabeth Dulfer, a well-to-do local black landowner who had been born a slave. Research also focused on Sam Bass, a pivotal figure in the desegregation of New Jersey's cemeteries in 1884, who was temporarily at Gethsemane after being refused burial at Hackensack Cemetery. Using available records, profiles of causes of death, stature, mortality, age, and occupation were constructed for Gethsemane's late 19th and early 20th century buried population.

African-Americans buried at Gethsemane represent generational continuity. Among the later burials are a disparate group of Caucasian infants and children, and often unidentified indigent men buried by the county. For the local black population it was a family cemetery; for the Caucasians buried there it was akin to a potter's field. The fieldwork, the GPR surveys, and documentary research those buried there. It offers a great deal of information about an African-American community in a developing urban center from the mid-19th century into the early 20th century.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula A. Zitzler

Garrow and Associates, Inc. have completed two successful excavation seasons at Fort Ligonier in Westmoreland County, southwestern Pennsylvania. The excavations resulted in the

discovery of wagon ruts associated with the Forbes Road, a wagon road blazed from Fort Bedford in south central Pennsylvania through Fort Ligonier and on to Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh). Fort Ligonier was a British outpost, under the command of General John Forbes during the French and Indian War, and was occupied from 1758 through 1766. The Forbes Road was instrumental during the British campaign to drive the French from western Pennsylvania. The road trace is still visible at several locations along US Route 30.

The site of the 1992 excavations had been covered during the demolition of several houses in the mid-1960s. Beneath this fill, artifacts dating to the fort occupation and even earlier prehistoric occupations were recovered. Artifacts from the fort period included wagon hardware (large head spikes, L-head nails), musket balls, lead shot, pewter and brass shoe buckle fragments, a brass bayonet scabbard tip, rum bottle fragments, and ceramics, including Chinese porcelain and delft. Two wagon ruts were also exposed at the top. A series of shallower ruts which veered off of the deeper, main tracks were discovered in 1993.

No wagons from this period have survived. It is hoped that the complete data analysis will reveal details of the wagons used along the Forbes Road in the mid-eighteenth century. To date, the spacing of the ruts has at least provided an idea of the width of these wagons. Future excavations may concentrate on locations where wagons were reportedly abandoned near the fort after it was decommissioned in 1766.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Baltimore City

The Center for Urban Archaeology, Baltimore City Life Museums, is planning an archaeological excavation in the courtyard behind the Carroll Mansion at 800 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland. The excavation is being conducted in preparation for development of a new addition to the Museums know as the Morton K. Blaustein City Life Exhibition Center. The Museums welcome the opportunity to investigate the courtyard because of its association with the Carroll Mansion, once the home of Charles Carroll's daughter Mary and her husband Richard Caton. Archaeologists hope to uncover evidence that will enhance the understanding of life in the Carroll Mansion from its construction in 1804 until it became a public museum in the 1960s.

Carroll Park Foundation recently completed a one year review and assessment of past archaeological research which was conducted in the southwest Baltimore park from 1977 through 1989. As part of this review, the Foundation produced a long- range archaeological management plan establishing policies and procedures for future research. Final copies of this plan will soon be available.

During the next fiscal year, artifact collections will be consolidated, collection management priorities will be addressed, and site reports for at least three of the previous excavation projects will be written. The first priority will be to write up results of a shovel test pit survey covering the park's historic zone. The other two reports will focus on excavations of the kitchen and office sites—two structures which flanked Mount Clare mansion for over 100 years from the eve of the Revolutionary War through the Civil War. Field notes and preliminary draft reports indicate that stratified deposits were recovered from all the major occupation phases.

In the spring of 1993, the Maryland state legislature awarded Carroll Park Foundation a $300,000.00 grant which should be matched within three years. The funds are earmarked for construction of a visitor center to provide interpretive exhibits, educational programming, administrative offices, and archaeological laboratory space.

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative effort between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, undertook excavations at the Bordley-Randall house, a five-part Georgian mansion located on one of the largest open spaces in downtown Annapolis. The work, under the direction of Christopher Mathews and other staff of Archaeology in Annapolis, involved students from the University of Maryland's Field School in Archaeology.

Excavations recovered evidence of reused stone foundation footers for one ancillary building and a suggestion of an earthfast structure possibly related to the original use of the stone footer. Excavations adjacent to the main house recovered evidence of as much as five feet of fill which changed the appearance and impression of the house when compared to other Georgian homes in Annapolis such as the Brice House and the Paca House. This has been interpreted as part of an ongoing process which transformed this very centrally located house into a structure which attempted to blend into its surroundings and shield itself from the adjacent State Circle and its very public focus. Laboratory analysis and additional historic research are planned for this winter with excavations proposed for next summer.

Howard County

Howard County (MD) Department of Parks and Recreation is undertaking an archaeological study of the Patapsco Female Institute in Ellicott City. The work is a continuation of the investigation undertaken by avocational archaeologist Lee Preston and the Upper Patuxent Archaeological Group. Current field and laboratory work is directed by Tara D. Pettit, with overall supervision by James G. Gibb.

The Patapsco Female Institute operated between 1831 and 1891 as a private educational institution, with some State support.

Current research has sought the locations of buildings recorded through photographs and Sanborn Insurance maps, as well as those structures and landscape features not otherwise documented. Approximately 50 units, measuring 5 ft. by 5 ft., have been excavated around the stone, Greek Revival school complex in anticipation of stabilization work. Limited architectural recording and analysis also has been undertaken. Analysis and interpretation of the extensive archaeological, architectural and archival data is focused on the changing traffic patterns created through the modification of the buildings and grounds. Changing perceptions of elite women and their role in society, and comparisons with neighboring boys' schools, also are underway.

John Milner Associates has completed the field portion of a Phase III Data Recovery project at an 18th through 20th century milling complex known as Simpsonville. The excavations were part of a program including historic research and Historic American Engineering Record documentation undertaken for the Maryland

State Highway Administration. Excavations recovered artifact samples from deep, stratified deposits adjacent to the mill ruin and the general store, additional strata indicative of fire were discovered at the mill site which will be used as horizon indicators. Numerous features, including a set of *in situ* mill stones, were recovered in the excavations. Analysis and report preparation are underway with completion scheduled for this fall.

Dorchester County

MAAR Associates, Inc,, under the direction of Ronald B. Thomas and Robert F. Hoffman, is currently involved in Phase II investigations at a series of 17th, 18th and early 19th century farmsteads lying in the headwaters of the Chicamacomico River in Dorchester County, Maryland. Although this area of low relief (15 to 25 ft) lies above navigable waters, and is away from any concentrated settlement, it contains evidence of permanent settlement at an early date. Project Historian Betty C. Zebooker has found evidence of the division of land grants into small (50 acre) tracts at a very early date. Material culture represents a middling-level domestic occupation. Investigations identified a series of sites occupying minor elevations off of small tributaries and/or marshes.

Allegany County

Two projects were recently completed in Allegany County under the auspices of the Maryland State Highway Administration. The first of these was undertaken by John Milner Associates Inc. and involved archaeological and historical research in Cumberland as part of the Station Square project. Research suggested potential resources related to the C & 0 Canal and 19th century development along South Mechanic Street. Additional intensive testing discovered the remains of foundation walls of at least three 19th century structures and refuse deposits from both the later and early 19th century.

Elsewhere in Allegany County, Louis Berger and Associates conducted intensive Phase II level background research at the request of the Maryland State Highway Administration for the Canal Parkway Development project. Using AutoCAD, multiple overlays of historic and prehistoric potential were assembled for four alternatives. As a result of this intensive review, eleven property specific locations were selected for additional work.

Harford County

The Maryland State Highway Archaeology Group has completed a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II site evaluation of a highway intersection improvement project in Dublin, Maryland. Some of the testing activity was adjacent to a standing structure which occupied one quadrant of the intersection. No significant subsurface deposits were recovered in this location. Nearby, an additional 19th century site was evaluated. Historic research suggested this was the site of an historic tavern. Numerous features and refuse deposits were identified and tested.

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City continued excavation in the Chapel Field in the summer of 1993. The excavations were conducted to expand our knowledge of two aspects of the history of this site. We wanted to fully expose an area that had produced significant numbers of artifacts from the second quarter of the 17th century. This component was thought to relate to the early Catholic Chapel. The second goal was to test the cellar of a building identified by Dr. H. C. Foreman in 1938 as the "Priests House," a probable 18th century building, to more fully evaluate the temporal and functional aspects of this component.

The plowzone excavation in the area of the possible early chapel produced an extensive collection of artifacts dating ca. 1630-1650. These included trade beads, Martincamp stoneware and a religious medal. More importantly, post holes associated with an 18 by 40 ft structure were uncovered. Directly around this structure were 15-20 graves. This data strongly points to this building as the early wooden chapel, constructed by 1639 and possibly destroyed in 1645.

The excavation of the cellar hole at the Priests House confirmed the end date for the building. The artifacts found in the fill suggest a terminal date in the 1730s. The brick work extends some six feet below the surface of the ground, and one of the walls shows evidence of extensive repairs. There was a hard-packed, clay floor at the base of the cellar. In a layer at the contact between the clay floor and the rubble fill a window lead dated 1671 was found. The significance of this find was not clear. Scattered through the repair trench were fragments of a white glass vessel with a trumpet-shaped base, folded foot and elaborate pincered details. Some of these details showed evidence of gilding. Analysis and report preparation are ongoing.

Prince George's County

The Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission History Division Archaeology Program recently participated in the removal of the Aitcheson Family or Scotchtown Hills Cemetery in Laurel, Maryland. This work was undertaken in advance of planned construction of an elementary school on the site. The excavations were preceded by obtaining permission of the Aitcheson family and the Prince George's County States Attorney. The burials were removed by the Donaldson Funeral Home, and the work was monitored by the archaeologists of the M-NCPPC under the supervision of Donald K. Creveling. Of the six graves discovered, only one was a state of preservation. This was the grave of John White who had been buried in a cast iron coffin. Mr. White had died as the result of a railroad accident in which he was the engineer. Because of the unusual state of preservation resulting from interment in the cast iron coffin, Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian Institution agreed to conduct forensic examination of the remains. Permission was obtained from the decedents, and a team including Dr. Owsley, Shelly Foote, a costume analyst with the Smithsonian, and Drs. Arthur C. Burns and Delroy Hire, Medical Examiners of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, undertook the examination on July 30th at the Smithsonian in Washington D.C. A full forensic examination was conducted revealing remarkable preservation of both textiles, internal organs, and other soft tissue. Evidence of burial preparation included large amounts of arsenic present within the casket. Following the examination, Mr. White's remains were reinterred adjacent to those of his wife. Analysis and report preparation are ongoing.

Test excavations were undertaken during May and June at Snow Hill, an 1802 Federal-style dwelling in Prince George's County by the M-NCPPC archaeologists. The work was directed by Cheryl Coursey under the supervision of Donald K. Creveling and James

G. Gibb. The excavations focused on the area of a 20th century kitchen demolished ca. 1950 and now scheduled for construction by the M-NCPPC. Research focused on the 20th century aspects of the site area. Evidence of landscape modifications to create a stylized "Colonial" appearance was indicated by the investigations. This included the demolition of later outbuildings, extensive filling, and the planting of boxwoods and other ornamentals.

Personnel Change

Dr. Charles Hall has assumed responsibility as Group Leader of the Maryland State Highway Administration Archaeology Group. Until recently, Charlie worked as a staff archaeologist with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. He received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Tennessee in 1992, and his dissertation dealt with Archaic Period settlement along the Duck River in Tennessee. Research interests include prehistoric settlement systems, cultural ecology, and quantitative analysis. Charlie is married and has two children. Former Archaeology Group Leader Dr. Ira Beckerman has taken a position in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as staff archaeologist with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth Acuff

News from Virginia Commonwealth University's Archaeological Research Center

"Jordan's Journey"

With major grants from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and a substantial gift from a local foundation, Virginia Commonwealth University's Archaeological Research Center completed a third year of excavation at the phenomenal site complex at Jordan's Point in Prince George County (Dan Mouer and Doug McLearen, principal investigators). The main components of the site are a large Protohistoric/Contact Weyanoke Indian town and the fortified colonial village known as "Jordan's Journey" (ca. 1620-1635). This past year we concentrated on completing excavations of the 11 early colonial structures in the fortified Jordan-Farrar site (44Pg302), as well as the 25 interments of the site's cemetery and several Native American burials. We also uncovered a second fortified compound containing several early buildings (44Pg307), and a large building dating from the third quarter of the 18th century. Two volumes of reports have been completed on the Jordan's Point work done by VCU, and a third volume is in preparation.

Northern Virginia Farmsteads

Work continued throughout the year at the site known simply as 44Fx448, a 19th century farmstead in Fairfax County (Robin Ryder, principal investigator). This extremely rich site offers to shed considerable light on the material culture of slaves at a middling farmstead. The relationships between major social and economic transformations in Northern Virginia and the historical development of the farm's buildings and landscape is a principal focus of the research. In addition, Ryder and the VCU-ARC staff have completed the analysis of materials and data from her large excavation at the Monroe Farm site in Prince William County, Virginia (44Pw80). Here much of the excavation focused on the house yards, gardens and slave quarters of the 19th century.

Curles Plantation

Students enrolled in VCU's summer field school completed the 9th year of study at Curles Plantation (ca. 1630-1865) in Henrico County, Virginia (Dan Mouer, principal investigator). This year's excavations included completion of several years of work on the 54' x 22' brick kitchen building. The digging this summer has confirmed that the building was originally constructed as a house, probably by William Randolph sometime before 1710. The kitchen stood on an artificial terrace which, in turn, overlies remains of an early 17th century building. This summer we began to clear the earlier structure, which proved to be a large, filled brick cellar of a brick-nogged post-in-ground house. Some of the brick- nogged walls remain intact below grade, as does an elaborate firebox and hearth for a bread oven. Lying on the floor of the house, which was constructed by Thomas Harris about 1630, were plate armor and cannon balls. Chesapeake pipes recovered from the cellar fill include examples with incised and rouletted initials of Harris' wife, Joan, and his son, William. We hope to complete excavation of the Harris house for the Curles project's 10th anniversary next summer.

Kern - Monticello

The Monticello Archaeology Department and Monticello-University of Virginia Field School worked on both Shadwell and Monticello sites this season. Research on Shadwell, excavated during the 1991, 1992 and 1993 field seasons, was begun to prepare for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth this year. Research at Monticello is part of broader study which turns from the celebrated man to the others who lived and worked on the plantation.

Excavations at Shadwell, the 1740s Piedmont farmstead of Peter and Jane Jefferson (1708-1757 and 1720-1726) and birthplace of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), have revealed the development of an orderly landscape plan in what was then the Virginia frontier. Thomas Jefferson inherited both the Shadwell and Monticello lands from his father and moved to Monticello mountain after the family house at Shadwell burned in 1770. Studies of a 1799 survey by Thomas Jefferson suggest remnants of an earlier scheme that placed the main house and dependencies at the center of a ten-acre square amidst forty-acre agricultural fields. Though this measured and geometric ordering of space is less elegant than that of the major Virginia plantations, it reveals the mind of Peter Jefferson, surveyor for the crown and part of a self-educated, rising middle class in eighteenth-century Virginia. Isolating the major non-tobacco agriculture activities of this plantation to this ten-acre domestic core and looking for further spatial divisions within this center has begun to offer more clues about the day to day life at Shadwell. Within the square, fencelines and gates are defining areas of activity and the hierarchies inherent in the plantation/slavery system. Work over the last three seasons and in earlier excavations determined the foundations of the main house, kitchen and slave quarter area running west to east along the ridge. We have since discovered a split-rail with lock fenceline, the driven pairs of posts "locking" the joints

define this in the ground, running north-south creating a physical barrier between the quarter area and the house and kitchen. A pedestrian-scale gate provides passage through the fence along the axis of the ridge, and two wagon-size gates open off the slope of the ridge both north and south of the quarter area toward the main thoroughfares.

The picture of Peter and Jane Jefferson's life from the Shadwell assemblage reinforces the image of the middling Virginia planter. Artifacts across the site are typical of the late British Colonial period: white salt-glazed tablewares, English and Renish stonewares, delftwares, slipwares, kaolin pipe parts, an occasional piece of pewter or stemware or cutlery and other small finds. Domestic production is evident in colonoware sherds found towards the quarter end of the site, including some that appear to be half-fired, possibly indicating that colono production occurred at Shadwell.

Further analysis of the Shadwell site will hopefully illuminate more about the social landscape of the mid-eighteenth century Virginia farmstead and its frontier context.

Work on Monticello mountain begins research as part of a Foodways project to interpret not only how produce came from the fields and gardens through preparation and to the table, but also how the cooks and their families lived in the south dependency wing of the house, adjacent to the kitchen that served Jefferson after the completion of this wing in the early 1800s.

Excavations in other parts of the kitchen yard over the 1980s uncovered an earlier drywell, a paved walkway, part of the haha and an earlier outbuilding. Initial testing immediate to the kitchen area indicates a yard fairly rich in debris, including ceramics, building materials and fauna, amidst modern utility systems. At present, the collection indicates this kitchen remained the main food preparation area into the post-Jefferson occupation of Monticello by the Levy family. We are also looking for anything specifically domestic or personal to offer a picture of home life under the south terrace of Monticello. This project will contribute to the reinterpretation of the kitchen and cook's room as they functioned in the early nineteenth-century years of Jefferson's life at Monticello.

These research projects were carried out by the Monticello Archaeology Department under the Direction of William M. Kelso, Susan A. Kern, Field Supervisor, and M. Drake Patten, Lab Supervisor.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Newfoundland

St. John's

Peter Pope, on behalf of Past Present Consulting, carried out a survey of vacant urban space in downtown St. John's this past summer, for the Historic Resources Division of the Provincial Department of Tourism. With the co-operation of the city of St. John's, eleven vacant lots, parking lots and alleyways were tested, using a backhoe to open up the tests and following through with shovel and trowel work.

Thousands of artifacts were recovered, ranging in date from the 17th century to the present. Part of the point of the exercise was to learn more about the commercial history of St. John's and about the development of the waterfront. Water Street sites near the old George Neal Premises (recently demolished) and near the Murray's Premises were among the most interesting undisturbed commercial contexts, dating in each case to the late 18th century. The earliest site identified was the most extensive: what appears to have been a civil fort of the period ca. 1690-1715, on Duckworth St. east, south of Fort William (now the Hotel Newfoundland). The site is well stratified and completely undisturbed, apart from a meter or so of fill deposited when the site was destroyed, probably by the French in the early 1700s.

If funding permits, some of these areas could be excavated next summer. A report is in preparation.

Old Ferolle Island French Fishing Station

A preliminary survey by Jacques Whitford Environment Limited of Old Ferolle Island off the northwest coast of Newfoundland resulted in the official recording of two archaeological sites which have been known to local residents for many years and which have been suffering from neglect and unintentional vandalism. The two sites are now afforded legal protection under the provisions of The Historic Resources Act. The sites offer excellent potential for further research and development for visitation and are well situated to fill a void on the west coast of Newfoundland where previous archaeological interpretation has focused primarily on prehistoric cultural groups and the Norse.

The southwest corner of Old Ferolle Island has been used as a fishing station for much of the past four hundred years by fishermen of a variety of nationalities, including Basque, French, English and, perhaps, Channel Islanders. The fishing station at Old Ferolle Island required a wharf, where the fish were unloaded; a stage, where the initial processing was begun; drying facilities such as flakes or a cobble beach; storage buildings and living accommodations for the shore crew. During the fishing season the ship which brought the crew would have remained at anchor in a nearby protected harbor. Old Ferolle Harbor offered an eminently suitable location, being well protected from all winds and with as much as 20 m depth of water in a wide channel. The island provided plenty of timber for construction and fuel; fresh water from snow banks would have been available well into the summer or a few minutes away in streams and ponds on the mainland side of the harbor. Structures found on and near the drying beaches at the southwest corner of Old Ferolle Island have been interpreted as pathways, cabin foundations, ovens, dried fish storage areas, wharf foundations and gardens, all probably related to the 18th-century fishery. The pathways are among the most interesting features found: the three alignments run between 50-100 m in straight lines with one or two rows of flat slabs set 60 cm apart. Hunting blinds were also found, probably dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Three tent rings at the site suggest a brief Inuit occupation, perhaps during the 18th century. The artifact assemblage includes 18th-century material, some from the French Basque region and some from Normandy, and 19th- century material from Britain.

The limited field investigation, sponsored by Thomson Heritage Consultants and the St. Barbe Development Association, and supported by archival research by Dr. Selma Barkham, did not produce any evidence of early Basque occupation, possibly because Basque fishermen resided on board ship rather than at shore stations. However, there is potential for an expanded program of investigation based on the 17th-19th-century French presence on the

island and at nearby Dog Peninsula and New Ferolle Peninsula, and for an exciting and informative interpretive strategy.

New Brunswick

Survey of Shediac Region

During the summer, Marc Lavoie, assisted by Guy Lavoie, completed a preliminary survey for historic sites in southeastern New Brunswick. Funding was secured from New Brunswick's Archaeological Services and from two federal government programs: *Challenge '93*, through the Departement d'Histoire et de Geographie at Universite de Moncton, N.B., and *Access to Archaeology* (1992), through the Societe historique de Grande-Digue.

In July, Guy Lavoie completed a search for documents and published sources at the Centre d'Etudes acadiennes at Universite de Moncton. Information relating to the Acadian and French presence in the Cocagne, Grand-Digue and Shediac regions of New Brunswick were inventoried and organized into a valuable data base. The French and Acadian presence in the region dates as early as ca. 1750 and was represented by military and domestic establishments.

In August, the reconnaissance was completed. A survey of the shoreline was completed at Cocagne Cape, Cap-des-Caissies and Grand-Digue, and along both shores of the Shediac River. Traces of the military establishments on the mainland have not been located to date. However, findings relating to the return of the Acadians to the region in 1768, after the deportation in 1755, were located at Grand-Digue. English white salt-glazed stonewares and other ceramics were unearthed immediately above the sterile level in two test excavations. These finds were not associated with structural remains; undoubtedly the latter were destroyed by the natural erosion of the coast. Sites representing the Native presence and more recent 19th-century settlements were also identified or relocated during the survey.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Railway Machine Shop

In 1992, during archaeological investigations by Jacques Whitford Environment Limited (JWEL) of the proposed CN Intermodal Terminal in Halifax, subsurface remains were encountered of a stone structure thought to be a railway machine shop dating to the 1860s operation of the Nova Scotia Railway, later the Intercolonial Railway. Recommendations were made for monitoring of construction work at the site, particularly during excavation for drainage.

In 1993, CN obtained the services of JWEL to monitor excavations. The proposed drainage pipe trench, connecting catch basins on the northeast side of the site, was found to coincide exactly with the northeast wall of the machine shop. CN engineering staff, at the request of JWEL archaeologists, redesigned the drainage layout to minimize disturbance of the machine shop foundation. The cooperation by CN personnel and the skill of equipment operators resulted in the preservation of this archaeological feature.

Several other structural features were reported to JWEL by site construction personnel. A stone foundation of a small building probably relating in function and age to the early operation of the railway terminal was only slightly disturbed. Several disused culverts were encountered and reported to JWEL; on inspection these were considered not to be of historical significance.

Grassy Island National Historic Park

A Parks Canada crew, under the direction of Robert Ferguson, returned to Grassy Island in Canso harbor to resume excavations last undertaken in 1981. The park commemorates the international fishery which was centered at Canso. Earliest documentation indicates Mi'kmaq, Basque and French people trading and fishing in the harbor prior to 1604. Following the transfer of mainland Acadia to the British crown in 1713, Canso became a major center for New England fishermen until the town's destruction by a French force from Louisbourg in 1744.

The primary purpose of the project was to further examine the early 18th-century merchant property of Edward How as a basis for a ground interpretation program on the island. How had owned this plot between 1732 and 1744. Previous excavations had exposed the residence and west wing, part of a storehouse, and two middens. This year's work concentrated on the east wing, the courtyard and a well. The cellar of the east wing had been cut through earlier features probably associated with How's predecessor on the property, a British officer named Alexander Cosby. Attempts by How to clean the cobbled courtyard with beach gravel had left waterworn pre-contact native material in this 18th-century context, providing concrete evidence of Mi'kmaq presence prior to the arrival of fishermen and traders in the 16th century.

In 1992 a coffin was salvaged from an eroding cliff at the far end of the island. The associated cemetery is believed to be contemporary with the New England settlement. A conductivity survey of the area was undertaken this year in an attempt to define the extent of threatened resources. Preliminary results indicate a number of anomalies which may be grave sites. Test excavations next year will attempt to confirm their identification.

A small excavation was undertaken in an area which had previously revealed evidence of a temporary building from the 17th-century seasonal French fishery. This excavation was not completed, although traces of the footing for the building were found.

Recording of the excavations this summer was facilitated by the use of a Wild Total Station and by photogrammetry. All plan views and profiles were photographed with control points for rectification. Working copies were made available to supervisors in the field. Photogrammetric processing will be done by the Heritage Recording Services section of Parks Canada in Ottawa. Photo maps of the property are being digitized for computer manipulation by the Halifax office of Public Works, Government Services. The Total Station was used to record locational information on artifacts, soils, features. Survey and photogrammetry results as well as the artifact inventory data base will be combined in the GIS program ARCINFO.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Archaeological Research at Fort-Temiscamingue National Historic Site

The summer of 1993 witnessed the second consecutive year of archaeological excavation at the Fort-Temiscamingue National Historic site. The purpose of this dig, Parks Canada archaeologist Pierre Drouin reports, was to locate the traces of several Hudson's Bay Company buildings and features. This work was conducted as part of the master development plan adopted for the site in 1990 which calls for the construction of a visitor reception, interpretation and service center and display of the archaeological finds.

Over the last two seasons, the sites of the buildings of the former trading post, unearthed in the dig of 1971, have been further researched. The outlines of stores, of the chief factor's and clerk's houses, and of a flagpole pedestal have been identified as the remains of the palisade that enclosed the buildings. The carpentry shop and boat shed have also been located.

These digs have also enriched our knowledge of the site's occupation. It is clear that most of the buildings shown on the plan of the Hudson's Bay Company trading post made by Hardesty (1888) were erected during the 19th century. Some of them were altered subsequently, among them the original staff quarters. The existence of a cellar under the flagpole pedestal and a good deal of hitherto inaccessible information on the materials and methods used in construction have now come to light. The Fort-Temiscamingue archaeological collection, already relatively substantial, has been augmented by a number of artifacts that are sure to find a place in the planned interpretation center. Above all, these objects will help us document, at least partially, the way of life of the inhabitants and the activities that took place at post. Supply systems, trade networks, the role of Fort-Temiscamingue as a keystone of the local fur trade, dealings between Indians and Eurocanadians: these are just a few of the themes that this collection could be applied to; it includes dishes and containers for preparing and serving food, all kinds of glassware, construction hardware, tools, coins, glass beads, pipes and many other things.

Fort-Temiscamingue has not yet yielded up all its secrets, says Drouin. Except for remains of a palisade exposed in 1971 near the chief factor's house and predating the building itself, there are few traces of use of the site by French traders, independent merchants in the early years of British rule or the Northwest Company. It is impossible to determine which of them built this earlier palisade. Its association with the French post cannot be excluded, but proof remains elusive.

Further research will be needed to specify the exact lines of the smithy, dairy and boat building shops. Other buildings belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company post have not yet been located, in particular the barns, stables and cellars which appear on the iconographic documents, while the structure identified as a lime kiln in 1971 still poses problems of interpretation. The chapel has not yet been investigated. Lastly, the function of at least one hitherto unknown building which has been discovered near the clerk's house is not yet clear. But the discovery of these remains as well as of several native artifacts leads us to believe that Fort-Temiscamingue still has much to reveal through archaeological fieldwork and analysis.

Place d'Orleans: The Gasworks Wharf

Anne Desgagne reports that the City of Quebec undertook an emergency salvage operation in June of this year on the site of an underground parking lot being built for the Societe de l'assurance automobile du Quebec (SAAQ) in a now landfilled area of the St. Charles River. Work conducted by Desgagne, assisted by Helene Cote and Annie Quesnel, made it possible to record five successive phases of wharf construction. Three of these served the needs of the Quebec Gas Company, the first Quebec City gasworks (1847), while the other two are related to the Bassin de la princesse Louise jetty (1878).

Public Archaeology Project at Fort Lennox National Historic Site

Parks Canada archaeologist Gisele Piedalue reports that this past summer research and interpretation staff at Fort Lennox cosponsored a public archaeology project aimed at familiarizing the local population with the vast archaeological resources of the site, while providing a hands-on experience in field techniques. Over 100 persons between the ages of twelve and seventy participated in the project during a three-week period. Non-participating visitors were invited to view the activities at close range. An audio-visual presentation describing archaeological methods, treatment and conservation of material culture remains as well as an artifact display were also available to supplement site activities.

The actual excavation took place in the southwest bastion of the fort where a large, circular tower foundation was constructed in 1821. The above-ground portion of the tower was never completed due to the instability of the underlying soil, and in 1824 the foundation was buried. A large quantity of material culture remains, mainly representative of garrison life during the second quarter of the 19th century, was recovered from the fill covering the foundation. In addition to contributing to the popularity and success of the project, these artifacts will provide valuable data for a proposed major site-interpretation program. More detailed information about this project may be obtained from Gisele Piedalue, Archaeologist, Parks Canada, 3 rue Buade, Quebec (Quebec), Canada, G1R 4V7, or Johanne Gagne, Interim Site Director, Fort Lennox National Historic Site, 1, 61eavenue, St. Paul de l'Ile-aux-Noix (Quebec), Canada, J0J 1G0.

Archaeological Mitigation in the Old Port of Quebec

Mario Savard of the Groupe de recherche en histoire du Quebec Inc. reports that his firm undertook two mitigation projects in the Old Port sector of Quebec City from February through May of 1993. Both projects were mandated by Public Works Canada. The first intervention occurred on the site of a new naval school being built for the Department of National Defence and the second in an existing parking lot about to undergo major upgrading (drainage and paving).

Both sites revealed the presence of significant 18th and 19th century wharf and building remains exhibiting several different modes of construction. Of particular interest were those techniques relating to the construction of structures on wet and unstable landfill.

All built features excavated during the construction work were carefully recorded prior to their removal or reburial. Significant artifact deposits were also sampled and inventoried.

For further information see:

Savard, Mario (GRHQ)
1993 *Surveillance archeologique dans le Vieux-port de Quebec lors de la construction des quartiers de l'Ecole navale*. On file. Defense nationale et Travaux publics Canada, Quebec.

Cloutier, Pierre (GRHQ)
1993 *Surveillance archeologique au stationnement de la Pointe-a-Carcy*. On file, Travaux publics Canada, Quebec.

Archaeology at the Radnor Ironworks

In 1992 the Corporation pour le patrimoine siderurgique de la Mauricie mandated the Groupe de recherches en histoire du Quebec Inc. to undertake archaeological excavations on the site of the Radnor Ironworks near the town of Saint-Maurice, Quebec. The first phase of this project, conducted in 1992, consisted of an archaeological resource inventory which was primarily focussed on the area of cast iron manufacture and to a lesser degree in areas used for housing and service activities.

The resource inventory's very promising results led, in 1993, to an eight-week field investigation of the blast furnace sector of the site. Excavations were conducted using open area squares each measuring from 30 to 50 meters square. Aside from the principal investigator, Mario Savard, the research team included three assistant archaeologists, ten excavators and a draftsman.

Structures uncovered are witness in great part to the facilities built by the Canada Iron Furnace Company following its acquisition of the site in 1889. These include remains of the second blast furnace, of the hot air oven and of the steam boilers, all built in 1892, as well as those of earlier installations. Building walls, wood floors and waterways were also located. The numerous architectural and industrial artifacts recovered include tools, machinery parts and production wastes. The few excavation units conducted outside the industrial production area have revealed, for their part, a rectangular charcoal oven and two domestic buildings.

This project, partially funded by the Gouvernement du Quebec (Ministere de la Culture and Secretariat aux Affaires regionales) will hopefully lead in the near future to the establishment of a regional historic ironworking site discovery circuit.

Ile aux Oies

Marcel Moussette reports that, for a sixth season, the excavation of early French Canadian farming establishments has been pursued at Ile aux Oies, an island in the St. Lawrence river, fifty miles down from Quebec City. So far, two major sites have been discovered by Moussette. The site of the Rocher de la Chapelle, believed to have been occupied since 1645, has yielded the remains of a 17th century double wooden house, those of a large masonry house and its outside bread oven, as well as an enigmatic circular stone structure resembling the base of an oven or a small tower. This latter structure, found this summer, is associated with a level of occupation containing a mix of Amerindian and European pottery. The digging of a second site, called Nouvelle-Ferme, has revealed some remains of a small house dating from the French Regime and, this year, part of a wall that could belong to a manor house built in the second half of the 17th century.

Ilot Hunt (Hunt block)

The Laval University archaeological field school was held for a third season on the site of Ilot Hunt in Quebec City's lower town. During five weeks, twelve students and three professors, Reginald Auger, Paul-Gaston Langlais and Marcel Moussette, revealed remains of a succession of occupations including a 19th century backyard occupation lying over a fill from the French Regime, a fortification wall (batterie Dauphine) and wharf dating to the early 18th century. This data will be analysed by Manon Goyette and Eric Phaneuf, two graduate students at the master's level, under the supervision of Marcel Moussette.

A New Program in Archaeological Studies

In May of this year, the University Council of Laval University approved a project for a short undergraduate program in archaeological studies (one year or 30 credits). This program (a minor) is designed to give students a general knowledge of the archaeological discipline and a better preparation for those who wish to specialize in historical archaeology at the graduate level. This program will be implemented in September of 1994. For more information, please write to: Dr. Rodrigue Lavoie, Direction d'histoire, arts et civilisations, Faculte des Lettres, Universite Laval, Quebec (Quebec), Canada G1K 7P4.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Archaeological Society of Virginia has published a new volume in the archaeology of Virginia series: *The Archaeology of 17th-Century Virginia*, Special Publication 30, edited by Theodore R. Reinhart and Dennis J. Pogue, 1993 (412 pp., ill., ISBN 0-87517-067-6, $15.00). This is the fifth volume overall, and the first on historical archaeology, from the Council of Virginia Archaeologists' (COVA) symposia series. The volume, which was funded in part by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, Mary Washington College Center for Historic Preservation, and COVA, contains 11 articles by well known Virginia archaeologists. The volume was printed by the Dietz press in Richmond and may be ordered from the ASV Treasurer, Box 340, Courtland, VA 23837 ($15.00 plus $2.00 postage).

Rolando, Victor R. 1992. *The History and Archeology of Vermont's Iron, Charcoal, and Lime Industries*. Burlington, VT: The Vermont Archaeological Society. vii + 296 pages, 265 b&w illustrations (photos, maps, sketches), fully cited, glossary, bibliography, and index. Paper $32.95; hard cover w/dust jacket $39.95 (both Smythe-sewn bindings). Shipped postpaid to North America. Order from Mountain Publications, P.O. Box 1812, Manchester Ctr., VT 05255. Phone (802) 362-4382.

This is the first comprehensive book to be published about the industrial archaeology of Vermont and is the result of 15 years of intensive archival and field work by the author. The Foreword is written by Giovanna Peebles, Vermont State Archaeologist; and the back cover endorsements are by Michael Sherman, Director, Vermont Historical Society, and David R. Starbuck. The manuscript was edited by Joan Mentzer, NMAH, Washington, DC; production was by Post Scripts (Dian Post) of Federalsburg, MD. Rolan-

do proves that Vermont's early history was not one of subsistence farming, as is generally thought, but included state- of-the-art technical thought and progressive industrial pursuits. Hot blast for a blast furnace at Bennington, VT, for example, occurred in 1833, a year before the generally accepted date of 1834 for hot blast at Oxford Furnace, N.J.

Chapters 1 through 4 describe Vermont's iron industry in the context of the contemporary national industrial experience. Ironworks operations are described in detail along with techniques of iron mining, and manufacture of potash kettles, stoves, and agricultural tools and implements. The book's centerpiece is the location and study of 99 furnace, forge, and foundry sites at which 45 remains are described in detail. Chapters 5 and 6 describe charcoal making and 71 nineteenth-century charcoal-making sites; chapters 7 and 8 describe lime-burning and 118 seventeenth- to twentieth-century lime kiln sites (lime was first burned in Vermont at Isle LaMotte, for mortar in constructing Fort Ste-Anne by the French in ca. 1664).

Extensive documentary research made this study possible, although many discoveries were made in the field after learning how to "read" the landscape. Rolando takes time to describe in detail exactly how each of the sites was found, whether through documentary research or the types of field clues encountered, and the disposition and condition of the surface remains. Even firebrick markings were recorded.

Walker, James W. 1993. *Low Altitude Large Scale Reconnaissance: A Method of Obtaining High Resolution Vertical Photographs for Small Areas*. Published by Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado, 1993. viii + 127 pp., figures, tables, appendices, and references. Copies available (at no cost) from Interagency Archeological Services, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado 80225-0287.

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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** 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

MARCH 1994 NUMBER 27

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Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
PO Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828
(518) 747-2926

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

1994 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING
October 21-23, 1994
Williamsburg, Virginia

Members will find included in this issue of the Newsletter a Call for Papers for the upcoming 1994 meeting. This year's meeting promises to be an exciting event. The meeting will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, and is being co-sponsored by the Department of Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and the Center for Archaeological Research and the Department of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary. Williamsburg an archaeology are almost synonymous, and a number of events are planned to show off some of the area's most interesting projects. You will definitely want to have this conference on your dance card.

In addition to hearing paper presentations on Saturday and on Sunday morning, conference attendees will have the opportunity to participate in half-day artifact workshops on Friday. Guided tours are planned for Jamestown National Historic Site and for Colonial Williamsburg's Carter's Grove, the site of Martin's Hundred. Other exhibitions include Colonial Williamsburg's Restored Area, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, the DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Gallery, the Muscarelle Museum of Art, and Yorktown National Historic Site. A conference reception is planned for Friday evening at the College of William and Mary, and a dinner featuring colonial fare will be offered at one of the taverns on Saturday evening.

The conference hotel is the very fine Ramada Inn Historic Area, located immediately adjacent to the Historic District with a view of CW's pastures. Room rates for the conference are excellent, and these rates have been extended through Monday, October 24, for those who wish to stay a little longer. Complementary tickets to Colonial Williamsburg's exhibitions will be included as part of your conference registration. Your hotel and registration packet along with a detailed itinerary will be mailed to you sometime in August, so keep your eyes peeled for it.

October is peak season in Williamsburg. Autumn colors and smells fill the air, and the days are still warm and comfortable. It is a great time of year to visit Virginia's colonial capital. Hope to see you then!

UPDATE — Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary Beaudry

I think I can at long last report that you will be receiving Volume 20 in the not-too-distant future; by the time you read this it should be at the press. It's been a long time in the works, I realize, but I think you will find it worthwhile. I list the contents below to give you an idea of what I mean.

PIERRE BEAUDET AND MONIQUE ELIE
Is Archaeology Destructive or are Archaeologists Self-Destructive?

DAVID R. STARBUCK
A Retrospective on Archaeology at Fort William Henry, 1952-1993: Retelling the Tale of *The Last of the Mohicans*

LOIS FEISTER
The Orphanage at Schuyler Mansion

PIERRE DROUIN
Thunder and Powder: May They Never Meet! Lightning Conductors at the Esplanade Powder Magazine

EDWARD L. BELL
Death at Snake Hill: A Review of the Popular Report

ANN HERRING, SHELLEY SAUNDERS, AND GERRY BOYCE
Bones and Burial Registers: Infant Mortality in a 19th-Century Cemetery from Upper Canada

HAROLD D. JULI
Historical Archaeology at Saybrook Point, Connecticut: Excavation and Interpretation at an Archaeological and Historical Park

Assistant Editor Ann-Eliza Lewis and I will return our attention to the Salwen memorial volume as soon as Volume 20 has gone to press. We hope to produce this rather quickly, but, as I noted in my last report, whether we go to press with it depends upon the state of the CNEHA coffers. We're hoping that everyone will have renewed their membership so that we can print this double issue (Vol. 21/22, 1992-93). It's bound to be an important contribution to archaeology in the Northeast.

Meanwhile, we do have several manuscripts out for review, so we are beginning to get our hopes up that we may have enough articles for Volume 23 to be able to put it together within the actual year it is slated to come out! I'm always having my hopes dashed about meeting the goal of getting the journal on schedule, so please, don't let it happen again. Send in those manuscripts!

On a related matter, we'd like to canvass the membership again for those willing to review manuscripts. We're especially anxious for people with expertise in ethnobotanical/palynological studies. Anyone out there willing to review seed and pollen studies — or any other topic — if you haven't identified yourself to us yet, please write to Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, Assistant Editor, Northeast Historical Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215, or e-mail at ael@crsa.bu.edu. Please provide a brief summary of your areas of interest/expertise and the topics on which you'd like to review. Be sure to include a phone and/or fax number and e-mail address, if you have one, in addition to your regular postal address. We'll add you to our files and, with luck, will be contacting you as manuscripts come in.

More in the "Wish List" department: we are seeking an original copy of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Volume 2, Number 1, to use in reprinting our first six volumes; we've managed to borrow copies of all the others. If you have a copy you wouldn't mind loaning us, we'd be delighted — and we promise to return it. It would be really nice, however, if someone wanted to make an outright donation of Volumes 1-6 for our archives.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

We are fortunate to have another sizeable CNEHA Newsletter, thanks to our provincial and state editors and their efforts to "beat the bushes" for copy! However, we need line drawings that would help to liven up the appearance of the newsletter — please consider sending in illustrations whenever possible.

Please send all inquiries and reports on current research to the following editors:

Provincial Editors:

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

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave.,

Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

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

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 331, Riverside, CT 06878.

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, York Institute Museum, 371 Main Street, Saco, ME 04072.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

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

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

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

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

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

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

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

1993 CNEHA CONFERENCE REPORT

The 1993 Conference and Annual meeting was held in Portsmouth, N.H., at two sites, Strawbery Banke Museum and the Urban Forestry Center, October 22-24, with a total of 124 registrations.

A ceramics seminar, "An Introduction to English Ceramics," was presented on Friday at the Urban Forestry Center by George Miller, of the Center for Archaeological Research, University of Delaware. Olive Jones, A/Chief Material Culture Research, Archaeological Services, National Historic Sites, Parks Canada, Ottawa, presented a seminar titled "Glass for the Archaeologist" on Friday at the Visitor Center, Strawbery Banke Museum.

A self-guided walking tour of historic Portsmouth was available Friday afternoon with the assistance of Portsmouth Advocates, using the volume, *Building Portsmouth; The Neighborhoods and Architecture* by Richard Candee, Director, American and New England Studies Program, Boston University. The book was also available in the book room during the conference with the proceeds going to CNEHA. A guided tour of the Warner House was available to conference attendees. This is one of the earliest brick houses in Portsmouth, built in 1715 in the English Georgian style with interesting period murals on the walls of the main stairway. Tea was served at the Portsmouth Athenaeum at the conclusion of the tours and workshops. The Athenaeum is a specialized research library in downtown Portsmouth, used as a reading room and meeting place since 1808.

Receptions were held both Friday and Saturday evenings at William Pitt Tavern, a restored 18th-century inn at Strawbery Banke Museum with entertainment of traditional Irish and American music by "Trilium" on Saturday night. Jones House Archaeology Center was open for visiting on both Friday and Saturday evenings.

A total of 21 papers were presented at plenary sessions on Saturday and Sunday at the Urban Forestry Center in categories titled: Portsmouth Archaeology, Archaeology and Ethnicity, Above-ground Archaeology, Maine in the Seventeenth Century, Research at Baron De Saint Castin's Habitation, and Contributed Papers. Presentations concluded at noon on Sunday followed by a guided tour of Strawbery Banke Museum archaeological sites.

The 1994 meeting is scheduled to be held in

Williamsburg, Virginia, hosted by Colonial Williamsburg, and the 1995 meeting is planned for Nova Scotia, celebrating the bicentennial of Fortress Louisburg.

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES
OCTOBER 1993
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Chair Pierre Beaudet called the business meeting to order at 8:07 a.m. and welcomed the assembled group to Portsmouth.

1. Pierre Beaudet called for corrections to and approval of the minutes of the 1992 ABM minutes.

Moved by: Nancy Dickinson
Seconded by: Lois Feister
Carried

OLD BUSINESS:

Standing Committee Reports:

2. Membership Report: Julia King and John Seidel sent their regrets. Pierre Beaudet reported that as of July 20, 1993, there were 302 renewals, and by October the membership should stand close to 340 individuals. All members are encouraged to renew their memberships as soon as they receive their renewal forms. The forms will be mailed out in the new year. It was noted that 22 new and/or renewals had been made at this year's conference.

Acceptance of Membership report moved by Paul Huey
Seconded by: David Starbuck
Carried

3. Treasurer's Report: Sue Henry reported that as of October 4, 1993, the US bank balance stands at $4,839.13 with a Canadian bank balance of $1,467.47. Beaudet inquired as to the state of the budget, and Henry responded that funds are available for the next newsletter and journal. Beaudet encouraged the membership to renew at the Fellow level, and Mary Beaudry noted that the Board members have agreed to do so as of the Board meeting Friday evening.

Acceptance of Treasurer's Report moved by Lysbeth Acuff
Seconded by: Pierre Drouin
Carried

4. Newsletter Editor's Report: David Starbuck reported that the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter would be mailed out in two to three weeks. He encouraged the membership to send in reports on work in their area.

Acceptance of Newsletter Editor's Report moved by Paula Zitzler
Seconded by: Dena Doroszenko
Carried

5. Journal Editor's Report: Volume 20 will be ready by the end of this year. Volume 21/22, the Bert Salwen memorial volume with 17 articles, should also be available in 1994.

Acceptance of Journal Editor's report moved by David Starbuck
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin
Carried

6. Conference Reports: **1993**: Strawbery Banke, New Hampshire. Martha Pinello reported that 41 individuals were registered for the workshops, 131 registered for the conference as of the ABM. Co-sponsors donated $500.00. To summarize, this year's conference has been well attended and generated revenue for CNEHA.
1994: Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Barbara Heath reported for Julia King who sent her regrets. The conference will take place on the weekend of October 21, 1994 and will be co-sponsored by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary. There will be Friday workshops and sessions on Saturday and Sunday.
1995: (Canada) Location to be determined. Pierre Beaudet mentioned Halifax as a possibility with a side trip to Louisbourg.

7. Nominations and Elections Report: Barbara Heath reported that there were 13 nominations, of which 6 declined to run for office, leaving seven on the election slate. The membership elected Dena Doroszenko, Paula Zitzler, John Sprinkle, Lorinda Goodwin and Silas Hurry. Heath noted that the process of elections will be revised in order to be completed by mid-June. Heath called for nominations after the SHA meetings in January. Mary Beaudry thanked all those who ran for office.

8. Resolution of Thanks to Outgoing Board Members: Whereas the following individuals have completed their terms for the CNEHA Board,

Whereas LuAnn de Cunzo has served the Council as a Board member and as the Chair of the 1991 CNEHA Conference in Delaware,

Whereas Julia King has ably performed her duties as the Co-ordinator of Institutional Memberships and,

Whereas John Worrell has served the Council as a Board member,

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

Moved by: Dena Doroszenko
Seconded by: Sue Henry
Carried

9. Elections of Executive: Pierre Beaudet reported the new slate of officers for 1994:

Chair: Pierre Beaudet
Executive Vice-Chair: John Seidel
Vice-Chair: Rebecca Yamin
Secretary: Dena Doroszenko
Treasurer: Susan Henry

Acceptance of slate of executive officers moved by Lois Feister
Seconded by: Nancy Dickinson
Carried

10. Resolution of Appreciation to the Organizers of the 1993 Conference:

Whereas the Strawbery Banke Museum, Archaeology Division and co-sponsors, the New Hampshire Archeological Society, the Heritage Studies Program at Plymouth State College, and the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources have graciously hosted the 1993 Annual Meetings of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and,

Whereas Emerson W. Baker, Richard Candee, Marna Cowan, Alison Dwyer, Mary Dupre, Dennis Howe, Patricia Miller, Parker Potter, David Switzer, Peggy Wishart, Kathleen Wheeler and a host of many volunteers and in particular, Martha Pinello as Chair, have worked tirelessly to produce this successful meeting and,

Whereas the hotel and meeting facilities at the Urban Forestry Center are of an excellent nature and,

Whereas dinner and the receptions at the Pitt Tavern were much enjoyed by all,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere appreciation and thanks to these individuals and organizations for their hard work and hospitality.

Moved by Barbara Heath
Seconded by: David Starbuck
Carried

NEW BUSINESS

Alaric Faulkner inquired as to how CNEHA would arrange transportation to Louisbourg during the 1995 conference. Pierre Beaudet noted that arrangements would need to be made that would be suitable. Faulkner highly recommended a visit to Louisbourg to all CNEHA members.

Motion to adjourn: Alaric Faulkner
Seconded by: Lysbeth Acuff
Carried

The meeting was adjourned at 8:42 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dena Doroszenko
Secretary

CALL FOR PAPERS

Historic Ironmaking Conference
September 30, October 1 and 2, 1994

The Orange County (New York) Historical Society is sponsoring an Historic Ironmaking Conference to be held at the Clove Furnace Historic Site, Arden, New York. Papers addressing any aspect of historic ironmaking or any particular site — furnace, forge, mine, etc. — are sought. Submissions from both professionals and non-professionals are encouraged.

Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length; a Kodak slide projector and screen will be provided; presenters are urged to use illustrative material. Abstracts must be received by July 1, 1994 for consideration and program listing.

Please send abstracts to:
Edward J. Lenik
c/o Sheffield Archaeological Consultants
P.O. Box 437, 24 High Street
Butler, New Jersey 07405-0437
Telephone: (201) 492-8525 (Days)

CURATION AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

A Comprehensive Approach to Archaeological Collections Management: The Parks Canada Experience in Quebec

by Diane LeBrun

Archaeological artifacts are often endangered by their own physical elements or by outside factors. Why we keep things, and what we should keep, are two fundamental and far from trivial questions.

Some people feel that the storage of artifacts is a useless luxury, while others consider that such objects provide an inestimable storehouse of knowledge. I would propose that artifacts be considered as documents and artifact collections as archives. Objects have their own silent language, which cannot always be immediately understood, but which can become clear at any time through comparative studies or literature reviews. They bear silent witness to an often forgotten past. Objects, sites and remains of all sorts are signs left by past generations of their activities, beliefs, existence and civilization.

An artifact which is silent today may reveal its language tomorrow. To the archaeologist, the material culture researcher, the ethnologist and the anthropologist, an artifact is what an archival document is to the historian — a primary and fundamental resource.

The business of managing archaeological collections, day in, day out, year after year, has enabled us to discover satisfactory and effective means for taking care of artifacts including their storage, treatment, and preservation.

Parks Canada manages a major archaeological collection, the contents of which are broken down into the regions where the artifacts originated. This has been the situation since 1975. The Quebec archaeological collection is a model in terms of quantity, the quality of the components and the way in which it is managed.

The Quebec collection contains more than 20 million complete or fragmented artifacts from the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. These artifacts come from federal properties in various locations in Quebec. Parks Canada's Quebec archaeological collection actually includes more than 146 site collections.

First set up during the 1960s as a result of field surveys and archaeological activities, the collection has been housed since 1975 in storerooms in Quebec City. There are six such storerooms: two are for metal artifacts, two for inorganic materials other than metal and a fifth for artifacts made up of organic material. Lastly, there is a storeroom for what is called the reference collection, which contains a number of archaeological objects in a variety of materials, with the exception of organic objects. Each storeroom has its own temperature and humidity controls, adjusted according to the materials the artifacts are made of and based on the conservation standards in effect in Canadian museums.

Various management procedures are used to ensure that artifacts are looked after from the moment they are found at a dig to the time they are displayed in temporary or permanent exhibitions. These management procedures have a single common denominator: **the provenance number,** often called here **the archaeological unit**. The object, the assemblage of objects and all acquisition and management documents are therefore linked, so that all the components of a single collection can easily and very completely be put back together. Their archaeological value lies, moreover, in the fact that they have all been registered together as a single research unit. The following is a brief overview of our management procedures:

1. Objects and fragments of objects from the same excavation unit are summarily recorded on a card and sorted according to their "material" characteristics. They are then washed in soapy water or given a rudimentary cleaning with a dry brush. Sometimes protective measures must be taken, owing to the precarious state of some materials. In such cases, we proceed immediately with temporary treatment of the object (using a light fungicide or drying agent, refrigeration or freezing) while awaiting the specialized services of Parks Canada's Historical Resource Conservation Branch. A further classification by material and provenience is undertaken at the time of labelling.

2. Each object or object fragment of ceramic, glass, stone or bone, with the exception of skeletal remains and window glass, is numbered according to its provenience and specific standards. For example, some letters are systematically avoided to avoid confusion with similar looking numbers. These are i, o and z, which can be confused with 1, 0, 2 and 5.

3. An exhaustive inventory of the content of each unit of a lot is then listed on a form where each object is recorded in terms of quantity and quality with the greatest possible accuracy as to its material and purpose.

4. A complete analysis can also be requested, based on theplanned interpretation of the site, an event connected with the site or other special need. In this case, technical assistance is provided for reassembly, grouping by context, documentary research, cataloging, as well as for the purpose of physical analysis and/or restoration.

5. Objects selected during inventory or analysis because

of their representativeness, uniqueness or the interest they have for other research or in varying hypotheses will be catalogued and their location recorded.

6. Some objects catalogued and selected may be sent to the restoration laboratories before being placed in a reference collection or exhibition.

7. Most inventoried objects, which we know will not be part of studies in the short term, are wrapped and stored according to their material and archaeological unit. Repertories enable us to locate not only cataloged objects, but all objects or fragments of objects found over the years on each Parks Canada site in Quebec.

8. Whatever the destination of these objects, they will eventually end up on the table of an archaeologist or material culture researcher who will document and interpret them so that their historic significance in relation to the site and the events which took place there can be better understood.

9. Artifacts, as first quality teaching tools, will thus serve in the interpretation of historic sites, in the training of guides and in the teaching to students of all levels. Also, in this way they will be accessible to researchers from within or from outside Parks Canada or will be available for inter-institutional loan.

This entire management process, which was implemented in the Quebec region in 1978, calls for several working tools:

1. A functional classification system adapted from Leroi-Gourhan and Binford.
2. A materials classification system.
3. A collections lab procedures manual.
4. Nomenclature based on a computerized inventory of a number of site collections and the reference collection, which applies to all archaeological artifacts considered in their entirety and from the viewpoint of each of their components.

A national directive governing management principles for Parks Canada archaeological collections that specifies the nature of archaeological collections and everything pertaining to them has been in use since 1986 (Management Directive 2.1.23 - Collection Management System: Archaeological Research Services). Other directives relate to the treatment of human remains (Management Directive 2.3.1 - Human Remains, Cemeteries and Grave Sites) and archaeological explosives (Management Directive 2.3.3 - Explosives of Archaeological Origin). In addition, an interim policy on cultural resource management was approved in 1990 which proposes the application of a sound code of ethics, set forth in a series of principles dealing with the protection, understanding and enjoyment of Canadian heritage.

One must underline, as well, the growing contribution of informatics in the management of the collections. In fact, a computer assisted management system has been in development in Parks Canada for the last several years. As our collections grow in size and public interest is heightened, it allows us to view with confidence the future management of these collections.

The comprehensive nature of our management method allows us to be very familiar with the content of our collection, to ensure its integrity and accessibility and to preserve it for future generations. It stands to reason that, while we take every measure to safeguard our collections, this does not mean that the relevance of individual artifacts is never questioned. However, it must be clearly stated that, when judgments are called for, they must not be made in the heat of the moment, in the field, when artifacts are being collected. Further, such decisions should not be based on opinions, value judgments, impressions or a state of mind. Judgments should be passed only after the artifact has been examined, measured and analyzed and an attempt at interpretation carried out. It is only after this process that we can think of rationalizing a collection. Nor should rationalizing mean throwing things out indiscriminately. Would it make sense to throw out a book one has not read? Would it make sense even if it had been read?

Archaeological artifacts are not a renewable resource! Each time they are thoughtlessly destroyed or allowed to disintegrate, archaeology dies a little, and research is deprived of one of its most basic building blocks.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

I am an American citizen, currently residing in England.

As an archaeology graduate, I have several years' field experience on a wide variety of sites in England, as well as abroad. Presently, I am interested in undertaking archaeological work in America, and would, therefore, appreciate any help you may be able to offer. If you have any job vacancy bulletins, useful contact addresses, or suggestions as to how I may gather information on archaeological work being undertaken in the US, I would be most grateful.

Many thanks.

Yours sincerely,
Jessica Fletcher
14 Fiery Hill Road
Barnt GreenBirmingham, England B45 8LG

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

Hatheway House

During fall 1992 and spring 1993, archaeological investigations were undertaken by the University of Connecticut (Robert R. Gradie III) and the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society (Karin Peterson) at the Hatheway House, a ca. 1761 residence, owned by the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society, a statewide non-profit preservation organization. Excavations were undertaken in conjunction with a major restoration of this historic house and were focused on ground disturbance associated with an improved foundation drainage system and construction of a new museum entrance which will meet ADA requirements. Archaeological studies recovered evidence of substantial modifications to the property's grounds, and possibly the house, over a period of 200 years. Evidence included the recovery of four successive reorganizations of the space, or "landscapes," about the house which resulted in alternating periods of utilitarian work spaces and formal lawns. These landscapes can be associated with specific owners and are thought to reflect the broader economic and social activities and goals of the occupants. A dense secondary deposit of 18th and early 19th century trash was also discovered; when analyzed, a concentration of faunal material will offer insight into the diet and standard of living of the occupants during the early years of the structure's existence.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury

Excavations in the front and east yards of the Spencer-Pierce-Little House took place in 1993 as part of a Boston University field school directed by Mary Beaudry and field assistant Sara F. Mascia. Here the stratigraphic sequence consisted of a series of late 17th through 19th-century occupation and landscaping strata above a thick layer of clean sand deposited when the house was constructed, ca. 1680. Beneath the cellar ejecta a buried topsoil layer overlies subsoil. A number of post holes, clearly historical, were cut into the subsoil. It has been impossible to determine what sort of structure — house, fence, barn, etc. — is represented by the post holes, and no clear alignment suggests itself. It is evident, however, that some sort of structure existed here prior to the construction of the still-standing house. Over the next year, Beaudry expects to begin detailed analysis of materials excavated at SPL since 1989 in order to produce a monograph report as well as special studies of selected artifact categories. Further field seasons at the site will be scheduled only after work to date has been written up and published in some form.

Swett-Ilsley House, Newbury

Mary Beaudry directed a small program of archaeological testing at Swett-Ilsley House, owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, in advance of drainage improvement activities. The earliest portion of Swett-Ilsley was built ca. 1671, and the house's most recent addition was constructed around 1800. For much of its life the house served as a tavern and inn. While the testing turned up nothing of critical significance, artifacts recovered from two test trenches along the north end of the house included a diverse array of ceramic fragments numbering in the thousands as well as large quantities of pipe stems. Pipe stems were found in much, much smaller numbers at the nearby Spencer-Pierce-Little site, and their presence in great numbers at Swett-Ilsley must be reflective of the building's use as a tavern. A report on this small project is available from Mary Beaudry.

Parson Capen House, Topsfield

In October 1993, Mary Beaudry, assisted by Ellen P. Berkland and volunteers from the Boston University Club for Archaeological Studies, conducted test excavations at the Parson Capen property, owned by the Topsfield Historical Society. The Society plans to erect an 18th-century barn from elsewhere in Topsfield on a portion of the Capen homelot. Our testing produced many flakes and projectile points indicative of prehistoric occupation. No historical features were found. While historical artifacts were recovered, these were in mixed contexts. It appears that when the house was restored in the 1930s, the yard was thoroughly graded, eliminating any historic-period strata. Berkland is preparing a report on the work for review by the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Rea-Proctor Homestead, Danvers

In 1990 and 1991, Mary Beaudry supervised test excavations at 180 Conant Street in Danvers, at the Rea-Proctor Homestead, owned by William and Elizabeth Harris.

Renovations to the existing house, built ca. 1724, under provisions of the Tax Act required testing prior to utility installation. Six test units were excavated, producing, for the most part, evidence of various landscaping episodes. One test unit, however, revealed a portion of what appears to be a late 17th-century stone-lined cellar hole filled in after 1720. A sounding of approximately 1m2 was taken to the depth of the cellar floor. Large quantities of locally produced redwares, English delftware, etc., were found in the layers within the cellar hole. Beaudry has recently completed a report on this work and will be happy to send a copy to anyone who requests one.

African Meeting House, Nantucket

In August, Beaudry directed 10 days of testing at the African Baptist Meeting House on Nantucket. The meeting house was recently acquired by the Museum of Afro American History in Boston, which is undertaking a major restoration of this structure, which served as meeting house, school, and community center for the African-American community on Nantucket throughout most of the 19th century. Over 50 volunteers from the local community participated in the project. Ellen P. Berkland served as Project Archaeologist; in her report on our work at the site, she details the history of the site and describes the evidence we recovered of the original grade and treatment of the lot, of filling prior to construction, and artifactual remains possibly associated with the functions of the meeting house and subsequent uses of the property. We'll be happy to send you a copy of the report for a $15.00 donation to the fund for restoration of the meeting house (made payable to the Friends of the Nantucket African Meeting House). Send your check and request for a copy of the report to Mary Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Martha Pinello

Jones House Archaeology Center, Strawbery Banke Museum, Portsmouth

1993 was a busy and productive year at Jones House Archaeology Center. A phase one testing excavation was completed in the summer under the direction of Martha Pinello, principal investigator, and Peggy Wishart, project archaeologist. The tested area is on the edge of the Puddle Dock waterway, filled in in the late 1800s. It is the site of a proposed Museum Center, now in the planning stage. Investigation was completed with geophysical testing under the direction of Bruce Bevan, of Geosight, Pitman, N.J.

Early wharf timbers or remains were uncovered at the level when Puddle Dock was filled. The expected high water table and deep layer of coal ash fill were evident. Staff, interns, and volunteers have completed the preliminary processing of artifacts from 18th, 19th, and 20th century deposits. Analysis and report writing is continuing at this time. It is expected that additional testing will be necessary.

Staff and volunteers excavated five test units at the Warner House, on Daniel Street, in anticipation of future work to alleviate a site drainage problem. The Warner house is one of the oldest extant brick houses in Portsmouth, built in 1715 in the English Georgian style. Lieutenant Governor Benning Wentworth leased the Warner House from 1742 to 1759 as the governor's mansion.

An Archaeology Day was held at the museum in August with participation from Plymouth State College and the New Hampshire Archeological Society. The program included exhibits of materials from six museum excavations and tours of museum archaeological sites. The museum education department provided special archaeological activities for children.

Noted ceramic historians, Geoffrey Godden and Terence Lockett of Great Britain, presented a seminar in Portsmouth in October, co-sponsored by Strawbery Banke Museum and the China Students Club of Boston. The presentations covered the shipment of English ceramics to the colonies (Lockett) and English porcelain (Godden).

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology held their annual meeting and conference in Portsmouth in October, sponsored by Strawbery Banke Museum, Plymouth State College, The New Hampshire Archeological Society, and Portsmouth Advocates. Two days of plenary sessions were held on current projects and activities. An all-day ceramic workshop "Introduction to English Ceramics" was presented by George Miller from the University of Delaware. Olive Jones of Parks Canada, Ottawa, presented a seminar on "Glass for the Archaeologist".

Tours of historic Portsmouth buildings were conducted by Portsmouth Advocates using the volume, *Building Portsmouth: The Neighborhoods and Architecture*, by Richard Candee, Director, American and New England Studies Program at Boston University. Tours of the muse-

um archaeological sites were given by Martha Pinello.

Conference on New England Industrial Archeology

Plymouth State College recently hosted the Conference on New England Industrial Archeology. This annual meeting of the Southern and Northern New England Chapters of the Society for Industrial Archeology was held on February 5, 1994. About 50 people attended, including Chapter members, Plymouth State College faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, and other interested persons.

Woodard Openo, President of the Northern New England Chapter, opened the meeting. William Taylor, Professor of History and Director of the Institute for New Hampshire Studies at Plymouth State, then introduced the President of the College, Dr. Donald Wharton, who extended his warm greetings to the group of attendees.

The morning's papers included "Yankee Contrivances: New Hampshire Shakers' Wooden Staved Pails Become Mechanized," presented by Galen Beale; and "The Logging Industry in the Little River Valley, Bethlehem, NH, 1893-1927," written by Todd H. Harral, graduate of the Plymouth State College Heritage Studies M.Ed. Program, but presented in his absence by Katherine Donahue, Director of the Heritage Studies Program. This paper was followed by Victor Rolando, Vermont industrial researcher, on the "Industrial Archeology of Lime Kilns;" and Christopher Closs, of Closs Planners, Inc., on the "Lewiston (ME) Mill System Project: Integration of Preservation Planning and Economic Development in Urban Revitalization."

After the lunch break, papers resumed with a presentation by John Mayer, Director of the Manchester Historic Association, on "The Collections of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at the Manchester Historic Association: Evidence in 19th Century Manchester, NH." This paper was followed by Michael Bettencourt, freelance writer and photographer, who researched the "Great New England Textile Strike of 1922: The Role of Women in Manchester, NH." The final presentation was by James Dolph, Museum Director at the Portsmouth (NH) Naval Shipyard. He discussed the various phases of "Preserving the Industrial Heritage of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard."

Dennis Howe of Concord, NH, was a primary organizer of the presentations and was responsible for the flier. The Conference demonstrated the strength and vigor of industrial archaeology in the Northeast. For more information on the Society for Industrial Archeology, contact SIA, Room 5014, National Museum of American History, Washington, DC 20560.

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

In Memoriam

Helen Blakemore Camp, 84, died July 6, 1993 after a brief illness. Mrs. Camp's highly visible and educational field research ushered in the modern era of historical archaeology in Maine. In 1964 she discovered the village of Pemaquid, a thriving settlement dating from the late 1620s. In nine seasons of excavation in the village, Mrs. Camp uncovered the well-preserved remains of fourteen buildings which made up the core of the colonial village. The thousands of artifacts recovered form an important collection for the study of Anglo-American material culture in early northern New England.

Mrs. Camp crusaded to have the site protected from pending development, and in 1969 the State of Maine purchased the property, creating Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site. In 1993 the site was designated as a National Historic Landmark. She published two books on the village excavations, *Pemaquid Lost and Found (1967) and Archaeological Investigations at Pemaquid, Maine, 1965-1974 (1975).* From 1974 to 1981 Mrs. Camp turned her attention to the excavation of sections of Fort William Henry (1692-1696) and Fort Frederick (1729-1759), the forts that in turn guarded Pemaquid Village. Mrs. Camp recently completed her work as co-author of a book on the fort excavations, *The Forts of Pemaquid*, to be published in 1994.

Mrs. Camp's interest in archaeology dated to her childhood; however, her career began officially in 1957 when she was a field artist for a dig sponsored by the New Jersey State Museum. This was a logical first step for an archaeologist who had previously had a career as a commercial artist. Ironically, it was only after she and her husband, Millard Fillmore Camp, "retired" to Maine that she devoted herself to historical archaeology.

Helen and "Fill" were married in 1931. He actively supported and assisted her work until his death in 1985. Born in New York City, the daughter of Sumner and Jane Kirkwood Blakemore, Mrs. Camp attended Skidmore College and graduated from Parsons School of Fine and Applied Arts in New York City. In 1983 she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of Maine at Farmington, in recognition of her contributions to archaeology. She was a former member of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and a former trustee of the Maine League of Historical Societies and

Museums. She is survived by a daughter, Helen Camp Olson, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Camp's pioneering research rekindled interest in the history and archaeology of seventeenth-century Maine. Her excavations and publications were among the earliest historical archaeology projects in the Northeast. Many archaeologists experienced their first fieldwork under Mrs. Camp's friendly guidance at Pemaquid. She will be warmly remembered and much missed by her former students and colleagues.

Searsport

Last summer the Penobscot Marine Museum, in cooperation with the Downeast Outdoor Education School, conducted archaeological excavations on the grounds of the museum's Fowler-True-Ross house. The house is a fairly typical example of a New England connected house and barn, with the core being a two story, two room deep central hall Federal style house, believed to date to about 1820. The house, which also has a single story ell and an attached barn, was home to Miles Fowler and his family. Fowler was one of Searsport's many sea captains who participated in the coastal and Atlantic trade, as well as the rich Chinese and Pacific trade.

Excavations directed by Peter Morrison and Samuel Shogren partly focused on the yards east and west of the kitchen ell. This led to the discovery of a former walkway, and a thick layer of fill on both sides of the ell. The fill was apparently brought in to level the yard in the late 1950s or 1960s. Excavations also revealed evidence of the structure's building episodes. Most revealing was the discovery that the ell as built about 1820, first sat on posts or pilings, placed at intervals along the ground sill. This allowed trash to find its way under the edge of the building. Later, about 1837 slate footings and granite sill stones replaced the footings, sealing the deposit.

The artifact assemblage is fairly typical for its time. Ceramics were the usual English tablewares and American utilitarian wares of the period. The wares are in no way indicative of the exotic places that sea captains such as Myles Fowler were visiting. Only three small sherds of Chinese export porcelain were found during the entire excavations, suggesting not every sea captain's home was full of exotic Chinese ceramics and furnishings.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Bureau of Historic Sites Archaeology Projects

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites staff completed excavations at two locations late in the fall of 1993. One of these was at a new state site, the Darwin Martin House in Buffalo. The house was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, built in 1904, and plans are underway for its restoration and interpretation. Because the modern-day architects needed to look at the foundation walls and investigate whether or not such features as an underground sprinkling system actually were installed, test units were dug on three sides of the house. The tests answered questions about the features and established where some of the activity areas had developed once the house was occupied. In addition, evidence was gathered that a prehistoric site was somewhere in the vicinity.

Excavations also were conducted at the Sacket House in Sackets Harbor, New York, where a new Urban Cultural Park Visitor's Center will be installed. The Sacket House was used as a hospital during the War of 1812 battle which was waged in the town. Test units on three sides of the house established the size and construction history of a wing no longer extant, established the ground surface during the early 19th century, and provided a sample of artifacts from that era. Based on the archaeologist's recommendations, the architects will make some changes to the plans for parking lots, wall repair, and porch supports for the building.

Repatriation Act and the New York State Museum

The New York State Museum has over one million artifacts, including human bones, that may be affected by the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The New York State Legislature granted money last April to hire a bioarchaeologist to sort through the bones, but more money is needed to finish cataloging the remaining objects. For the past three years, the Museum has requested $357,000 to finish the task, but has been unsuccessful in obtaining it. The Museum has until November 1995 to catalog its Indian burial objects and skeletal remains and identify tribes from which they came. The tribes then can negotiate for return of the artifacts.

Book for Fifth to Eighth Graders on Lake George Shipwreck

Joseph Zarzynski, a Junior High School teacher, has co-authored a book that chronicles the discovery and survey of a 1758 Lake George shipwreck. The 32-page book is seen as a young adult-learning piece that tells the history of the Land Tortoise, a French and Indian War shipwreck that has recently been surveyed and documented under the waters of the lake. The 52-foot-long and 18-foot-wide warship was found in 1990 submerged in about 100 feet of water. The ship had been deliberately sunk for the winter months by the Colonial forces with the idea of reusing it in the spring, a common practice. This ship, however, shifted into deeper waters where it could not be retrieved. An adult level book is planned for next year. The youth version can be purchased at the Lake George Historical Association or through the mail for $4.95 plus 7% sales tax and $1.75 postage from: M-Z Information, PO Box 2129, Wilton, New York, 12866.

Archaeology Group Producing Videotape

The Adirondack Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association is producing a videotape for use in elementary schools. The tape documents the excavations on Rogers Island where summer field schools under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck have uncovered barracks, a hospital, rangers' huts, and other buildings from the French and Indian War. The chapter's education committee\ wrote, filmed, and produced the videotape for fourth graders. It includes an introduction to archaeology and information on how to conduct a dig. The committee is now in the process of editing the tape and preparing background material for teachers.

Precedent Set by Ruling in Northern New York Counties

In 1989, Warren County and the Warren and Washington County Industrial Development Agency sued citizens of their own counties who were opposed to a garbage incinerator. The citizens being sued by their own local governments were about 400 activists, who then filed a class action suit against the counties involved. The case attracted interest from all over the country. In October 1993, the federal jury ordered damages paid to the activists and found the public officials guilty of trying to stifle free speech. The case was seen as an effort to intimidate residents and the decision as a message to other governments not to try a similar action.

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

Archaeological Sensitivity Study, African Burial Ground and the Commons Historic District, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York County

During the summer of 1993, in connection with the formal designation of the African Burial Ground and the Commons as a New York City landmark district, Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to Mesick Cohen Waite Architects (and the New York City Department of General Services), conducted an archaeological sensitivity study of the landmark district. The study consisted of synthesizing the archaeological, geological, architectural, and cartographic data for the district and presenting it in a format for use as a planning and review tool for future ground disturbance activity within district boundaries. The results were presented in the form of mylar maps with overlays representing the locations of buildings during certain historic periods; a database containing documentary evidence for each site; and an extensive annotated bibliography.

New York State Archaeology Week: South Street Seaport Museum Adult Lectures and Walking Tour Series

"Chinese Porcelain, Spanish Ships and New World Silver: Archaeology of the 17th-Century Sea Trade" by Linda Shulsky, Metropolitan Museum of Art. (Lecture produced in collaboration with the Archaeological Institute of America/New York Society's Louis H. Blumgarten Lecture in Urban Archaeology.) Wednesday, April 27, 6:30 P.M. South Street Seaport Museum, A.A. Low Building, 171 John Street.
Admission Free.

"Ships Beneath the Street." Slide Lecture by archaeologist Dr. Joan Geismar, Wednesday, May 11, 6:30 P.M. A.A. Low Building, 171 John St. Fee: $5, Members $3.

"The Changing Shape of Manhattan Island." Slide Lecture and Walking Tour, Sunday May 22, 2 P.M. Fee: $6, Members $4. Dr. Diana Wall demonstrates how landfill dramatically altered the shape of Lower Manhattan to accommodate the growing port. Pre-registration required, M-F, 9-5, (212) 669-9416.

Children's Activities

"Hands on History: Celebrating New York State

Archaeology Week," Saturdays and Sundays May 7, 8, 14, & 15. 12-5 P.M. Children's Center, 165 John St. Design your own Archaeology Week poster; decorate a tile in 17th century Dutch style; transform a tea bowl with 18th century Chinese designs. Hands-on demonstrations, craft workshops.

19th Century Jesuit Cemetery at the New York Botanical Garden

One of the potential resources identified during an archaeological assessment of the New York Botanical Garden (performed by Historical Perspectives, Inc. under the direction of Betsy Kearns, Cece Kirkorian and Faline Schneiderman-Fox) was the site of a 19th century Jesuit cemetery. There was considerable ambiguity in the documentary record as to the actual bounds of the burial plot; however, neither non-invasive investigative techniques nor excavation were testing options at this point. Stephen Key, a cartographer specializing in the sport of Orienteering, was commissioned to make a field topographic study of the site.

Using his survey and the three extant historical maps showing the burial plot, he created a map showing the approximate location and size of the cemetery which the Botanical Garden can use for the future assessment of development impacts.

Archaeological Component of the Reconstruction of Foley Square

A documentary study of Foley Square, the park that forms the core of New York City's Civic Center in Lower Manhattan, was recently researched for its historical context and to identify its potential archaeological sensitivity. Undertaken for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, the research was under the direction of Joan H. Geismar acting as a consultant to Coe Lee Robinson Roesch, Inc., landscape architects. The study area encompasses a triangle (actually a hatchet-shaped area) bounded north by Worth Street, west by Lafayette Street, south by Reade Street, and east mainly by Centre Street with part of it extending further east into Hammil and Park Places and Pearl Street. The southern part of the project area is included in the newly formed Burial Ground-Commons Historic District, an area also researched by Hunter Research. This southern part, although steeped in Manhattan history, was disturbed by subway construction during the first two decades of this century. North of Pearl Street, however, the remnants of backyards may contain features such as privies or cisterns not affected by subway or building construction. In addition, the 25-foot-diameter brick foundation of a 175-foot-high shot tower built in 1855 and standing till 1908 may remain in this part of the site. The foundation walls of this smoke-stack-like tower, reputedly 4 1/2 feet thick, formed the base of the first structure built with a cast-iron skeleton and brick curtain walls, the forerunner of the modern skyscraper. Its relatively light construction made it possible to build the tower in a constricted space on former marsh land. Its architect and builder was James Bogardus, the promoter of cast iron in this country and the man responsible for many of New York City's famous cast iron structures. Based on this and other information, testing for this foundation is planned, and the Parks Department and Coe Lee Robinson Roesch, Inc. are looking into ways of incorporating historic references into the park's reconstructive design.

New Jersey

Reported by: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

Cherry Valley Tavern/Pointville Hotel Site, New Hanover Township, Burlington County

In the fall of 1992, in connection with the proposed instalation of wastewater treatment facilities, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia district, conducted a program of archaeological data recovery of a 19th-century tavern located on the Fort Dix Military Reservation. Excavations exposed the ground plan of the tavern, which was constructed in 1799-1800 as a single-roomed structure immediately following the establishment of two roads in the area. Analysis of the foundations and associated stratigraphy showed that the building was successively enlarged through the 19th century, the final major addition being made just after the Civil War. The artifact assemblage included finds from an early to mid-19th century sub-floor deposit from the bar area which was characterized by the presence of large quantities of ceramic and glass sherds, whose small size suggested they had dropped through gaps in a wooden plank floor. Another feature of the artifact assemblage was the large number and variety of glass tumblers, showing a topological and economic development from the mostly imported single-mold examples of ca. 1800 to the American three-mold-blown examples of the 1820s and later.

Batsto Sawmill, Batsto Historic Village, Wharton State Forest, Washington Township, Burlington County

In the summer and fall of 1992, in connection with the restoration of the sawmill raceway, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to Watson & Henry Associates (and the New Jersey Department of Building and Construction), conducted archaeological monitoring and excavations in and immediately outside a standing 19th century sawmill. The first monitoring action resulted in the recording of a masonry pad adjacent to the headrace outside the mill building. This pad supported the base of a machine driving an exterior belt wheel at the sawmill in the mid-20th century. Further monitoring along the tailrace downstream from the mill building uncovered timber remains dating to the mid-20th century restoration program and the Wharton era (ca. 1880) reconstruction. Following removal of mid-20th century timber planking from the raceway inside the mill, multiple-phase remains of earlier mill-related timbers were encountered. Limited archaeological investigation in the same area resulted in the identification of at least three principal phases of sawmill construction or modification (the pre-1880 sawmill, the pre-1880 secondary structure in the mill interior, and the ca. 1880 sawmill).

Little Falls, Passaic County

A thirty-year search for Captain James Gray's forge on the Little Falls of the Passaic River has culminated in a double discovery for Edward J. Lenik of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants of Butler, New Jersey. The riverbank had finally yielded evidence of the location of the forge. Iron slag collected during pedestrian reconnaissance of a former island below the falls was confirmed, by microprobe analysis by Dr. Robert Gordon of Yale University, to be bloomery slag of poor quality and probably of early manufacture. Documentary research located a leather bound volume in the manuscript collection of the New York Historical Society, entitled *The Little Falls Company Account Book 1763-1770*. Analysis of this document indicates that the forge, known to be a three fire forge, was active prior to 1763 and had both bloomery and refinery hearths. Notations about "forge castings" suggest that the third fire was a cupola furnace. The account book documents in great detail the transactions of the company store, revealing much about early lifeways in Little Falls, as well as the operations of the ironworks. Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, through its publishing affiliate Arkaeoloji Ink, has published a monograph entitled *The Little Falls Company*. This is available at $6.00 per copy (plus $2.00 for shipping and handling for up to three copies) from Edward J. Lenik, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, P.O. Box 437, Butler, NJ 07405-0437. Checks should be made out to Edward J. Lenik.

Lock Street Bridge, Lopatcong Township and Town of Phillipsburg, Warren County

In the fall of 1992 and spring of 1993, in connection with the proposed replacement of the Lock Street bridge over Lopatcong Creek, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to Mace Consulting Engineers (and Warren County), undertook archaeological investigations of the Lock Street bridge, and the area around Inclined Plane 10 West on the Morris Canal. The Lock Street bridge itself consists of a steel single-span Pratt truss set on stone abutments. The bridge superstructure, on the basis of the truss style, is believed to date to around 1900. The stone abutments are probably of an earlier date and can probably be associated with the original construction of a bridge in this location in 1850. Archaeological data recovery encountered traces of a stone retaining wall that defined the perimeter of the basin that was located at the foot of the pre-1850 inclined plane. Immediately adjoining this wall, and at approximately the same depth, traces of the pre-1850 canal towpath were observed. A small stone bridge, only partially visible, is located just to the south of the Lock Street bridge. It probably dates to around 1830 and can be associated with the original construction of the Morris Canal.

Shippen Manor, Oxford Township, Warren County

The Cultural Resource Consulting Group (CRCG) of Highland Park, New Jersey, has carried out a series of archaeological investigations at Shippen Manor in order to facilitate accurate restoration of Shippen Manor. These studies were conducted at the request of the Warren County Cultural and Heritage Commission. In 1988 and 1990 intensive investigations were carried out by CRCG in conjunction with the restoration of the Manor. Since then several smaller-scale investigations of particular aspects of Shippen Manor and its surroundings have been undertaken. Shippen Manor, located in Oxford Township, Warren County, New Jersey, is a large mid-18th century manor house. Listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, the manor is a superb example of a rural ironmaster's house. Shippen Manor is situated on a the eastern face of a prominent hill, overlooking the town which spreads out before it. Associated with Oxford Furnace, an important northwestern New Jersey iron manufactory, Shippen Manor was continuously occupied from the 1750s until the 1960s. During its early history, the

structure housed the owners and managers of the ironworks. These included members of the prominent Shippen, Roberdeau, and Scranton families. During the late 19th century Shippen Manor became a boarding house. Even more recently, just prior to its acquisition by Warren County, it served again as a private residence, before being abandoned for a short period of time.

In the summers of 1991, 1992, and 1993 three separate sites in Oxford Township were tested. This work was carried out under the direction of Richard Veit, Charles Bello, and Kristian Eshelman. It was designed to provide visitors to the Warren County Heritage Days celebration with an introduction to archaeology. At the same time it was hoped that these excavations would reveal archaeological remains which could be used to enhance our understanding of Oxford's history. In 1991 the site of a late 19th-century mule barracks associated with the ironworks was tested. These excavations revealed the location of the southeastern corner of the structure. Also recovered was a variety of horse tack related to the mule barracks. In 1992 investigations focused on a capped cut-stone foundation of unknown purpose on the northeast lawn of the manor. These excavations, undertaken with the assistance of a group of enthusiastic local volunteers, revealed that this structure was a late 19th-century cesspool. The artifacts recovered indicate that it was abandoned sometime in the middle of the 20th century. The third summer's excavations (1993) studied the site of Shippen Manor's icehouse. This structure was probably constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. The icehouse was located on the terraced southeast lawn of the house. Dug deeply into the slope of the hill, it had cut stone walls which had been coated on the inside with plaster. Historic photographs indicate that in form the icehouse was a miniature version of the Manor house. Excavations revealed that the icehouse foundation extended 88 inches below the ground surface. Its entrance had faced east, as does the manor's. No evidence of internal partitions or shelves was noted. After its abandonment it had been filled with iron mine tailings which had oxidized, creating a distinctive dense soil matrix. While this fill was sterile, a subsequent fill episode was dated to ca. 1930-1950 based on the artifacts recovered from it, such as toy guns and soda bottles.

These investigations served not only to address issues of interest to the Warren County Cultural and Heritage Commission in their restoration of the manor, but also proved a popular attraction to visitors at the fairs. All of the excavations were carried out according to the standards presented in the *Archaeological Master Plan: Shippen Manor (28-Wa-583), Oxford, Warren County, New Jersey*, prepared by the Cultural Resource Consulting Group (1991).

In addition to the aforementioned investigations, in 1993 CRCG carried out a series of excavations adjacent to and within Shippen Manor itself. These investigations consisted of close-interval shovel testing and limited trenching. They were designed to assess and mitigate the effects of a proposed sewer and water line. While several late 19th and 20th century water control features, i.e., historic sewer lines and water lines, were uncovered, the hoped-for intact artifactual deposits were not. It appears that repeated rehabilitations of the interior of the house have significantly deflated any archaeological remains which might once have existed there. Mitigative trenches revealed few artifacts. Those found included small quantities of historic ceramics, a 1782 King George III Irish penny, a crudely made "fancy" tobacco pipe depicting a bearded male face crowned with a laurel victory wreath, and a pistol-size honey-colored gunflint. These limited excavations served to address specific restoration concerns of the Warren County Cultural and Heritage Commission. They have provided limited but useful archaeological information about the lifestyles of Shippen Manor's historic inhabitants, and supplemented the information gained during earlier surveys.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) announces its 23rd annual field school in historical archaeology. St. Mary's City is an outdoor museum of archaeology and history at the site of Maryland's first capitol (1634-1695) and is one of the best preserved colonial sites in the country. Excavations in 1994 will focus on testing a number of sites near the center of town dating from the first decade of settlement through the 18th century. One of these sites may be the original fort location dating to 1634.

The ten week course will run from June 8-August 14. After a week devoted to history, archaeological methods and material culture studies, students will participate in the excavation, recording and analysis of a number of significant sites. Guest lecturers will speak on the history, architecture and geology of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites and historic houses in Maryland and Virginia are planned. The course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, History

and Museum Studies. Prior coursework is preferred but not required. A total of 8 credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland. The cost of the course is approximately $800, and housing is provided at a minimal cost. To apply send a letter stating your interest, skills, experience and the names of two academic references. Please include a phone number where you can be reached. The deadline for applications is May 1, 1994. Send applications to Summer Program, Department of Research, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

Annapolis

The first cultural resource survey of the United States Naval Academy (USNA) in Annapolis, Maryland, was undertaken by Archaeology In Annapolis, a cooperative research project between the University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP) and Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF). The project involved multiple components in order to identify the extent of cultural resources related to the area now occupied by the Academy. These components included chains of title searches for each property acquired during the Academy's expansion, an archaeological survey to identify below ground resources, oral history interviews with residents of a neighborhood purchased by the Academy in 1941, the Hell Point neighborhood, and the use of the AutoCAD computer mapping program for predicting locations of archaeological deposits.

The project was funded by a grant from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program. The Legacy Project, as it is informally known, was set up in order to establish a strategy, plan, and priority list for identifying and managing significant biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical resources existing on, or involving, all Secretary of Defense lands, facilities, and property. Archaeology In Annapolis was selected to perform the cultural resource survey of the United States Naval Academy.

In November 1992, deeds research was begun by Dr. Jean Russo of HAF on properties which were purchased by the Academy over a period of 112 years, from 1845 to 1941. The U.S. Government bought large parcels of land which included neighborhoods with a wide variety of demographics. Some parcels included land owned by Judge Joseph Nicholson, a prominent Annapolitan and brother-in-law to Francis Scott Key, and the Buchanan House, home of the first superintendent of the Naval Academy. Another parcel of land bought in 1866 contained the original mansion for the Governor of the State of Maryland. This mid-18th century structure, with later 19th century additions, was used by the Academy as a library and superintendent's office until it was torn down in 1902 during a period of the Academy's rebuilding. After 1845, the property into which the Academy expanded contained the residences of Academy employees. These residences were frequently constructed in anticipation of demand generated by the Academy, a speculative process often carried out by personnel associated directly with the Academy. The Academy has thus built over much of its own history.

The deeds research provided a basis for determining the focus of the archaeological survey done from June through August 1993. A phase I reconnaissance survey of the historic core of the Academy was done with a crew of students from UMCP's archaeology field school. The basic research design for the archaeological fieldwork was to determine presence or absence of historic or prehistoric remains in areas that had the highest potential for containing intact deposits. Because of the size of the Academy, about half of which is reclaimed land, and given the time frame for which the work was to be completed, systematic testing was limited to four areas. Approximately 13.5 acres of the Academy's 60 acres of "true" land was surveyed. This 60 acres contains numerous buildings and other types of obstacles, such as sidewalks, parking lots, and statues that prevented testing in many areas. The four areas tested during the systematic aligned sampling were the area surrounding Preble Hall, which houses the Academy's museum, the Ellipse, which lies in front of the Chapel, the Porter Road area where the Officer's homes are currently situated, and the Halsey Field House parking lot that lies just inside gate 1. Based on the documentary evidence, such as Sanborne Maps beginning in 1885, as well as the chains of title which exist for most, if not all, of the properties bought by the Academy and date into the early 1700s, we chose these four areas as our focus for the archaeological survey.

A Phase I reconnaissance survey of the historic core of the Academy was conducted from mid-June to the end of August 1993, with a crew of students from the University of Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology. Tom Bodor, a UMCP graduate student in anthropology, was field supervisor of the excavations. During a sweltering summer, students excavated shovel test pits and small test trenches in order to provide the Navy with information about where archaeologically sensitive areas exist beneath the ground. Testing in four distinct areas of the Academy, chosen as a result of historical research, revealed remains from the mid to late 18th-century in undisturbed or only partially disturbed deposits in approximately 20% of the area tested. In another 27%, intact nineteenth and twentieth century remains were found. It was determined in this field survey that approximately one-half of the area tested had been disturbed by a variety of activities including con-

struction and destruction of buildings, landscaping activities, and installation of modern utility lines. Three sites (18AP67, AP68, AP69) were identified during this survey; however, further testing is needed before the physical limits of these sites can be determined, as well as exactly what type of sites they are. It is known, for instance, from the Sanborne Maps and the deeds searches that the area located in front of the Officers' homes on Porter Road was an African-American neighborhood during the 19th century, and before that may relate to the New Towne section of Annapolis, which shows up on the 1714 Stoddert Map. This is the area that includes the Peggy Stewart House on Hanover Street. Again, further investigation is needed to determine the extent, integrity and significance of these intact deposits.

One of the more substantial discoveries made this summer include what is believed to be the surface of 18th century Scott Street in two locations in the Ellipse. Scott Street was removed after 1845 when the Academy first purchased this portion of land. Another interesting discovery was a deposit of partially intact large granite and sandstone foundation blocks that were found in the area where the original Governor's Mansion was located. This plot of land sits between the current superintendent's home and Dahlgren Hall. It is possible that these stones are part of either the original foundation to this house, or more likely, based on the use of granite which was more commonly used during the mid-1800s, this is related to a 19th century addition to this original house. Two additions to the original Governor's Mansion were made after the Academy purchased the parcel of land in 1866. These two features, the surface of Scott Street and foundation stones that likely relate to the Governor's Mansion, were found using the AutoCAD computer mapping program. Consultants for this phase of the project were Dr. John Seidel of the University of Maryland, College Park, and Ms. Carol Theobald.

The archaeology survey utilized AuotCAD map overlays that indicated where structures, roads, and old shorelines existed from 1845 through the 20th century and how these features developed or disappeared over time. Using these overlays as a field guide, several trenches were excavated to test the accuracy of some historic maps. Sanborn fire insurance maps of Annapolis from 1885, historic maps of the Academy, and a current base map of the Academy were used in this process. The process of creating an overlay of an historic map on top of a current base map involved first the acquisition of reliable historic maps. It was discovered that some of the historic maps from the Academy's files were inaccurate and could not be used as a precise guide to where historic structures or features may still exist. Once a base set of reliable maps were found, the tedious process of entering them into the computer was begun. Once the maps had been digitized, they were superimposed onto one another using a set of reliable points that show up on both maps. These reliable points may be extant buildings, roads, or other features on the surface of the ground that have not been moved or altered. Because of minor discrepancies in the historic maps which were used in this process, trenches were excavated to allow for a greater possibility for finding specific features. This AutoCAD test was used so that a possible predictive model could be set up in the future for the Academy to know the locations of historic remains on their grounds. While a predictive model was not designed during this project and this was not part of the scope of the project, test trenches revealed intact deposits relating to structures located on the map overlays, thus highlighting the potential success of using AutoCAD as a predictive tool.

The final phase of this project was to gain some insights into the lives of former residents of Hell Point, which was purchased by the Academy in 1941. Hell Point included the area between Prince George and King George Streets and extended from the water west towards Maryland Avenue; however, the actual boundaries of Hell Point are not clear. The interviews produced a lively portrait of life in Hell Point from approximately 1910 until it was torn down in 1941. An interesting conclusion of these interviews is the fact that while the Academy sustained many of the families living in Hell Point, it also ultimately took away their homes. For some, this experience was an opportunity to move to a new home; but for others, it was a painful loss of home and neighborhood. The archaeological testing in the Halsey Field House parking lot, which used to be part of Hell Point, revealed that much of the neighborhood has been almost completely obliterated by Academy activities. The archaeology in this area, however, was limited by the asphalt parking lot. The current phase of work did not include the removal of any asphalt, so it is possible that remains do exist in other parts of the parking lot not surveyed during this project.

More work is necessary before any further conclusions can be made about the history of the land now occupied by the Academy. Further deeds research, oral history interviews, and AutoCAD work is being planned to add to our understanding of the Naval Academy and a major portion of Annapolis which lies below Academy grounds.

Baltimore

To celebrate Maryland's second annual Archaeology Week, the Center for Urban Archaeology, 800 East

Lombard Street at Museum Row, will sponsor an Open House and a series of activities on Saturday, April 30 from 10:00 a.m until 5:00 p.m.

At the Center, there will be ongoing slide shows of recent excavation activity in Baltimore City. Individuals involved in archaeological activities conducted in Baltimore City prior to the 1910s will be interviewed and tape recorded. Those attending the day's activities are invited to take a guided tour of the Archaeology Trail in Brewers' Park, which highlights several important sites investigated by the Center for Urban Archaeology. Visitors also can bring their artifacts to the Center for identification by an archaeologist. Admission is free.

Calvert County

An archaeological study of innovation and economic persistence in the context of the tobacco economy in 19th-century Maryland is nearing completion. This analysis focuses on two opposing views of economic behavior in the Chesapeake tobacco economy. On the one hand, some historians have argued that the tobacco farmers of Maryland and Virginia tended toward a "natural conservatism" or backwardness that undermined economic development and culminated in the destruction of the natural resource base. Other historians have argued that the Chesapeake system of agriculture was a reasonable and even profitable response to a region with abundant land and little labor. Indeed, these scholars regard the subsequent adoption of innovative agricultural reforms in the 19th century as the principal source of damage to the region's environment.

These models of economic behavior for the tobacco-growing regions of 19th-century Maryland are examined through the case study of flue-curing tobacco. The introduction and adoption of flue-curing tobacco represented an innovative attempt to increase the quantity and improve the quality of Maryland tobacco. However, the process was abandoned in Maryland by 1880. Did Maryland farmers reject the notion of flue-curing tobacco because they were "backward," resisting change even when it was beneficial, or are the reasons more complex?

This study addresses that issue, using documentary, architectural, and archaeological evidence to examine the introduction, adoption, and rejection of flue-curing tobacco in 19th-century Maryland. This study suggests that the process of adoption or of non-adoption of innovations is a complicated one, requiring the study of individual decision-making as well as broad historical patterns. The non-adoption of innovations is not always the result of backward or conservative attitudes toward innovation. Not all innovations are necessarily "good," and adopting an innovation simply for its own sake would be the most nonsensical decision of all. In the case of flue-curing tobacco, the risks far outweighed the gains. This study nonetheless reveals elements of a traditional culture, of a "moral economy," where kin relations played an important role for those few who did experiment with flue-curing Maryland tobacco.

This study is being prepared by Julia A. King and Patricia J. McGuire with a contribution by J. Richard Rivoire. The final report will be ready for distribution this summer.

Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth Acuff

Fairfax County

Several projects are being directed by staff from the Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County. Volunteers from the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia are assisting in every aspect of the research. In the fall of 1993 six graves were excavated at St. John's Episcopal Church in Centreville. The remains of three males and three females, all adults, were removed prior to an expansion of the church facility. These individuals have not been identified by name. Two of the graves (Burials 4 and 5) were probably soldiers from the Civil War, 1861-1865. Burials 1, 3, and 6 were most likely that of a family group and date to the first quarter of the 20th century. Burial 3 was set off by herself; she probably was buried in the 1940s. These remains are at the Smithsonian where a forensic analysis is to be done. A preliminary report by Larry Moore is available upon request; a final report including the forensic analysis will be completed by September 1994.

Excavations also continue at two tanyard sites in Centreville. In 1991 excavations focused on an area known as Buckey's tanyard (ca. 1803-1860). Soil samples were taken from one tanning vat. These were analyzed by infrared spectrometry, scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive analysis, and x-ray diffraction to determine materials present. These tests showed that the clay from the feature was saturated with fatty acids that were tentatively identified as sheep/mutton and "external" wool wax. Sheep were the most common stock raised in western Fairfax County during the early nineteenth century and were a source of hides for the tanneries. The tanning vat and features around it also contained trash from the Civil

War, perhaps from a Union occupation of the town.

The second tanyard is nearby. In 1992 and 1993 a cellar was excavated which may have been part of the tanner's house and cobbler's workshop. This structure appears to date from the early 19th century to the 1870s as most of the fill dates to then or later. In addition, several adjacent tanning vats have been exposed and excavation on them will begin in the spring of 1994. Reports from these studies should be available in late 1994.

Volunteers are also working on several other reports, including: the Burgundy site, a late 18th-early 20th century farm house near Alexandria; the Fairview site, an early 19th century farm house; and the Hoof site, an 18th and 19th century domestic site on Mason Neck. Martha Williams is also continuing her re-analysis of the collection from Belvoir Plantation. Requests for further information can be addressed to Larry Moore at the Heritage Resources office.

Williamsburg - Utopia

The James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., is conducting excavations on two related 18th-century domestic sites in Williamsburg, Virginia. Current investigation by JRIA of the Utopia site, partially excavated in 1972 by William Kelso and the VDHR, has revealed new evidence of a complex of at least three additional earthfast structures adjacent to the earlier excavation area. Preliminary artifactual evidence suggests that these structures post-date the original 17th-century structure. In fact, bricks were apparently salvaged from the half cellar of the first building sometime after 1700, and reused in the root cellars of the "new" structures. JRIA will conduct Phase III excavations on this site during the spring/summer 1994 season.

In the meantime, excavations are in progress on a related site 1100 feet to the northeast, which is in the path of a proposed road. This site, Utopia II, is centered around a main dwelling house defined by a pattern of eight root cellars. No architectural evidence remains, save for four very small, shallow postholes along one "wall" of the structure. At least six additional "intruding" cellars attest to long occupation of an impermanent structure. The site also has several singular root cellars or storage pits, shallow treehole trash pits, and two "borrow" pits, also containing refuse. The interior cellars contain mostly small fragments, and items that may have been stored in the cellars, such as pot hooks, a copper alloy pan, and a number of iron tools. Exterior trash pits held the bulk of the domestic refuse, broken ceramic vessels and wine bottles.

Artifactual evidence suggests an occupation period from ca. 1730-1760. During this period, the Utopia tract served as an agricultural quarter for James Bray's Littletown Plantation. By this time, the plantation work force consisted mainly of African-American slaves, with only dwindling numbers of tenant farmers and white indentured servants. Bray's books even suggest the possibility of African-American overseers, referring to two areas in the vicinity of Utopia as "Jacko's Quarter" and "Deb's Quarter." Previous excavations at other documented slave quarters in Kingsmill have produced a pattern of architecture and artifacts that appear characteristic of slave quarters. The multi-root cellar complex and the presence of at least one cowrie shell suggest slave occupants. However, the site is surprisingly rich in artifacts, not just in quantity but quality. Very little colonoware or coarsewares have been recovered, and some of the ceramics are very fine examples of wares, which might normally be considered evidence of high status individuals. Some of these artifacts are undoubtedly damaged goods from the Bray household.

Many of the tools found on the site are associated with carpentry. These are files, chisels, axes, and a lathing hammer. James Bray is known to have investigated several industries in addition to tobacco cultivation, including tanning, cider production, a grist mill, and timbering. These trades would require a level of skill more appropriate to a craftsman than a field hand, so Bray's African-American work force may have been highly skilled. The Utopia I and II sites provide a unique opportunity to view the lives and lifestyles of not just one, but a community of slaves over a period of almost fifty years. These excavations may present the other side of plantation life documented in the Bray and Kingsmill mansions.

Williamsburg - Rich Neck Plantation

In 1988, an archaeological survey of the Yorkshire subdivision in Williamsburg revealed the remains of a large 17th-century site. Subsequent historical research showed that this site was located on property first patented in 1636 and owned by four prominent Virginia colonial officials, Richard Kemp (1638-1656), Sir Thomas Lundsford (1656-1660), and Thomas and Philip Ludwell (1660-1700).

In late 1992, the site underwent archaeological testing prompted by a pending residential development project. Test excavations exposed intact stratigraphy, a single brick foundation, and artifactual indications of additional buildings and features. During June and July of 1993 the joint Colonial Williamsburg/William and Mary field school unearthed five structures (including two large brick foundations and three post buildings), an intact kitchen midden, a very large (industrial?) processing area that was backfilled with a rich array of domestic refuse, and hundreds of

smaller features related to fencing and other landscaping details. The two brick foundations (25' by 35' and 24' by 45') are some of the most impressive 17th-century structures outside of Jamestown yet encountered by Virginia archaeologists.

The site was established around 1640 and abandoned about 1680. Preservation of the 17th-century contexts was exceptional in spite of 19th-century farming activities. The simple technology of 19th-century agriculture caused little significant damage to the site from plowing. In the surviving layers, oyster shells scattered about by the original occupants of the site have made the soils less acidic, thus improving the survival rates of environmental artifacts such as animal bones, seeds, and pollen.

While extraordinary preservation is important, it is only part of the reason for the significance of this site. This plantation was certainly one of the most substantial architectural complexes from this period recorded in all of Tidewater Virginia outside of Jamestown. The site contains valuable information about the material life of the early residents of the Williamsburg area, including evidence of the dwelling houses, outbuildings and domestic artifacts from ca. 1640 to 1680.

One surprising aspect of the site is its apparent destruction and abandonment sometime around 1680. All of the major features excavated to date contain debris from the destruction of the two brick dwellings suggesting that the entire complex was demolished at one time. Documentary evidence indicates that the followers of Nathaniel Bacon were responsible for the destruction of a Ludwell plantation during Bacon's Rebellion. Efforts to identify which Ludwell plantation was destroyed during the rebellion are currently underway.

Jamestown

The first archaeological testing in the Jamestown town site since the 1950s was begun on June 1st by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the annual College of William & Mary field school in historical archaeology. In addition to the goal of educating students in the principles of archaeological fieldwork, three objectives guided the excavations: first, to test the results of the spring remote sensing carried out by geophysicist Bruce Bevan. Second, to aid the architectural reassessment team by testing previously excavated structures for new information. Third, to undertake environmental sampling in different areas of the town site.

The results of the "groundtruthing" of the remote sensing were very positive — three areas involved in the manufacture of brick, probably during the eighteenth century, were discovered through testing geophysical predictions. All methods of remote sensing tried in the town site were successful — in varying degrees — and therefore indicate that geophysics can serve as a generally reliable method of non-intrusive evaluation of the town site. Magnetometry in particular offers a productive, cost effective and time efficient method of geophysically testing the town site of Jamestown, and should be included in future evaluations of the area.

Much of the work involving environmental sampling of the town site occurred during the two-week Advanced Field School in Contextual Archaeology held at Jamestown from August 7-20. Initially, excavations geared towards obtaining environmental samples were focused on the area of the 1665 turf fort, but then were concentrated on a previously unexcavated portion of Refuse Pit One (partially excavated by John Cotter in the 1950s) which exhibited better preservation. Work at the turf fort proved useful in aligning plat information uncovered by historian Martha McCartney.

The Advanced Field School offered graduate students and interested professionals from both in and out of the Williamsburg area a chance to work closely with a number of specialists. Specialists participating in the field school included historian Martha McCartney, Cary Carson from the Assessment team, contextual archaeologist Steve Mrozowski from the University of Massachusetts and Colonial Williamsburg, stratigraphic expert Edward Harris from the Bermuda National Trust, landscape archaeologist and G.I.S. developer Dominic Powlesland from the Heslerton Parish Project in Yorkshire, English Heritage senior archaeologist Tim Williams, palynologist Gerald Kelso from the National Park Service, and geophysicist Bruce Bevan from Geosight, Inc.

The season's field work was completed in November of last year, and a report on the findings is in progress.

West Virginia

Reported by: John T. Eddins

Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky

Archaeologists Kim McBride and Stephen McBride from the Program for Cultural Resource Assessment have participated in a number of historic sites archaeology projects in West Virginia over the last several years. In 1991 and 1992, they conducted archival research and field survey to

locate a number of 18th century frontier fort sites (French and Indian War and Revolutionary War period) in southern West Virginia. In 1992 and 1993, they conducted test excavations at several of the 9 sites located. They developed a public archaeology program and museum exhibits in conjunction with the testing. The major site encountered was Arbuckle's Fort in Greenbrier County, a Revolutionary War era site that included building foundations, a fireplace, chimney, cellar, trash pits, and linear arrangements of posts. The cultural material assemblage and features at Arbuckle are characterized by a high degree of stratigraphic integrity and temporal focus. The 18th century fort research was supported by funding from the West Virginia Department of Culture and History, the West Virginia Humanities Council, and the Greenbrier County Historical Society. Program report #252 describes the general survey and report #312 details the Arbuckle Fort testing.

In the fall of 1992 and summer of 1993, Stephen McBride served as archaeological consultant and a report section contributor in the preparation of a preservation and interpretation plan for Rich Mountain Battlefield in Randolph County, directed by Mike Gioulis of the Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation. Archaeological resources associated with the battlefield include a farmstead, a domestic occupation, a short term Confederate encampment with earthworks, and a Union ridgetop defensive emplacement. Results of the research can be found in Gioulis et al., 1993, "Concept Plan for the Rich Mountain Battlefield," Rich Mountain Battlefield Association.

Division of Social Sciences, Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, WV

Charles Hulse and his students at Shepherd College have been engaged in a broad range of historic sites research in West Virginia in recent years, the results of which are available in reports in the Shepherd College Cultural Resource Management Series.

Report #7, 1989, documents work done at Spruce, West Virginia, a company town dating to the first quarter of the 20th century, developed initially by the timber industry and later adopted for workers' housing and utility buildings by the railroad. Phase I to III excavations, from 1987 to 1989, focusing on workers' house lots, have been followed by supplementary oral history research.

Over the past 10 years, Shepherd has conducted excavations or testing at over 22 locations in the general Shepherdstown area, with support from the West Virginia Department of Culture and History, the Historic Shepherdstown Commission, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other sources. Shepherd has also recently conducted research on African-American properties and cemeteries in Jefferson County and testing at a slave cemetery, dating between 1830 and 1850, in Berkeley County.

Cultural resources encountered in work done on the Weis Pottery and the High Street Properties in Shepherdstown are particularly significant. The Weis Pottery was in use from the late 18th century through the 19th century. Members of the "extended" Weis family ran potteries in other locations including Hagerstown and Martinsburg. It is hoped that ongoing analysis of the redwares from the Weis Pottery will serve as a basis for development of a chronology of redwares in the Shenandoah Valley. The High Street Properties include a number of house lots in the 18th and 19th century sections of downtown Shepherdstown. Several of these lots were the loci of long term occupation by generations of the same family. Three privies have been excavated in a yard occupied for over 50 years by a high status Afro-American family whose founder had once served as a cook in Jackson's Stonewall Brigade. Another site served as the houselot, from the 1850s to the 1930s, for several generations of a family related to a wealthy Shepherd industrialist.

The Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, Eberly College of Arts and Sciences, West Virginia University

The Institute, under the leadership of director Dr. Emory Kemp and associate director Billy Joe Peyton, is engaged in a range of ongoing projects in and outside the boundaries of West Virginia, focused on research, teaching, and service in the history of technology, industrial archaeology, and preservation of historic engineering works. A recent project list included in an informational mailing contained more than 30 recently completed or current projects. Projects related to West Virginia include the Fairmont Industrial Survey and Industrial Archaeology Guide, Battle of Blair Mountain Reconnaissance Survey, Industrial Archaeology of the National Road, Thurmond Depot Historic Structure Report, Thurmond Depot Historic Furnishings Report, and the Virginius Island Documentation and Industrial Archaeological Field School. The Institute publishes a semi-annual newsletter, the **Review**, detailing recent work and listing publications available.

Monongahela National Forest, USDA

Archaeologists Ruth Brinker and Hunter Lesser are con-

tinuing ongoing work involving surveys, site evaluation, development of management plans, nominations to the National Register, a number of "Passport in Time" programs, and development of interpretive plans for 6 districts in the Monongahela National Forest. Thematic research projects include a focus on CCC facilities in the Blue Bend area and on Civil War resources at Cheat Summit Fort, Camp Bartow, and Camp Allegheny. Work on the CCC facilities has included survey, excavation, mitigation, some rehabilitation, and the development of a small museum with the assistance of CCC "alumnae". Work with the Civil War sites includes survey, testing, mitigation, development of pedestrian and auto tours and related brochures, and sponsorship and coordination of living history reenactments and PIT projects. Information on the increasingly popular living history programs and PIT projects is available from the archaeologists at (304) 636-1800.

Denver Service Center, Eastern Regional Office, National Park Service

Kristen Stephens, DSC, co-principal investigator, reports continuing work in the Thurmond Historic District, town of Thurmond, in the New River Gorge National River park. Research is focused on sites related to the C & O Railroad, from the 1880s into the 20th century. Work has included development of an initial testing strategy, an inventory of archaeological features within the town district, and Phase II testing for an Interpretative Center at Thurman Depot and a parking area at Southside Junction. Cultural resources encountered include 2 turntables, house lots associated with 2 section foremen, a laborer shanty, and a company store. There are plans for research and testing associated with the Kamoor Coal Mine in the New River Gorge.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Park Service

Staff members in the Division of Archaeology at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park are continuing work on the Virginius Island Archaeological Research Project and other projects under the general supervision of Paul Shackel. Virginius, a 13-acre island in the Shenandoah River, was the setting for development of an industrial community in the 19th century that served the needs of the U.S. Arsenal complex at adjacent Harpers Ferry and also local and regional markets for woodworking, metal working, grain and mineral milling, textiles, and other products. Field work on the three major domestic sites to be investigated has been completed. Processing and cataloging of the recovered assemblages is underway in the lab facilities under the direction of Cari Young Ravenhorst and Eric Larsen. Gwyneth Duncan is conducting analysis of the faunal remains recovered during project excavations. John Ravenhorst is using Auto-Cad as a tool for investigation, planning, and site graphics documentation and is managing the production of reports.

Field work, coordinated by project director John Eddins, has focused on three domestic house lots that each supported a sequence of residents from a range of occupations and socio-economic positions. Eric Larsen directed excavations at the West Rowhouse site (46JF209), and John Eddins supervised fieldwork at the Schofield House (46JF211) and the Wernwag House (46JF212) sites. Additional excavations were directed by Ken Kulp and John Eddins along the Wernwag Street and rail spur corridor (46JF210), by Anna Borden at the Wernwag Sawmill (46JF229), and by Mia Parsons at the Wernwag Machine Shop (46JF230). Excavations have uncovered house lot occupation zones, flood deposits and evidence of flood scouring, components of the water power system, sections of roadway and rail spur, fence lines, domestic lot outbuildings, a cleaned privy vault with kitchen midden deposits, and a cultural material assemblage that ranges from the 1830s to recent times.

Staff members are engaged in a range of individual research projects utilizing the material culture assemblages recovered. The Virginius Island project continues and expands the research on domestic and commercial sites conducted in earlier projects in Lower Town Harpers Ferry. A series of reports and articles on the latter have recently been produced and are available, including "Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B: Perspectives on Harpers Ferry's Armory and Commercial District," edited by Paul Shackel, with Susan Winter, Principal Investigator, Occasional Report No. 6, Regional Archaeology Program, National Capital Region, NPS. Copies of reports are available upon request. Additional reports are in preparation. A series of articles covering recent work in prehistoric and historic archaeology at Harpers Ferry is being submitted to the West Virginia Journal of Archaeology. Preliminary drafts of the Virginius Island report are scheduled to be available by the end of 1994.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Robert Ferguson

Newfoundland

Ferryland

Archaeology at George Calvert's (the First Lord of Baltimore) Colony of Avalon, founded in 1621, continued between June 15 and October 18, 1994, under the direction of Dr. Jim Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland. A crew of up to 54 field and laboratory assistants was funded by the Canada-Newfoundland Tourism and Historic Resources Cooperation Agreement through the Historic Resources Division, Department of Tourism and Culture.

Dr. Peter Pope compiled initial transcription of about 250 pages of original documents pertaining to Ferryland between 1597 and 1726; other documents were obtained from local residents and other sources.

Excavations took place in three places. Work continued in the large stone structures partly explored in 1992. These front on the inner harbor, known since the 17th century as "The Pool," which was bordered on the south side by a large stone seawall still standing almost 1.5m high in places. This wall seems to have run for several hundred feet along The Pool and to have created a proper English quayside at the time of its construction in the early 17th century. At one point the seawall is pierced by two small openings below the tide level, which lead to a large stone privy/cesspit measuring about nine by four feet and almost five feet deep. The twice-a-day tides acted to "flush" the privy. The flushing action, however, was not entirely effective because refuse, including human intestinal parasites, seeds, bone, textile, ceramics, glass, a walking stick and even a wheelbarrow, had accumulated to a depth of more than a meter.

Other structures in this area include a complex of stone buildings, apparently rebuilt at least once, probably after the Dutch raid of 1673. One of these structures seems to have served as a byre or stable. The function of the other structure remains uncertain.

A second area of excavation produced the first evidence of a domestic structure. Charred timbers and boards surround a deposit of domestic refuse including ceramics, glass, tobacco pipes, etc. Also found was a William III (1694-1702) half-penny, suggesting that the place was among those burned by the French in 1696. Textile fragments with silver-embroidered buttonholes and a silver cufflink bearing a horse and rider on each face suggest that a family of means inhabited the place some time before its destruction.

Finally, excavations on the crest of the hill south of the settlement revealed a complex of fortifications, probably gun platforms, rebuilt several times. The first structure, consisting of a sod wall forming the edge of a platform, may be part of the original construction of 1621/22. The most recent may be the fort built in 1694 by William Holman, Captain of the private man-of-war *William and Mary*, in the face of a growing French threat. Small trade beads found in the upper layers may have been lost by d'Iberville's "Canadians," Natives who accompanied the French when Ferryland was captured in 1696.

The site, of which we have explored about 2%, promises to reveal a great deal about 17th-century Atlantic Canada and the development of the fishery as Newfoundland's economic base.

Southside Castle Delineation Project, St. John's

Test excavation in the harbor Narrows of St. John's was conducted by Gerald Penney Associates Ltd. through funding from the Newfoundland Department of Tourism and Culture. Seven employees were hired for a total of 42 person-weeks, and four professional consultancies were arranged. Southside Castle, constructed from 1697 to 1703 by Engineer Michael Richards, is contained by a 1.19-hectare fenced reserve, abutting the east end of Fort Amherst Small Boat Basin. The site fell to French attackers in 1708/09.

Test excavation in 1993 determined: 1. the preservation state of the main wall; 2. what lies behind and beneath the main wall; 3. Partial site extension to the south; 4. a stratigraphic sequence for site features and function.

The north and south side of a nine-meter section of the main wall was exposed to foundation level. An initial sampling methodology of a north-south transect was changed to an east-west transect as a consequence of the mechanical excavation of overburden. The excavated wall section lies between two counterforts (wall supports). The area between was filled with a soft rubble.

The extreme south end of an underground cable channel, designed to fix a harbor boom, lies under a massive concrete block. Rock-lined, the channel (0.5m x 0.3m in section) runs at an angle to the main wall, exiting over four specially selected guide stones. The concrete block, cast in the 1940s to operate anti-submarine nets in the Narrows, is six meters from the main wall.

The 1993 project collected 1,845 artifacts. These have been cataloged, analyzed, conserved and stored, awaiting final report writing. Analysis of 465 kaolin pipestems pro-

duced a mean date of 1684. A William and Mary copper farthing (1694) and a body fragment of Westerwald initialled "AR" (Queen Anne 1702-14) were recovered. Ceramic sherds, gunflints, a brass Pontet simple sword knuckle guard, and glass fragments all date to the construction period. Artifacts from a 1988 test excavation, funded by Public Works Canada, were reviewed and compared.

The site's significance is detailed in a 1989 assessment report. Last year's excavation provided a better site perspective as to construction, function and destruction. Rich in 17th- and 18th-century artifacts, the site's dimensions are yet to be fully determined. An effort to this end will necessitate removing the concrete block. The site requires a thorough cleaning, including removal of backdirt from the 1988 and 1993 operations. Feature stabilization measures should also be improved. A rough cut video of the excavation awaits editing. A funding proposal for these tasks is in preparation.

Under an associated contract to define Fort Frederick, another defensive work on the Narrows, the company organized a public meeting of Fort Amherst residents to explain the nature of archaeological survey. Permission from land owners to conduct the level of survey proposed was not obtained. They did permit access for site mapping and feature photography. Documentary and archival research, including maps and aerial photography, was conducted. These data are the subject of a separate report.

Nova Scotia

Birchtown

A six-week archaeological survey was conducted in the area of Birchtown, Shelburne County, this past autumn. The survey was sponsored by the Shelburne County Cultural Awareness Society and was directed by Laird Niven. Its aim was to record the historic resources of the area, specifically those connected with the original Black settlers. Birchtown was founded by Black Loyalists in 1783 and briefly became one of the largest settlements of Free Blacks in North America, reaching a peak population of over 1500 people in 1784.

The survey identified nine sites, with a total of 20 features, ranging in date from the 18th to the 20th centuries. An extensive system of stone walls was also noted throughout the area, including two wall "complexes" of unknown function. It is hoped that work aimed at preserving the Afro-American history of Shelburne County will continue in the future. To this end, a field school run by Saint Mary's University is planned for the summer and further survey work for the autumn of 1994.

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

During 1993, CARF was involved in a number of consulting projects and one Public Archaeology project. The consulting work included a number of Stage 1 and 2 assessments in the Kingston area, and work at Parliament Hill where monitoring installation of a water transmission trench uncovered a secondary deposit including mid and late 19th century artifacts. The Public Archaeology project was undertaken in conjunction with the Delta Mill Society and involved the excavation of portions of the basement and wheel pit of the Delta Mill (ca. 1810) under the direction of Sue Bazely. Over 650 students participated in the educational program. Funding for the project was provided by the Department of Communications (Access to Archaeology program), the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation.

Ontario Ministry of Transportation: Southwest Region

In 1992, the Archaeological Unit of MTO, Southwest Region conducted work at several historic period sites. Evidence for the 19th century occupation of the Bressette site, home of Edmund Bressette, one of Port Severn's earliest French-Canadian settlers, was investigated. A survey between Port Dover an d Jarvis resulted in the recording of six historic component sites. Several of these fall into the 1840-60 period and are related to early settlement along the Port Dover to Hamilton Plank Road. Four of the historic sites, including a probable tavern, are clustered near Nanticoke Creek and appear to have formed a small community.

Historic Fort York, Toronto

During 1992, the Toronto Historical Board conducted its sixth consecutive season of excavation. Under the direction of Catherine Webb, the fieldwork concentrated on the perimeters of the two 1813/14 blockhouses and the interior of the 1826 kitchen addition connected to the 1814 Officer's Quarters. Testing along the perimeter of Blockhouse No. 1 revealed a portion of a large stone retaining wall perpendicular to the foundation. The excavation

around Blockhouse No. 2 revealed the porch foundation for a ca. 1820s porch foundation, a ca. 1838 wooden boardwalk and an 1866 fenced enclosure. Early 19th century drainage systems including a wooden box drain and brick gutter were found intact. Excavation in the 1826 Officer's Quarters kitchen revealed a brick drain connection for a dry sink, the original fireplace foundations and a pre-1826 staircase associated with a basement entrance used prior to the addition of the kitchen. Successive episodes of flooring include the earliest masonry surface and a later mid to late 19th century wooden floor separated by several fill layers.

Archaeological Services Inc., Toronto

In addition to numerous planning studies, ASI carried out 53 assessments throughout Ontario during 1992. This resulted in the registration of 58 prehistoric and 12 historic sites.

Ontario Heritage Foundation

During 1992, Senior Archaeologist Dena Doroszenko monitored various activitiesat several Foundation properties, including: 1) Trenching by Ontario Hydro at the Bethune-Thompson property in eastern Ontario; 2) Construction work at the McMartin house 1883 addition; 3) Field survey of the Smith property in Aurora; 4) Assessment testing for a blacksmith shop at the Beley property in Brockville; and 5) Excavations at Inge-va. In the fall of 1992, Doroszenko was approached by Algonquin College in Perth, Ontario, to undertake an educational program with their heritage Masonry students. Stabilization of the extant stone privy at Inge-va (late 19th century) required excavation to occur prior to any conservation of the masonry. During a six-day period, Doroszenko and a team of 10 students from the College excavated three units surrounding the privy. The foundations of this structure are shallow and may represent the building when it functioned as an earth closet. No further archaeological work is anticipated for some time on this part of the site, hence the interest in salvaging whatever was possible during a short period of time. Processing of the artifacts throughout the winter of 1992-93 resulted in a total of over 7,000 artifacts being inventoried.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

The Petite Ferme at Cap Tourmente

Paul-Gaston L'Anglais reports that a workshop on a unique collection of ceramic objects currently under study was held on Wednesday, September 29, 1993, in Parks Canada's offices at the Champlain Harbour Station in Quebec City. Organized by archaeological consultant Jacques Guimont, in collaboration with Parks Canada, this meeting brought together a number of material culture specialists, including Celine Cloutier of the City of Quebec, consultants Genevieve Duguay and Francoise Niellon, Gerard Gusset of Parks Canada in Ottawa and Paul-Gaston L'Anglais and Marcel Moussette of Laval University. They were joined by Monique Elie, Diane Lebrun, Pierre Beaudet, Pierre Cloutier, Pierre Drouin, Robert Gauvin, Jacques Guimont and Christian Roy, all engaged in Parks Canada Quebec Region projects.

The workshop was primarily intended to give participants an idea of the breadth and width of the collection of glazed coarse earthenware, gathered on the Petite Ferme site at Cap Tourmente during archaeological digs and supervision of mechanical excavations conducted in the fall of 1992. Although only part of the collected material was displayed, fifteen tables were required to hold the objects. The fragments on display dated in the main from before 1700, and some even from 1626. That also piqued the interest of workshop participants. Lastly — and this is the most interesting aspect of the workshop — each of the specialists was encouraged to present an opinion on the provenance and time of manufacture of the artifacts displayed. Although the archaeological contexts had been accurately defined and situated in time, the same could not be said for the associated material culture. According to Ms. Duguay, who was in charge of the inventory and preliminary analysis of the collection, while there was no doubt that half the collection was almost certainly French, the provenance of the remaining half was much more problematic.

After analyzing data from the site dig, Mr. Guimont defined three temporal contexts, which we will review quickly. The first context dates back to the period 1626-1628 and covers the first agricultural use of the site, where a farm was built by Champlain and Guillaume de Caen. In 1628, the agricultural settlement was burned by the Kirke brothers, a year before they seized Quebec and destroyed the Habitation. The period which followed is shrouded, with little documentation in terms of either history or

archaeology, and lasted until 1664. From that year until the Conquest in 1759, the property, which continued to be used for agricultural purposes, was owned by the Quebec Seminary. Several developments took place on the site during the French Regime, the most notable being enlargement of the main residence, which probably took place shortly prior to 1700.

Based on their stratigraphic position, a number of objects could be dated to the first occupation of the site, between 1626 and 1628. These include items in coarse stoneware of French manufacture, and glazed coarse earthenware vessels, terrines and bowls of uncertain provenance. Although similar objects have been found on the Habitation site, in Quebec City, in contexts of the first half of the 17th century, some doubt still remains as to where they were made. Differing from known French items both in terms of the shape of their rims and the clay of which they are made, these objects could well have come from either France (Normandy), Britain or Holland.

Not much can be said about the period from 1628 to 1664, since very few objects can be dated to that era. In addition, Mr. Guimont doubts that the premises were actually occupied during these few decades. However, after 1664, activities at the farm resumed, and there was an upsurge in signs of activity: buildings and wells were constructed, and garbage was continually thrown out around the house. Once again, researchers appeared unanimous in identifying part of the coarse earthenware in the collection as being of French manufacture. What, however, could be said of the other half of the collection? Although it consists of objects familiar to the researchers and found in contexts dating from the second half of the 17th century — more specifically the fourth quarter of the century — at Place Royale, in Quebec City (the Paradis and Duniere houses), the Quebec Seminary or Ile aux Oies, near Montmagny, its place of manufacture has not been established with certainty. A number of persons thought it bore traces of British manufacture, more specifically north Devon, in the southwest of England. This region seems to have attained some economic prosperity during the second half of the 17th century by manufacturing glazed coarse earthenware products and exporting them to America. Some researchers, however, felt the items had been manufactured in North America, perhaps even locally. Whatever the case, the general appearance of the objects, the shape of their rims, and the fact that they were fired in a reducing atmosphere are all characteristics which distance them from French contemporary production to the point where it seems necessary to ascribe them to some origin other than France.

A number of facts have arisen from the visual examination of this collection of glazed coarse earthenware objects gathered at the Petite Ferme at Cap Tourmente. First of all, the dates proposed for the context based on archaeological data do not in any way contradict those defined by the assemblages. In fact, the two certain occupations of the farm, from 1626 to 1628 and from 1664 to 1759, left behind objects which differed widely in terms of their manufacture. And in all these cases, there are parallels with other objects in collections gathered elsewhere in the city and in the immediate Quebec City region. Moreover, the dates for these diverse collections coincide with those suggested for the Petite Ferme site. There seems to be little formal diversity among the two assemblages, apart from where they were made; they are essentially hollow forms, with or without pour spouts, made to hold more than one portion. The generally hasty way in which the objects were made should also be noted: most of them were quickly fashioned and removed from the wheel, so that they present various degrees of deformity. The glaze was applied unevenly, so that it varies in color and thickness; in a number of instances, it was not evenly fired, which affected its adherence to the objects. Lastly, the third phase of the occupation of the Petite Ferme left behind a number of glazed coarse earthenware objects which show signs of repair, a phenomenon common to sites dating from the late 17th century.

If, on the one hand, the French provenance of a certain number of objects seems to require no comment, on the other hand, uncertainty persists as to the place of manufacture of nearly half of the objects in the collection. The general appearance of the objects distances them from known French products and brings them closer to objects of English manufacture. If this is indeed the case, there is every reason to wonder about the presence of English objects, together with French items, in a French colony still in its infancy. How did these objects reach New France? Did the mother country itself introduce them, after having traded for them in Europe? Did trade among the North American colonies begin sooner than is thought, once European colonists arrived? The many signs of repair visible on the objects of uncertain provenance point to difficulties in obtaining a supply of this type of product. Does this scarcity in itself suggest that the objects were of foreign manufacture? With these questions unanswered, we invite you to consult the Petite Ferme at Cap Tourmente study document. This recently completed synthesis, prepared by Guimont in co-operation with Duguay, should become available during 1994.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Linebaugh, Donald W. and Gary G. Robinson, eds.

1994 *Spatial Patterning in Historical Archaeology: Selected Studies of Settlement.* Williamsburg, VA: King and Queen Press. Paperback. Approximately 160 pages, illustrations (historic maps, photographs), bibliography, Index. ISBN 0-9615670-6-6. Order from: Archaeological Publications, King and Queen Press, P.O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA 23187-2100. Price $17.00 plus $3.00 and 5% of subtotal for postage and handling (U.S. Funds only). VA residents please add 4.5% sales tax. Make checks payable to: The Society of the Alumni. UPS next day/2nd day delivery available. Telephone orders: (804) 221-2580.

This book presents recent research into settlement patterning using the research methods of both geography and historical archaeology. It should be of interest to historical archaeologists, geographers, and historians. Part 1 of this volume contains two essays on the eighteenth-century settlement patterning of plantations in both the Chesapeake and on the Caribbean island of St. Eustatius. In his article "Colonial Site Location in Tidewater, Virginia," Craig Lukezic looks at the spatial distribution of eighteenth-century plantations and farmsteads using both social and environmental factors. Focusing on a sample area near Williamsburg, Virginia, during the eighteenth century, Lukezic finds that environmental factors, specifically tobacco soils and drinking water, were most influential in the locations of settlement, while road systems and distance to neighbors were important social factors.

In "The Settlement Pattern of Sugar Plantations on St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles," James A. Delle investigates the physical aspects of the Caribbean sugar plantation. Delle develops a thorough theoretical and methodological context, and then argues that the cultural and physical ecologies of the islands "together with the demands of sugar production defined the construction of plantations." In turn, both sugar production and plantation settlement continually redefined those ecologies.

The second part of this volume contains four articles on settlement patterning in nineteenth-century contexts, moving the discussion to the newly opened frontiers in western Maryland and then on to the midwestern states. Susan E. Winter's "Mill Settlement Patterns Along the Antietam Creek Drainage, Washington County, Maryland," examines the development of the flour milling industry in this western Maryland county. Her study begins in the eighteenth century and follows the commercial and economic patterns of flour milling into the late nineteenth century. She finds interesting ties between Washington County merchant mills and external marketing centers, especially Baltimore. These ties follow the rise and fall of eastern ports as flour marketing centers and the large scale shift in production to the Midwest. In "Material Culture and Settlement Pattern Among the Germans in the New World: The View from Frankenmuth, Michigan," Gary G. Robinson explores the relationship between an ethnic community and its material culture. Working in the mid-nineteenth-century village of Frankenmuth, Michigan, Robinson investigates this settlement of German Lutherans, comparing their Bavarian cultural traits with those found in Michigan. He finds that the Germans brought few material goods with them and created a settlement that was integrated more with their new life. In "Settlement Patterning in the Lower Wabash Valley," geographer John R. McGregor surveys early nineteenth-century industrial sites in southern Indiana. McGregor studies a sample of sites to identify site characteristics and their patterns, assuming "that like activities, within a limited spatial and temporal system," would occupy similar environments. He is interested in "the nature of groups of sites, rather than the specific sites." McGregor's research utilizes a regional approach, and concludes that the locational characteristics of residential sites in the Valley are remarkably consistent. In "Nineteenth-Century Settlement Patterning in the Grand River Valley, Ottawa County, Michigan, An Ecological Approach," Donald W. Linebaugh delves into small river communities located along the Grand River and looks at environmental factors, such as soil type, forest type, and drainage system, related to their locations. These mid-to-late nineteenth-century settlements were established primarily to take advantage of prime timber lands along the Grand, and the transportation network provided by the river. With the wain of the lumber business and the introduction of the railroad, the pattern of settlement shifted away from the river toward small farms oriented to local road and railroads.

Waite, Diana S., ed.

Albany Architecture: A Guide to the City is available at local bookstores and museum shops or from Mount Ida Press, 4 Central Avenue, Albany, NY 12210. Paperbound. 278 pages, 180 photographs. 6" by 9". $24.95 + $2.50 shipping. (New York State residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.) Or, contact Diana S. Waite, (518) 426-5935.

Leading members of the area's preservation, arts and publishing communities have joined together to produce the first-of-its-kind guide to the architecture of New York's capital city.

Albany Architecture: A Guide to the City, published by Mount Ida Press in association with the Preservation League of New York State, is a thoroughly researched, user-friendly companion to Albany's grand public buildings as well as its commercial centers and residential enclaves. Handsomely illustrated with more than 180 specially commissioned photographs and historical views, the guide focuses on eight areas: Capitol Hill, downtown Albany, the pastures and mansions of the South End, Center Square and Hudson-Park neighborhoods, Washington Park, Arbor Hill, industrial north Albany, and early streetcar and trolley suburbs.

The editor of the book, Diana S. Waite, lives in downtown Troy and is an architectural historian specializing in regional architecture and the history of building materials. Award-winning photographers Gary Gold, of Albany, and Mark McCarty, of Cropseyville, have had their work exhibited and published both locally and nationally.

Matthew Bender IV, a native of Albany and former publisher of books for lawyers and accountants, is active as a leader in area cultural and educational institutions. Author of the section on highlights for a brief visit, he is also the co-publisher of the guide.

Schodak resident John I. Mesick, a nationally recognized restoration architect with the Albany firm Mesick, Cohen, Waite, has practiced architecture for more than four decades. In addition to early memories of the city, Mr. Mesick's foreword provides a framework for the ensuing chapters.

Paul R. Huey, of Cohoes, researched and wrote the section on Albany before 1790. He is senior scientist (archaeology) with the Bureau of Historic Sites in the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. His colleague at Parks and Recreation, Michael Lynch, of Lansingburgh, is an architect and engineer and president of the Association for Preservation Technology International. Mr. Lynch contributed an essay on the art of stonecarving, one of Albany's signature crafts.

Authors of the tours include Albany residents Lorraine E. Weiss, who was director of education for Historic Albany Foundation and is a consultant in preservation and built environment education, and Anthony Opalka, technical reviewer for the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, who studied historic preservation planning at Cornell University and has spent more than twenty years researching the history and architecture of the city of Albany; former Albany resident Duncan E. Hay, who for nine years was curator of industrial history at the New York State Museum before becoming a curator of the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C.; and Cornelia Brooke Gilder, former staff member of the New York State Preservation Office, who lives in Tyringham, Mass., with her author-husband and four children, and who has consulted for Chesterwood (National Trust for Historic Preservation) and Edith Wharton Restoration Inc.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

The Archaeology of African-Americans and Tenant Farming at Casey Farm, North Kingstown, Rhode Island

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is offering a six-week field school in historical archaeology at Casey Farm, a 300-acre property on Narragansett Bay owned by SPNEA and maintained as a museum and organic farm cooperative. The main house dates to 1750, and excavations here have shown great promise for future research. The focus this season is the location and excavation of a tenant farmer's household and the study of the material remains of the African-American farm laborers who lived and worked on the property during the late 18th- and early 19th-centuries. Rhode Island is an interesting area in which to study the free African-American culture because it developed within the context of a mercantile economy built on the lucrative slave trade.

This course is an introduction to basic archaeological field methods, including intensive training in field excavation as well as artifact analysis, interpretation, and conservation with a special emphasis in historical archaeology. Field activities will be supplemented by lectures on selected topics, readings, and field trips to neighboring sites. Since Casey Farm is open to the general public, students will also be actively involved in public interpretation. SPNEA is also sponsoring a field school in architectural history in this area of southern Rhode Island, and participants in this program are encouraged to attend lectures and activities in that program as time permits. Some activities will be conducted jointly with this program.

Dates: June 29 through July 30, 1994.
The program fee is $1100. Academic credit (6 credit hours) is available from Rhode Island College for $300.

Inquiries may be addressed to:
Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, c/o Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114

Old Sturbridge Village

Old Sturbridge Village, a museum of nineteenth-century American life, is undertaking a research project on the lives of socially and economically marginalized peoples in Worcester County, Massachusetts. The 1994 OSV Field School in Historical Archaeology will be focusing on the Leadmine area of Sturbridge, investigating a mixed ethnic community containing people of Anglo, African, Native American and Irish descent during the first half of the 19th century. The field school offers an introduction to archaeological skills, New England material culture, and the study of New England social history. It runs from June 27th to August 12th, 1994. Eight academic credits (two credit units) are available through Tufts University. A scholarship is available to support minority student participation. Contact Ed Hood for information at: Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA 01566. Phone (508) 347-3362, ext. 300.

Canterbury Shaker Village, Canterbury, New Hampshire

Plymouth State College will offer an historical archaeology field school from June 7-July 2, 1994, at Canterbury Shaker Village, site of a major utopian community since 1792. Both 2 and 4 credits are available, as is housing in the vicinity of the site. The application deadline is June 1, 1994. Contact Dr. David Starbuck, Dept. of Social Science, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264. (603) 535-2386.

Rogers Island, Fort Edward, New York

Adirondack Community College will hold an historical archaeology field school from July 5-29, 1994, on Rogers Island in Fort Edward, site of a large British/Colonial encampment during the French & Indian War (1750s). This will be the fourth season, and fieldwork will focus upon one of the barracks buildings and a smallpox hospital. Both 2 and 4 credits are available, as is housing in the vicinity of the site. The application deadline is July 1, 1994. Contact: Dr. David Starbuck, Rogers Island Field School, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828. (518) 747-2926.

French & Indian War Sites, Lake George, New York

Adirondack Community College will hold an historical archaeology field school from August 1-26, 1994, at French & Indian War sites in Lake George, perhaps best-known as the site of events described in "The Last of the Mohicans." Both 2 and 4 credits are available, as is housing in the vicinity of the site. The application deadline is July 25, 1994. Contact: Dr. David Starbuck, Lake George Field School, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828. (518) 747-2926.

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

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

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

JULY 1994 **NUMBER 26**

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Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
PO Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828
(518) 747-2926

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

THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER
A MESSAGE TO ALL CURRENT CNEHA MEMBERS: THANK YOU

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is with great pleasure that I convey to you the Council's sincere appreciation for your 1994 membership contribution. Each membership makes a difference!

Through your membership dues, you are contributing to the Council's well-being in several ways. Firstly, your membership dues will be directed almost entirely towards the publication of a major commemorative issue of Northeast Historical Archaeology (Volume 21-22). This double issue, dedicated to the memory of the late Bert Salwen, one of CNEHA's long-time friends, and past men tor to several of its current members, will contain substantive contributions spanning a wide spectrum of Northeast historic and prehistoric archaeology (see Editor's Report).

Secondly, your contribution will enable us to maintain membership and conference registration rates, particularly those for students, at a level which keeps CNEHA accessible to all.

Finally, your membership is the best indicator possible that CNEHA serves a significant role within the archaeological community. It also serves as an encouragement to the Board and to the Annual Meeting organizers to make sure that CNEHA answers the needs of all its constituents.

Thank you again!

Pierre Beaudet, Chair

P.S. Don't miss the upcoming Annual Meeting at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia (October 21-23, 1994). It's going to be grrreat!

UPDATE —
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry

I'm happy to report that last week we got Volume 20 into the mail, and I am hopeful everyone has received their copy by now. We are at work on getting Volume 21/22, our double issue honoring Bert Salwen, to the press over the summer. It is in hand, but much editorial work remains to be done. But we hope to have this volume in the mail to you by September. I expect that Volume 23 (1994) will also be well in hand by that time, as we have received a solid number of manuscripts over the past few months; if authors return their revised articles soon, we will be well on our way to having our 1994 volume come together during the calendar year that appears on the cover. This is something I'd hoped to accomplish long since, so it's a much-anticipated event—so if everything goes according to plan, we should have Volume 23 in the mail to you in early 1995.

The biggest news on the editorial front has to do with the disposition of the editorial office over the coming year. I will be away on sabbatical beginning in September, on fellowship at the Winterthur Museum in the fall and on a visiting appointment at the University of Sheffield in the spring. At the mid-year meeting of

the Executive Board of the Council, the Board indicated its wish that I continue as editor. During my absence, Assistant Editor Ann-Eliza Lewis and Board member Dr. Lorinda Goodwin will serve as Acting Editors and keep the editorial office running smoothly. Ann-Eliza has worked with me long enough to have total familiarity with our operation (she does most of the work as it is!), and since March Lorinda has been working with us on the process of manuscript review, journal production, back-issue fulfillment, and so forth. I know they will do a fine job as Acting Editors and that they will have your support during the year in which we finally achieve the long-held goal of producing the journal on schedule.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

Many of our members and most of our regular contributors to the CNEHA Newsletter are in the field right now, so this is a rather thin issue. Come September, please remember to send news of your summer field work to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

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ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Council is pleased to announce receipt of the 16th royalty check for $201.63 from sales of Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, edited by Robert L. Schuyler. ($25.95 + $2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., Amityville, New York 11701.)

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1995 meeting of the Old Sturbridge Village Colloquium on Early New England Society and Culture will be held at Old Sturbridge Village on Saturday, March 18. The theme for the upcoming Colloquium is "The Native American Peoples of New England 1750-1860." We would be interested in seeing papers on all aspects of this broad theme, including such topics as community and/or family structure, environmental change, interethnic relations, economic life and material culture.

If your current research is relevant, we encourage you to consider presenting it to the Colloquium. Please contact Jack Larkin at Old Sturbridge Village by August 12 with a tentative title. Abstracts will be due by October 7, which will give the committee time to make selections and respond by October. Accepted papers will be due at Sturbridge by February 24, allowing time for the entire set to be mailed to each registrant sufficiently in advance of the meeting. If you know of someone whose name is not on the enclosed mailing list who might want to present a paper on this topic, please let us know.

The Colloquium mailing list and current research summaries are sent to help facilitate communication between scholars with similar research interests. Please help us keep these current and also to include any other scholars currently working in this field.

We are considering future themes for the Colloquium. In our discussions we have identified a number of potential subjects. One possibility for 1996 is "Communications, Information and Print Culture;" this would be a particularly good fit with the 50th Anniversary of Old Sturbridge Village, which will feature a major exhibit focusing on rural New England's connections with the

wider world. Other strong possibilities include: "The Mechanic Interest and Mechanics' Culture in City and Countryside;" "Communitarian Groups;" "Consumption and Refinement in Material and Economic Life;" "Men's and Women's Worlds." Please let us know how these suggestions strike you and if you, or scholars you know, are working on projects that would be relevant.

Please reserve Saturday, March 18, 1995, for the Old Sturbridge Village Colloquium. We hope to see you then.

WINTERTHUR SPONSORS ANNUAL WINTER INSTITUTE

Winterthur, DE, May 23, 1994—Winterthur's annual Winter Institute, a graduate-level course in early American decorative arts, will be offered January 15-February 3, 1995.

The course, titled "Perspectives on the Decorative Arts in Early America, 1640-1860," surveys objects made or used in northeastern America during the colonial and early republican eras. Course work includes lectures, workshops, room studies and field trips as well as introductory sessions on object study and handling, connoisseurship techniques, and the use of Winterthur's scholarly facilities. The Institute offers a chance to work with curators and guide specialists in workshops and period rooms. Weekend options include tours of nearby historic sites, special subject tours, research in the library and access to the garden.

The Winter Institute, originally designed as an in-house training program for Winterthur staff, is open to museum and university professionals, as well as anyone seriously interested in American material culture. The application dead line is August 15, 1994.

Tuition is $1295; discounts and partial scholarships are available. For applications and housing information, call or write Bente Jacobsen, Education and Public Programs, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE 19735 (302) 888-4643.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Rhode Island

Reported by: James C. Garman

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL, Inc.) has recently completed machine-assisted Phase 1b survey along the new I-195 corridor in downtown Providence, Rhode Island. Under the direction of Jim Garman (Principal Investigator) and Beth P. Miller (Project Archaeologist), PAL, Inc. personnel identified four historic sites, including: 1) the wooden bulkhead of Central Wharf (1808-1870); 2) the remains of a warehouse on the wharf (ca. 1808); 3) a tenement house (ca. 1840); and 4) an associated livery/leatherworks complex. Using the Harris Matrix system, project personnel recorded 205 single contexts, 202 of which were part of complex fill sequences. The four sites have been recommended for Phase II site examinations, scheduled for later this summer.

Staff of PAL, Inc. have also completed an intensive archaeological survey for a proposed AT&T Fiber Optic Cable in the Green Hill section of South Kingston, Rhode Island. Alan Leveillee (Principal Investigator), Paul Russo (Project Archaeologist) and Dr. Kathy Abbass (Underwater Archaeological Consultant) have assessed both terrestrial and submarine components of the project. Recommendations for further work include an underwater survey employing side-scan sonar, sub-bottom profile and magnetometer to locate some of the 21 known vessels lost between 1844 and 1955 off Green Hill Point, any of which may lie within the easement. Remote photography and diver videography may also be used to investigate sonar anomalies. The project will be the first systematic survey undertaken in the waters of Block Island Sound.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Archaeology at Sackets Harbor

Results of an archaeological study conducted in November 1993 recently were presented to the town board of Sackets Harbor, a village located near Watertown, New York, and the scene of an important battle fought during the War of 1812. Archaeologists from the firm of Crawford & Stearns excavated next to the Pickering-Beach house which was built four years after the battle. Finds included a human molar and jaw bone as well as regimental buttons, a cannonball, and ceramics. Because of the significance of the finds which mainly came from a backhoe trench dug by town crews, additional archaeological testing will be commissioned for June 1994.

Urban Archaeology in Albany

Dr. Elizabeth Pena directed recent archaeological work at the Ten Broeck Mansion built in 1798 in Albany, New York. Some artifacts and sections of walls found during the excavation work predated the current building, suggesting activity on the site 30 years earlier. To provide information for architects who will be restoring the building, the archaeology crew dug about 6 feet deep in two areas near the south wing. Pena's work was done on behalf of Hartgen Archaeological Associates of Troy, New York.

Archaeology Week in New York State

New York State Archaeology Week, held May 8-May 14, included events conducted in all areas of the state. Lectures, workshops, exhibits, open houses, tours, and various hands-on activities were offered by museums, universities, institutes, and societies. In addition to the events, a poster was produced. The events were sponsored by various archaeological, educational, and cultural-groups and co-ordinated by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) under the presidency of Brian Nagel. Jo-Ann McLean was chair of the co-ordinating committee that put the extensive program together.

Archaeological Work in Ithaca

Former CNEHA chair Dr. Sherene Baugher will spend a second season studying the remains of an Indian village destroyed in 1799 in the Town of Ithaca, New York. Town planners commissioned the study of 200 acres of farmland where it is believed the village of Coreorgonel lies buried. The project is being conducted with the co-operation of landowners, archaeologists, government officials, and Native Americans. Located in a lowland area near

Cayuga Lake, Coreorgonel was the last known site in New York inhabited by the Tutelos, a tribe once attacked by the Iroquois but later allowed to live there. The village was destroyed during the Clinton and Sullivan Campaign of 1779. Baugher and students from Cornell University worked at the site last fall and will be returning during May and June 1994.

Second Year of the New York Durham Project

Phil Lord of the New York State Museum, working with students and volunteers, has drawn attention to the canal systems built in New York State before the Erie Canal. As part of this history project, locks and segments of these early canals were excavated, and a commercial batteau typical of those used to carry cargo on these early waterways was constructed. This replica travels the modern canal system and participates in reenactments and living history programs in towns all along the modern Barge Canal. Lord and his crew hope these events will spur interest in local history and site preservation.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

SITE 7S-F-68, Sussex County

An excavation program has been completed for a small family cemetery located along U.S. Route 113 near Redden in Sussex County, Delaware. The program was sponsored by the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) and completed by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. The cemetery was located within the state-owned right-of-way, and it had been unmarked and forgotten since acquisition of the property by the State of Delaware in 1911. The cemetery appears to be a small family burial plot that was used during the late eighteenth century, most likely during the period from 1752 to 1799. Located on a low ridge of well-drained soil, the site conforms to the general pattern of rural family burial grounds used from the Colonial period through the mid-nineteenth century. The individuals were buried in shrouds and interred with their heads to the west and their feet to the east, following practices that date from the beginning of the Christian era. All of the individuals were buried in simple hexagonal coffins that lacked decorative hardware.

The cemetery contained a total of nine individuals who represent the entire range of the human life cycle, from an infant and a young child to elderly individuals in their 50s or 60s. Among the adults, the sample includes three males and four females. The archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the individuals interred in this cemetery were of European ancestry. The skeletal analysis, which was carried out in the Physical Anthropology Laboratory at the University of Delaware, focused on determination of age, sex, and ethnicity as well as health status and activity patterns. None of the recovered skeletal samples provided any indication of the cause of death, and there was little evidence of pathology, with the exception of dental disease, which was ubiquitous among the adults. A full report of the project will be published in the DelDOT Archaeology Series. Contact Kevin Cunningham, DelDOT Archaeologist at the Division of Highways, Delaware Department of Transportation, U.S. Route 113, Dover, DE 19903 for details.

Christina River and White Clay Creek Survey for Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-Century Sites, New Castle County, Delaware

With funding from the Delaware State Historic Preservation Fund and the University of Delaware, the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research undertook a survey to locate seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Lenape, Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, English, and African-American sites along sections of the Christina River and White Clay Creek in northern New Castle County, Delaware (west of the City of Wilmington). Sixty University undergraduate students enrolled in historical archaeology courses in the fall and spring semesters participated in the project, conducting secondary and primary historical research, working in the field, processing recovered artifacts, and writing research reports. The limited documents' survey suggests a great potential for a documentary archaeology of this time and place; unfortunately the fieldwork confirmed that development has claimed many of the archaeological sites. Only two of 188 previously identified sites in the project area dated to the target time period: a seventeenth or early eighteenth-century Lenape site and a seventeenth-century European-American site (the latter now destroyed with only minimal fieldwork completed several years ago). The current project identified six new sites, including an eighteenth- through nineteenth-century grist and sawmill on the site of an early eighteenth-century iron forge and furnace, an iron mine possibly associated with the early eighteenth-century forge, an early eighteenth-century millrace, two late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century farmsteads (both extant; one possibly on the site of a seventeenth-century farmstead), and a prehistoric site. Approximately 20 other documented sites from the 1670s-1730s were field-checked and found to have been destroyed. For further information, please contact Lu Ann De Cunzo, project principal investigator and assistant professor of anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Since December 1993, Historic St. Mary's City has been conducting an archaeological survey of a 25 acre tract which includes parts of the Governor's Field and the Chapel Field, located on the historic townlands. The survey area includes the traditional location of the original 1634 fort. Using a combination of controlled surface collection and shovel test pits, the crew under the direction of Jim Embey and Patricia Dance have located over a dozen discrete sites. These include both prehistoric occupations and 17th, 18th and 19th century sites. This summer, the Historic St. Mary's City Field School in Historical Archaeology will be investigating these sites to help evaluate their time period, function, and integrity.

As part of a planned redesign of Maryland Route 5 within the limits of St. Mary's City, the Research Department undertook a survey of the proposed impact areas. Utilizing a strategy of shovel test pits and controlled test excavations, prehistoric, 17th century and 18th century deposits were discovered. Analysis and report preparation are ongoing.

In personnel news, Susan Hanna, who for the last seven years

has served as the Archaeological Conservator for Historic St. Mary's City, has resigned her position with the Museum. Ms. Hanna will be pursuing a graduate degree at the College of William and Mary. In other personnel changes, Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce the arrival of Sara Patton as the new Executive Director of the Museum. Ms. Patton has most recently served as Director of the Jamestown Settlement Museum in Virginia. She brings a wealth of experience in interpreting the seventeenth century to the public. The previous Director, Burton Kummerow, has accepted a position as the Director of a new museum of Civil War Medicine located in Frederick, Maryland.

Montgomery County

MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI), of Newark, Delaware, is conducting a Phase II archaeological evaluation at the mouth of Muddy Branch located within the Muddy Branch relief sewer alignment in Montgomery County, Maryland. The investigation is to evaluate the significance of the 19th century grist and fulling mill site and its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The work will be done under the supervision of Ronald B. Thomas and Martin B. Reinbold.

Dorchester County

MAAR, Associates, Inc., of Newark, Delaware, conducted Phase I and II surveys of several archaeological and historic sites in association with a proposed power plant located near the town of Vienna, in Dorchester County, Maryland.

The Phase I field survey resulted in the identification of 18 archaeological sites, consisting of 6 prehistoric sites, 5 historic sites, and 6 additional historic sites with small prehistoric components. Two prehistoric sites, three historic sites, and five historic and prehistoric sites were recommended for Phase II evaluation. The prehistoric sites consist of two sites representing potential base camps with Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland components, as well as five sites representing procurement sites evidencing Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland occupation and/or use of the Dorchester site area. The historic sites include four plantations evidencing 17th and 18th century occupation of the Dorchester site area, two 19th century farmsteads containing the remains of domestic residences and outbuildings associated with the agricultural components of the farms, and two tenant farms dating to the 19th century and consisting primarily of the remains of ephemeral residential structures with few, if any, associated outbuildings. This project was done under the supervision of Robert F. Hoffman and Betty C. Zeebooker.

Calvert County

During the autumn of 1993, archaeologists from Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) completed the survey and testing of Park areas which would be impacted by construction of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Facility/Museum Support Center and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences Environmental Research Laboratory. The project was directed by Julia King and Edward Chaney, with field supervision by Christy Leeson. Numerous buildings associated with the 17th-century Smith Plantation were investigated. (The Smith dwelling house had been previously identified outside of the construction zone.)

One late 17th-century domestic site, probably a tenant house or servants quarter, was discovered through surface collection. Construction plans were altered so that they would not impact this site. Several earthfast barns or other outbuildings associated with the Smith Plantation were uncovered elsewhere in the construction area. Two distinct cemetery areas, including one burial with an unmarked gravestone, were found at the site. The graves were left undisturbed. Because construction resulted in the stripping of topsoil from areas which were remote from the core of the Smith Plantation, landscape features which are often overlooked were revealed. A series of boundary ditches and paling fences all aligned to the same orientation were found to have divided the plantation into numerous yards and activity areas. A possible livestock wallow, which will be further investigated this summer, was also found. Finally, a large, 18th-century earthfast barn, with intact wood still present in its post molds, was discovered about 800 meters from the Smith Plantation. An analysis of the wood is currently underway. Construction of the Museum Service Center and Environmental Research Lab is nearly completed.

In the spring of 1994, the Maryland State Assembly approved $7.85 million for the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Facility. Construction of this state-of-the-art center, which will curate and conserve all of the State's archaeological collections, is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1994.

Harford County

Phase II archaeological site evaluation was conducted during August 1993 at the Bishop Site (18HA176) by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. on behalf of the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. Diagnostic historic artifacts recovered during the study indicate occupations within the site that span a period from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present; earlier occupations also are suggested by a few specimens. Three historic features were identified: a small historic quarrying site, the historic roadbed of Darlington Road (Maryland Route 161), and a natural swale that had been filled with domestic and architectural debris. The material apparently was deposited during the construction of the Allen House in 1880, which incorporated the masonry shell of an earlier dwelling gutted by fire that same year.

Queen Anne's County

Phase II archaeological excavations were conducted by WAPORA, Inc. at the Great Neck Road Site (18QU240), Queen Anne's County, Maryland, at the request of the Maryland State Highway Administration. Historic maps and a dense surface scatter identified in the Phase I suggested that the project area contained a nineteenth century structure. The brick foundation floor of a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century structure was identified. Numerous historic artifacts were recovered at the site including creamware, pearlware and whiteware ceramics, glass, brick, kaolin pipe fragments and gunflints. Historic records indicated that the property belonged to the Winchester family during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and to the Earickson and Thompson families during most of the nineteenth century. The structure was associated with the plantation owned by the Winchester or Earickson families of the farmstead owned by the Thompsons. The subsurface remains of the structure and most of the archaeological site are located outside the right-of-way established by the Maryland State Highway Administration for the Maryland Route 8 road widening project.

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Ontario Heritage Foundation Archaeology Program

During 1993, work at a number of properties owned by the Foundation occurred through funding provided by the JobsOntario capital restoration program. The Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation, undertook an archaeology program under the direction of its Senior Archaeologist, Dena Doroszenko, on six properties, three of which are described below:

Duff-Baby House, Windsor

Between August 31 and November 18, 1993, archaeological investigations took place at the Foundation's Duff-Baby House in Windsor under the auspices of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Two areas were excavated by Project Supervisor Heather Henderson and a crew of six archaeologists: 1) the north side of the house where at least five porch structures have stood over the years, and 2) the west side of the house where an earlier addition, the original kitchen wing, once stood.

Archaeological evidence for three of the previous porches has been uncovered at the front of the house. At least two and perhaps four large support post molds were found one meter north of the house, centered on the front door. In addition, another feature, rectangular in shape, appears to represent the base of the steps that led up to the porch. This is critical information that will greatly assist in the reconstruction of a porch which may date to the 1798-1833 period. Excavation of the blocked-in front cellar entranceway revealed the presence of two stone retaining walls. Also evident in the area in front of the house was the extensive and repeated trenching for a stone box drain which dates to the early 19th century.

Portions of the east and north walls of the ca. 1898 kitchen addition were excavated on the west side of the house. The addition was partially razed after a fire in 1908. Along the west wall appears a substantial fireplace foundation. Artifacts coming out of this area all predate 1908.

Currently, artifacts are being processed and inventoried in the Foundation's lab. It is estimated that the artifact count will come in between 15,000 to 20,000 fragments.

During the September Sandwich Towne Festival weekend, approximately 1,500 visitors came through the property. The archaeology staff were present during both days to answer questions from the public.

As an outreach program, school tours were arranged to visit the site during October-November. Four hundred and twenty-five students and 25 teachers participated in this program which included an introductory talk about the historical significance of the property and then a tour of each excavation area.

Beley House, Brockville

Archaeological work at the Beley property took place over three weeks in early November 1993 under the direction of Dena Doroszenko, Site Assistant Nancy Saxberg and a crew of three archaeologists. Testing in August of 1993 had located two stone foundation walls and artifacts which related to blacksmithing occurring on the property. The excavation in November focused on uncovering as much information as possible on the blacksmith shop which stood just west of the house during the 1830s and 1840s. This building appears to have been torn down by the late 1890s.

Eight excavation units of various sizes resulted in uncovering a large portion of the building. Most of the north wall of the structure was exposed, and portions of the west and south walls were also excavated. In addition, the northwest interior was excavated. Approximately 10,000 artifacts, currently undergoing processing and inventory, were recovered. About 40% of this material accounts for metal artifacts. Within this group there is a significant amount of metal related to the blacksmith operation of the property (e.g., horseshoe nails, horseshoes, stock pieces, tools, etc.). As a result, the Senior Archaeologist has arranged for John Light of the Material Culture Research Division of the Canadian Parks Service to identify and analyze the material. Furthermore, the Canadian Conservation Institute has expressed interest and a willingness in assisting in the cleaning of the metal prior to Mr. Light receiving the collection.

Inge-va, Perth

During July and August of 1993, the Foundation undertook an eight-week archaeological project at Inge-va in Perth, Ontario, with the assistance of Project Supervisor Peter Sattelberger and a field crew of four archaeologists. Prior work at this heritage property has occurred during 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1992. The outstanding collection of artifacts recovered from an abandoned privy feature, uncovered in 1988, led to recommendations for archaeology to be conducted when restoration work in the vicinity of this feature was to occur. As part of the JobsOntario Capital restoration program, major exterior repair of the foundations of the house and interior work were to take place in 1994. The field season of 1993 concentrated on the investigation of the structural and chronological sequence of the later stone summer kitchen wing relative to the main structure of Inge-va. It was also hoped that this study would reveal evidence of a former kitchen associated with the construction of the house (ca. 1823).

Fieldwork occurred around two sides of the house exterior; however, the major portion of field time was spent excavating within the interior of the kitchen wing. Sufficient structural and stratigraphic evidence was revealed during this investigation to indicate a smaller stone-constructed kitchen wing, contemporary with the building of Inge-va itself (ca. 1823), preceded the present summer kitchen structure. The present kitchen wing incorporates many structural elements of the earlier kitchen, indicating it represents a second phase redevelopment of the first. Dating evidence revealed during this study indicated the present kitchen wing was constructed ca. 1845 and attributable to the Radenhurst period of occupancy.

Approximately 10,000 artifacts were recovered during this project, a large majority from units placed along the exterior of the kitchen that were also planting bed areas.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Petit Seminaire de Quebec, Quebec City

The City of Quebec recently undertook an archaeological investigation at the Petit Seminaire de Quebec in an area successively used for agriculture and horticulture. Research conducted by Serge Rouleau, assisted by Sylvie Laliberte and Anne Desgagne focused on the recovery of data and sample materials relating to the two distinct occupation periods. The first, agricultural in nature, dates back to the 17th century (1616-1667) when Louis Hebert established a farm on the site. The second relates to horticultural practices and more specifically to a greenhouse erected on the site by the Petit Seminaire during the second half of the 19th century. It is hoped that the analysis of these structural remains as well as that of the several collected samples will contribute to our better understanding of the cultivation of plants for food and other purposes in what is today the heart of Old Quebec.

Phare-de-Pointe-au-Pere N.H.S.

Archaeological investigations conducted for Parks Canada by Paul-Gaston L'Anglais and Monique Elie in 1994 at the Phare-de-Pointe-au-Pere N.H.S. were focused in and around the fog horn building, a structure built in 1903 and much altered through time. Careful reading of structural and stratigraphic evidence has revealed significant information on the functioning of this example of sound-assisted navigational aid. Other features recorded on the site include a well.

Archaeological Excavations on the Site of the New Conference Center, Quebec City

Dominique Lalande reports that archaeological excavations were conducted in June of 1994 by the City of Quebec on the site of a new conference center being erected in the Saint-Jean Baptiste quarter, an area located on the eastern periphery of the walled city. This research, directed by Dominique Lalande with the assistance of Helene Cote and Rene Belanger, revealed significant evidence of the activities which occurred on the site through the 19th and 20th centuries.

A potential study, prepared in the fall of 1993, had indicated that the area concerned by the construction project had known intensive occupation from the early 19th century onwards. In particular, O'Connell Street (no longer in existance) had been an area of Irish settlement — a workers' neighborhood in the heart of Quebec's uppertown. Research objectives were focused on the built history of the site as well as on the documentation of its inhabitants' daily life and socio-economic profile. The block under investigation had, in great part, been razed for so-called "urban renewal" in the early 1970s.

Excavations uncovered mid-19th century backyard activity areas as well as three related latrines. Numerous artifacts and ecofacts were collected which will make it possible, in particular, to examine the foodways of the occupants. Several building foundations were also recorded. The analysis of data collected on this site will include its comparison with research results coming from another workers' neighborhood, la Grande Place, located in Quebec City's lower town.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Robert Ferguson

Newfoundland

Boyd's Cove

Construction on a 1.2 million dollar interpretation center will begin this summer at the important historic Beothuk site at Boyd's Cove. This site was excavated by Ralph Pastore, Memorial University of Newfoundland. The provincial government's Historic Resources Division expects the center to open in October of 1994.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Fortifications of Ile Aux Noix, by Andre Charbonneau. This translation from the original French is the most recent addition to the Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History series. Copies (cat. no. R61-2/9-61E or 61French) may be ordered from the Canada Communication Group - Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1S 0S9 or through authorized government bookstore agents and other bookstores. Current price is $48.95 in Canada. 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. FAX 1-819-994-1498.

Price outside Canada (in U.S. funds) is $58.75. U.S. customers may contact ISBS Inc., 5602 NE Hassalo Street, Portland, OR 97213-3640. Phone 1-800-547-7734; in Oregon, 1-503-287-3093. FAX (503) 284-8859.

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** 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.
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Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 1994 **NUMBER 29**

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

The Maryland CNEHA Newsletter coordinator has begun an informal survey of the membership to gauge interest in how archaeologists may use the new "Information Superhighway" in their work. The first phase of this inquiry will be an attempt to gather E-Mail addresses from the membership and solicit how they currently are using the InterNet and how they hope to use it in the future. This may result in an E-Mail directory for the membership and possible contributions to the Newsletter. Please send your addresses to SILAS@CBL.UMD.EDU or via "snailmail" Silas D. Hurry, H.S.M.C. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. We appreciate your assistance.

UPDATE — Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by Ann-Eliza H. Lewis

In Editor Mary Beaudry's last report before leaving on sabbatical she mentioned that we hoped to have Volume 21/22 in the mail by September. At the time that seemed a realistic goal, but the book has turned out to be much larger than we expected, and a bit more work was required (this issue should be over 200 pages!). Lorinda Goodwin and I have been working steadily, and our current objective is to have it ready for the printer by the annual meeting at the end of October and into the mail to members in November, certainly by the end of the year. We are also taking the time to investigate alternative printing options to keep costs down. I expect the volume will be well worth the wait; Diana Wall and Nan Rothschild have put together an interesting collection of papers representing different periods and perspectives.

As far as life after the Salwen volume, we have one revised article in hand and await several more. As long as reviewers return their comments and authors return their revisions in a timely fashion we will be able to get Volume 23 (1994) to press early in 1995. And a realistic goal is to get the 1995 issue to the press by the end of 1995! To achieve this long-anticipated goal of being on time and all caught up, however, we need your help. We are always looking forward to receiving new manuscripts so that they can be under review and revision while we send the current issue to the press. Please write up your research results and send us articles! If you have any ideas for papers you might like to submit for review or questions regarding the process, please feel free to talk to the editorial staff at the meeting in October.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

We are delighted to be publishing yet another good-sized issue of the Newsletter! Please keep up the good work and send more news (by January) to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

NEW JERSEY: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates, 100 Halsted St., P.O. Box 270, East Orange, NJ 07019.

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

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

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

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

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

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

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

ARTIFACTS OF NEEDLEWORK: RESEARCH NOTE AND QUERY

Reported by: Mary Beaudry, Boston University

My usual contribution to the newsletter is the Editor's Update column, but because I am on sabbatical this year, I have turned that task over to my able assistants, Ann-Eliza Lewis and Lorinda Goodwin, who are serving as acting editors in my absence. My sabbatical includes a five-month stint at the Winterthur Museum in Delaware, to conduct research on the artifacts of sewing and needlework.

In my research proposal, I outlined a plan for analyzing and interpreting the finds from the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts, where I have directed excavations since 1986. Over the years we have recovered many items associated with sewing (thimbles, straight pins, etc.), but I had not given much thought to their potential significance. It was only when we excavated a monogrammed, silver-plated thimble that I was struck forcibly by the importance such an item must have had for the woman who owned it. I began to consider all of the artifacts of sewing in a new light, but I quickly found that the archaeological literature offers very little on the identification, dating, and interpretation of such objects. Noel Hume provides only about five pages on pins, needles, thimbles, and scissors in his Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), omitting many categories of needle work tools and accessories. While such artifacts are frequently recovered from historical sites, most reports offer little in the way of interpretation, and thimbles and the like get relegated to the small finds category, or lumped in with miscellaneous artifacts in an ill-defined "Activity" or "Maintenance" group. So I was seized by the notion that if we really wanted to look at women in the archaeological record, we needed to know more about the use and significance of the artifacts of needlework and sewing.

I write this from the vantage of a mere two weeks of research, but already I have exposed my ignorance in several regards. The first notion I had to abandon was that we can easily and readily link sewing artifacts with women; sailors and fishermen and other males needed to possess sewing skills as well as tools; in colonial America, professional embroiders were men, not women; and often boys as well as girls were taught to knit (though it was far more common in the British Isles for adult males to engage in knitting). The message here is that (as with any other category of material culture), a close contextual analysis is the best way to get the most from what we've recovered from our sites. The other eye-opener for me was the recognition that among the unidentified and misidentified finds from my site were many tools of needlework; unless one knows of the changing techniques and technical improvements in sewing and needlework, their relationship to changes in textile manufacture and the production of thread, not to mention the changing whims of fashion, it is highly unlikely that an archaeologist will recognize such objects for what they are.

There were different types of sewing ("plain" and "fancy") that had social and economic implications. I believe that careful study of needlework tools from a site (when they are present in sufficient numbers) will permit one to interpret the "levels" of sewing that were taking place; utilitarian sewing and everyday mending called

for different tools than fancy needlework or required different sizes and qualities of the same tools. To this end I am gathering information about what tools, of what size and quality, were used in the various tasks of sewing, mending, embroidery, and so forth. In the long run, my goal is to write about interpreting the social and cultural contexts in which needlework tools were employed, but the first step is to synthesize data from a wide range of sources on recognizing, identifying, and classifying these items.

My research is shifting direction a bit then, from my original intention of making sense of finds just from my site, toward an initial effort at a more general treatment of the artifacts of sewing. I think that a synthesis of information on needlework tools would be of use and, one hopes, of interest to many historical archaeologists. But I think that it will only be useful if it presents information not just from technological and social historical studies but from archaeological contexts as well. This leads me to my query. I would like to hear from historical archaeologists who have sewing implements from closely dated contexts; I am especially interested in assemblages containing the following types of tools: sewing and knitting needles, knitting sheaths, crochet and tambour hooks, thread holders, lace bobbins, sewing scissors, thimbles, pin-cases, needlecases, thimble-cases, and so forth. I would need to know as much about the cultural and historical context of the finds as is known (i.e., as much of the site's occupational history, household composition, etc., as possible) in order to make real sense of things, but my main aim in throwing out such a query is to find out whether items beyond the familiar pins, needles, and thimbles are found with any regularity.

You may write to me through the end of January c/o Advanced Studies Program, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur DE 19735 or reach me via E-mail (beaudry@brahms.udel.edu).

CURATORIAL TRAINING

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

The National Park Service is offering a very good course on current curation standards and museum management. The course listed as "Archaeology and Ethnography Collections Care and Maintenance" is offered through the Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The course is open to any individual responsible for collections care, and I was fortunate enough to participate in the program this past July at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson. Of the eighteen participants in our group only four were from the National Park Service, and the rest represented state agencies, tribal museums, universities or historical societies. Collections managed by these individuals encompassed both ethnographic objects and archaeological collections, and the conditions in the institutions they represented varied from very good to those needing a great deal of help.

This intensive two-week program is designed for the museum professional and addresses the critical issues in museums and collections management. Experts from the various fields covered in the program were brought in to conduct the sessions. The following topics were discussed in depth: legal issues pertaining to collections, treatment of sacred and culturally sensitive objects, storage of archival records and photographs, the museum environment, conservation, collections storage, exhibit design and preparation, museum and collections security, and finally, a session on funding sources that support collections and museum programs and grant writing tips to help us write successful grants.

Field trips to two curation facilities and a museum were arranged. The curation facilities visited were well established with a commitment to quality collections care. Discussions with the staff provided us with practical information on how they had brought their facilities up to federal standards. The museum was in the process of installing a new permanent exhibit, and their experience in designing the exhibit and developing environmentally controlled cases was shared. These site visits were particularly valuable in that they provided us with an opportunity to talk to other professionals who had actually been through the process of introducing curation and exhibit standards in their facilities.

This program is offered periodically by the National Park Service, and I recommend it to anyone involved in collections care or in managing a curation facility. For information on upcoming courses contact Tony Knapp at the NPS Curatorial Services Division in Washington at (202) 343-8141. In the meantime I will be happy to share any information and/or handouts I have. Please give me a call at (804) 371-0831 if you want more information.

UPCOMING CONFERENCE

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference 1995. 30th Anniversary Meeting, Ocean City, Maryland, April 7-9,1995. There will be prehistoric, contact period and historic sessions. Please send abstracts/symposia to: John H. Sprinkle, Jr., c/o Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 1819 H. Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20006.

HISTORIC IRONMAKING CONFERENCE 1994

Reported by: Ed Lenik

The 1994 Historic Ironmaking Conference (also known as the Iron Masters Conference) was held at the Clove Furnace Historic Site in Arden, New York, and hosted by the Orange County Historical Society. Response was enthusiastic; 150 people filled the meeting room for the paper presentations; another 30 were turned away for lack of space. The Society provided a hospitality and book sale room with an all-day spread of coffee, bagels, rolls, fruit and fruit juice.

Thirteen papers were presented on Saturday, October 1, on current research, preservation and interpretive projects in historic American ironmaking. These presentations were:

"The Iron Industry in Bloomingdale, NJ" by Bierce Riley

"The Little Falls Company" by Nancy L. Gibbs

"Research Notes on Several Forge Farms in the New Jersey Highlands" by E.S. Rutsch

"The Charcoal Iron Industry of the Hudson Highlands: New Findings, New Interpretations" by Theodore W. Kury

"The Queensboro Furnace: Its History and Present Circumstance" by Richard L. Porter

"Too Little, Too Late: The Iron Industry in the Eastern Hudson Highlands" by Sallie Sypher

"Ironmaking Technique Revealed in Historic Photographs" by Robert B. Gordon

"Ironworking in Upper Canada" by Rita Griffin-Short

"Early Ironmaking in the Virginias" by Lee Maddex

"Joanna Furnace, Berks County, PA" by Suzanne Fellman Jacob
"Springwell Forge, Lancaster County, PA" by Gordon M. Callison
"The Ramapo Works" by Geoff Welch
"The Tremont Nail Company, Wareham, MA" by Edward J. Lenik

Conference participants toured the Orange County Historical Society's ironmaking museum and the nearby (and still standing) Greenwood charcoal furnace (built ca. 1811) and the Clove anthracite furnace (built 1854). A conference souvenir booklet of the 1994 conference containing "The History of the Queensboro Ironworks" written by Richard L. Porter and the most recent issue of Orange Life featuring an article on Orange County ironmaking were among the items provided to each conference registrant.

On Sunday, October 2, seventy-three people toured the Queensboro Furnace (1788-1810) and Forge sites located on Popolopen Brook within the property of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Queensboro, unlike the Clove Furnace, is cloaked in the vegetation of benign neglect, a place with a wild and romantic aspect. Richard L. Porter who has supervised archaeological field work here described the history, operations and salient features of the works. Porter was instrumental in arranging to visit this site which is normally closed to the public.

Throughout the two days a lively exchange of information and ideas flourished among the participants who had come from as far away as Maine, Missouri, Ontario and West Virginia. Compliments flowed for Program Chair, Edward J. Lenik, and Orange County Historical Society President, Michelle Figliomeni, and her hardy crew of volunteers.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Recently Published

Robert L. Bradley and Helen B. Camp. *The Forts of Pemaquid, Maine: An Archaeological and Historical Study*. Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology Number 10. Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Maine Archaeological Society, and Maine Bureau of Parks, Augusta, Maine. 286 pages. Price: $18.00 ($12.00 for Maine Archaeological Society members only). Send orders to: Maine Archaeo logical Society, P.O. Box 982, Augusta, ME 04332-0982. Price includes postage.

This study of the excavation of Fort William Henry (1692-96) and Fort Frederick (1729-1775) is particularly noteworthy for its extensive and well-illustrated discussion of artifacts.

Northern Casco Bay

The second phase of the Northern Casco Bay Historical Archaeological Survey continued under the direction of Norman Buttrick. Undertaken by the Yarmouth Historical Society, the survey is funded by a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. The survey attempted to locate several sites. First, the Jacob Mitchell site along the Royal River in Yarmouth (ca. 1730). The Mitchell homestead served as a garrison during King George's War and the Seven Years War. Even though parts of the site had been disturbed by erosion, an abutting sewer treatment plant, and the work of pot hunters, the remains of the 30' x 40' foundation was discovered and determined to be well preserved.

The survey also located the mid-eighteenth-century farmstead on the Harrasecket River in Freeport. Positive identification of the site was made possible by the discovery of combed-yellow slipware, Jackfield ware, and a large number of other eighteenth-century artifacts. In spite of this, the foundation remained elusive. Finally, the survey sought the home of John Cousins, a fisherman and trader who lived on the Cousins River in Freeport in the second and third quarters of the seventeenth century. Although well documented in historic deeds, the site appears to have been lost to road construction and commercial development (including the diversion of the river course). This and other sites in Freeport appear to be victims of explosive commercial and residential growth in Freeport in the past decade or so. Much of this growth is at least indirectly tied to the continued success of Freeport's retailing giant, L.L. Bean.

Saco

From May through November the York Institute Museum's featured exhibit was "Garden of the East: Life in Maine, 1604-1713." The overwhelming majority of artifacts on exhibit were drawn from archaeological sites throughout Maine, to provide an overview of the life of the early English settlers to the region, and place them in context with their French and Native American neighbors. Lenders to the exhibit included Colonial Pemaquid State Park, the Historic Archaeology Laboratory of the University of Maine, Maine Historical Society, Old York Historical Society, and Strawbery Banke Museum. To supplement the seventeenth-century artifacts, carpenters from Plimoth Plantation constructed a wall of an earth-fast timberframed house in the 1,600-square-foot exhibit gallery.

Shortly after the opening of "Garden of the East," York Institute Museum Director Emerson Baker announced his resignation to accept the position of Assistant Professor of History at Salem State College, in Salem, Massachusetts. Baker still lives in Maine and plans to stay active in Maine archaeology.

Fort St. George, Sagadahoc County

The Peabody Essex Museum conducted test excavations at the site of Fort St. George during the period June 27-August 13, 1994. The site is located near the mouth of the Kennebec River and was the principal installation of the 1607-1608 Popham Colony. The objectives of the excavations were to verify the location of the fort and to assess the potential for future archaeological research. Some remains of the fort (as well as prehistoric Native American and post-colonial occupations) were unearthed, but modern destruction over much of the site discourages further exploration. A brief summary of the excavations will be presented by Jeffrey P. Brain and Lorinda B. R. Goodwin at the CNEHA Annual Meeting in Williamsburg.

Vermont

Reported by: William C. Murphy

Strong Mansion Archaeological Dig

Under the sponsorship of the Vermont Archaeological Society (VAS), a group of volunteers conducted a two-week archaeological excavation at the John Strong Mansion in Addison, Vermont. The scope of their investigation centered on the backyard area of this 1796 mansion and farm site.

The Daughters of the American Revolution own the mansion and have researched the history of the house and its interior, but little is known of what was near or adjacent in the way of any outbuildings.

The VAS began research on the site's farm history, examining records at all local libraries, historical societies, museums and town offices. The only definitive information was a report in 1935 that there was a collapsed shed and outhouse in the rear yard and an 1815 map from the Crown Point Museum showing three outbuildings at the house.

With such little factual information, black and white and color aerial photography of the site was conducted. Features were apparent in the back area, and using these as a basis, a grid was established by the Forestry and Natural Resources program of the Addison County Career Development Center.

During the initial phase, two foundations were exposed, and an early trash pit was uncovered. Artifacts uncovered included such items as a plate with a maker's mark of 1790, deer, lamb and horse jaw bones, hundreds of pieces of ceramics, nails, broken wine bottles, medicine vials, one of which was corked with material inside, cannister shot, and an entire basket of buttons.

The conserved material will go on display at the Mansion which is open for tours during the summer. The two-week period barely touched the site, and the DAR has requested that the VAS sponsor another dig in 1995.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Associate at the Peabody Museum, Harvard, has just completed a Scholar-in-Residence grant from the Bay State Historical League for research on relationships between reformers and participants in the internationally famous Old South Work history programs at Boston's Old South Meeting House, 1877-1940. The preservation of the meeting house, heavily sponsored by Mary Hemenway and women's centennial organizations, was closely followed by the Old South Work, founded and funded by Mary Hemenway. Old South Work history lectures spread to clubs and schools in major cities throughout the U.S. and were even replicated in London. Although the significance of Old South Work has been overlooked by historians, its varied programs stimulated U.S. history courses in American high schools and initiated teaching history from original documents, artifacts, and historic site tours.

Dr. Spencer-Wood has also organized the first world-wide symposium on feminist historical archaeology for the World Archaeological Congress, December 11-14, 1994, in Delhi, India. Papers include overviews of gender research and/or the status of women in historical archaeology in Australia, Italy, Spain, Classical Greek archaeology, the British Isles, and the U.S., as well as case studies from South Africa and Korea.

Old Sturbridge Village

This summer Old Sturbridge Village commenced the archaeological fieldwork phase of its current research initiative into the lives of Worcester County's rural, minority populations. Six staff, including co-directors Ed Hood and David Simmons, eleven students and five volunteers participated in the OSV Field School in Historical Archaeology at the Robert Crowd site from June 27th until August 12th. This site is part of the nineteenth century, ethnically diverse Leadmine Neighborhood of Sturbridge. Documentary research revealed that a historic farmstead was built here by a young Yankee family in the 1810s or 1820s. It was occupied by a number of renters during the 1820s and 1830s, including at least one family of Irish immigrants who labored in the nearby graphite mine. From 1842 to the mid-1860s the site was owned and occupied by the Robert Crowd family who were of Native American and African-American ancestry. Our field research at this site is part of a project including detailed and critical documentary research, architectural documentation, and a study of museum artifacts and 19th century Native American crafts production.

This season's excavations focused on establishing the site and configuration of the house(s) that stood at the location of a cellar hole that marks the site today. We also conducted a surface collection of a nearby barn foundation. The educational goals of the Field School emphasized issues in the study of Native Americans and African-Americans in New England during the 18th and 19th centuries. In late September 1994 we plan to undertake a Soil Electrical Resistivity survey to help us locate areas of trash deposition, privies, outbuildings, and areas of differential use (e.g., work spaces and gardens). Another Field School is planned for the summer of 1995 with the focus of field work including the barn foundation and any outbuildings and features identified by the resistivity survey. For further information contact Ed Hood at (508) 347-3362, ext. 300.

Excavating Utopia: Current Archaeological Research at Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Reported by: Robert Preucel and Steven Pendery

Robert Preucel (Harvard) and Steven Pendery (NPS, Lowell) have completed a fifth field season at the Brook Farm Historic Site in West Roxbury, MA. Our main research goals for this season involved questions about the shift to Fourierism that took place in 1843. Why did the Transcendentalist community which valued individual self-expression adopt the rigid authoritarian structure of Fourierism, and what role did the built environment play in mediating this transition? Towards this end, we investigated the Phalanstery, a large multi-use building that was destroyed by fire in 1846. This research was conducted by 13 students and 8 volunteers through Harvard University Summer School.

The social historian Carl Guarneri has called the social ferment of mid-19th century America "the age of Fourier." Charles Fourier (a distant cousin of the mathematician of the same surname) was a French social theorist who reacted bitterly to the French Revolution and became dedicated to exposing the failures of free market competition and delusions of Enlightenment thought. He drafted the blueprint of an ideal society based upon the principle of "attractive industry" whereby each would work

according to his or her skills and desires. His ideas were brought to America by Albert Brisbane where they fell on receptive soil. Both Horace Greeley and the elder William James became converts. And as of 1845 there were more Fourierist communities in the United States than Shaker ones.

The centerpiece of a Phalanx (which Fourier's utopian communities were called) was the Phalanstery. This building was a massive unitary structure with colonades, piazzas, and wings designed to house the community, industries, and meeting groups. Existing architectural plans of such buildings show a strong resemblance to Versailles. At Brook Farm, financial resources were not sufficient to build such a grand edifice, and a slimmed down, vernacular structure was instead erected. Members noted that it was not modelled closely on the ideal unitary building and was thus a compromise with Fourier's original plans, a Phalanstery more in spirit than in actuality.

According to historical accounts, the Brook Farm Phalanstery was a three-story wooden structure 175 ft. by 40 ft. Public rooms in the basement and on the first floor consisted of parlors, reading rooms, reception rooms, general assembly hall, dining room capable of seating over three hundred people, kitchen of seating over three hundred people, kitchen and bakery. Private rooms were located on the second and third floors. Seven suites each containing a parlor and three bedrooms comprised each floor. These suites were connected by a corridor-like piazza extending across the front of the building. These piazzas were designed to facilitate causal contact between community members. Begun in 1844, the Phalanstery was nearing completion when it was destroyed by a fire on March 3, 1846 (the largest fire ever reported for the city of Boston). The building was a total loss, and the community never recovered, officially disbanding in 1847.

Our excavations this summer conclusively located the site of the Phalanstery. We found evidence for foundation walls in all four of our tests. The walls were poorly fashioned of Roxbury puddingstones and andesitic fieldstones with very little mortar. Good evidence for a builder's trench was recovered in one test, although no diagnostic artifacts were found. Most of what we recovered consisted of melted window glass, fire reddened cut nails, and brick fragments. In some cases, we found concentrations of artifacts fused together by the molten glass into amorphous masses. It may be significant that a number of artifact categories were absent from our excavations. For example, we found no evidence for window hardware, door hinges, locks, and knobs, and roofing materials. This result may indicate that building components had been salvaged after the fire and that the community may have at one time entertained notions of rebuilding the Phalanstery.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders Kirkorian

Northfield Knife Shop/Jeremiah Peck Homelot

During the spring and summer of 1994 Historical Perspectives, Inc. conducted Phase I and II research and excavations at the Northfield Knife Shop site and the late 18th to early 20th century farmhouse in Humaston State Park in Northfield, CT. This work was initiated by a proposed Northfield Sewer Commission installation. Mary Dieter served as Project Archaeologist. The extensive foundations of the Knife Shop, factory, sawmill, and associated water power features were surveyed and mapped by Charles Pennington.

The Knife Shop (1858-1919) fueled the period of industrial development in Northfield. By 1880 the shop was turning out twelve thousand dozen pocketknives annually. The massive and picturesque foundations are accessible to the public. Phase I and II excavations, however, took place at the Jeremiah Peck homelot across the street from the Knife Shop. The house was built ca. 1790 and subsequently purchased, with surrounding lands, and occupied by the Peck family from 1851 to the 1930s. Jeremiah Peck originally owned the Knife Shop property and had earlier established a grist mill along what came to be known as Knife Shop Brook. As workers, mainly English cutlers, moved into the area Peck erected housing for the workers. He was reportedly a station master for the underground railroad. While the Knife Shop foundations remain largely intact, the Peck house foundations and surrounding yard experienced severe disturbance from its 1959 demolition. Sections of intact foundation walls were buried beneath fill, and a broad range of artifacts were recovered, including portions of several pocket knives probably made at the neighboring Knife Shop.

ArchNet

ArchNet, an electronic forum for archaeologists, was developed by T. Plunkett and J. Lizee of the Anthropology Dept., UCONN, as part of their research in the use of Internet for archaeology. Internet is literally a network of net works linking tens of thousands of institutional data banks through a protocol known as the World Wide Web. Using the World Wide Web server at UCONN's library, ArchNet is able to provide information and graphics related to archaeology, cultural resource management and historic preservation in the northeastern United States. Current offerings include an index of cultural resource management reports for each Connecticut town, newsletters from both the Connecticut and Massachusetts Historical Commissions, a guide to the Mass. State Archives and a variety of images of archaeological specimens based on research by graduate students at UCONN. Additional subject areas are currently being constructed. ArchNet provides direct links to other Internet resources, such as the National Archaeological Database and the U.S. Geological Survey. Lizee and Plunkett encourage local, state, and federal agencies to submit material which would be of interest to both professionals and the general public. Submission and queries regarding the ArchNet should be directed to Jonathan Lizee/Thomas Plunkett, Dept. of Anthropology, U-176, UCONN, Storrs, CT 06269-2137. Bit net/Internet: ceramics@uconnvm.uconn.edu (Lizee) tomp@spirit.lib.uconn.edu (Plunkett)

Enfield, Connecticut, Shaker Archaeology

Lego Corporation, manufacturers of children's building blocks, recently began construction of an office complex upon the site of the Enfield Shakers' South Family farming community. Prior to construction activities, the Connecticut Historical Commission (SHPO) and the Office of State Archaeology negotiated an agreement with the corporation to allow for an archaeological survey of the impact area. Fieldwork yielded the remnants of below-ground structures associated with a horse barn and trustee's office. In addition, a large Shaker trash dump was located in the proposed roadway. Historical documentation shows the Enfield Shakers being organized by 1792 and disbanded by 1918. UConn

Anthropology student William Keegan is currently conducting research including maps and census records to document the growth and decline of Shakerism in Enfield. In particular he is interested in the role of kinship in the membership trends and characteristics of the religious community.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites Projects, Summer 1994

Archaeologists from the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites worked at ten State Sites at various locations from April through September 1994. The work varied from testing for the installation of new utility lines to rescuing information where new buildings are to be built.

Extensive work was done at Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, home of Revolutionary War General Philip Schuyler, where a new addition is proposed for the visitor center. The new addition would impact on the area known to have been Schuyler's garden. Excavations there confirmed the existence of at least three gardens ranging in date from the second half of the 18th century to the first part of the 20th century. Excavations at Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario revealed log emplacements for Fort Tompkins which was built during the War of 1812. These features are threatened by erosion; plans are being made for further work in 1995. A similar project was conducted at Crown Point State Historic Site where high lake water has caused erosion of the high bank near the ruins of the French fort. Archaeological work there in 1993 revealed British features; 1994 work uncovered earlier French remains. Testing for a new fence location at Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site produced evidence of the mid-to-late-nineteenth-century canal store formerly occupying a location at or near the proposed fenceline. Late in the summer, excavations at Cosy Cottage, the early home of Frederic Church, the famous 19th century artist, confirmed the existence, location, and size of two wings that once stood attached to the building, built in the 1860s. Other work was conducted at Walt Whitman's childhood home, Revolutionary War battlefield Stony Point State Historic Site, Robert Livingston's property at Clermont State Historic Site, and Lorenzo State Historic Site, located on one of the Finger Lakes in Cazenovia, New York, where an ice house site was studied.

Historical Archaeology in the Buffalo, New York, Area

Archaeological work on the Buffalo waterfront this summer has yielded evidence of the earliest stages of its industrial development, a place where metal implements were being forged and worked during the early years of the 19th century. One of the buildings being studied is that of a smithy built in 1906 over the location of a brass foundry of unknown age. Artifact-rich areas around small industrial shops and long-vanished boarding houses and tenements also are being explored. More work is planned.

Meanwhile, in nearby Clarence, a team is studying the remains of a 19th century lime kiln. The area is rich in loose limestone which, together with available firewood, probably determined the location of the kiln. Because the burning of lime releases toxic gases, no houses were built in the immediate area, and dateable domestic debris is therefore missing from the site. However, wood-burning kilns were not usually built after the turn of the century so the team is working on the theory that this one is about 125 years old.

Rogers Island Excavations Continued

Excavations at the site of the French and Indian War sites located on Rogers Island in the upper Hudson River have continued this summer. Rogers Island was partially covered by river dredgings early in the 20th century which served to protect the island's history. Numerous buildings were built here as Fort Edward and the surrounding complex on the island served as an encampment area for the British as well as a smallpox hospital location. Excavators in 1994 uncovered remains of the hospital, including fireplace remains and square postmolds, as well as numerous artifacts.

Underwater Preserves in Lake Champlain and Lake George

New York State is following Vermont's lead in the establishment of under water preserves under lakes. Three such areas already exist in Lake George, including a new one added this summer containing the remains of the Land Tortoise, a warship built in 1758. New York State now has commissioned a study to research the feasibility of doing the same for the New York side of Lake Champlain. Although only about 10 percent of Lake Champlain has been surveyed by the Maritime Museum at Basin Harbor, Art Cohn, director, reports about 200 archaeological sites have been located. The cold water of the Lake offers good preservation, as evidenced by the raised Revolutionary War gondola Philadelphia now residing at the Smithsonian. The most common wrecks located so far in Lake Champlain are canal barges.

In September, a seminar was held at the Lake George High School where the first photographic presentation of the Land Tortoise was shown by representatives of Bateaux Below, a non-profit group formed to protect the Adirondack lake's shipwrecks. In addition, the keynote speaker was Clive Cussler who has written popular books about shipwrecks including "Raise the Titantic." The theme of the seminar was high technology in shipwreck searching. The meeting was the fifth annual Shipwreck Weekend held in Lake George.

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

Rose Hill Manor, Bronx, NY

Excavations at Rose Hill Manor on the Bronx campus of Fordham University have been ongoing since 1985 under the direction of Allan S. Gilbert (Anthropology) and Roger Wines (History) and with the sponsorship of the university and the Bronx County Historical Society. Over the past year, continued clearance within the east wing has resolved a chronological puzzle and, at the same time, sustained the traditionally accepted date of 1850 for the initiation of brick branding in the New York area. Construction of the east and west wings of the manor in 1844-45 is documented, but a conflict arose with the discovery within the east wing of a trough cistern built of bricks bearing a brand of the earliest kind (in reverse across the short dimension of the brick face). Either the wings were built after branded bricks had appeared on the market, or the brick cistern was a later addition to an already existing wing. Exposure of a stone and stucco cistern

immediately beneath demonstrated that the brick cistern had replaced the earlier one, which was infilled and buried. The new cistern installation thus had to involve invasive modification of the original foundations, which has now been confirmed with evidence for subsequent trenching and differing mortar compositions. The inscription on the bricks—*REID*—was, until its discovery, unknown in brand lists, which made it necessary to source the bricks chemically through the New Netherland/New York brick archive (see *Historical Archaeology* 27/2 [1993]:14-53 and *Bronx County Historical Society Journal* 29 [1992]:51-67). The bricks displayed elemental spectra characteristic of Haverstraw, NY, and a search of the 1850 census revealed only one Reid in all of Rockland County. Patrick Reid was a 24-year-old Irishman who worked on an as yet unidentified Haverstraw brickyard. Further research suggests that Reid left Liverpool as a famine immigrant and entered New York on April 6, 1849 aboard the passenger ship New York. If he is indeed the Rose Hill Reid, then he is likely to have produced brick in his own name by renting machines and clay from his yard owner, a form of entrepreneurship that became common among Hudson River brickmakers later in the century. The discovery of his bricks at Rose Hill still supports the 1850 date for the inception of branding and identifies the Rose Hill cistern bricks as among the earliest branded specimens known.

"Silks and Spices: Nantucket and the China Trade" – a new exhibition showcases the Arts and Commerce of the China Trade

The fascinating history of trade between China and ports in the northeastern United States is the subject of a new exhibition in South Street Seaport's A.A. Low building galleries. The exhibition, on loan from the Nantucket Historical Association, illustrates the aesthetic and commercial dimensions of the China trade through a breathtaking display of objects—porcelain, paintings, lacquer ware, silver and textiles—many never shown publicly before. The Nantucket materials will be augmented with items from South Street's own extensive China Trade collections, items that underscore the important links between the Nantucket captains who shipped cargos of seal skins to China aboard New York vessels and the South Street firms that owned those ships. Opening October 15.

Also: China Trade Slide Lecture, Saturday, Nov. 19th, 3:00 P.M. Suggested donation $2. A.A. Low Building.

New York City School Construction Authority

As part of ongoing work with the New York City School Construction Authority, Historical Perspectives, Inc. conducted field testing on a school construction site in Brooklyn, NY. The project was directed by Betsy Kearns, Cece Kirkorian, Celia Bergoffen, and Michael Pappalardo. The two home lots investigated contained various features including an early 20th-century cistern. The artifacts retrieved from the cistern will be used by the Board of Education as an educational tool relating to domestic life of the period.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City is undertaking a long term project to recreate the principal buildings in what was the "Downtown" of Maryland's First Capital. Archaeological research between 1981 and 1984 located the main buildings in the Town Center and recovered information on the buildings' footprints. These buildings include Smith's Ordinary, Leonard Calvert's home which became the first Maryland statehouse (the Country's House), a building known as the Law yer's Lodging and Office and an associated kitchen, and Cordea's Hope. The first of these scheduled for reconstruction is Cordea's. This post-in-the ground building was constructed about 1675 and probably stood until the 1690s. The building was owned by Mark Cordea, a French immigrant who served as Mayor of St. Mary's City. Excavations in the 1980s discovered the basic plan of the building but was quite limited in scope. The current effort is directed at discovering additional detail about the building to plan its reconstruction.

The field work is being directed by Kate Dimmel under the supervision of Henry Miller. Considerable detail about the construction and use of the build ing is emerging with clearer suggestions of chimney placement and room divisions. The artifacts being recovered are appropriate for the time period and include a range of domestic material including exotic Venetian glass in the form of both christallo and calcedonia. A combination signet ring - tobacco pipe tamper recovered from the plow zone is the first pipe tamper found in St. Mary's City. This may well represent a very early example for this style of artifact.

St. Mary's County

Last spring the Maryland Historical Trust and the U.S. Navy announced an agreement to create Maryland's first underwater dive preserve at the site of the sunken German U-boat "Black Panther." The Trust been delighted by the keen interest, enthusiasm and assistance the dive community has shown for the endeavor. The preserve will open later this fall. The projected early fall opening has been delayed slightly by the need to have a buoy custom-manufactured to meet specifications.

At this time there is no mooring buoy on the site and attempts to moor in the area are likely to damage the fragile vessel remains. Since the vessel is U.S. Navy property, federal law prohibits intentional damage to the vessel, or removal of any artifacts, objects or portion(s) of the remains. The Trust therefore asks that no diving activities be conducted at the site until a mooring buoy is in place and informational materials concerning site access and use are available.

If you have questions or concerns, please feel free to call to Dr. Susan B.M. Langley, State Underwater Archaeologist, at (410) 514-7662.

Patuxent Naval Air Station

Archaeological excavations continued this past summer at Mattapany, the 17th-century Maryland plantation of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore. The plantation is located at the mouth of the Patuxent River, aboard the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. Calvert acquired the plantation in 1666 and built a

dwelling there described as a "fair house of brick and timber." Mattapany was also the site of the principal armory of the colony (ca. 1672 to 1690), and a 17th-century Jesuit mission was also located at Mattapany.

This year, archaeologists focused on the site believed to have been the dwelling house of Lord Baltimore, his family, and his immediate household. A portion of the massive brick foundation of Baltimore's dwelling was uncovered. Measuring two feet in width and of English bond, these foundations are extremely unusual for 17th-century Maryland. Two cellars, one with an unglazed tile floor and the second with a brick floor, were also encountered. The dwelling measures approximately 25 by 50 feet with an attached wing or adjacent service building. Architectural artifacts include pantile (roofing tile), decorative brick, fireplace tile, lead window casement, and white-washed plaster.

A palisade enclosure constructed with logs ten to twelve inches in diameter extended from the dwelling's southeast corner and from the corner of the wing to form a courtyard measuring 30 by 40 feet. At the palisade's southeast corner, an unusual, rectangular-shaped feature measuring five by six feet joins the palisade ditch. The function of this feature is unknown, but its location at the palisade's corner suggests a defensive use.

The research at Mattapany is being undertaken by the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum under the direction of Julia A. King and Edward E. Chaney. Funding has been provided by a very generous grant from the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Program.

Calvert County

The research section at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in Calvert County, Maryland, is exploring new dimensions in public archaeology and out reach. Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum staffs the Calvert County historic preservation program through a cooperative agreement with the county government. Last year as the county began reviewing its inventory of recorded sites and historic structures in preparation for rewriting the county comprehensive plan, concern grew with the realization that African American sites and structures were poorly represented. A public meeting was called at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum to find ways to address the issue. From that initial meeting, the Calvert County African American Heritage Project (AAHP) was born.

Initially conceived as a community-based effort to identify African American sites in the county, the AAHP has made connections among diverse goals and forged links among diverse programs and individual projects. Local churches, public schools, the county department of planning and zoning, the county library, and other groups have been brought together in the effort. The common factor in the activities of the AAHP is that all of the undertakings have the possibility for building community.

Calvert County government has recognized that a sense of place, necessary for creating a sense of community, is frequently a casualty of rapid growth. Celebration of local heritage is now emerging as a principal strategy in public planning. Commemoration may strengthen the communities that have been part of Calvert's muted past for three hundred years, while giving newcomers to the area a sense of the communities in which they are invited to participate or, at least, to appreciate. As heritage becomes emphasized in local policy and plan ning philosophy, we believe that cultural resources will enjoy greater protection.

The projects begun to date include location and mapping of abandoned black school sites; an ongoing oral history project emphasizing intergenerational interviews in the African American community; identifying, researching and recording African American domestic and religious sites; serving as a network for local African American church history and genealogical research; and the development of African American heritage tours. For further information or to share news of similar projects in other areas, please call Kirsti Uunila at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, (410) 586-0050.

Annapolis

During the 1994 field season, Archaeology in Annapolis conducted excavations at the Anne Arundel County Courthouse Site (18AP63) in preparation for construction of a new court facility. This season followed up on preliminary investigations undertaken by Archaeology in Annapolis by Mark Warner, George Logan, and Paul Mullins in 1990. The project area—encompassing a city block located on the edge of the historic district—was occupied from the late 17th through mid-20th centuries and is currently serving as the courthouse parking lot. The project was co-directed by Dr. Mark Leone and Dr. John Seidel under a collaborative research program between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. Anne Arundel County Archaeologist, Dr. Alvin Luckenbach, provided assistance and oversight of excavations for the County.

Field work, supervised by Eric Larsen and Elizabeth Aiello, tested several areas within the current parking lot and uncovered evidence of a significantly wide range of occupation. Evidence of early iron industry was found in an area associated with nearby Acton Cove—an area with expected potential for early waterfront industries. The opposite side of the block (the area farthest from Acton Cove) contained evidence of three distinct building episodes. A wood lined cellar from a post in the ground structure, a 19th century brick dwelling owned by a wheelwright and later a tailor, and a series of 1890s rowhouses (built as an alley complex) were all found within a roughly 40-foot square area. The remaining areas of excavation provided additional evidence of the predominantly African-American neighborhood established in the late 19th century and occupying the block with the courthouse until the 1970s.

This rich site allows Archaeology in Annapolis to examine the sequence of block development and site topography. Landscape modifications and patterns of spatial development give an idea of how the city took on its present form. The earliest component of the site provides a new opportunity to explore Annapolis' transition from the 17th to the 18th centuries and a different material culture than that identified with southern Maryland. The later 19th- and 20th-century materials, the bulk of that recovered from the site, allow Archaeology in Annapolis to continue its research of the African-American experience in Annapolis.

Baltimore City

The Baltimore City Life Museums' Center for Urban Archaeology recently received a $15,000 grant to implement a program that will help explain the present state of archaeological research in Baltimore City.

Awarded by the Maryland Historical Trust, the grant will enable the Center for Urban Archaeology to look at archaeological research conducted in Baltimore over the past 30 years, analyze the laws protecting these sites and update and computerize the

city's files of these sites.

Part of this project includes using a Geographic Information Systems program. The GIS superimposes contemporary maps of Baltimore over older, historical ones to illustrate how the landscape has changed over time. The resulting information will help to identify and protect important archaeological sites.

Personnel Change

Dr. Susan Langley has just joined the staff of the Maryland Historical Trust as the new State Underwater Archeologist. Dr. Langley succeeds Paul Hunley who has taken an appointment in Australia. Dr. Langley received her Ph.D. and M.A. from the University of Calgary in Canada. Dr. Langley has extensive research experience throughout Canada and in Asia.

Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

Department of Archaeological Research, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

This year, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research conducted its tenth annual summer field school in historical archaeology in conjunction with the Anthropology and History Departments at the College of William and Mary. Participating students were given the opportunity to work on one of four sites under investigation this season. Archaeological Research is directed by Marley R. Brown, III. Work at each of the four sites involving the field school and two other sites conducted under our Learning Weeks in Archaeology program are briefly described below:

The Archaeological Assessment of Jamestown

This past summer was the second archaeological field season in the five-year cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation for the assessment of the archaeology of Jamestown Island. Last year, CWF archaeologists and W&M field school students investigated several areas within the town site for the purposes of recovering contextual data, evaluating the remote sensing techniques, assessing the recovery techniques of previous archaeology, and addressing architectural and historical questions left unanswered or unasked during the 1930s and 1950s excavations. This year, under the direction of Audrey J. Horning and Andrew C. Edwards, the students carried out remote sensing surveys in three areas of the Jamestown town site using a magnetometer/gradiometer, recovered additional paleobotanical (seeds and pollen) from a mid-seventeenth-century refuse pit in the eastern section of town, and investigated the foundations of what is believed by Assessment architectural historians to have been one of the official residences of the Royal Governor during the 1670-1690 period. All work was begun on June 1 and completed the first week in August. An evaluation of this work is in progress.

Rich Neck Plantation

This summer was also the second field season for this mid-seventeenth-century site of the home of Secretary of the Colony Richard Kemp and later Secretary Philip Ludwell. Field school students under CWF archaeologists Fred Smith, Leslie McFaden and David F. Muraca investigated the Kemp/Ludwell dwelling this season. Beginning as a lobby entrance, hall and parlour structure, this house underwent four major renovations during its forty year life span. By the end of its existence, the one and a half story brick dwelling measured 45 by 32 feet. Roofed by ceramic tile, the house must have been one of the most impressive structures in the colony outside of Jamestown. Work on a second brick structure is scheduled for the summer of 1995.

Rich Neck Slave Quarter

Research continues under the direction of Maria Franklin, Anna Agbe-Davies, and Ywone Edwards this year at the Rich Neck plantation quarter where 21 enslaved Africans once lived and worked. Rich Neck was the property of Philip Ludwell, III a prominent Virginian who used it as a satellite plantation to grow tobacco and to produce lumber for urban Williamsburg. Excavations have uncovered a two-room dwelling (duplex) dating to the third quarter of the eighteenth century, with a central brick chimney and a variety of root cellars. Archaeological evidence suggests that the dwelling had a dirt floor, and the absence of structural postholes indicates the building's sills either sat on top of the ground, or they possibly rested on a brick foundation or piers. The building's dimensions are roughly 20 x 30 feet.

Five of the thirteen root cellars have been excavated. Artifacts found within the root cellars thus far include 60 buttons, an assortment of eating utensils (including the remains of 20 spoons), door and wagon hardware, farming implements, a single cowry shell, a small assortment of glass beads, and cuff link jewels. A relatively small amount of ceramics have come from root cellar contexts, and these have been very fragmentary pieces. The most common types have been white salt-glazed stoneware, English brown stoneware, some combed and dotted slipware, creamware, and colono ware.

Outside of the house perimeter, 1 x 1 meter shovel tests at five meter intervals are being dug. Artifact distributions are then being plotted using SURFER software, and the data will be used to selectively strip areas with the hopes of finding associated plantation structures and/or activity areas. Field work at the quarter will continue into early October.

Grissell Hay Lodging House

Modern archaeology at Grissell Hay began in 1988 with an excavation around the house foundations prior to waterproofing construction. Subsequent excavation involving William and Mary field schools and the Learning Weeks in Archaeology program have taken place every year since. This season's priorities under the direction of Christina Adinolfi and Meredith M. Poole were to investigate work areas around one eighteenth-century and two nineteenth-century outbuildings believed to be original to the yard. The staff and Learning Weeks participants uncovered several fencelines and walkways suggesting various uses for the yard area during different time periods. They also confirmed the eighteenth-century location for the dairy and found evidence that both the 19th-century privy and the smokehouse had been moved. The site was completed in August of this year.

James Geddy House

The James Geddy House and foundry have been designated part of an "enclave of authenticity" in Colonial Williamsburg's History Initiatives Program which seeks to improve authentic eighteenth-century interpretation in small areas within the Historic Area of the colonial capital. The southern third of the Geddy property, which abuts Palace Green from Duke of Gloucester Street to Nicolson Street, was excavated in 1967-68 by Ivor Noel Hume. Beginning this summer, CWF archaeologists, Christina Adinolfi and Meredith Poole, and participants in the Learning Weeks Program have started testing the northern two-thirds of the property. Locations of fence lines which would divide the domestic and industrial parts of the yard, animal accommodations, an access road to the foundry, a storage area for foundry materials, and any vernacular gardens or vegetable patches, are sought. Excavations hoped to uncover this type of interpretive information as well as provide visitors with a first hand look at archaeological excavations.

St. George Tucker House

The back yard of the St. George Tucker House, an original late eighteenth-century Williamsburg home, contained an impressive formal garden. The purpose of this year's limited excavation under Mary Catherine Garden, Kate Meatyard, and Stephen Mrozowski and involving the annual William & Mary field school, was to locate features pertaining to this garden and recover contextual material which could help identify the locations of various types of plants. Two 5 by 5 meter units were opened and fully excavated during the summer, and the analyses of the features and archaeobotanical material is underway.

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) has in recent years completed 70-100 projects annually from southwestern to tidewater Virginia. A few of the more notable projects of interest to historical archaeologists are summarized here.

Ft. Pickett

Ft. Pickett in the southeastern Piedmont has been the subject of Phase I survey, through funding under the Department of Defense "Legacy" program. Systematic survey along sample transects, augmented by judgmental survey in selected areas, has identified over 75 sites of all periods. Widespread utilization of the uplands along interior drainages occurred prehistorically and during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Among the historic period sites are numerous mills and farmsteads, and for the latest examples records are sufficient to identify ownership. Clifton Huston directed fieldwork for this survey and is currently compiling the final report.

Hopewell

Phase II evaluation was also completed at Site 44PG381 in Hopewell. This project was conducted for VDOT in anticipation of improvements to the Route 10 bridge crossing of the Appomattox River. Cara Metz and crew determined that a Late Woodland/Protohistoric component was, indeed, preserved in areas of the site, and also established the presence of an eighteenth-century domestic component. The latter is believed to be associated in some manner with the larger "Cawson's" plantation known to have been situated in the vicinity. Intact features from these periods have led to recommendations that the site be avoided or subjected to data recovery.

Piedmont

Tom Higgins directed a Phase I survey for a Virginia Power Company transmission line across Southside Virginia, primarily in the Piedmont. The corridor intersects the Roanoke, Meherrin and Nottoway rivers, thus providing an important sample of sites for the area. Although fieldwork is still underway, early results indicate intensive prehistoric settlement, with major sites situated adjacent to the major stream courses. Numerous nineteenth- and twentieth-century farmsteads dot the uplands, essentially duplicating the pattern observed at Ft. Pickett.

Osborne's

Under sponsorship of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), an evaluation was made of a parcel encompassing much of the early settlement known as "Osborne's." Controlled surface collections and shovel test survey have identified discrete concentrations of eighteenth-and nineteenth-century artifacts. These are believed to mark the locations of buildings on town lots which are clearly delineated on period plats. This area shows tremendous research potential. Other components include Civil War fortifications and an extensive prehistoric occupation.

Underwater Assessment

A third VDHR initiative calls for an assessment of Virginia's underwater cultural resources. All sites of this kind officially recorded in the state site files are being inventoried and assessed. Approximately 280 sites comprise the sample, and they range from fish weirs in the Ridge and Valley province to sunken warships in the Chesapeake Bay. The assessment addresses the representativeness of the current records and will consider the optimal management strategies for submerged sites. Sam Margolin is consulting with WMCAR by addressing the submerged historical resources.

Upcoming data recovery projects will be conducted at a late nineteenth/early twentieth century tenant site near Radford, an eighteenth-century tenant farmstead in Fairfax County, and a small eighteenth-century site near Hopewell on the Appomattox River.

The WMCAR invites inquiries concerning the results of these and other projects. We are continuing to make many reports from larger projects available, and a catalog of these publications can be obtained upon request.

Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center

Curles Plantation, Henrico County

This year VCU's field school with Dan Mouer as Project Director and Beverly Binns as Field Director celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Curles Plantation Project. Curles plantation was

founded as "Digge's Hundred" ca. 1613, with Thomas Harris as the plantation's "lieutenant." He later went on to become militia commander and commandant of the Fort Charles on the upper James frontier. Harris patented Curles and lived there until his death in 1654. This year was devoted to excavating a large portion of Harris's brick-nogged manor house, remains of which consist of a series of three brick cellars linked together through time as the house grew. There are a number of intact wall-falls which clearly record the construction history of this unique building, and a wonderfully well-preserved beehive bread oven is attached to one corner of the house. The Harris house was apparently destroyed by fire in the late 1650s.

The Curles "site" is actually three adjacent sites. The manor house complex is a ten-acre assemblage of buildings, work yards and gardens with extensive remains from the early 17th century to the Civil War. A second site is a field quarters, or slave "village" which was in use between the third quarter of the 17th century and the Civil War. The third site we have termed the "overseers complex," although we have no clear evidence of its occupants. It comprises at least three substantial buildings occupied from the late 17th century to the Revolution. To date we have excavated two of the slave houses in the remote "village," as well as several slave houses within the manor house complex. We have also excavated, or partially excavated, the Harris house described above; a probable tenant house (ca. 1660-1680); Nathaniel Bacon's brick manor house (1674-ca. 1680); a late 17th-century servant's house; a brick manor house built by William Randolph ca. 1700, and later converted to use as a plantation kitchen until ca. 1863; and the Richard sea plantation kitchen until ca. 1863; and the Richard Randolph mansion, constructed ca. 1730, enlarged twice in the 18th century, and dismantled by Federal troops ca. 1863. Besides these dwellings, our work has included testing or excavation of the 18th-century plantation stores, and 18th-century meat-house, and 18th-century well, mid-18th-century kitchen garden beds, portions of Bacon's extensive and elaborate fortification; and numerous middens, fences, garden walls, etc. With all of that, we feel we have still barely scratched the surface, so we are looking forward to ten more years (at least) at Curles.

Jordan's Point Project, Prince George County

VCU-ARC completed the third volume in its on-going series of technical reports on excavations at Jordan's Point, a project funded primarily by the Threatened Sites program of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This volume was a report of "44PG307," a site with three components, each of which is part of one of the larger complexes being studied at sites throughout Jordan's Point. These are a protohistoric Weyanoke village occupied in 1607-1608; "Jordan's Journey," a fortified plantation village occupied between ca. 1620 and 1635; and the Bland Plantation known as "Jordan's" occupied between ca. 1675 in to the 19th century. At 44PG307 these occupations were represented by a series of Weyanoke houses, a palisaded tenant farm complex of the "Jordan's Journey" period, and a series of houses, quarters, and related features of the Bland occupation dating, at this site, ca. 1690 to 1720. Project Directors were Dan Mouer and Doug McLearen with Chris Egghart, Taft Kiser and Beverly Binns serving as Field Directors.

The MCV and Biotech Sites, City of Richmond

VCU-ARC completed field work this summer on two excavations on the university campus in Richmond, both associated with construction projects. The archaeological projects were completed under the direction of Dan Mouer, Project Director, and Chris Egghart and Taft Kiser, Field Directors. The first of these, dubbed "The MCV Site," was discovered during construction of a new Medical Sciences Center on the campus of the university's medical school, the Medical College of Virginia. The site consisted of a very large well discovered 25 feet below present street grade. What made the site unusual was the contents of the well; it was literally stuffed full of cadavers and human body parts deposited by the medical school between ca. 1845 and 1860. In addition we recovered medical and scientific instruments, several very well-preserved shoes, and a small assortment of domestic and personal items. The human remains include exceptional examples of 19th-century medical practices and pathologies.

Also on the medical campus we excavated a portion of a block in the "Court End" neighborhood of Richmond, one of the early upper-middle-class neighborhoods in the city. House foundations, privies and wells provided a wealth of materials for interpreting life among the households of politicians, lawyers, and doctors of Richmond during the period from the Revolution to the Civil War. Coincidentally, we uncovered portions of the house, office and servant quarters of a 19th-century physician who served as dean of faculty at the Medical College. His personal trash included the upper femoral shaft of an adult human and lots of medicine bottles.

Mary Washington College

The Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) implemented the following projects, with Douglas W. Sanford serving as the Center's Director of Archaeological Programs. Key personnel included Anita Dodd (Asst. Site Supervisor), Deidre McCarthy, Kerri Barile, Alison Ringwall, John Cooke, and Naomi Fagan.

Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County

During the last two years the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association (RELMA) and MWC have jointly sponsored an archaeological field school designed to explore this plantation complex's land use history in comprehensive fashion. Landscape archaeology at Stratford helps RELMA implement its long-term research and interpretive goals concerning the immediate outdoor environs of the eighteenth-century Lee family manor, the setting for a substantial African-American community as well. The landscape's structure and evolution has been investigated using a mixed strategy of (1) returning to discoveries made by past archaeologists, (2) predictions based on comparative studies of other plantation landscape designs, and (3) the regular sampling of unexplored areas.

To date, the field work has demarcated important landscape divisions, uncovered major features and buildings, and tested key locations where stratified deposits index varying land use over time. For example, this summer MWC students in the second annual field school examined a large (24 x 40 ft.) pit feature that began as a ca. 1740 clay borrow pit. Backfilling episodes include some organic deposits marked by a distinctive mixture of bricks, wine bottles, and bones, all in large fragments. Between 1750 and 1770 dense clay fills served to seal the pit, which later was intruded upon by one corner of an 18 x 50 ft. outbuilding. By ca. 1800

this same building had been completely dismantled, and the immediate vicinity became a service yard.

Students also sampled an area between two slave quarters, stone buildings reconstructed by Fiske Kimball in the late 1930s on the foundations of documented slave houses. Slated for construction of an interpretive slave garden, the tested area contained significant deposits of domestic and architectural debris dated ca. 1750 to 1800. Further work will occur at this location during October.

Embrey Dam, Fredericksburg

CHP staff conducted a two phase assessment study of Embrey Dam, a 1908-10 hydroelectric facility located at the fall line of the Rappahannock River. The project occurred at the request of the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries in relation to its environmental review of the site for a proposed fish passageway. The assessment consisted of an evaluation of the existing archaeological resources in the dam's immediate vicinity, and a significance evaluation of Embrey Dam as a historic structure.

Archaeologically, the Center reviewed 24 known sites and recorded three additional sites. The latter included a granite quarry associated with Embrey Dam, a small late nineteenth-early twentieth-century dam associated with an ice pond, and the remains of a ca. 1887 to 1920s hydroelectric facility owned by the Rappahannock Electric Light and Power Company. Elements of the latter resource consisted of a concrete dam, an earthen canal, and the concrete foundations of a generating plant. Eighteen historic and 9 prehistoric sites comprise the full inventory, with a significant minority (11 sites) having a direct association with the river. The latter sites define resources such as dams, mill seats, canals, bridges, and a fish weir.

Recommendations for the archaeological resources' future management center, first, on the need to consider undiscovered sites within the Rappahannock River and suspected sites along the river's narrow floodplains. Second, proposed construction activities could adversely affect the National Register property, Hunter's Ironworks (44-ST7), the site of a ca. 1775-1782 industrial complex that supplied military arms and supplies during the Revolutionary War. Third, these activities may affect potentially significant resources such as the above-noted hydroelectric facility, and just upriver from Embrey Dam, the remains of a crib dam (44ST133) originally built in 1854-1855 as part of the Rappahannock Navigation system (ca. 1829-1865). The crib dam was repaired in 1889 and modified so as to supply water to an early hydroelectric facility owned by the Fredericksburg Water Power Company.

The architectural assessment of Embrey Dam resulted in the recommendation that this structure be considered as a potentially significant resource, specifically as an important example of early twentieth-century hydroelectric architecture. The dam is well preserved and except for modern alterations to its water intake works, retains a high degree of structural and design integrity. Built of reinforced concrete, Embrey is a structural dam exhibiting slab and buttress construction. Considered an early and relatively rare type of dam, Embrey represents the ca. 1895-1915/20 period of "Innovation and Experimentation" in the American hydroelectric industry and signifies the critical early influence of electric energy upon a small city's social and economic life.

Recommendations for Embrey Dam focus on the need for further documentation of evolution in machinery and technology at the nearby generating plant (ca. 1910-1969), and on the retention of the dam to the extent possible. Factors influencing the dam's future include the manner of fish passageway construction, the cost of maintenance, the structure's continued viability for supplying water to the City of Fredericksburg, and public safety.

Germanna, Orange County

Work resumed at the "Enchanted Castle" site (44OR3), a ca. 1720-50 plantation manor associated with Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood. Efforts centered on the final mapping of the mansion complex's architectural remains in preparation for overall site photography and videotaping. Mapping within the northwest yard area recorded such landscape features as postholes, a boundary ditch, and planting holes, all seemingly part of a formal courtyard that contrasts with the functional work yards seen elsewhere on the site. The northwest yard also contains a large well or cistern feature that apparently was connected to an unusual tunnel, the entrance to which is located within a basement corner of the main house.

In addition, plans for this fall and winter include continued investigation of the Fort Germanna palisade, part of the ca. 1714-1718 settlement of evangelical Protestant Germans effected by Governor Spotswood as part of his frontier policy. The previously discovered palisade section lies buried beneath garden terraces of the Enchanted Castle complex. CHP staff will trace the palisade beyond the mansion complex so as to determine the exact layout of the entire, supposedly pentagonal fort. Tracking the palisade will guide the future assessment of the fort's interior, the former location of a central blockhouse and the German immigrants' home sites and gardens.

West Virginia

Reported by: John T. Eddins

Division of Archaeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Exploratory fieldwork on two 19th-century industrial facilities on Virginius Island was completed in late 1993 and early 1994. Information gathered in these excavations combined with data from work carried out earlier in the Virginius Island project was used in the development of a new visitor trail system and the placement of wayside displays on the island. Unpublished reports on these sites were prepared by the site directors, "Archaeological Investigations of Lewis Wernwag's Sawmill, 46JF229, Virginius Island ...," by Anna C. Borden, and "Site Report: Archaeological Investigations at Wernwag's Machine Shop, Site 46JF230, on Virginius Island" by Mia T. Parsons. Limited exploratory and mitigation fieldwork related to numerous Park construction projects continues. Plans are being developed for excavations and research focused on the area around buildings associated with Storer College. Eric Larsen completed an unpublished report on a Phase I survey he conducted in an area adjacent to the Park that has potential significance as the location of military maneuvers focused on Harpers Ferry during the Civil War. The report is titled "Management Summary, Archaeological Investigations for Proposed MARS II Site."

Three new printed reports on completed work are now available or will be by the end of the year. These include: "Archaeological Investigations in the Backyards of Park Buildings 32 to 36, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park: the Prehistoric Occupation" by Cari Young-Ravenhorst; "Archaeological Views

of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry" edited by Jill Y. Halchin; "Domestic Responses to 19th-Century Industrialization: An Archaeology of Park Building 48, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park" edited by Paul Shackel. Copies of these reports are available upon request directed to Paul Shackel, Division of Archeology, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PO Box 65, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425. Due to a computer glitch we have lost some earlier requests for copies of reports. If you have submitted a request and haven't received a copy by the end of 1994, please resubmit.

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Dundurn Castle, Hamilton

In 1991 a program of archaeological research and mitigation was initiated at Dundurn Castle in Hamilton, Ontario, under the direction of John Triggs. This work is being carried out in conjunction with a restoration program aimed at preserving two unique architectural monuments on the site: the "Castle" and "cockpit". Plans also include the restoration of the 32-acre historical landscape to its mid-19th century appearance. Both the Castle and the landscape have been recognized by three levels of government as significant heritage resources.

One component of the archaeological research is a field school offered in association with McMaster University and held on the grounds for six weeks during July and August of each year. In 1993 the overall objective of the field school research was to document the development of the Dundurn landscape on the south side of the property from prehistory up to the present.

Prior to the field school, an extensive core sampling strategy of the proposed study area was employed using a 2" diameter probe. Layers identified in each core sample (some as deep as 1.3 meters) were then correlated across the survey area. Using this method, two areas in particular were investigated: the remains of a defensive breastwork thought to have been constructed during the occupation of the site during the War of 1812, and an area with a significant amount of building debris. The other area investigated was a low earthen mound visible on the south lawn. A series of connected excavation units, cutting through this feature, revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence, traces of a palisade, and several artifacts dating from the War of 1812. Of equal importance, though, was the revelation that the mound was constructed in two stages. What was visible on the surface as a single earthwork was actually an enlarged mound built up against an earlier, smaller breastwork. This discovery takes on added significance when viewed within the context of an 1813 documentary source in which the defences at Burlington Heights are discussed as being inadequate and incapable of being improved upon. Based on the archaeological evidence recovered this summer, it would appear that the commanding Royal Engineer apparently had second thoughts on this initial pronouncement and decided, after all, to strengthen the position by heaping up soil along the face of the smaller mound and erecting a defensive palisade.

Another component of the archaeological research this year was carried out by the Dundurn Castle archaeology staff. For 16 weeks, a team of three archaeologists excavated in the area of the 19th century formal garden for the Dundurn Castle. The focus of this research was to retrieve information relating to the use of the garden which would aid in the restoration of this important component of the mid-19th century Dundurn landscape. Excavation was successful in revealing evidence of many features depicted on an 1850 and 1876 Bird's Eye view of the property, including a circular terrace, central gravel pathway, garden beds, border beds and a perimeter fence. In addition, by employing stratigraphic techniques, it was possible to document the development of the garden through time. Far from being a static landscape feature, a substantial body of evidence indicated that the layout of the garden was altered several times in the past.

As the Dundurn restoration project proceeds, archaeology will continue to play an important role in the interpretation of the history of the site. The success enjoyed by the project is due not only to the student and professional archaeologists involved in the excavation, but also to the way that archaeology is perceived by the City and Museum officials responsible for incorporating this type of research into the planning process.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Fort Lennox National Historic Site

Gisele Piedalue reports that for the second consecutive year, Fort Lennox, situated on Ile-aux-Noix in the Richelieu River, hosted a public archaeology activity designed to increase awareness of the rich cultural heritage of the island while gaining a better knowledge of the occupation of the site through research. Over a three-week period, 140 participants, ranging in age from twelve through sixty, were given the opportunity to experience hands-on archaeology. At the same time, an open-gate policy permitted several hundred visitors to view the work in progress from a close vantage.

The excavation, which took place in the southwest bastion of the fort, uncovered part of the foundation of a gun tower, as well as a latrine and an ash pit, all 19th century military constructions. Approximately 40,000 artifacts, which were used as fill after these features were abandoned, were also recovered. Mainly of a domestic nature, the objects (which include tableware, food remains, clothing accessories, sanitary and health products, among others) provide factual information to document the lifestyle of British troops garrisoned at Fort Lennox. An innovative and immensely popular vehicle for presenting the history of the site, the public archaeology activity has proven itself to be a valuable addition to the existing interpretation program.

Various Sites

Philippe Picard reports the following concerning several archaeological projects he has conducted recently at Berthier-sur-Mer, Quebec City and Batiscan:

Berthier-sur-Mer

The layout chosen by the Municipality of Berthier-sur-Mer and its consulting firm, BPR, for improvements to the sewage and water systems, called for an emergency operation at the Deschaud House. This seigneurial manor house, classified in 1980 as a historic and prehistoric site, was located east of the natural harbor which was converted a few years ago into a harbor for

pleasure craft.

The salvaging operation was conducted from August 9 to 27, 1993 with funding from the Societe Quebecoise d'Assainissement des Eaux. An extension of eight days, beginning September 14, was funded by the Municipal Corporation with repayment underwritten by the Department of Culture. This led to the discovery of a bake oven described as a "bakery" in the 1724 property register of the Bellechasse seigneurie.

Traces of a wooden building dating from the 18th century, perhaps even from the last quarter of the 17th century, were discovered where part of the site was cleaned. A theory concerning a fire which occurred after the British Conquest was born out with the discovery of hardware and charred pottery sherds, some of which the experts partially pieced together. The abundant tell-tale remains of domestic activity, which were lost and neglected during the continuous occupation of the site by the Rigauville household from 1720 to 1740 and by their successors up until the time of the fire (somewhere between 1775 and ca. 1780), confirm the interpretive importance of the physical surroundings and living conditions of the site's 18th century occupants. The data concerning prehistoric occupation of the site also reveal the importance of the former shore line of the natural harbor as a desirable campsite for fishermen and hunters about 1000 to 1500 years ago.

Excavations in the Parcs des Braves, Quebec City

In 1993 an initial archaeological project was undertaken in Des Braves Park located on the western edge of Quebec City's Montcalm district and north of Chemin Ste Foy. Its objective was to test various theories, especially the ones proposed in a feasibility study's report completed the year before, concerning the exact location of the Dumont Mill. The battle of April 28, 1760, which is considered to be the last French victory in North America, was fought in the area around the mill. Another objective of this project was to acquaint the Park's visitors and the people of the Quebec City region with archaeological research and an important event in the history of Canada, France and Great Britain. That objective was very successful given the increased number of visitors and the willing participation of about 15 volunteers. Some of the latter were Europeans with a definite interest in and enthusiasm for this tangible approach to history, which has facets of mystery and a store of surprises. The environmental imperative to protect mature trees at the site ruled out drilling as a means of locating the presumed location of the Dumont Mill. Despite the discovery of millstone fragments, the 1992 theory could only be partially confirmed. Nonetheless, this led to a genuine archaeological breakthrough with the uncovering of remnants of the bake oven, which had been destroyed in a fire, and of part of the stone and mortar foundation of the mid-1646 house of Henry Pinguet, the first concession holder of that piece of land.

Archaeological Research at Batiscan

The discoveries made during the first archaeological operation on the former Jesuit estate, opposite the old Batiscan rectory, corroborated the theory about the exact location of the first wind mill operating on the seigneurie after 1671. They have made it possible to develop new interpretations based on past events that were obscure until October 1993.

The purpose of this project was to verify the archaeological potential of the site. This was the preliminary stage in deciding whether to integrate the project with another one to develop the old rectory. The results of this preliminary excavation justify giving the proposal a positive endorsement and recommending further archaeological research not only as a scientific endeavor but also as a means of attracting tourists to the site where one of the oldest windmills in Quebec once stood.

The initial archaeological operation undertaken on the southern tip of cadastral Lot 206 revealed the site's archaeological potential. The exact locations were determined of the first wind-driven flour mill on the Batiscan seigneurie as well as that of a dwelling which no doubt served as the master miller's house during the French Regime and the early part of the English Regime.

A second operation would make it possible to test the theory that a second windmill was built to replace the first one destroyed by fire towards the end of the French Regime. Its objectives could also be to determine the dimensions of the dwelling discovered in 1993, to pinpoint the locations of other buildings, and to develop the theory that a larger house existed too. It would also make it possible to prove or disprove prehistoric occupation of the site.

We believe that the local and regional population can only benefit from the development of the windmill site on the old Jesuit estate provided that the natural charm and tranquility of the locale are preserved.

Further Afield: Michigan

Reported by: Gary G. Robinson

Monroe Street Cistern

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG), conducted an archaeological investigation of a subsurface cistern inadvertently exposed during reconstruction of Monroe Street (M-43) in the city of Bangor, Michigan. Subsequent to this investigation CCRG instituted a thorough historical investigation into the origin and nature of the cistern and of the civic activities with which it was associated. Funding for this investigation and permission for its publication was authorized by the Michigan Department of Transportation, Lansing. The field investigation was accomplished by a two-person field team consisting of Gary G. Robinson, project archaeologist, and Kent C. Taylor. Gary G. Robinson directed the fieldwork, conducted the historic research, and was the primary author of the report. Kent C. Taylor assisted with the historic research. James A. Robertson, Ph.D., served as principal investigator and contributed to the report.

Site 20VA62 represents a previously undocumented historic structure, an arched culvert-shaped cistern. The origins of this form are unclear, but it possibly occurs in Detroit and may be present in other urban environments. The form of the cistern most closely conforms to that of a culvert/sewer and, though this may have been its original function, no evidence suggests that it was. Alternatively, it may have been originally constructed as a cistern; this form may have been chosen by the construction engineer because of his familiarity with its construction requirements.

Extensive research and discussion with experts in the fields of historical archaeology, history, and historic preservation have indicated that the arched culvert form is an unidentified type of cistern. The lack of identical, or even similar, structures with the same function indicates that the Monroe Street cistern (20VA62) is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C; it embodies the distinctive characteris-

ties of a method of construction adapted for use as a cistern. An article presenting the research into the origin and nature of the Monroe Street cistern will be published in a forthcoming volume of The Michigan Archaeologist.

Footwear from the Beaubien Privy

Current research of a large assemblage of footwear and footwear material in 1820-1850 contexts from the Renaissance Center site in Detroit, with special emphasis on the Beaubien family privy deposit (ca. 1833), is attempting to bring about a greater understanding of early nineteenth-century pre-mass produced ready-made footwear. The original archaeological excavations were financed through grant monies secured from the Ford Motor Company Fund via the Renaissance Partnership to the Detroit Historical Society.

The Beaubien household appears to have been the major source of the Feature 4G/level 3 deposit which contained a large array of footwear debris (accounting for approximately 45 per cent of the site total). A date for the deposit, particularly the two bottom layers (levels 3 and 4), was established through the presence of a local Detroit newspaper scrap dated to April 3, 1833, the approximate period of the Beaubien family removal from the location (i.e, the closing phase of occupation).

Prior research by C. Stephen Demeter into the Beaubien ceramic inventory established that the household was comparatively low on the economic scale. Subsequent faunal studies by Karen Mudar, which associate specific meat cuts with assignable economic rankings, assigned a somewhat higher status to the Beaubien household. Analysis of the Beaubien footwear material verifies the real estate-rich/cash-poor thesis since a sizeable portion of the sample exhibited some form of homemade repair or repair-related pieces.

The study also focuses on the relationship between footwear type and prevailing environmental conditions. Street and sidewalk conditions in Detroit during the pre-1850 era were typically crude and largely off-limits to pedestrian traffic. On the whole, the poor conditions of the streets and sidewalks, particularly in the riverfront/Renaissance Center district, precluded, amongst other things, the general use of finer types of footwear. The citizenry seem tohave adapted to these circumstances through the widespread consumption of utilitarian and inexpensive shoes and boots, even in the face of available higher quality products. Early nineteenth-century footwear manufacturing techniques and advertising patterns are also analyzed in order to provide a contextual framework for the research. A future article in The Michigan Archaeologist presents this study in greater detail.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Military Sites of the Hudson River, Lake George, and Lake Champlain Corridor, edited by David R. Starbuck. Eight articles published by Adirondack Community College. 54 pages, spiral bound. Available for a $5.00 donation plus $2.00 postage and handling (in U.S. funds). Contact David Starbuck, Adirondack Community College, Bay Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. Please make checks payable to "Adirondack Community College."

Archaeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia, second edition, by John L. Cotter. Includes new introduction and 37 pages of new text. $34.95 ($21.00 ASV members only). Include $2.50 shipping/handling. Available from: Archeological Society of Virginia Press, P.O. Box 70395, Richmond, VA 23255-0395.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom_____

Address/Adresse_____

_____

_____

_____

Mail to/Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:
Susan Henry
Treasurer, CNEHA
113 E. Raymond Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22301
Make checks payable to CNEHA / Etablir les cheques a l'ordre du: CNEHA

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	$30.00	$35.50

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

MARCH 1995 NUMBER 30

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:

David Starbuck

P.O. Box 147

Fort Edward, New York 12828

(518) 747-2926

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

E-MAIL ADDRESSES

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

WHY YOUR CNEHA DUES COUNT

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

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

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

UPDATE— Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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

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

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

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

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

Please send all inquiries and reports on current research to the following editors:

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

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

SHA `95, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reported by Silas D. Hurry

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

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

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

UPCOMING CONFERENCE

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXHIBIT

Looking into Acadie - An Acadian Archaeological Exhibit

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

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Rhode Island

Reported by: James Garman

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

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

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

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

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

Newtown Historic Sites, Portsmouth, RI

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

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

Common Burying Ground, Newport, RI

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

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

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

19th Century Ironworks at Clintonville, New York

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

Archaeology at Fort Drum

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

Historical Archaeology on Long Island

The Institute for Long Island Archaeology sponsored a summer field school directed by David Bernstein and Annette Silver at the Henry Lloyd Manor House in Caumsett State Park, Huntington, Long Island. This is part of a series of studies first started by Bert Salwen, Lynn Ceci, and John Vetter. In addition to studying the site's 18th and 19th century components, the presence of Early/Middle Woodland sites was confirmed.

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

New York State Museum Cultural Resource Survey Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

The South Street Seaport Museum

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Annapolis

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allegany County

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

Howard County

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

Statewide

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

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Newfoundland

Boyd's Cove

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

Ferryland

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old Ferolle Island

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

Sango Pond

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

New Brunswick

Atholville

The site for a new paper mill was assessed by archaeologists from Jacques Whitford Environment Limited. The Restigouche River flows into the Bay of Chaleur between Quebec and northern New Brunswick. The river is a major salmon spawning stream and is a travel route connecting with tributaries of the Saint John River and the St. Lawrence. The proposed new ALCELL mill site near Atholville is located near the former seasonal camp site of the Listiguj First Nation at Old Mission Point, destroyed in recent decades by gravel quarrying and development of a sewage treatment lagoon. It is also a few hundred meters from the site of the Battle of the Restigouche in 1760 which resulted in the sinking of the *Machault*. The mill site was formerly occupied by the first Scottish settlers in the area in the 1770s. The community's cemetery, established in 1791, is still maintained by the mill owners and the Caledonian Society. Mitigation measures were proposed for protection of the cemetery.

Loyalist Burial Ground, Saint John

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

Rocks Park

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

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

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

Shediac and Cap Pele

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

Nova Scotia

Barrington

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

Birchtown

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

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

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

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

Englishtown

This site is situated on St. Anne's Bay in Victoria County, Cape Breton. In 1629 French Captain Charles Daniel of Dieppe established a trading fort on the site. The fort attracted a number of Jesuit missionaries. Simon Denys followed the Jesuits and established a farm and fishery.

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

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

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

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

Fort Anne National Historic Site

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

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

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

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

Grassy Island National Historic Site

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

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

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

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

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

Ground-interpretation signs are being prepared to provide visitors with an understanding of the island's history. They will include descriptions of the merchant's property, techniques of the dry fishery, The French and Mi'kmaq occupation between 1500 and 1718 and the British defences. A further sign interpreting Aboriginal occupation and fishing technology is planned for 1996.

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

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Rockingham Inn

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park

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

Fortress of Louisbourg continued with its development of a GIS application for the site. To date, information pertaining to approximately 800 archaeological features has been added to a georeferenced database.

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

Training Program

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

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

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

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

The Marquis Site (CkEk 6A)

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

The Hunt House (CeEt 110)

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

The Royal Insurance Building

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

Faubourg Quebec Archaeological Project, Montreal

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

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

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

The 1993 Season

The archaeological activities carried out during the first season were mainly concentrated in the southwestern portion of the site, an area located inside the walled enclosure. The work consisted mainly of machine excavations of several exploratory trenches and the manual excavation of three sectors. The size of the zone to be investigated and the imminence of its development determined the selection of this sector and the methodological approach adopted. The machine-made trenches enabled us to evaluate the area extensively and facilitated the identification of zones of interest for the excavations that followed. The results obtained were largely positive and document a long and complex sequence extending from prehistory to the current period. Well preserved remains of several buildings and military installations dating from the 18th and 19th centuries were uncovered, as were components of the fortifications (escarps, couterscarps, a ditch and glacis). In the areas excavated, we were able to systematically investigate the inner boundary and the rear yard of a building dating from the French Regime, the Hangar de la Canoterie du Roy (1708-1871), and a sector containing a latrine and various deposits associated with prehistoric Late Woodland and former Euro-Canadian occupations.

The 1994 Season

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

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

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

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

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

First Nations and Inuit History Commemoration Project

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

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

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

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

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

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

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is offering a six-week field school in historical archaeology at Casey Farm, a 300-acre property on Naragansett Bay owned by SPNEA and maintained as a museum and organic farm cooperative. The main house dates to 1750, and excavations here have shown great promise for future research. The focus this season is the location and excavation of a tenant farmer's household and the study of the material remains of the African-American farm laborers who lived and worked on the property during the late 18th and early 19th-centuries.

This course is an introduction to basic archaeological field methods, including intensive training in field excavation as well as artifact analysis, interpretation, and conservation, with a special emphasis in historical archaeology. Field activities will be supplemented by lectures on selected topics, readings, and field trips to neighboring sites. Since Casey Farm is open to the general public, students will also be actively involved in public interpretation. No previous archaeological experience is required.

The program fee is $975. Academic credit for up to 6 credit hours is available from Rhode Island College for an additional charge. Housing arrangements will also be available. Inquiries should be addressed to: Archaeology Field School, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114, or via E-mail to Ann-Eliza Lewis at ael@crsa.bu.edu.

Historic St. Mary's City

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

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

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

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

Fort Edward, New York

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

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

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

Whitehall, New York

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

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

NEW PUBLICATION

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

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

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom_____

Address/Adresse_____

_____

_____

_____

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

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

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

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	$30.00	$35.50

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

July 1995 NUMBER 31

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
P.O. Box 147
Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

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

REMINDER

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

CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT: A LOGO FOR CNEHA!

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

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE INTERNET: AN E-MAIL PRIMER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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

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

LORINDA B. R. GOODWIN
"A Succession of Kaleidoscopic Pictures:" Historical Archaeology at the Turner House, Salem, Massachusetts

JOHN BEDELL, MICHAEL PETRAGLIA, AND THOMAS PLUMMER
Status, Technology, and Rural Tradition in Western Pennsylvania:

Excavations at the Shaeffer Farm Site

GERALD K. KELSO, ALISON D. DWYER, AND ALAN T. SYNENKI
The Pollen Record Formation Processes of a Rural Cellar Fill: Identification of the Captain David Brown House, Concord, Massachusetts

C.S. "PADDY" REID
The Clay Pipe Assemblage from an 18th and 19th Century Cree Village Site in the Upper Mid Continent

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

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

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

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

On a more positive note, we are fortunate that Lynn Rakos of the US Army Corps of Engineers has agreed to serve as state editor for New Jersey. Please remember to keep sending current research copy to her and all of the other state and provincial editors.

Provincial Editors:

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ACRA, A NEW PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION LAUNCHES HISTORIC PRESERVATION INITIATIVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other ACRA board members are: Duane Peter with Geo-Marine in Plano, TX; Kevin Pape with Gray and Pape, Inc. in Cincinnati, OH; Loretta Neumann with CEHP Incorporated in Washington D.C.; Dan Roberts with John Milner Associates in West Chester, PA; David Ketz with The 106 Group in St. Paul, MN; David Heisler with Computer Sciences Corporation in Claverton, MD; Tom Lennon with Western Cultural Resource Management in Boulder, CO; Judy Robinson of Robinson & Associates in Washington, DC; Dale Jaeger with The Jaeger Co. of Gainesville, GA; Kathryn Toepel with HRA, Inc. in Eugene, OR; Shelley Bookspan with PHR Environmental Consultants, Inc. in Santa Barbara, CA; Lee Cox with Dolan Research in Philadelphia, PA; and Carol Mehls with Western Historical Studies in Lafayette, CO.

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Newcastle

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

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

Stow

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

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

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

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

Exhibit

From mid-June through September the exhibit "Garden of the East: Life in Maine, 1604-1713" will be on exhibit at the Old Gaol, at Old York Historical Society, York, Maine. This is a travelling version of the exhibit featured at the York Institute Museum, in Saco in 1994. The overwhelming majority of artifacts on exhibit were drawn from archaeological sites throughout Maine, to provide an overview of the life of the early English settlers to the region, and place them in context with their French and Native American neighbors.

Publication

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

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Kirkorian

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

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

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

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

Huntington House, Scotland

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

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

October House, New Fairfield

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

Eli Whitney Armory Site

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

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

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

Ogden House, Fairfield

The Ogden House Archaeological Project is an ongoing land use survey of the property owned and sponsored by the Fairfield Historical Society. The property now includes a ca. 1750 saltbox farmhouse and a small amount of the original farmland that had been given to David Ogden on the event of his marriage to Jane Sturges. The house came into the possession of the Fairfield Historical Society from Lillian Wadsworth in 1974 and has been maintained as an example of an 18th-century dwelling. Title searches and documentary research was completed as part of the National Register nomination process.

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

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

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

New State Program: Heritage Corridor

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

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

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

New York State Budget Cutbacks

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

Buffalo's Crossroads Area Excavations

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

Lake George Sunken Warship

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

NYAC Receives Preservation Award

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

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

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

Rochester Museum & Science Center Projects

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

New York State Museum Presentations

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

David Starbuck Honored

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

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Cornelius Low House, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County

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

William Trent House, City of Trenton, Mercer County

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

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

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

Sheffield Farm House Site, Mahwah, Bergen County

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

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

Baltimore City - Center for Urban Archaeology

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

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

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

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

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

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

The team also checked the top of the hill overlooking Baltimore's Inner Harbor for foundations and structural remains of a bowling alley, tavern, carriage house and stable that date back to the early 18OOs. They also looked for evidence of an observatory and flag-staff which was built in 1797. Flags flown from these staffs told local merchants when their ships were sailing into the harbor with their cargo.

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

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

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

Baltimore City

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

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

Cecil County

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

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

Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

During the summer of 1994, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted Phase III data recovery on numerous 18th- and 19th-century features to be impacted by the installation of a new sewer system on the campus of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Features fully or partially excavated included a mid- to late 18th-century bricklined domestic cellar with a brick-bat floor, a late 18th/early 19th-century bricklined warehouse cellar, a mid- to late 18th-century root cellar, postholes, boundary ditches, and trash pits. The excavations, directed by Staff Archaeologist Kenneth Stuck, occurred within the boundaries of the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, a National Register of Historic Places site, and provided new information on the settlement pattern and history of 18th-century Gloucester Town, settled in 1682.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lee County, Virginia

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

Excavations at both sites produced approximately 9000 artifacts; floral, pollen, and blood residue samples; a number of Pit-type features; and numerous postmolds. The data recovery at Site 44LE129, where only a small portion of the site lay in the right-of-way, yielded relatively little evidence of an intact archaeological context. However, at Site 44LE121 twelve archaeological features and a large number of postmolds were identified. Four of the features, including one identified during earlier testing, were determined to be prehistoric in origin. The remaining eight contained historic materials. The remains of one structure, identified from the postmold pattern, was also uncovered.

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

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

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

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

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

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

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

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

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

The excavation will be completed early this summer. Archaeological and documentary research about the building confirm its existence in 1799 — the year Mount Vernon interprets. The practice of composting and fertilizing mesh well with a new research impetus at Mount Vernon focusing on agriculture. Current plans call for restoring this important and unique farm building in time for the 2OOth anniversary of George Washington's death in 1999.

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

In the northern unit a brick drain was revealed running adjacent to the foundation, ending at a point directly below the original location of the downspout leading from the roof, and descending and finally turning to enter the basement just east of the bulkhead entrance. This indicates that the roof downspout originally led into a subterranean system of drains, diverting the roof water into interior, sub-floor drains. Portions of those drains have been found during archaeological excavations carried out in the basement over the last five years. This is an unusual condition and sheds considerable light on the operation of the entire mansion drainage system.

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

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

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

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

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom_____

Address/Adresse_____

_____

_____

_____

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

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

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

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	$30.00	$35.50

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

October 1995 NUMBER 32

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:

David Starbuck

P.O. Box 147

Fort Edward, New York 12828

(518) 747-2926

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

UPDATE— *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

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

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

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

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

CNEHA MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Reported by: Sara F. Mascia, Vice Chair

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

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

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

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

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Editor

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

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

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIRGINIA: Lysbeth B. Acuff, Dept. of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

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

MINUTES COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

OCTOBER 23, 1994 RAMADA INN, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

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

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

OLD BUSINESS:

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS:

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

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

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

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

3. TREASURER'S REPORT:

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

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

4. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT:

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

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

5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT:

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

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

6. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

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

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

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

7. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS REPORT:

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

Slate of officers: 6 Nominees
Result of Election: 5 Elected

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

David Starbuck
Lysbeth Acuff
Karen Beschere Metheny
Sara Mascia
Elizabeth Pena

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

8. RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. ELECTIONS OF EXECUTIVE:

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

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

Moved by: Barbara Heath
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin
Carried

10. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CNEHA ORGANIZERS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Therefore, be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere appreciation and thanks to these individuals and organizations for their hard work and hospitality.

Motion presented by: Elizabeth Pena
Moved by: Lois Feister
Seconded by: Paula Zitzler
Carried

11. NEW BUSINESS:

None

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

Respectfully submitted, Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

UPCOMING SEMINARS AND PROGRAMS

Seminars for Cultural Resource Managers

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

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

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

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

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

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

Those interested in attending one of the courses should call or write forregistration information: Frances Lumbard
Director of Program Development
National Preservation Institute
P.O. Box 1702
Alexandria, VA 22313
(202) 393-0038

Certificate in Historical Conservation and Presentation

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

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

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Massachusetts

Reported by: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

National Park Service (NPS)

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

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

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

Rhode Island

Reported by: James Garman

Casey Farm

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

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

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Ketcham Inn Site: Center Moriches, Suffolk County

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

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

Items Stolen from the Rome Historical Society Collections

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

New Diving Park Planned at Wreck Site

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

Divers Locate "Baby Whale" in Lake George

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

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

Excavations at Fort Edward

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

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

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

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

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

During the fall, winter and spring of 1994-95, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the National Park Service, conducted an archaeological assessment and archaeological/architectural survey of military fortifications at Fort Wadsworth, located on the Staten Island side of the Narrows at the entrance to New York Harbor. Tradition has maintained that the Dutch placed a fort at this location in the 17th century, but the earliest firm documentation for fortifications describes British works during the Revolutionary War. These earthen works were restored and then replaced by the American "Second System" masonry forts Richmond and Tompkins prior to the War of 1812. These works were in turn replaced by "Third System" masonry forts which still stand: Fort Richmond (1840s-50s) and Fort Tompkins (1850s-70s). Associated gun batteries dating to the Civil War, Endicott or Spanish-American War era and World War II are also found on the property, which was named in honor of Union General James Wadsworth. The site preserves archaeological and architectural evidence of 150 years of military fortifications, which reflects general changes in coastal defense theory and practice and the changing role of Fort Wadsworth within the New York Harbor defensive system.

Brooklyn Heights

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

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

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Griswold Point, Old Lyme: Shipwreck

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

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

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

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

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Passaic River Basin

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

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

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

During the summer of 1995, Hunter Research Inc., under contract to the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction, conducted archaeological investigations in the parade ground locations south and west of the Old Barracks, located in downtown Trenton. Numerous findings came as a result of these investigations. The extent of the 1758 parade ground was determined, and early-19th century deposits were demonstrated to be fill episodes and not an occupation surface. Two post settings, probably from the 1758 palisade, were located on the south lot line. Ground level on the west side of the Barracks was established, showing that on this side the 18th-century ground level was approximately level with the basement floor; the 1758 Barracks had a "walk-in" basement. The pre-19th century topography of the western barracks lot and the valley of Petty's Run was established. In 1758 the barracks sat atop a bluff approximately 13 feet high with a 25% slope. Leather and wood of 18th-century date were recovered from the stream valley. In addition to these findings, a range of prehistoric lithics and ceramics were recovered, including a Lehigh broadspear point of the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period.

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

During the summer and fall of 1994, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted a cultural resources survey in connection with proposed highway improvements along U.S. 1 in Trenton. The project involved historical, archaeological and architectural research into the Enterprise Pottery Company, one of the major manufacturing plants of the nationally renowned Trenton pottery industry during its peak period of production, ca. 1870-1930. The Enterprise is reputed to be the first purpose-built industrial pottery in the United States that was specifically set up to manufacture sanitary earthenware, and although the kilns have been demolished, the main manufacturing building remains. The southwest and north sections of the manufacturing building are architecturally important as they illustrate the transition from the late 19th- to early 2Oth-century industrial building technology. Archaeological monitoring on the property demonstrated that substantial subsurface remains of kilns and other structures are preserved on the Enterprise Pottery property. Investigations are scheduled to continue in the fall and winter of 1995 and the spring of 1996, with further archaeological monitoring; historical research into the Trenton pottery industry, including the assembly of a simple informational database on the potteries; HAER recording; and production of a brief illustrated information booklet for the general public.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

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

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

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Anne Arundel County

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

Annapolis

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

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

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

Excavations at the Slayton House were under the direction of Lynn Jones. The Slayton is the central house of a row of three connected town houses built during the era of the American Revolution. The structures were high style Georgian in design, intended for wealthy tenants. The goals for excavation of this site are to understand architectural and landscape changes associated with 19th and 20th century occupants. The area excavated this summer, the rear yard, is presently the relic of a 20th century pleasure garden. Current excavations are focussing on the use of this area before the current century.

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

St. Mary's City

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

Virginia

Reported by: Lysbeth Acuff

Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center:

Curles Plantation, Archaeology Project Update

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

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

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

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

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research: 1995 Research Highlights

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

Quantico

Archaeological survey and testing of Quantico Marine Corps Base continued in 1994 under a Legacy Program. Clifton A. Huston supervised fieldwork and report preparation. During this second year of a three-year program, twenty 10-acre blocks were surveyed. This portion of the fieldwork was designed to identify historic sites that appear to have been under-represented during the initial transect survey, and to improve our ability to predict locations of all site types on the base. A total of 31 previously unrecorded sites were located, including two large Civil War (Confederate) encampments, a standing nineteenth-century housesite, two partially standing nineteenth-century housesites, as well as a number of large Woodland period sites along the Chopawamsic Creek floodplain. One of these latter sites also has a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century component, and this may be part of the historic boyhood home of George Mason.

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

Walkerton

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

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

Watson/Wills/Dedaker House

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

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

Gloucester Town

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

J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace

The Center conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44PK113 on the J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace property in Patrick County, Virginia. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with an agreement with the J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, with fieldwork and the report supervised by Kenneth Stuck. The fieldwork resulted in the identification of five features dating to the nineteenth century, including a posthole for a driven post, a possible structural pier, and a cellar measuring approximately 20 x 16 ft. The nineteenth-century domestic remains represent the site of the Stuart house built in 1830 and burned in the winter of 1847-1848. A concentration of prehistoric artifacts was also identified at the north end of the site, but no prehistoric cultural features were located.

City of Hampton

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

West Virginia

Reported by: John Eddins

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

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

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

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

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

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Inge-va, Perth

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

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

Ontario Heritage Foundation Research Grant Program

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

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

Chris Dudar: Awarded $6,000.00 towards funding his project: "Economic Influences on a Pioneer Cemetery: The St. Thomas Records and Skeletons." This study will attempt to extract and analyze archaeological DNA and historic records from the St. Thomas Anglican Church cemetery sample (1821-1874), Belleville, Ontario.

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

Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston

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

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

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

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Archaeological Excavations at Quebec's Artillery Park

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

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

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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

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

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom_____

Address/Adresse_____

_____

_____

_____

Mail to/Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:
Lysbeth B. Acuff
Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	$30.00	$35.50

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

March 1996 NUMBER 33

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
P.O. Box 147
Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

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

1996 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING

Albany, New York
October 18-20, 1996

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

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

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

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

VOTE ON A LOGO FOR CNEHA

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

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

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

THE CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

Dear colleagues,

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

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

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

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

Thousands of loose bricks and other building materials found in the process of excavation—the actual building blocks of structures and streetscapes—have for years been discarded following their proper recording and sampling. Their discard did not result from a lack of cultural significance, but from other factors relating to their size, weight and numbers and their seemingly small potential for future research. Thus, our landfills and dumps are littered with bits and pieces of discarded cultural resources whose full significance is forever lost. Should these heavyweights be joined by the bits and pieces of glass, ceramic and metal whose diagnostic value has been tapped and whose intrinsic qualities are too ordinary to warrant exhibiting, or should they be kept as elements of cultural resources whose value is greater as a whole than each of its parts?

Pierre Beaudet

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

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

Thomas E. Davidson
"The Virginia Earthenwares Project: Characterizing 17th-Century Earthenwares by Electronic Image Analysis"

Charles L. Fisher
"The Archaeology of Provincial Officers' Huts at Crown Point State Historic Site"

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

Gerald K. Kelso and Dick Ping Hsu
"Battlefield Palynology: Reinterpretation of British Earthworks, Saratoga National Historical Park, Stillwater, New York"

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

Harley Erickson
"Historic Gravestone Fragments: A Collections Management Plan"

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

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

UPDATE—
Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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

I would like to take this opportunity to solicit monograph-length (200-250 double-spaced pages) manuscripts for peer review. Please send them to me at the *Northeast Historical Archaeology* editorial offices. If you would like to receive a copy of the series' Guidelines for Contributors, please contact me, either through the address below, or by e-mail: lgoodwin@acs.bu.edu.

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Suzanne Spencer-Wood, 81 Highland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Martha Pinello, Strawbery Banke Inc., Archaeology Dept., P.O. Box 300, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURATION COLUMN

Reported by: Lysbeth B. Acuff

Virginia Announces New Curation Facility

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

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

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

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

Along with the improved curatorial facilities will be improved access to the archives and library of the Department. Construction of the new building will allow the archival records on historic structures and archaeological sites to be better protected. These will be located in a separate room accessible only to staff. A reading room with increased work space for clients will be immediately adjacent to it. The Department is currently automating the archives records, transferring the descriptive data to an Integrated Preservation Software system and the locational data into the Geographic Information System. Computer terminals will be provided in the new archives for clients to access this information electronically. The library catalogue including the CRM reports will also be available from these terminals.

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

MINUTES

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

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

Regrets: Susan Henry, Elizabeth Pena
Guest: Andree Crepeau

1. Approval of Minutes (as amended)

Motion to approve Minutes: Diana Wall
Seconded: Silas Hurry
Carried

OLD BUSINESS:

2. Secretary's Report: Dena Doroszenko

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

Motion to approve Secretary's report: Diana Wall
Seconded: Lorinda Goodwin
Carried

3. Budget & Finance: Susan Henry

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moved by: David Starbuck
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

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

Moved by: Sara Mascia
Seconded by: Silas Hurry
Carried

4. Publication Reports:

a. Newsletter: David Starbuck

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monograph Series Report: Lorinda Goodwin

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

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

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

Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Pierre Beaudet

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

VOTE: One not in favor, motion carried by majority

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

5. Programs & Meetings:

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

b. 1997

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

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

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

Moved by: Karen Bescherer-Metheny
Seconded by: David Starbuck
Discussion: Lorinda Goodwin asked whether Canada might be an option? PB noted that perhaps at a future date.

Vote: Carried

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

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

6. Membership

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

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

ACTION ITEM: Sara Mascia to pursue direct mail options.

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

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

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

Rebecca will continue her membership drive, shooting for 50.

7. Nominations & Elections: Lysbeth Acuff

Newly elected to the Board for 1996-1998:

Pierre Beaudet
Rebecca Yamin
Diana Wall
Mary Beaudry
Susan Henry

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

9. CNEHA Manual: Pierre Beaudet

Tabled for the next Board meeting.

10. Other Old Business: None

11. Introduction of New Board Members.

12. Election of New Officers:

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

Executive Vice-Chair: Sara Mascia

Vice-Chair: Rebecca Yamin

Secretary: Dena Doroszenko (for one-year term)

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

Proposed slate: Carried

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

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

15. Other New Business: None

Motion to adjourn: Moved by Pierre Beaudet
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin
Carried

Adjourned at 9:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

New York State Archaeological Association 1996 Annual Meeting

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

Historic Ironmaking Conference: Second Annual Highlands Historical Conference

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

Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length; a Kodak slide projector and screen will be provided; presenters are urged to use illustrative material. Abstracts must be received by August 1, 1996, for consideration and program listing. Please send abstracts to: Edward J. Lenik, c/o Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, P.O. Box 437, 24 High Street, Butler, NJ 07405-0437. Tel: 201-492-8525.

Ontario Archaeological Society

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

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

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

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

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

Conference on Netherlandic Studies

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

Seminars for Cultural Resource Managers

The National Preservation Institute announces a series of professional development seminars for cultural resource management professionals responsible for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of historic, archaeological,

and cultural resources. These one- and two-day seminars bring distinguished faculty to highlight state-of-the-art professional practice in important areas of preservation. Case studies and small group exercises focus on the information, technology, and skills which effective managers require in today's changing preservation environment.

The National Preservation Institute is a nonprofit organization which offers these seminars with the cooperation of the National Building Museum. The series includes the following programs:

Cultural Resource Management Plans: Preparation and Implementation guides managers of historic facilities in using the most efficient current techniques to implement the historic preservation planning process. March 14-15 (Seattle, WA); June 4-5 (Washington, DC). ($275)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Mulcahy Complex—Connecticut School for Boys

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

Griswold Point: Update

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

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

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Yarmouth

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

South Berwick

In August 1995, the Old Berwick Historical Society sponsored a short field school with the proposed goal of locating the Newichawannock House trading post, established by the patentees of the Laconia grant ca. 1631. Although historians differ over the interpretation of surviving documents and the location of the post, one local tradition held that the site was sited on a terrace just north of the confluence of the Great Works and Salmon Falls Rivers, in South Berwick, Maine. Limited testing on the site has yet to confirm the trading post, but did locate the virtually undisturbed remains of a substantial dwelling dating to the second half of the seventeenth-century.

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

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

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

Massachusetts

Reported by: Kathleen Wheeler

Cogswell Grant Site

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

New Hampshire

Reported by: Kathleen Wheeler

City of Manchester

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

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

Rhode Island

Reported by: D. K. Abbass

The Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project

The Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project uses volunteer teams of SCUBA divers, ocean engineers, marine biologists, and underwater archaeologists to locate, identify, and document the state's submerged cultural resources. Directed by D. K. Abbass, Ph.D., RIMAP is now in its fourth season of field work. The group has studied the 1778 Revolutionary War fleet, a 19th century British brig, a reputed slave ship, and a number of as yet unidentified ships' remains, located throughout the state. Remote sensing has located a number of other targets awaiting ground truthing. Sponsored by the RI Sea Grant, the RI Historical Preservation Commission, and a Department of Defense Legacy program, RIMAP not only conducts field research, but promotes preservation education in the sport diving community and generates public support for shipwreck protection. In addition to continued fieldwork, RIMAP's 1996 goals include working with the RI Historical Preservation Commission to create the first state underwater preserve and the completion of a management plan for Naval shipwrecks in Rhode Island waters. For further information, please write to RIMAP, Box 1137, Newport, RI 02840.

Vermont

Reported by: Kathleen Wheeler

Melodeon Factory

Kathleen Wheeler (d/b/a Independent Archaeological Consulting, 69 Dennett Street, Portsmouth, N.H.) completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the Melodeon Factory in the historic village green of East Poultney, Vermont. Soil levels have risen against the brick superstructure of the 1850s reed organ factory, and testing was performed to determine how to remove the soil down to the level of the slate foundation. Deposits remain from the building's earlier use as a blacksmith shop, and in May, 1996, Dr. Wheeler will lead a crew of volunteers in hand excavating the sensitive deposits away from the building foundation. Copies of the Phase 1 report are available at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, 135 State St., Drawer 33, Montpelier, Vt 05633-1201.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Three Mile Harbor Excavations

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

Archaeological Survey Work at West Point Military Academy

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

Testing at Fort William Henry Cemetery

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

Archaeological Work at Sackets Harbor, New York

Hartgen Archeological Associates conducted Phase III work at the Pickering-Beach Museum in the village of Sackets Harbor, on Lake Champlain. The structure is located adjacent to the Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site which commemorates the two battles fought here in 1812 and the subsequent development of the property as a Naval station. The structure was built between 1816 and 1821, and the excavations were undertaken in the area of the proposed foundation replacement under the three 19th century additions. The work revealed numerous structural features including the builders trench for the first addition, the remains of an early 19th century outbuilding, gravel fill which may reflect the construction of fortifications during the War of 1812, and a brick and fieldstone entry dating to the third quarter of the 19th century. The majority of the strata dated to the 1840s when a widow and her daughters occupied the site. The many ceramic sherds, household objects, and personal items reflect the domestic environment created by these women. (Writeup based on information furnished by Hartgen for NYAC newsletter).

New Complications in Lake Champlain Survey Work

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

Multi-Year Study of Sailing Schooner Completed

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

Mahigan Village Site Center of Controversy

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

Dr. William A. Ritchie, 92

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

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal and Rob Fitts

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

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

Atlantic Terminal Urban Renewal Project (Submitted by Robert Fitts)

In October and November 1995, John Milner Associates (JMA) conducted Phase 2 and Phase 3 excavations at the Atlantic Terminal Site located in Fort Green, Brooklyn. Twelve historic lots were investigated to locate privies and cisterns associated with the middle-class families who inhabited the site during the 1850s through 1890s. JMA uncovered and tested six shaft features as well as fully excavating three privies and four cisterns. Preliminary analysis suggests that the three privies and three of the cisterns were filled in the mid-to-late-1860s, while the other cistern remained open until the turn-of-the-century. All of the features produced large numbers of ceramics, bottle glass, flower pots, and faunal remains. Significant quantities of textiles, sealed bottles still containing their original contents, dolls, and human hair were also recovered. Most of the tablewares found at the Atlantic Terminal site were from matching sets of white granite or undecorated European porcelain. Interestingly, only a handful of transfer-printed ceramics were found throughout the site. The draft of JMA's Atlantic Terminal report, available later this summer, will focus on middle-class life, the cult of domesticity, and dining etiquette in mid-19th century Brooklyn.

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

During October and November 1995, field testing at the Long Island College Hospital Parking Garage Site (CEQR No. 87-013K) in Brooklyn, NY, was undertaken. Following the removal of 5-7 feet of overburden, four features were discovered along with the remains of foundations of mid-to-late 19th century buildings constructed along Atlantic Ave. and Hicks St. The Phase 1A documentary assessment conducted in 1989 by Historical Perspectives, Inc. outlined changes in land use through the prehistoric and historic periods, identified lots within the project site where there had been little known surface and subsurface disturbance, indicated which lots contained possible archaeological resources and recommended that further research was warranted prior to the construction of the parking garage. The Archaeological Assessment of the site, approved by the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1989, identified a portion of the proposed site as having the potential to contain archaeological resources associated with the Revolutionary War and a farmstead from the early Federal Period.

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

discrete deposit of fill with few historical artifacts.

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

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

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

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

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Anne Arundel County

The Lost Towns Project, a collaborative research and public education effort of Anne Arundel County (Maryland) and the London Town Foundation, entered a new phase this winter. Through the efforts of the Anne Arundel County Executive, the Hon. John Gary, the project moved into its new headquarters in one of the county's office complexes. The Laboratory occupies an office suite on the first floor of the principal building, just inside of the main entrance. Windows and the glass door provide an unobstructed view of the laboratory interior from the building's entrance and foyer. We encourage the public to come in, ask questions, and participate in the search for the "lost" towns of Anne Arundel County. Visitors see photographic exhibits, temporary displays (e.g., pots undergoing reconstruction), and volunteers and staff at work. We exhibit the process of archaeology, as much as its results. Volunteers and staff field questions ranging from what we are doing to what we have learned in our work at the "lost" towns of Providence (1649) and London (1684). Student interns Wesley Cooper and K. Andrew Fischer, from the University of Maryland—Baltimore County, recently completed analyses of nail and pantile distributions at the Burle's Town Land site (18AN826). Their work, which included all aspects of artifact processing, cataloguing and preparation for permanent curation, confirmed the location of the principal building at Burle and suggested areas for additional sampling. Additional paid internships ($250-$1000) are available. Applicants should call Dr. Al Luckenbach (410-222-7441) or Dr. James G. Gibb (410-222-7328).

St. Mary's City

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore City

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

The two cemeteries served two opposite populations. One cemetery belonged to the City of Baltimore and was utilized as a Potters Field. The other cemetery belonged to Christ Episcopal Church. The Potters Field was founded in 1793 as a result of a campaign by concerned city residents and commissioners. Letters to a local newspaper in the early 1790s indicate that the poorer residents of Baltimore were often unable to pay for a burial space for their deceased relatives and friends. Instead, they had resorted to burying their dead under the public streets and alleys of the city. After considerable public debate the city finally purchased land outside the then city limits for the express use as a Potters Field. It is probable that this cemetery continued in use until the 1830s. No records were located which gave the names of individuals buried in the cemetery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Burials Recovered from 18 BC 111.

Grave Shafts Containing Individuals:

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

Empty Grave Shafts:

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

Total Grave Shafts Identified:

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

Individuals Retained for Osteological Study:

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

Baltimore City

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

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

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

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

Baltimore County

The Maryland State Highway Administration archaeology group undertook a limited Phase Ib intensive archaeological survey on the property of the National Register eligible Baltimore Embroidery Company (BA-907), located in Baltimore County, Maryland. The Baltimore Embroidery Company (BA-907) is considered significant as an example of an early 20th century, family-owned business. The archaeological survey was initiated in response to changes in the project's proposed stormwater management system. The survey was conducted to identify any archaeological resources in the Area of Potential Effects of construction, and to evaluate whether any such resources might contribute to the eligibility of BA-907. Archaeological investigations revealed material of middle 20th century age in disturbed contexts. Informant reports suggest that the tested area has been disturbed by filling and grading following demolition of an outbuilding formerly located there. The Phase I investigation concluded that the material revealed by testing does not contribute to the characteristics that make the Baltimore Embroidery Company eligible for the National Register. No further archaeological work is warranted for the project, and it is recommended that the modified stormwater management system may proceed as planned. It should be noted that testing was confined to the Area of Potential Effects of the proposed stormwater system, and does not address the possibility that significant archaeological deposits are present elsewhere on the Baltimore Embroidery Company property.

Statewide News

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

Budget Eliminates Ten M.H.T. Staff Positions

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

SR 1 Corridor, New Castle County, Delaware

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

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

Prince George's County

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

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

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

Phase II investigations conducted by James G. Gibb and Associates in 1995 located the remains of nine structures and over 110 discrete features. Some of these archaeological resources will be impacted by the restoration of the existing outbuilding. Significant features uncovered by Gibb include the foundations of a watertower, a washhouse, a brick garden wall, and an octagonal structure which may have been a conservatory. An 1853 map of Riversdale showing the locations of many of these landscape features was recently donated to the Riversdale Historical Society. The M-NCCPC is currently reviewing contract bids to conduct the Phase II and III investigations. Phase II investigations should be completed this coming summer.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Quebec City

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

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

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

Public Archaeology at Fort Lennox National Historic Site

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

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

The Jesuit Mission at Sillery

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

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

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

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

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Historic St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1996 field school in historical archaeology which will run from June through August 1996. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital. This summer we will be continuing a program of site testing and evaluation in the center of the 17th-century town. Students will have the opportunity to work on the Governor's House, constructed ca. 1635. This structure was the most important in the center of town and served as the first statehouse for the Province of Maryland. It was at the center of a rebellion in 1645 and had a fort constructed around it. During the later 17th century, the house was used as an ordinary or inn. Previous excavations on the site have revealed a wealth of 17th-century artifacts and a complex set of features relating to the structure.

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

The course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, History, and Museum Studies. Prior coursework is preferred but not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, an accredited, state college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. Credit is transferable to other institutions. The program costs approximately $810, which covers tuition and fees. There is a $40 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through St. Mary's College. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student.

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

Annapolis

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

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

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

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

Canterbury Shaker Village

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

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

Fort Edward, New York

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

Both 3 and 6 credits are available from Adirondack Community College (for 2 and 4 weeks, respectively), as is housing in the vicinity of the site. For additional information, please contact: Archaeology Field School, Adirondack Community College, c/o Dr. William Gehring, Bay Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. Tel: 518-743-2236. Or call Dr. David Starbuck at 518-747-2926.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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

Bibliography on New Netherland 1609-1664

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

Archaeology in the Classroom

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

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

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

Land Tortoise Radeau Shipwreck Photomosaic

The *Land Tortoise* has been called "North America's oldest intact warship" by noted military historian and author Dr. Russell P. Bellico. Constructed during the summer and autumn of 1758, this British and provincial floating gun battery was deliberately sunk by British forces on October 22, 1758, to keep it out of the hands of their enemy, the French. The 52 ft. long by 18 ft. wide wooden warship was pierced for seven cannon, but no cannon or other colonial artifacts were found on the site. The rare warship was discovered on June 26, 1990, during a Klein side-scan sonar survey conducted by principals of Bateaux Below, Inc. The French and Indian War vessel sits in 107 feet of water. From 1991 to 1994, the radeau was studied by Bateaux Below, Inc. and other archaeological divers under the direction of D.K. Abbass, Ph.D., project archaeologist. In 1994, the radeau became a member of Lake George's New York State "Submerged Heritage Preserves," a shipwreck park for divers administered by the New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation. In 1995, the *Land Tortoise* was listed on the State of New York and National Registers of Historic Places.

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

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

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

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom_____

Address/Adresse_____

_____

_____

_____

Mail to/Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:
Lysbeth B. Acuff
Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	$30.00	$35.50

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

July 1996 NUMBER 34

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:

David Starbuck

P.O. Box 147

Fort Edward, New York 12828

(518) 747-2926

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

1996 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING

Albany, New York

October 18-20, 1996

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

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

RESULTS: A LOGO FOR THE COUNCIL

Reported by: Lorinda Goodwin

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



Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions

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

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Harry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Pierre Beaudet called for corrections to and approval of the minutes of the
   1994 ABM minutes.
   Moved by: Diana Wall
   Seconded by: Sara Mascia
   Carried

OLD BUSINESS:

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS:

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

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

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

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

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

3. TREASURER'S REPORT:

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

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

4. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT:

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

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

5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT:

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

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

6. LOGO:

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

7. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

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

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

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

8. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS REPORT:

Reported by Lysbeth Acuff. Five Board of Director positions to be filled.
Slate of officers: 8 Nominees
Result of Election: 5 Elected
A total of 83 ballots were returned by September 1, 1995.
The new Board members are:

Pierre Beaudet
Mary Beaudry
Diana Wall
Rebecca Yamin
Susan Henry

Election of Executive Officers reported by Pierre Beaudet:

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

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

9. RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS:

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

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

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

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

10. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CNEHA ORGANIZERS:

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

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

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

Whereas, receptions at the Delta Sydney and Fortress Louisbourg and the period banquet at the Fortress were enjoyed by all,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere appreciation and thanks to these individuals and organizations for their hard work and hospitality.

Motion presented by: Mary Beaudry
Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin
Carried

11. NEW BUSINESS:

None

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

Respectfully submitted, Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Mohegan Homeland

In an cooperative research effort between the Mohegan Nation and Eastern Connecticut State University, Jeffery Bendremer is initiating the second season of field excavations at the Mohegan Homeland. During the 1995 season students from 10 colleges investigated a variety of sites, including three Colonial-era Mohegan farmsteads, one of which may date to the late 17th century. The sites yielded European-style ceramics made locally as well as in England, Holland and China, glass, seashell and animal bone. Metal objects recovered included hand wrought nails, buttons, and a shoe buckle. Using ground-penetrating radar, a lost 19th-century Mohegan cemetery was identified. All of the 1995 sites were shown to the archaeologists by Mohegan Tribal members, and the tribe's oral tradition has been invaluable for interpreting archaeological material.

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

The Alden Tavern Project, Lebanon

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

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

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

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

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Winslow

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

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

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

Dresden

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

Fieldwork in 1996 will continue efforts in 1995 to delineate the palisade and other features of Fort Shirley. Cost per session of the field school is $200 with a $50 family discount. For more information, contact James S. Leamon, Dept. of History, Bates College, Lewiston, ME 04240, (207) 786-6074 (e-mail: jleamon@abacus.bates.edu) or Norman L. Buttrick, 1 Freeport Farm, West Street, Freeport, ME 04032, (207) 865-6727 (e-mail: nbuttrick@aol.com).

Massachusetts

Reported by: James Garman & Mary C. Beaudry

Isaac Chenery Homestead, Walpole

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

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

Coffin Farm Complex 1, Nantucket

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

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

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

to trace the names of the Indians who lived in Occawa, exact house locations are for the most part unknown. Moreover, details on Native American lifeways during this period of rapid colonial expansion are speculative, especially for Indians living in the then-undeveloped interior regions of the island. The Coffin Farm Complex 1 Site has been recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

African Meeting House on Nantucket

Second phase archaeological testing was conducted in May 1996. Artifacts are still being processed at Boston University. The cumulative evidence leads to the conclusion that there was no prehistoric occupation of this land and no significant historic period use of the lot prior to construction of the Meeting House ca. 1820. Rather, a glacial ravine cutting through the parcel was filled to level the land so that this building could be erected. Fill layers contain
many badly worn and highly fragmented sherds of ceramics produced in the late
1700s and early 1800s. Indications of the appearance of the landscape include the grade level of the lot prior to the twentieth century as well as unmistakable evidence that the yard of the Meeting House was a well-maintained, perhaps clean-swept, sand surface, not a grassy lawn as it is today. Architectural evidence includes a hard-packed sand walkway with associated drainage features leading from the street to the building. The project was directed by Mary C. Beaudry, and Ellen Berkland was the Project Archaeologist.

Rhode Island

Reported by: James Garman

Meadowbrook Residences, South Kingstown

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

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

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

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

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

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Underwater Archaeology in an Iron Mine, Port Henry

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

Drain Tile Exhibit at Historical Museum

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

Nineteenth Century Biscuits Found in Archaeology Project

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

Rochester Museum and Science Center Chooses New Director

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

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

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

Greenhouse Consultants Completes Archaeological Survey in Suffolk County

Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recently completed Stage 1B and Stage 2 surveys at two locations in Suffolk County, New York. A Stage 1B survey of the Arabo Plat near Crab Meadow, Northport, Town of Huntington, was completed during January and February 1996. Refuse deposited by former occupants of the E. G. Lewis House during the 19th century was found, as well as a possible prehistoric site. The Lewis House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The refuse was found in a gully just south of the house. Stage 2 investigations of the prehistoric site proved that the artifacts were found in 20th century fill. This project was directed by William I. Roberts IV.

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

Hartgen Archeological Associates Find Historic Cemetery

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

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

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

Saratoga Square Urban Renewal Area (SSQURA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

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

In December of 1995 Greiner, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey along New Jersey Route 206 within the DWGNRA for the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration. Four historic sites were identified between Clovis Road and Old Mine Road. Phase II investigations were conducted at these sites during February and March of 1996.

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

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

Fort Dix Military Installation, Burlington County

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

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

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

State Wide

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

St. Mary's City

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

Additional areas investigated by the Time Team included work at the Chapel site and geophysical surveying of two possible fort sites, one of which was suggested by the analysis of aerial photographs by the Team's Earthworks specialists. Data analysis of the geophysical testing is continuing, but one excavation in the Governor's Field area, based on the geophysical work, did identify the remains of a chimney base from a building dating to the last quarter of the 17th century. The film will be edited into a Time Team episode scheduled to air in England in early 1997. The episode will also be shown on the Discovery Channel sometime later that year.

Calvert County

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

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

Last Minute News
Massachusetts Research

Reported by Suzanne Spencer-Wood

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

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

_____

_____

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

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

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	$30.00	$35.50

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

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

Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

November 1996 **NUMBER 35**

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
P.O. Box 147
Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

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

CNEHA '97

Make Tracks to Altoona, PA!

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

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

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

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

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

Paula Zitzler
RD 2, Box 325
Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736 (Yes, there's a Williamsburg in Pennsylvania — we like to think of ourselves as the OTHER Williamsburg!)
Phone: 814-832-9224
E-mail: paulaz1072@aol.com

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

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Reported by: Sara F. Mascia, Executive Vice Chair

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

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

UPDATE— *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

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

Recent floods in Boston inundated the basement storage areas in the building housing the Department of Archaeology, damaging files, collections, and journal back issues stored there. The flood waters originated in the sewer system, and none of the paper goods subjected to the flood could be salvaged. The cost of reprinting back issues lost in the flood will be covered by Boston University, but for a time our stocks will be far lower than they should be. Some back-issue orders, therefore, may experience delays in fulfillment, but we hope that everyone will be understanding and bear with us.

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146

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

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

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

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

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

16630.

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

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

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

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

CALL FOR PAPERS

Race and Ethnicity in American Material Life

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

Society for Industrial Archeology: Call for Papers

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

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

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

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Hale Homestead, Coventry

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

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

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

Connecticut Gravestone Network

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

Huntington Farm Excavations, Summer 1996

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

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

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

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Massachusetts Archaeology Week

The Fifth Annual Massachusetts Archaeology Week, beginning Saturday, October 5 and continuing through Monday, October 14, will highlight recent and not-so-recent excavations at a number of historical sites throughout the state, and will offer the public an introduction to archaeological field techniques and laboratory procedures through lectures, on-site excavations and mock digs, and a variety of hands-on projects and demonstrations. Recent excavation sites are featured in tours at Deerfield Village, the Spencer-Pierce-Little House in Newbury (visitors can participate in the dig or help to process artifacts), the Hancock Shaker Village in Pittsfield, and Old Sturbridge Village. Timelines, Inc., will present a slide lecture on the Central Artery/Tunnel project in Boston. In Marshfield, at the Isaac Winslow house, artifacts from two 17th-century sites from Plymouth Colony, excavated by Henry Hornblower (1941-42) and James Deetz (1973), will be displayed and tours of the sites offered by guides from Plimoth Plantation. Tours offered by UMass Archaeological Services in Amherst and the City Archaeology Lab in Boston will introduce visitors to lab techniques and a variety of archaeological collections using slides, exhibits, and hands-on projects. Collections from Fort Independence (Boston Harbor) and Colonial Charlestown will also be open to viewers this week, offering visitors glimpses of several aspects of 18th and 19th-century life through the remains of a military site, a redware pottery, and a colonial tavern. For further information, contact the Massachusetts Historical Commission at (617) 727-8470.

Old Sturbridge Village

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

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

Moors Homelot, Deerfield Village

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

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

Domestic servants and farm laborers lived at the Moors Homelot throughout its history. An ell was added to the house in the late 19th century to provide additional living space. The site at that time was a working farm owned by the Ball family. Oral history asserts that these rooms were added for the working-class members of the household. Archaeology has dated the expansion to the early 1870s, based on the maker's mark from a whiteware plate sherd that was found in the builder's trench for the ell foundation. This information will be used to tie changes in the physical struc-

ture of the house to changes in household composition.

Additional features were found that relate directly to women's work. Two wooden box drains that were part of the original (1848) house construction were uncovered. One most likely drained the kitchen sink; the other ran out of the back room of the house, possibly draining a workroom sink or laundry tubs. Drains relieved household members of the arduous task of carrying wastewater out of the house. The presence of the drains also implies that the house had running water. Systems for piping water from a nearby ridge were fairly common in Deerfield Village. Cooking, cleaning, and laundry would have been much easier without having to carry buckets of water from an outdoor well. The two drains, as well as the Gothic architecture of the house, suggest that the Moors (who built the house) were familiar with popular domestic manuals such as Catherine Beecher's *A Treatise on Domestic Economy* and may have adopted other aspects of new ideologies concerning class, gender, and ethnicity.

Visitors to the Moors Homelot toured the site with student guides, received an architectural overview of the house, saw field school students excavating areas of the homelot (the back room, pantry, and cellar), learned about aspects of the material world of a 19th-century New England village, and gained insight into the material dimensions of class, gender, and ethnicity in historical New England. Over 600 visitors came to the site during the eight-week field school, including school groups, community members, children, and tourists from the United States, Australia, Canada, and other countries.

Artifact and stratigraphic analyses will continue this fall, and excavation of the second box drain will be completed. Several field school students are pursuing independent studies of materials from the site. The field school is under the direction of Dr. Robert Paynter. Other staff members include Susan Hautaniemi, field director at the Moors site; Marlys Pearson, field laboratory director; and Claire C. Carlson, director of the public interpretation program. [Submitted by Claire Carlson and Susan Hautaniemi]

The Moors Homelot will be included on a walking tour of archaeological sites in Deerfield Village on Saturday, October 12, from 1-2 p.m. as part of Massachusetts Archaeology Week.

BLC and MHC Grants Awarded

The Boston Landmarks Commission and the Massachusetts Historical Commission recently awarded matching grants to fund three major surveys within the city. Under the Citywide Comprehensive Industrial Survey, 11 identified areas around the city will be surveyed and inventoried for architectural and archaeological remains of industrial sites. The survey will be conducted over the next year by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL, Inc.). The Eagle's Hill Comprehensive Survey project, in East Boston, has been awarded to Claire Dempsey and will incorporate areas along Boston's historic waterfront. The Chinatown/South Cove Comprehensive Survey Project, awarded to Arthur Krim, will examine areas of historical significance to the Chinese community and sites associated with the influx of Chinese immigrants into the city. The surveys, which will include historical and deed research and social histories, will be used as planning tools by city agencies; protective statements will be written for all sites, including archaeological statements determining the significance and integrity of identified sites.

City Archaeology Program, Boston

The revitalized City Archaeology Program had a successful summer. Students from Boston community centers participated in Mayor Menino's Summer Urban Naturalist Program, which included an archaeological component. Students, ages 8-16, visited the City Archaeology laboratory in Boston's North End for two four-hour sessions. The students toured the lab, viewed a type collection, and actively participated in a discussion on Boston's prehistoric and historical archaeological legacy. The students also processed artifacts from the Abiel Smith School site, which was excavated this summer at the Museum of Afro American History, Beacon Hill, by the National Park Service. The students then proceeded to the Abiel Smith School site where they had the opportunity to excavate with and screen for the NPS archaeologists. There are still artifacts in the lab to be washed and catalogued. If you are interested in volunteering for the City Archaeology Program, please contact Ellen Berkland at (617) 635-3850. The City Archaeology Lab will be open to the public to celebrate Massachusetts Archaeology Week on Saturday, October 5, from 10-5. The lab is located at 152 North Street, Boston. The phone number is 635-3097. [Submitted by Ellen Berkland]

Archaeological Reports Collection Management at the Massachusetts Historical Commission

The MHC is undertaking a long-term preservation project of its Massachusetts archaeological reports collection. This unique collection consists of CRM surveys and excavation reports dating from the late 1960s to the present. Used almost daily by MHC staff and researchers, the collection of over 5,000 reports is indexed by town and author, and abstracts are published in yearly supplements to MHC's *Bibliography of Archaeological Survey and Excavation Reports: Massachusetts*. Inventories, preliminary sorting, and organization of the files were undertaken by interns with interests in archives management and preservation, including William A. Casari, Simmons College, and Heather K. Lashbrook and Erin Davis, both of UMass-Boston. Preservation and access needs are being evaluated, and a plan will be developed. For further information, contact Edward L. Bell at the MHC. [Submitted by Edward Bell]

Historic Burying Ground Initiative, Boston

The Historic Burying Ground Initiative of Boston's Parks and Recreation Department recently began restoration work at three of Boston's historic burying grounds: North Dorchester, Granary, and King's Chapel. Under the direction of Structural Technology, a structural engineering firm, and project archaeologist Nancy Seasholes, the project involves the reconstruction of tombs and, at the Granary Burying Ground, resetting headstones. The most interesting find to date is an underground vault at King's Chapel Burying Ground that was roofed with 17th- and 18th-century headstones. [Submitted by Nancy Seasholes]

Central Artery Project, Boston

Reports of Phase III investigations conducted by Timelines, Inc., for the Central Artery project in Boston are under review at the MHC and final reports should be available for distribution by January 1997. Two separate data recovery reports will describe the work undertaken at the Mill Pond Site (MAS# BOS-HA-14)

and at Paddy's Alley/Cross Street Backlot (MAS# BOS-HA-12/13). Dr. Robert Hasentab, of Bechtel, Parsons, and Brinckerhoff, notes that most archaeological work under the Central Artery contract is complete and archaeologists areat present monitoring construction and preparing the collections for curation. Recent work has focused on the documentation of high seawalls along the Fort Point Channel that are being destroyed by Central Artery construction. Archaeologists are monitoring demolition and recording details of the seawalls' construction for the HABS/HAER survey using photographs and profiles. A report is forthcoming.

Mike Roberts of Timelines, Inc., reports that a collection of research papers by staff members on the Central Artery Project is being compiled for publication as a special issue of *Historical Archaeology*. Martin Dudek, lab director at Timelines and a Ph.D. student at Brandeis University, is also researching a privy discovered during the Central Artery Project. The privy, located outside of the research area, has been studied separately from the Central Artery contract as part of Dudek's doctoral dissertation.

The privy is located on a site owned in the 19th century by a doctor who studied alternative medicine.

Massachusetts Archaeology Society, Boston Chapter

Guest speaker for the recent September 18 meeting of the MAS, Boston Chapter, was Dr. Robert J. Hasentab, Staff Archaeologist for the Central Artery/Tunnel Project. Dr. Hasentab presented an overview of the CA/T Project and a slide show and talk on the excavations at Spectacle Island. Dr. Hasentab will be presenting this talk again on October 10 at 6 p.m. at the Boston Public Library. Artifacts from the Spectacle Island site can be viewed at the "Big Dig" Exhibit, now open at the Museum of Science. The MAS October meeting is tentatively set for October 9 at 7 p.m. at the African Meeting House on Beacon Hill. New members are always welcome. Dr. Steven Pendery will be giving a tour of the Abiel Smith School site. Volunteer opportunities include washing and cataloguing artifacts from the Smith School site (call Ellen Berkland at 635-3850) and excavating at the Bradford Pottery site in Kingston, MA (Saturdays only; contact Steven Pendery at 508-970-5150). [Submitted by Ellen Berkland]

High-Tech Fingerprinting of 17th-Century Iron from Saugus

A non-destructive analysis of 17th-century iron samples from the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site identified a diagnostic, metallurgical "finger print" for cast iron items manufactured at the site. Based on this study, archaeologists may be able to determine whether cast-iron objects from other 17th-century sites are from Saugus or from some other source. The use of gabbro (an igneous rock with a source in Nahant) as a fluxing agent at the Saugus Iron Works resulted in a characteristic chemical composition of cast iron made at the site, detectable using an external beam, proton-induced, x-ray emission (PIXE) device. The results of the study by Chandrika Narayan et al., "PIXE studies on artifacts from Saugus Iron Works," will be published in *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physical Research*. For further information, contact Chandrika Narayan, Radiation Laboratory, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, 1 University Avenue, Lowell, MA, 01854. [Submitted by Edward Bell]

Resource Management Plan, Carlisle State Forest

Timelines, Inc., recently completed a resource management plan for the Carlisle State Forest, based on a survey of prehistoric and historical resources in the project area. Archaeologists addressed a number of complex issues associated with the location of sacred Native American sites, both modern and prehistoric, in the forest. Native Americans were involved in the study and interpretation of sites identified in the survey area, as well as in the formulation of a management plan for those sites.

Archaeology at the Abiel Smith School House

The Archeology Branch of the Cultural Resources Center of the National Park Service, The Museum of African American History, and the City of Boston Environmental Department have jointly undertaken excavations at the Abiel Smith School House, the first school house in Boston built exclusively for African Americans. These investigations began in response to plans to renovate the Abiel Smith School House as office and exhibit space and to provide handicapped access to the historic structure. The fieldwork has been ongoing since early July and is under the direction of Dr. Steven R. Pendery, the principal investigator. The project is slated to take between two and three months to complete. Student interns/research assistants, volunteers, and Archeology Branch and City of Boston staff members have provided valuable assistance during this project.

Constructed in 1834/35, the Smith School House was the first school in Boston constructed specifically to educate freed African Americans. Although not without controversy within the African-American community, the School House operated as a segregated facility until 1855, when Boston's schools were integrated by order of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. After integration, the Smith School House continued to operate as a primary school and served as an annex to the Phillips Grammar School between 1859 and 1860. The exact date when the Smith School House ceased to function as a school is not known, but by 1882 the City of Boston was using the structure as a storage facility. Documents also show that in 1887 the city began leasing the building to a series of veter ans' organizations.

Thus far the archaeological excavations have exposed portions of the original backlot's brick pavement, a large 19th-century brick privy, and numerous drains, catchment basins, and other drainage-related features. Additional excavations are planned in the area of the side lot of the adjacent Boston African Meeting House and in Smith Court, the street running alongside both properties. Artifacts and other materials recovered from the excavation are being processed at the City of Boston Archaeology Laboratory. Analysis of the recovered data and report preparation will be completed at the Archeology Branch laboratory in Lowell. For further information, contact: Dr. Steven Pendery, Archeology Branch, Cultural Resources Center, Boott Cotton Mill, 400 Foot of John St., Lowell, MA 01852-1195. [Submitted by Leslie Mead, NPS]

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites' 1996 Field Season

Staff members Chuck Florance, Joe McEvoy, and Lois Feister, assisted by three seasonal staff, worked at four military sites, (Crown Point, Sackets Harbor Battlefield, New Windsor Cantonment, and Stony Point), a canal site (Schoharie Crossing), three historic homes (Senate House, Lorenzo, and Clermont) and at Steuben Memorial, a historic park. In addition, a project to uncover and map sections of the walls of a greenhouse complex at Mills Mansion State Historic Site was undertaken by a contractor, Chris Lindner.

The most extensive project was at Sackets Harbor State Historic Site where a 300-foot-long handicapped access ramp is to be installed. The archaeological work revealed the probable location of a gunshed built in the 19th century as well as numerous artifacts relating to the battle fought here in 1813.

The archaeological work at Stony Point State Historic Site was conducted to answer questions about the locations of military units stationed outside the walls of the fortification, as shown on an unscaled 18th-century drawing. The first location tested yielded many artifacts and soil layers relating to an early 19th-century lighthouse complex but very little from the Revolutionary War. The second location, however, revealed terraced areas dug back into a hillside where wall fragments and numerous artifacts from the Revolutionary War period were found. Further work is planned.

Research excavations at Lorenzo State Historic Site were conducted to discover the composition of the original road built into the site in the first decade of the 19th century. Uncovered was a road bed created from stone and waster brick, probably from the building of the brick house. The road bed then had been surfaced with a combination of clay and gravel.

Work at Steuben Memorial State Historic Park concentrated on the late 19th-century monument to Revolutionary War hero Baron von Steuben. Cannon which at one time were placed muzzle-down at the four corners of the large monument are to be replaced. The archaeological work revealed that the original support system for these heavy objects consisted of large stones between 2- to 3-feet wide and 6 inches thick. A hollow had been ground out of the center of each of these stones in which to place the muzzles. The stones slanted toward the base of the monument and were covered over with a brown clay loam which would have extended up the muzzle of the gun.

The projects accomplished at New Windsor Cantonment, Schoharie Crossing, Crown Point, Senate House, and Clermont were related to the installation of signs, tow path improvement, a sewer line, and drainage projects. The discovery of early soil layers and artifacts led to a redesign of both of the drainage projects.

The greenhouse project at Mills Mansion was funded by the site's Friends group. The purpose was to locate the buried walls of the extensive 20th-century greenhouse complex. This was accomplished by the use of informants, probing, and limited testing.

New York State Historic Barns Preservation Act

New York State has passed a Historic Barn Preservation Act which provides economic incentives to preserve historic barns and silos. The property tax breaks in the new legislation is expected to encourage the preservation of these structures on the landscape. In addition, the maintenance and restoration of the barns is expected to create jobs in construction. Similar programs have been underway in the Midwest for some years.

Blacksmith Forge Uncovered in Clintonville

Students at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh have uncovered the remains of a small blacksmith forge at the site of the Peru Steel and Ironworks Company which operated from the 1820s to about 1890. The company was located along the Ausable River in Clintonville and produced pig-iron bars from iron mines located in the area. Archaeological work at the site began two years ago.

Dutch Site Found in Downtown Albany

Still-breaking news is the discovery of 17th-century cultural deposits in the historic district of Albany where the State Dormitory Authority is building a new office building on an original block of 17th-century Dutch Beverwyck. Initial testing by Hartgen Associates revealed the presence of apparently extensive 17th-century remains; Hartgen then was given less than a week for mitigation. Hartgen refused, and another firm took the contract. Despite a public outcry against what is perceived to be very limited and inadequate mitigation and the fact the Dormitory Authority is apparently not following the established historic preservation procedures, only very brief archaeological work may be completed.

Skidmore Team Researches High Rock Spring

High Rock Spring has been a tourist attraction in downtown Saratoga, New York, since the 18th century. Susan Bender, professor of anthropology at Skidmore College, and Jackie Abodeely, a college senior, have formed a team as part of a unique program at Skidmore in which a faculty member teams with a student for research purposes. The two first conducted documentary research which included work with written records, oral histories, photographs, and pictures. They then turned to archaeology. Artifacts have been retrieved from a trash midden created by occupants of nearby tenements. The artifacts included beer and perfume bottles, shoes, and coal ash. Dr. Bender sees this project as a chance to study people whose voices are seldom heard. The longterm goal is to provide new interpretive information for the walking tours conducted in the city by the local Urban Cultural Parks group.

Archaeological Excavations Continue at Fort Edward

Archaeological work at the site of the 18th-century British military fort at Fort Edward was continued this summer under the leadership of David Starbuck and Adirondack Community College. An estimated 60 volunteers and students have uncovered fireplaces as well as numerous artifacts from the colonial period. The fireplaces are located exactly 34 feet apart, suggesting they were part of the long Western Barracks.

Local Resident Arrested for Illegal Excavations at Ticonderoga

Fort Ticonderoga Museum is pursuing the prosecution of another illegal digger on its property. The man had used a metal detector to dig up eight musket balls from the site's battlefields. He is charged with fifth-degree criminal possession of stolen property, a misdemeanor. Nicholas Westbrook, director of Fort Ticonderoga, compared the crime with stealing a painting off the wall of the museum. Although the balls were recovered, Westbrook pointed out that no one will ever be able to determine exactly the relationship of these bullets to the fort and to each other, their depth, and other clues about the battle (the disastrous British attack of 1758) that a trained archaeologist would have been able to record. There are one or two arrests a year involving illegal digging at Fort Ticonderoga, with a 100-percent conviction rate so far.

Historic Anchor Pulled from Lake Champlain

Two amateur divers discovered a huge anchor on the bottom of Plattsburgh Bay in 50 feet of water. With help, they pulled the 3000-pound item from the lake. Once on shore, it became clear how well preserved the item had been in the muck on the bottom of the lake. Once raised, quick action will be needed to assure it remains in such good condition. As a result, the pair are considering returning it to the lake until necessary arrangements are made for its proper preservation. It is believed the anchor is from the British flagship *Confiance*, built in Quebec in 1814, months before it participated in the Battle of Plattsburgh Bay. The exact origin of the anchor can be traced because of well-preserved serial numbers on the anchor's flukes.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Pompton Plains, Morris County

A dugout canoe, found five years ago on the west bank of the Pompton River in Pompton Plains, Morris County, was recently made available by its owner for study and analysis. The dugout measures 14 feet in length, 25 inches in width at its widest point, and 15 inches in depth. It is nearly complete, symmetrical and very well made.

With a grant from the North Jersey Highlands Historical Society, a sample of wood from the canoe was submitted for radiocarbon dating. A date of 400 ±80 years BP was obtained. A second sample of the canoe's wood was analyzed by the Center for Wood Anatomy Research, U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, which determined that the specimen was probably Ceiba, a tropical hardwood.

The mystery is: how did a 400-year-old dugout canoe made from a tropical tree which does not grow north of Mexico end up on a river bank in Pompton Plains, New Jersey? Any information on similar finds would be welcome. Please contact Edward J. Lenik, Principal Consulting Archaeologist, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, P.O. Box 437, Butler, N.J., 074-05-04-37. Phone (201)492-8525. [Submitted by Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler N.J.]

Tuckahoe, Cape May County

In January of 1996 Greiner, Inc., under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation at the intersection of Routes 49 and 50 within the town of Tuckahoe at the Williams-Shoemaker Site (28CM41). The Williams-Shoemaker Site contained intact archaeological deposits and features associated with the residence of John Holmes (circa 1780s), Robert Holmes (circa 1790s), and John Williams, Tuckahoe's first postmaster, appointed in 1828. At least 13 features including cellar hole, trash pits and privy and approximately 6,000 artifacts were recovered.

John Williams was a merchant in Tuckahoe, and purchased ceramics from Philadelphia earthenware dealer George M. Coates. Seven invoices for ceramics sold to Williams' store listed 3,225 vessels, which represented what was available to the community of Tuckahoe during the late 1820s. The archaeological record of this site provides a unique opportunity to examine the types of ceramics available to a small New Jersey town and consumer choice made by at least one of the town's prominent individuals. [Submitted by Greiner, Inc., Florence, N.J.]

Excelsior Terra Cotta Company/Atlantic Terra Cotta Company Plant No. 3, Rocky Hill, Somerset County

During the spring and summer of 1996, students from Monmouth University under the direction of Richard Veit and Dale Sadler mapped and excavated portions of a ruined terra cotta factory in Rocky Hill, New Jersey. Terra cotta is an architectural ceramic which can be molded and glazed to provide a variety of finishes. It gained popularity in the late 19th century, as an inexpensive, attractive, lightweight, fireproof building material. The 40+ acre plant examined by the Monmouth University team was initially constructed as the Partridge, Powell, and Storer Brickworks in 1892. In 1894 it was reorganized as the Excelsior Terra Cotta Company. This company merged in 1907 with the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company of Perth Amboy, NJ; Staten Island, NY; and Atlanta, Georgia. At its height the factory employed 400 to 600 workers. It produced glazed and unglazed architectural terra cotta. Some of its more visible projects included terra cotta plaques for New York City's subway system, and the ornate Gothic terra cotta sheathing for New York City's Woolworth Building, the tallest building in the world from 1913 to 1931. In 1929 the Rocky Hill Plant closed and in 1943 Atlantic Terra Cotta declared bankruptcy, the victim of changing architectural styles.

Mapping focused on an area which had been used for clay storage. The clay bins were constructed from hollow tile produced at the factory. Excavations examined an area where molds had been dumped. A large number of plaster molds, in which terra cotta architectural units were formed, were recovered. The majority of the molds were for cornices, columns, and decorative pieces. One fragmentary cornice mold was marked Atlantic, indicating that the dump post-dates 1907. More work is planned at the site to examine other aspects of the terra cotta production process. [Submitted by Richard Veit]

Fort Dix Military Installation, Burlington and Ocean Counties

As part of an Army Corps of Engineers contract, Fort Dix, New Jersey, is implementing a Geographic Information System (GIS).

This system will be capable of spatially locating newly discovered prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Attribute information will be stored, and complex statistical analyses will be performed. For example, based upon site location, Fort Dix will be able to determine the soil type, vegetation, and distance to water source for sites individually or in bulk. Upon completion of this program, a predictive model will be developed, which will serve as a planning tool and will allow Fort Dix to manage its cultural and environmental resources while still engaging in its primary mission - the training of American soldiers. [Submitted by Peter Pagoulatos, PhD., Fort Dix Historic Preservation Officer and Donald Cole, GIS Specialist]

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City has received a grant from the Forensic Sciences Foundation to allow a study of the skeletal remains of colonists in the Chesapeake region. Awarded by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, and matched with funds from the Historic St. Mary's City Foundation, this project will be conducted in cooperation with scientists from the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Tennessee. Entitled *Secular Change in Cranial Morphology: Morphological Differentiation of Skeletons from Historic and Forensic Contexts*, the goal of the study is to better understand how the facial features of the 17th century colonists differed from that of later people in the region. By measuring skulls recovered from graves dating between 1620 and 1850 in Maryland and Virginia, it is anticipated that this effort will allow changes in appearance to be evaluated over time. This information has considerable value for forensic cases where the identification of individuals often relies upon assessment of cranial features. Results of the study will be incorporated into the Forensic Data Base at the University of Tennessee, a source of information on human skeletal metrics which is used internationally.

Indian Head

Archaeologists from the Research Department of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum excavated a limited portion of the Posey Site (18Ch281) aboard the Naval Surface Warfare Center at Indian Head, Charles County, Maryland, between May and August 1996. The work was done under terms of a cooperative agreement between the Navy and the Maryland Historical Trust, and was funded by the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Management program. The site was tested in 1985 and at that time was identified as a Contact period Native American village.

The purpose of the investigation was to identify the horizontal and vertical extent of the site, to define spatial and temporal components in the site, and to further assess the significance of the site as whole. A combination of shovel test pits and excavation units were used to accomplish these goals. The field work and analysis was supervised by James Harmon, under the direction of Julia King and Edward Chaney of JPPM.

Analysis of recovered materials is currently ongoing, and will be completed in mid-November. Large amounts of Potomac Creek Plain ceramic were recovered from plowzone and feature contexts in association with fragments of other colonial-era ceramics, white clay and terra-cotta pipes, sheet brass, lead shot, gunflints, and large numbers of bone and shell fragments. Water-screened column samples yielded numerous shell and several glass beads. Some of the sheet brass fragments have been remanufactured into other forms, including a projectile point, cones, and triangles. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered indicate primary occupation of the site in the latter half of the 17th century. An approximately 800 meter square high density core area of the site was identified, indicating possible specialized function and/or use of the area by a single household for a limited period of time.

Statewide

April 1997 will be Maryland Archeology Month. The statewide celebration of things archaeological is sponsored by the Council for Maryland Archeology, The Archeology Society of Maryland Inc. and the Office of Archeology - Maryland Historical Trust. This year's theme is "The Past in Your Backyard", and will try to focus attention on the rich archaeological heritage of the State's many diverse regions. Two goals this year are to develop more "kid friendly" events and increase publicity and promotion of events throughout the state. Again this year, the Archeology Month Committee is planning to develop a Calendar of Events and a promotional poster. For additional information, write to the Archeology Month Committee, Office of Archeology, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032.

Ocean City

The 1997 meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference is scheduled for March 7 to 9, 1997 at the Ocean City Sheraton-Fountainbleau Inn and Spa. For information concerning the program, please contact this year's Program Chair, Christine Jirokowic, 3915 Oneida Place, Hyattsville, MD 20782. For matters concerning arrangements, please contact the Arrangements Chair, Janel A. Bisacquino, P.O. Box 709, Crownsville, Md. 21032.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Poplar Forest's archaeology staff has examined a number of sites during the spring and summer of 1996 relating to Poplar Forest's slave community, landscape and industry.

The Quarter Site and North Hill: Between 1993 and 1996, archaeologists uncovered the remains of three wooden structures (including a two-room cabin), an enclosed yard, a possible garden, and a variety of other landscape features along the eastern edge of the modern Poplar Forest property. These are associated with a slave quarter, dating from c. 1790-1812, whose habitation predated the construction of the octagonal brick mansion of 1806. In addition to faunal and floral remains recovered from root cellars and middens, a number of domestic and industrial artifacts were found at the site, including tools associated with cloth production and sewing, carpentry, coopering and blacksmithing; buttons, buckles and beads associated with adornment practices; coins, clay and stone tobacco pipes, a writing slate, marbles and other person-

al items; and architectural elements, including a number of fragments from stock locks and padlocks, as well as keys. Reports on the faunal and floral remains from two of the structures have been prepared by Susan Trevarthen Andrews (faunal) and Leslie Raymer (botanical).

A detailed study of soil chemistry from the site, undertaken by Lisa Fischer, has contributed significantly to our understanding of site layout, including the location of hearths, middens, and gardening activities.

In order to help interpret the site, which has been mostly backfilled, staff constructed a "ghost" structure. This three-dimensional exhibit is used to interpret the size and siting of the duplex cabin found at the site. The "ghost" has one corner finished in logs to suggest its original fabric. Interpretive signage has also been placed at the site.

Staff and field school students with the 8th annual Poplar Forest-University of Virginia archaeological field school began exploring a site located on a hilltop just north of the Quarter. Numerous domestic artifacts dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have been located, along with a single posthole and quantities of brick. It is currently hypothesized that this site was also occupied by slaves. Excavations at both sites will continue into the fall.

Core Area Survey: A detailed survey of the core five acres surrounding Jefferson's octagonal house began in August. Sixteen teachers from Maryland, D.C. and Virginia participated in the 4th annual class "Digging, Learning, Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Poplar Forest," which took place at Poplar Forest from August 5-9. Members of the class spent their mornings in the field or lab, and their afternoons in seminars which combined archaeological and educational components. Teachers participating in the survey uncovered evidence of ornamental plantings of Kentucky coffee trees which once lined the sunken south lawn, as well as a variety of artifacts dating from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. Subsequently, testing has begun across the eastern bank of the sunken lawn to locate evidence of lilacs, altheas, gelder roses, roses and calycanthus bushes that Jefferson instructed his overseer to plant there in 1812.

Brick Kiln Site: An 1813 map of the Poplar Forest property identified a brick kiln several hundred feet south of the mansion, in what is today a modern subdivision. With the permission of the landowner, staff archaeologists tested a level area above a spring and discovered concentrations of brick fragments. A program of remote sensing, including magnetometer survey, and tests for resistivity, conductivity and susceptibility has begun, and will continue over the next few weeks, in an attempt to pinpoint intact remains of kiln walls, or areas of scorched earth associated with the kiln's fire-eyes.

Mount Vernon

Mansion Drain: Excavations continue around the foundation of the Mansion in preparation for installation of a perimeter drain. The work consists of a trench between three and five feet wide excavated to the sterile soil. To date, the north and west fronts are complete while the south and east sides are in progress. The excavations are funded in part by a grant from the Getty Foundation. The work was supervised by Curt Breckenridge, Carol Blosser and Jayne Gianola-Lewis, under the direction of Esther White and Christy Leeson.

At the southern end of the west (land side) front, excavation revealed a brick paving and foundation for the original entrance into the south wing. The wing, completed in 1775, contains George Washington's study and the master bed room. In 1781 a colonnade and stone carriage rest connected the wing with the kitchen; prior to this time the paving was the entranceway into the house. The paving consists of broken brickbats, five courses deep, set in mortar. It is approximately a half foot below the present ground surface. A similar paving and stair foundation was discovered on the northern end of the west front during the 1994 excavations for the drain.

Foundations for walls connecting the Mansion with earlier outbuildings have also been excavated on the west front. The four outbuildings, torn down in 1775, were aligned to the Mansion in a "v" pattern. Prior to their construction in 1760 a fence might have connected the house with these outbuildings; a posthole was found below each foundation trench angled towards these outbuildings.

The southern end of the Mansion was heavily intruded by recent attempts to correct the moisture problems, but eighteenth-century soils do survive intact. They reveal that the southern wing of the Mansion was completed before the window wells around the two basement windows were constructed. A large trench (16.5' x 2.5') was dug along the length of the house to build the wells. The window wells are constructed of broken brick bats similar to the ones used in the paving. A brick drain, four courses tall, runs parallel with the house foundation between the window wells and drained water that fell into them. It connects with a large, circular, brick trunk drain (also exposed in this unit) that carried rain water from the basement of the Mansion down the south lawn. A smaller brick drain connected to the roof downspout and funneled it away from the house, probably into the trunk drain.

Sixteen-Sided Treading Barn: Mount Vernon's Restoration Department is completing the construction of a sixteen-sided barn and associated outbuildings along the Potomac River. Financed by the Kellogg Foundation and under the direction of Dennis J. Pogue, the barn was originally built in 1794 and located three miles away on Dogue Run Farm. The two-story barn was Washington's attempt to make threshing more efficient. Wheat was spread out on the second story and animals walked on it, causing the grain to fall through cracks in the floor boards. Thus separated, the wheat could easily be gathered.

The reconstructed farm complex includes two corn houses, two stables and the barn. The exhibit is enhanced by 4 acres of fields highlighting George Washington's agricultural experiments and living history interpretation. The official opening of the barn is Friday, September 27 at 10:00. [Submitted by Esther White]

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest seeks an Archaeological Laboratory Supervisor to oversee lab operations in the Department of Archaeology at Poplar Forest.

Responsibilities: Reception, processing, cataloguing, analysis and exhibit of artifacts; research on identification/interpretation of artifacts; report writing and on-site interpretation/tours. Must possess strong communication skills and the ability to work well with students, volunteers and staff.

Qualifications: Strong organizational skills, substantial knowledge of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American material culture with emphasis on the Federal period. BA required, MA preferred in anthropology, history, American Studies or related

discipline.

Minimum of five years experience in archaeology, with one year's experience in supervisory capacity in archaeology laboratory. Salary negotiable.

Send resume and a list of references to Barbara Heath, Director of Archaeology, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Water, Public Hygiene and Infrastructures [L'eau, l'hygiene publique et les infrastructures], has recently been published in French by Groupe PGV (1996, 84 pages). Prepared under the direction of Louise Pothier, it presents several articles or chapters on various aspects of public hygiene and its development in Quebec and Montreal from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Privies, drinking water and sewers and urban infrastructures are all on "tap". Authors include P.-G. L'Anglais, C. Cloutier, L. Pothier, D. Fougeres and M. Trepanier. This publication was made possible by the financial contribution of the City of Montreal and the Ministere de la Culture et des Communications du Quebec. Available from: Groupe PGV, 5846, rue Cartier, Montreal (Quebec) Canada H2G 2V2; $21.95 CDN or $15.50 U.S.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom_____

Address/Adresse_____

_____

_____

_____

Mail to/Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Lysbeth B. Acuff
Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	$30.00	$35.50

*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

PROPERTY OF

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

March 1997 **NUMBER 36**

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:
David Starbuck
P.O. Box 147
Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Ann-Eliza Lewis, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

CALL FOR PAPERS, 1997 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING

Papers are now requested for the 1997 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting in Altoona, Pennsylvania. The dual themes of the meeting are industrial archaeology and the role of archaeologists in heritage tourism. Authors are encouraged to submit abstracts for 25-minute papers on these topics. Papers on current research in the historical archaeology of the northeastern United States and the eastern provinces of Canada are also requested. Send abstracts (150 words or fewer) to the Program Chair by May 1, 1997: Karen Bescherer Metheny, Program Chair, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146.

Or, for more information about the conference, contact: Paula Zitzler, RR 2, Box 325, Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736. Tel. (814) 832-9224.

JUST A NOTE OF THANKS!

Reported by: Sara F. Mascia, Executive Vice-Chair

Your membership in CNEHA is important. Earlier this year, the CNEHA renewal forms were sent out to our membership, and I hope that all of you will support the Council by renewing for 1997. At our 1996 Annual Meeting in Albany, I was happy to report that our membership is now the largest we have had to date.

The Council is committed to encouraging archaeological scholarship in the Northeast and to the dissemination of information about the practice of archaeology on historical sites. Our commitment has enabled us to keep our membership fees at the same low rate while still maintaining the quality of our publications and meetings. In 1997 the Council plans to continue to publish our Newsletter and Journal as well as to offer to our members the new Monograph series STUDIES IN NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. The 1997 annual meeting, the Council's thirty-first, will be held in central Pennsylvania, and we hope to have an exciting program for all who attend.

This is now the time when I am fortunate to say thank you for your continued support of the Council in our endeavors. With your help I believe the Council can continue to grow and provide the membership with a unique opportunity to participate in an international organization dedicated to the field of historical archaeology.

PRESS RELEASE FROM THE NEW YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

Albany, February 10, 1997: The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) today announced that it found it necessary to begin legal proceedings to hold the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) in contempt for its recent actions at a downtown Albany archaeological site. An Order to Show Cause was issued on February 7, 1997. NYAC contends that DASNY destroyed portions of the Dutch community of Beverwyck dating from the mid-17th century. NYAC had commenced a proceeding in October 1996 challenging DASNY's failure to comply with legal requirements concerning the study and mitigation of Albany's priceless historical site. The case was settled by a stipulation among the parties which was ordered by Justice Teresi on October 21, 1996. The agreement required DASNY to give preference to archaeology during construction of its headquarters.

NYAC claims that DASNY constructed its sewer lines in what archaeologists consider an extraordinarily rich area of the site, in clear violation of Justice Teresi's Order. The value of this resource is confirmed by the archaeological work done to date by DASNY's consultant. Charles Cobb, NYAC's former President who closely monitors progress at the site, stated: "This unique site contained well preserved archaeological remains from Native American and Dutch settlers living in and around the 17th century settlements of Beverwyck and Fort Orange." Archaeologists agree that this site is one of the most important sites in the early European settlement of North America. The site represents the only Dutch residential and commercial area which has been investigated during this period in the United States. Preservation and promotion of Albany's early Dutch heritage can have a positive effect on economic development by producing an attractive and unique tourist destination.

Cobb, who serves as NYAC's lead representative for this site, stated, "These areas of the site have been irreparably damaged by this latest construction. DASNY's actions, which were entirely unnecessary, warrant the imposition of a substantial penalty. The loss to the public and to the scientific community is immeasurable. Archaeological investigation, research and analysis of our nation's heritage can and must be incorporated into the design and planning of development projects at the earliest practical time in order to allow both to proceed responsibly. NYAC hopes this measure will be received and understood by DASNY." NYAC is seeking fines and damages in the amount of $200,000 to punish DASNY for its actions. Archaeological deposits are fragile resources and, once removed, can never be reconstructed. Unfortunately, Albany has again lost an irreplaceable portion of its unique heritage.

NYAC is represented by Carl G. Dworkin and Marc S. Gerstman. For more information, contact Charles Cobb at (607) 777-2487.

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

I am pleased to report that production of Volume 25 is now well in hand. We have an interesting mix of articles and reviews that should have wide appeal. These range from a forum on archaeologists' involvement in relocation of historic burials, a report on a 19th-century medical deposit, an overview of remote sensing in National Parks, a research note on Colono ware, and a report on brickyards at the John Jay Homestead. We expect to have the 1996 issue of the journal in the mail to you by late spring.

Another bit of extremely good news concerns the Council's new monograph series. Lorinda Goodwin is making excellent progress on production of our first offering: *Mocha, Banded, Cat's Eye, and Other Factory-Made Slipware* by Lynne Sussman. This work is a major contribution to ceramic history and will be of great interest to all of our members as well as to many non-archaeologists. We are very excited, very pleased to inaugurate our monograph series with Lynne's wonderful monograph.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by June 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998.

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146

NEW HAMPSHIRE: David R. Starbuck, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828.

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, Archaeological Director of New York Unearthed, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zitzler, 45 Aspen Ct., Cresson, PA 16630.

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: William Murphy, P.O. Box 28, East Middlebury, VT 05740.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

CNEA

The Conference on New England Archaeology (CNEA) invites new and current members to join us for our 16th annual conference, "Creating and Interpreting New England's Environments." The conference will be held on April 26, 1997, at Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Massachusetts, beginning at 8:30 A.M. CNEA membership annual dues (US $12) include the conference registration fee and subscription to the CNEA Newsletter. Non-members' conference registration is US $8. Dues or the non-member conference registration fee may be paid at the door, or sent in advance to Paul Robinson, Treasurer, RI Historic Preservation Commission, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI 02903 (Tel. 401 277-2678).

The CNEA was founded in 1979 to foster communication among archaeologists, preservationists, and historians, and to bridge the subdisciplines of prehistoric, historical, and industrial archaeology by examining common themes and approaches to New England's past. The CNEA holds an annual conference and publishes the biannual CNEA Newsletter, containing insightful articles, summaries of current research, announcements, requests for information, and listings of new publications. Submissions to the CNEA Newsletter may be sent to Eric Johnson, Editor, Department of Anthropology, UMass Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003 (Tel. 413 545-1552).

Treasures to Trash

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, promises to be a mecca this summer for ceramics collectors and lovers of antique tableware.

June 18 through October 31, fifteen historic house museums will cooperate in an unprecedented, region-wide exhibition and series of lectures to tell the story of this area's household ceramics as imported from 1690 to 1870.

Entitled "Treasures to Trash; Early Ceramics of the Portsmouth Region", these special displays will be based on extensive archaeological evidence which matches many "below-ground" broken bowls, plates, etc. to their "above-ground" surviving intact ceramic treasures.

As designed by well-known ceramic historians, Carl L. Crossman and Louise Richardson, each museum's display will shed its own special light on the China Trade, ceramic technology and on changing social and cultural attitudes.

This unique collaboration is sponsored by Historic Associates—a collection of six independent house museums—and is being carried out in cooperation with Strawbery Banke Museum, SPNEA (The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities), and the historic houses of Old York Historical Society in Maine.

Also unusual will be the neighborly interloaning of choice ceramic pieces among the fifteen historic houses so that all displays will achieve a high degree of excellence and historical appropriateness. Strawbery Banke's archaeological department will lend hundreds of sherds and some reconstructed pieces. A number of seldom-seen historical ceramics will also be on loan from private collectors.

An exhibition such as this will serve to further enhance a group of historical Portsmouth and York houses which are already famous for their architecture and superb antiques collections.

As an added feature of this project, there will be two different lecture series on early ceramics to be held this summer in Portsmouth and in York. In the fall, Strawbery Banke will offer a comprehensive ceramics symposium.

For more details, contact: Patricia Q. Wall, P.O. Box 39, Kittery Point, ME 03905. Tel. (207) 439-2878.

INTERNET URLs

Reported by: Paul R. Huey

Two Internet URLs that may be of interest to CNEHA readers are, first, the New York State Library homepage through which one can access the complete texts (minus illustrations and indexes) of a number of recent archaeological reports and bibliographies relating to research at the New York State Historic Sites. There are reports on Philipse Manor Hall, Schuyler Mansion, Crown Point, Olana, John Jay Homestead, Johnson Hall, and Peebles Island. The address is: ftp://unix2.nysed.gov/pub/nys.agency.pubs/parks

Also, there is a homepage for the (Dutch) Dormitory Authority site in Albany: http://www.wizvax.net/lynjax/dasny.html

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Town Studies I

Stuart Reeve has conducted archaeological assessment surveys of the Raymond Family burial ground, Darien, and at the Dodgingtown Cemetery, Newtown. He is also active in Redding where public interest in cultural resource preservation has increased as a result of subdivision proposals in the vicinity of the Revolutionary War encampments in the town, the reopening of the Putnam Memorial State Park, and the proposed expansion plans of the Congregational Church on the Redding Green. The Town of Redding is presently considering an amendment to their subdivision ordinance to require cultural resources surveys.

Town Studies II

Archaeological Research Specialists (ARS) has completed preliminary investigation of the L. D. Alexander Brickyard in Killingly (late 19th/early 20th century). ARS is currently con-

ducting intensive investigations of cartographic, documentary and archaeological resources related to as many as four 19th century farmsteads in Ansonia. In Meriden, ARS has recently monitored construction activities to ensure the preservation of 19th century human burials at the former Connecticut State School for Boys. For more details, contact ARS: Tel. (203) 237-4777; Fax (203) 237-4667; e-mail archres@ct1.nai.net

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury

As part of the 1996 field season, volunteers and students enrolled in a Boston University field school and a workshop run cooperatively with the Lincoln-Sudbury High School explored the northern perimeter of the farmyard and conducted extensive testing in an adjacent field. The field work was directed by Mary Beaudry, and Carolyn White served as assistant director and teaching fellow; the project is co-sponsored and partly funded by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. A number of interesting features were discovered, among them several stone-and-clay pads whose purpose remains unclear. The northern boundary of the yard is depicted in 19th-century photographs as a solid board fence that served as a windbreak and support for grapevines. The fence was one element of an extensive reshaping of the farmyard by longtime tenant-turned-owner Edward Henry Little, seemingly begun shortly after he and his wife Catherine paid off their mortgage in 1865. Subsurface evidence of this fence consisted of a shallow trench into which the boards had been set vertically, side-by-side. Only one posthole was found in the units that crossed the fence line; this was placed several feet behind the fence and, if associated with it, represents a buttress type of support rather than a post incorporated into the run of the fence. The wood of the fence was partially preserved in the ditch. The backfill of the trench consisted of masses of household debris, mainly glass and ceramics, all dating to the 1860s or earlier. It seems likely that the artifacts were incorporated into the trench fill deliberately, to promote drainage; this is the second feature at the site that points to a deliberate accumulation of household rubbish (a "resource pile" rather than a trash heap?) for use in construction. (The other example is a crocking deposit in a privy constructed ca. 1800.)

Apart from white granite or ironstone and many fragments from a 3rd quarter of the 18th century Westerwald-type stoneware wide-mouthed storage jar, the deposit also has most of the fragments from a rather grotesque teapot. It is a dry-bodied stoneware with clots of dark brown glaze (an effect achieved by oiling the pot before the glaze was applied). It seems likely the teapot is a Japanese product whose design is in keeping with the 19th-century "cult of rusticity." Analysis of the materials in the trench backfill is in progress.

Up against the tenant farmer's house at SPL we found undisturbed 18th-century strata sealed beneath the sandy soil thrown up during the cellar excavation for the tenant house, which was built in 1797 as a stable or brewhouse. These layers do not exist across most of the back yard because of all of Edward Henry Little's heavy-handed alterations to the farmyard. [submitted by Mary C. Beaudry]

New England Redware Symposium

Archaeologists, collectors, and others interested in New England redware pottery gathered at Old Sturbridge Village on November 16, 1996, for a day-long program entitled "Following the Slip Trail: An Investigation of New England Redware Pottery." The symposium featured speakers and presentations on various aspects of this common historical household artifact. Malcolm Watkins, Curator Emeritus of the Department of Cultural History, Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, and the first curator at Old Sturbridge Village, presented an illustrated lecture on New England redware pottery, drawing on years of extensive research and collecting. He also highlighted the work of his mother, Lura Woodside Watkins, whose book, *Early New England Potters and Their Wares*, remains a landmark study today. Part of Ms. Watkins' research into redware manufacture included archaeological excavation and/or the examination of kiln sites that were being destroyed by construction. This part of Malcolm Watkins' lecture was particularly illuminating for archaeologists in the audience since so little of this aspect of Ms. Watkins' work has been published.

John Worrell, who was for many years the Director of Research and Staff Archaeologist at Old Sturbridge Village, made a presentation on one of his centerpiece projects at OSV: the recreation of the Hervey Brooks redware pottery shop and kiln. His lecture illustrated how many aspects of this redware potter's work environment were recreated, drawing on an anthropological scrutiny of documents, archaeological artifacts, comparative research, and experimental redware production, and then brought to life with the help of costumed interpreters at the Village.

Douglas Hawes, the curator of Historical Collections at the Maine State Museum in Augusta, presented his research on the potter Joseph Philbrick, who plied his trade in the rural community of Skowhegan, Maine, from 1830-1860. Using Philbrick's daybook as a guide, Doug provided an excellent documentation of economic relationships within the community and showed how the specifics of Philbrick's production practices fit into them. The forms of redware made by Philbrick closely reflected changes in dairying practices, changes in attitude about the use of redware versus tinware and saltglaze, as well as the endurance of traditional redware forms (such as milk pans) into the second half of the 19th century.

Workshops offered a close look at a sampling of redware vessels in the collections of OSV, with discussion provided by OSV curators Nan Franklin and Frank White; a demonstration of slip trailing by OSV Museum Interpreter Mary Ellen Radziewicz; and a close look at materials excavated by OSV staff at several redware pottery sites, by John Worrell and by David Simmons, OSV Archaeologist and Director of Visitor Services. To top off the day's program, interpreters fired up the reproduction redware kiln at the Hervey Brooks pottery exhibit and turned pots in the Brooks shop. [Submitted by Ed Hood, OSV]

UMass Archaeological Services

Eric Johnson of UMass Archaeological Services recently submitted to the National Park Service a draft report entitled *Archaeological Overview and Assessment of Cape Cod National Seashore*. The report reviews historical and prehistoric resources within the park and provides summaries of previous work, as weli as evaluations and recommendations for the future. The report will serve as an overall document for management purposes and as an aid to researchers. A draft report/management document for Lowell National Historic Park, completed this past summer, is under review as well.

Boston Citywide Comprehensive Industrial Survey

Phase I of the Citywide Comprehensive Industrial Survey of the City of Boston's historical industrial resources is being performed by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) for the Boston Landmarks Commission (BLC). The project is funded jointly by the City of Boston, a Certified Local Government, and by Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Survey and Planning Grant funds administered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC).

Virginia H. Adams, Senior Architectural Historian and Director of Architectural Projects at PAL, is responsible for overseeing the project. She is assisted by PAL staff members Matthew Kierstead, Industrial Historian; Nicholas Avery, Architectural Historian; Mary Kate Harrington and Joshua Safdie, Project Assistants; and Kirk Van Dyke, photographer and researcher. Project Coordinator for the City is Maura FitzPatrick of the BLC.

The objective of this project is to complete a comprehensive survey of Boston's historical industrial-architectural resources to assist the City with the incorporation of historic preservation planning into a variety of overall planning concerns and areas. The project scope involves the preparation of MHC Area forms for 12 industrial districts and MHC Individual Building forms for 3 individual properties located in the city of Boston. So far, 211 properties have been identified for survey throughout Charlestown, East Boston, South Boston, the Reserved Channel Area, Boston Proper, Roxbury, Hyde Park, and the Neponset River Corridor Area. Half of the 12 survey areas are associated with Boston's role as a seaport. These areas include facilities for the trans-shipment and processing of raw bulk materials, food production, storage, warehouses, and rail-ship intermodal transportation. The majority of identified sites date from 1875-1945, with masonry and concrete construction predominating.

The project scope includes research to determine the archaeological potential of two locations. The "Boston East" site is a vacant lot on Border Street in East Boston, in what is being called the Inner Harbor Area. This lot was the site of two mid-19th-century clipper ship yards, Samuel Hall's 1847 East Boston Drydock Company, and possibly a portion of Donald McKay's 1863 shipyard. Hall and McKay were two of the most important clipper ship builders in an industry that saw its peak on this waterfront in the early 1850s. The Neponset River Area is a section of the Lower Neponset River between Mattapan Square and Sturbridge Street. Research indicates the existence of late 18th- and 19th-century mills along this stretch of the river.

At this time, 6 districts and 2 individual sites have been surveyed and photographed, one draft MHC Area form has been completed for the Inner Harbor Area in East Boston, and documentary research has been performed to some extent for all 12 districts. Field survey and research are ongoing, with the final product due at the end of June 1997. [Submitted by Matthew Kierstead, PAL, Inc.]

Central Artery Project, Boston

Reports of Phase III investigations conducted by Timelines, Inc., for the Central Artery project in Boston are still under review at the MHC (see November 1996 newsletter). Final reports on the Mill Pond Site (MAS# BOS-HA-14) and Paddy's Alley/Cross Street Backlot (MAS# BOS-HA-12/13), when available, may be obtained by contacting One South Station, Boston, MA 02110. Dr. Robert Hasentab, of Bechtel, Parsons, and Brinckerhoff, reports that no significant features were identified over the winter months while monitoring construction areas. Documentation continues of high seawalls along the Fort Point Channel that are being destroyed by Central Artery construction (one major section was recently demolished after documentation). Surveys continue on Spectacle Island and Long Island along proposed utility lines. Intensive survey of the northern terminus of the Central Artery project area is also underway.

Artifacts from the Central Artery Project are being transferred to the University of Massachusetts-Boston for permanent curation and storage. According to Steve Mrozowski, Associate Professor of Anthropology at UMass-Boston, the collections will be jointly curated by the State Archaeologist, Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), and by UMass-Boston at the Massachusetts State Archives and Commonwealth Museum. The collections contain materials dating from the 17th to 19th centuries, as well as prehistoric materials from the Harbor Islands. A conservation lab will be established at UMass, and the collections will eventually be developed for research purposes and for the benefit of graduate and undergraduate students in the historical archaeology program at UMass-Boston.

City Archaeology Program, Boston

The Education and Curation Center of the City Archaeology Laboratory, located at 152 North Street, Boston, has been upgraded and stabilized. It is open for tours and field trips Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., by appointment, and on weekends for special occasions. Call Ellen Berkland at (617) 635-3850.

Many new projects are underway at the City Archaeology Program (CAP). If you are interested in becoming a volunteer for the program, please contact Ellen at the number listed above. Exhibits are being planned and projects developed for a Preservation Week (May 11-May 17) Open House, scheduled for Thursday, May 15 at the North End lab. Plans are also underway for a City Archaeology Program Web Page, as well as a virtual museum. CAP is also responsible for the management of the gravestones collected from historic cemeteries in Boston by the Historic Burying Grounds Initiative, Parks and Recreation Department. Volunteers are presently documenting recently acquired markers. [Submitted by Ellen Berkland]

Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Boston Chapter

The Boston Chapter of the MAS met several times this past winter. On November 20, Program Chair Dave Treemarcki presented a slide-illustrated talk on "Old Railroad Stations in New England." Michael Gibbons of UMass-Boston presented a program entitled "Forensic Evidence From Human Burials" on December 18. On January 15, Jim Garman of The Public Archaeology Lab, Inc. presented a talk entitled "The Providence Place Mall Site." Summaries of these presentations can be found in the monthly *Newsletter of the Boston Chapter, Massachusetts Archaeological Society*, which is available to members. For membership information, contact Toni Wallace at (617) 965-4431, or Polly Stevens at (617) 623-0953. If you would like to present a talk to the Boston chapter, please call David Treemarcki at (617) 289-5607. Chapter meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at Harvard University's Van Serg Hall at 7:30 P.M. New members are welcome. [Submitted by Ellen Berkland]

Lowell

The Overseer's Block of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company

was investigated last summer by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) and Stephen Mrozowski of UMass-Boston. The data recovery project was conducted for the City of Lowell in preparation for construction of a hockey rink. Archaeologists uncovered intact landscape and architectural features spanning the period ca. 1845-1920, as well as intact prehistoric remains beneath 19th-century fill layers brought in by the company for landscaping prior to the construction of the boarding house. A report has been completed and an article describing the project will appear in a book edited by Jim Dell, Robert Paynter, and Steve Mrozowski.

The University of Massachusetts Press and the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission recently released a publication that serves as both an introduction to the field of historical archaeology and a summary of the archaeological investigations undertaken at the Boott Mills in Lowell in the 1980s. Entitled *Living on the Boott: Historical Archaeology at the Boott Mills Boardinghouses, Lowell, Massachusetts,* by Stephen A. Mrozowski, Grace H. Zeising, and Mary C. Beaudry (1996), the book is a distillation of the three-volume site report generated by investigations of the boardinghouses and the Kirk Street Agents' House by the National Park Service and the Center for Archaeological Studies at Boston University.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Carolyn White

Strawbery Banke:

James House: The James House Archaeology Project is a cooperative program between the James House Association of Hampton, New Hampshire, a group of community volunteers who seek to restore and preserve the building for the future, and Strawbery Banke Museum of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Funding for the James House Archaeology Project was provided through a grant by the New Hampshire State Office of Planning and the Coastal Zone Management Program. The James House was constructed ca. 1720 and the site contains deposits relating to the continuous occupation by the James and Campbell families from the early 1700s to 1974. Phase I and II excavations took place during August 1996 under the direction of Principal Investigator Martha Pinello and Co-project Archaeologists Terrance LaPointe, Steve Bayley, and Peggy Wishart, with the assistance of 25 volunteers. Archaeological testing was conducted around the main house and ell to evaluate the perimeter and surrounding area for installment of a drainage system. The excavations revealed architectural and landscape features including several foundations, a chimney base, a stone wall, yard surfaces, postholes, a planting area, and a trash midden. The artifacts recovered range in date from the 17th to 2Oth centuries and reflect the daily activities of the occupants, particularly in relation to food preparation, serving, and storage. Carolyn White and Allison Corning are currently analyzing the materials from the excavation at Strawbery Banke Museum. Additional work at the James House is planned for the upcoming year. [submitted by Carolyn White]

Shapiro House and Warner House: The Archaeology Division of Strawbery Banke Museum has undertaken the Shapiro project. Becoming American places emphasis on the adaptation and acculturation of a Russian Jewish immigrant family at the beginning of this century. The Shapiros lived in a house located on Strawbery Banke grounds during the years 1908 to 1928, a time period when Puddle Dock was occupied by a vibrant Jewish Community. The team excavated during the 1995 and 1996 seasons, and has used the finds to research the ways that the family adjusted to their new country and home. Examples of artifacts found relate to leisure time, such as game pieces and toys, and to the furnishings of the house, such as lamps, food service and table wares. The Shapiros kept a Kosher kitchen, educated their child, Mollie, in the ways of the Jewish people, and physically placed mezuzahs, one found in the house, on each door frame to constantly remind them of their culture. They also incorporated western education, clothing, and other traditions into their lives. The house, interpreted to the year 1919, opens July 4, 1997.

The Warner Project will be led by Archaeologists Martha Pinello, of Strawbery Banke and Rick Morris, of the University of Maine, Orono. The Warner House, located near the center of Portsmouth, was built in 1716. The house was occupied from 1742 to 1814 by members of the mercantile and political elite, which included Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth and Merchant Warner. The work that began in 1996 will continue with this year's field school from July 21 to August 1, 1997. The project continues to investigate 18th and 19th century landscape as well as to help solve the moisture problem that the building is facing. Carl L. Crossman has been able to match sherds found at the site to whole and reconstructed vessels, which adds great dimension to the knowledge of the ceramics used by the residents of the house and the larger community of Portsmouth. Carl Crossman and Louise Richardson are Co-Curators of the ceramics exhibit, *Treasures to Trash*, which will incorporate all of the historic houses in Portsmouth. This exhibit will open June 18, 1997. [submitted by Rebecca McKernan and Catherine H. Lapsley]

For more information on these projects and *Treasures to Trash*, contact the Archaeology Division, PO Box 300, Portsmouth NH 03801; call (603) 422-7521 or visit our website at http://wwwsc.library.unh.edu/specoll/Sbanke/homepagec.html.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Controversy over Dutch Site in Downtown Albany

An empty lot in the official "Archeological Historic District" of downtown Albany was chosen as the location for a new state office building by the New York State Dormitory Authority. Preliminary archaeological work there by Hartgen Archeological Associates of Troy, New York, revealed the presence of 17th and 18th century cultural deposits. Hartgen's report, submitted in July 1996, recommended further archaeological investigations at the site. In September, the Dormitory Authority without consultation with the SHPO Office gave Hartgen only a few days to complete the Stage II work and instructed her to work only on a small part of the original site. Hartgen refused the project, and Collamer & Associates of Albany, New York, was given the work.

The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) then filed a suit against the state to block the project. In State Supreme Court, the judge ordered construction halted until both sides could reach agreement. The outcome was that Collamer & Associates has continued working at the site, monitoring the digging of numerous pilings, but with the authorization to halt construction and excavate whenever such action seemed warranted. Robert Kuhn of the SHPO Office was appointed as court representative. He or his representative visited the site twice a day to ensure the archaeologists were able to carry out their function. As a result, a drainage feature dating to the 17th century and filled with late 17th century

artifacts was found and excavated. Privies dating to the 18th century also were recorded and excavated, one belonging to prominent Albanian Abraham Yates. In addition, numerous artifacts from both time periods were discovered.

Collamer & Associates is now analyzing the results of the project in order to produce a report. Meanwhile, great interest in the project has continued both in Albany and as far away as the Netherlands where the story has been featured in major newspapers. That nation's secretary of education and culture visited the site along with a delegation of Dutch journalists and other dignitaries. And the Dormitory Authority has been instructed by the Supreme Court judge to re-examine its preservation procedures.

Fort Edward Project Continues to Yield Artifacts

The Adirondack Community College field school, under the direction of David Starbuck, continued its six-year-long project of excavations at the site of 18th-century Fort Edward. The estimated 60 volunteers and students who worked this year discovered many artifacts dating to the first half of the 18th century, as well as a 2-foot-diameter stone well. Three fireplaces in a row, each situated exactly 34 feet apart, have been uncovered. Starbuck's theory is that these were used to heat the fort's western barracks, a long building housing hundreds of soldiers. If his theory proves correct, the hospital building, a particular interest of Starbuck's, should be uncovered next. The excavation also is proving attractive to tourists.

Old Forts Ferry and Remnants of the Erie Canal Found

An archaeological study in the Vischers Ferry Nature Preserve along the Mohawk River for a water improvement project has revealed parts of the walls of the original, early 19th century Erie Canal and the remains of an outbuilding associated with the Esther and Rachel Fort houses. The Fort family settled in the area in 1728; the area first was settled in 1672. The project was directed by Andre Krievs of Hartgen Archeological Associates. The water lines will be realigned so as not to cause further damage to the resources.

Black Soldiers Exhumed at Fort William Henry

Of three bodies exhumed at 18th-century Fort William Henry, one proved to be that of a black soldier and the other of mixed race. Brenda Baker, forensic anthropologist at the New York State Museum, supervised the exhumation and is doing the analysis. Volunteer archaeologist Scott Padeni also is researching an article on black soldiers in the French and Indian War, discovering in the process that blacks served in great numbers in the war in capacities such as boatman, ranger, and company clerk, not just as laborers and servants. Baker says that none of the three show signs of traumatic injury so they probably did not die in battle. All were between the ages of 25 and 40 and showed wear and tear from infections and broken limbs. The black man was about 5-foot-6, 25 to 30 years old, and once suffered from a severe case of osteomyelitis. The second man was 5-foot-3 with extremely well-developed muscle attachments, suggesting he was used to lifting heavy loads. Small fragments of woolen cloth found in the graves contained dessicated fly larvae, suggesting the bodies were buried after they'd begun to decompose.

Searching for Greenhouse Remains at Mills Mansion State Historic Site

A mapping and limited excavation project was undertaken by Chris Lindner of Bard College at Mills Mansion State Historic Site in Staatsburg, New York. The work was funded by the site's Friends group. The purpose was to locate the buried walls of the extensive 20th-century greenhouse complex. This was accomplished by the use of informants, probes, and limited testing. Clusters of greenhouses used by Ogden Mills and his wife to grow violets, cantaloupes, and other species of flowers were known to exist in a terraced area between the house and the Hudson River. Before excavation began, Lindner and assistants Barbara Majovski and Mary Burns conducted documentary research. Burns, a graduate student, located the 1931 survey map of the property. With the help of the map, the crew was able to stake out two clusters of five greenhouses each. However, they also located more than the 1931 map showed. A third cluster of two greenhouses and an apparent furnace house also were found.

Underwater Projects in the Lake Champlain Area

The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum at Basin Harbor Inc. reports progress on several fronts during 1996. As previously reported here, the group, under the leadership of LCMM Director Art Cohn, continued its involvement with the Port Henry Iron Mines project. Investigations into the flooded mines revealed the existence of an ore cart and other artifacts. With the help of Port Henry town officials, the project received a technical assistance grant from the Lake Champlain Basin Program, and a series of dives began. The cavern was mapped and its contents, using photographic and video documentation, were recorded. Drawings of the ore cart are being finished, so that the high school can build an exact replica. Port Henry, located in the center of the Adirondack iron mining area, is planning a new museum.

The LCMM also continued its systematic examination of the entire bottom of Lake Champlain. The team used state-of-the-art remote sensing equipment to survey more than forty square miles of lake bottom. Working on the specially equipped R/V Neptune owned by veteran lake researcher Fred Fayette, the survey team used side-scanning sonar, guided by Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). The data gathering process utilized new systems of data-capture and post processing computer programs so that the information was stored in multiple forms for immediate as well as future analysis. At least ten additional shipwrecks were discovered and a huge volume of information collected about the lake's geology. The accelerated survey was planned in response to the invasion of zebra mussels. The survey was supported by the Lake Champlain Basin Program, funding from the EPA and the National Park Service, and by the Lintilhac Foundation and a second Vermont foundation which wishes to remain anonymous. Analysis has begun, and plans are underway for the 1997 season which will focus on three specific areas.

The LCMM also continued its involvement with the City of Burlington's Barge Canal, the city's controversial Superfund site. The basin had become the location of 20th-century industrial dumping, but a study was needed to locate and identify submerged cultural resources from earlier time periods. Art Cohn, using special protective contaminated-water diving equipment with the help of Scott McLaughlin and David Andrews, staged a series of dives to determine what the submerged resources were. Five intact late 19th century canal boats in remarkably good condition and two marine railways for hauling boats out of the water were found

using a side-scan survey. Documentation by measurement and videotape of all targets was undertaken. A comprehensive historical research study to evaluate the site's significance is planned.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Baker-Brearley House, Township of Lawrence, Mercer County

In the fall of 1996, in connection with proposed renovation work, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the Township of Lawrence and the Lawrenceville Historical Society, conducted archaeological investigations at the 1761 Baker-Brearley House with the prime objective of locating foundations of the kitchen wing. The house, a National Register property, is one of the more northerly examples of the substantial Georgian brick farmhouses which are typical of the counties of 18th century West Jersey. Following a preliminary survey and remote sensing investigation, which employed metal-detecting and ground-penetrating radar technology, a total of ten excavation units were examined at different locations around the house. The well-preserved kitchen wing, a two-room structure 15 by 30 feet in plan, had substantial stone foundations and was attached to the main house at the south end of the east gable wall. The date of construction of the kitchen cannot be precisely determined, but clearly took place sometime after the main house and prior to 1845. A date in the second decade of the 19th century is favored on general historical grounds. Other excavation explored the possibility of other doorways and of an earlier kitchen structure. Neither of these possibilities was confirmed, but a short length of walling predating the kitchen was found to the south of the main house, which might be related to a house documented on the property by 1722. Over 1200 artifacts were recovered, including a small quantity of prehistoric material. The historic collection provides a useful sample of the material culture of the occupants from 1761 onwards. [Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ.]

Thomas Edison State College, City of Trenton, Mercer County

In the fall of 1996, Hunter Research, Inc., in connection with upcoming expansion and renovation work, under contract to Gibson Architects, for the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction, conducted an archaeological data recovery at Thomas Edison State College. Archaeological work uncovered substantial remains of one of the first colonial iron and steel working complexes in New Jersey, the Harrow/Yard plating mill. This mill, established between 1731 and 1734 by Isaac Harrow, an English blacksmith and Quaker from Philadelphia, was apparently the first plating mill in the colony of New Jersey and one of the earliest metal fabricating operations in the region. It was located on the edge of Petty's Run, a minor tributary of the Delaware River, that is now buried in a culvert beneath Mahlon Stacy Park. The northeast corner of the plating mill building, approximately 45 by 25 feet in plan, was exposed by the excavations. The foundations survive to a depth of over 12 feet, and the base of a first floor window was identified in the east gable end of the building. The interior walls of the mill were plastered. The excavations also revealed useful detail on the prehistoric and pre-urban topography in this section of Trenton, showing that the contours of the colonial landscape bore little resemblance to the ground surface that is visible today. Analysis of the elevation data indicates that the mill was probably powered by an undershot wheel that was most likely positioned on the west wall of the building, possibly directly within the channel of Petty's Run. These discoveries imply that much of the remainder of the plating mill may be well preserved within Mahlon Stacy Park. The layout of the entire building and locations of the waterwheel and interior features, such as hearths, anvils, doors, etc., may all be recoverable. [Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ.]

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Phase I Archaeological Survey, County Route 64, Smyrna Landing, Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County

In the fall of 1996, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the Delaware Department of Transportation, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey in connection with the proposed bridge replacement in Smyrna Landing, on the Kent County side of Duck Creek, Delaware. The community of Smyrna Landing was a significant transhipment point for grain and other produce for the coastal trade in the late 18th through late 19th centuries, later supplemented by shipbuilding and chemical products. Subsurface testing encountered the remains of a well-preserved corduroy ford which extends from the south to north banks of Duck Creek. The twenty-five-foot-wide ford appears to be intact and made up of 6-foot to 8-foot quartered logs. The angular ends of the logs were cut with an axe. Although a variety of artifacts were recovered from the upper contexts of most of the shovel tests and both excavation units, none were directly related to the corduroy ford; only a few fragments of redware and brick drain pipe in the fill above the ford were found. The ford probably pre-dates the adjacent bridge, constructed in 1833. [Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ.]

Opportunities for Students Unearthing New Castle's Past: A Program in Public Historical Archaeology

Unearthing New Castle's Past, a joint program in public historical archaeology sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware, and the Historical Society of Delaware, is enriching our understanding of New Castle's history and culture in important and exciting ways. Project archaeologists are literally uncovering details of past life in New Castle, sharing our findings with the public, and training students like you in archaeological research and interpretation. The first phase of the project, a multi-year study of the Historical Society of Delaware's Read property, began in 1992. The research centers on several interwoven contexts: people (as individuals and in groups), place (Read property to global context), history (1650s to the present), and cultures (encompassing themes such as family, social and economic life, community, and urbanization). Many sources of evidence (documents, landscape, archaeological deposits, artifacts, and oral histories) are aiding team members' efforts to reconstitute and comprehend the material world created by the property's residents over the centuries.

In the first two years of fieldwork, teams of University students, area high school students, and volunteers began exploring the nature of the archaeological remains surviving on the Read property. Excavations focused on the yard of a late 17th-century house that burned in 1824; two decades later, the family residing in the

surviving, ca. 1800, house laid out a formal garden over the remains of the old house and yard. The excavations revealed that layer upon layer of archaeological deposits extend at least four feet deep in this area. These layers contain material dating from well before the Dutch first arrived at New Amstel (later New Castle) in the 1650s through the present. They combine especially well-preserved evidence of the early house and its yard, the occupants' possessions and daily lives, and the later gardening activities. The archaeology has also generated much public interest. In 1995 and 1996, more than 800 visitors viewed the excavations and lab during daily tours and special *Beneath our Feet* archaeology days at the site.

The 1997 program will run Tuesdays - Saturdays, June 17 - July 26. In addition to training a new corps of University students, the program will again feature an archaeological camp for high school students and a daily program of tours. The *Beneath our Feet* tour will be held on Saturday, July 19. Excavations will focus on two areas of the property: the mid-19th century formal garden cum late 17th-century house yard, and the central and back portions of the property occupying higher ground above the Delaware River. [submitted by Lu Ann De Cunzo]

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City, Maryland

Excavations were started this winter on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland, in a cooperative effort between the Historic St. Mary's City Research Department and the College Facilities Department. The college improvement plans include primarily disturbance from the burial of utility lines, construction of brick walls and pathways, and the burial of a fuel tank. The archaeological mitigation occurring is limited to areas of proposed disturbance. During January, excavations were completed on the northern portion of campus. Data was recovered showing the location of the eastern edge of a relict ravine. This evidence will contribute to the identification of the location of the 1676 Brick Prison, as well as 17th century North and Middle Streets. At present, the archaeology is concentrating on the William Hicks/John Mackall plantation (18ST1-110), an 18th century site. The excavations in this area will hopefully provide some insight into when the occupation of the site began and ended, in addition to clarifying 17th century roadways and land use which occurred in this vicinity. The archaeology on the College campus will continue until April.

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis, a joint project of the University of Maryland, College Park, and Historic Annapolis Foundation, has conducted two seasons of field work at the Slayton House in Annapolis, Maryland. Slayton House, owned by Historic Annapolis Foundation, is the center section of a three-part brick townhouse built by John Ridout in 1774. These three high-style townhouses are rare examples of 18th-century, upper class rental properties extant in the Chesapeake area.

Archaeological excavation, begun in the summer of 1995, was continued in the summer of 1996 with the University of Maryland's Field School in Urban Archaeology. Excavations took place in the garden as well as in the ground floor of the house. Research questions focused on the changes in the landscape of the garden and investigation into the lives of African-American slaves who would have lived and worked in the ground floor rooms of the house and in the garden. Changes in the use of the garden space through the centuries from an 18th-century utilitarian area with outbuildings and vegetable gardens to the early 20th-century formal garden, parts of which are visible today, were discovered.

Inside the house archaeologists found a number of artifacts which have been interpreted as relating to African-American ritual practices. In the northeast corner of a small storage area under the stairs a Chinese coin and several straight pins were found. In a unit placed at the hearth of the main kitchen fireplace, straight pins, a small ring, parts of a ceramic doll, and a peanut shell and hand-faceted bead, both pierced with a straight pin, were found. Another unit contained 6 white buttons, straight pins, and a small bead. Such items could have been used together in a charmed bundle known as an nkisi which African-Americans believed could direct the power of ancestors for the purposes of conjuring, curing or divination. These beliefs came to the New World with Africans and were carefully nurtured in private, surviving the rigors of slave life in colonial America. The collections of items are similar to the nkisi found by the Archaeology in Annapolis project during excavation of the ground floor of the Carroll House site, located across Duke of Gloucester Street from Slayton House.

Excavation at Slayton House site will continue during the summer of 1997, as the University of Maryland Summer field school in Urban Archaeology will return for a third season of excavation. Students will be trained in aspects of field work and laboratory processing, including the use of a transit, excavation techniques, and artifact identification. For further information, contact Professor Mark P. Leone or Laura Galke: 1111 Woods Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, or call us at (301) 405-1423. For a copy of the University of Maryland's Summer School catalog, call 1 (800) 711-UMCP.

Prince George's County

The archaeology program of The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) of Prince George's County, Maryland, is currently in the initial stages of developing a multi-year archaeological project at Mt. Calvert, located in Eastern Prince George's County, along the Patuxent River. The M-NCPPC has received a Non-Capital grant from the Maryland Historical Trust to begin background research and Phase I archaeological investigations during the spring and summer of 1997. In addition, the M-NCPPC archaeology program will be hosting the 1997 Archeological Society of Maryland annual field session at Mt. Calvert from May 2nd through May 12th. Preliminary background research and archaeological testing indicate the potential for a wide variety of intact archaeological resources.

Mt. Calvert was the site of an English colonial port town from 1683 to the 1720s and the first seat of government for Prince George's County beginning in 1696. Several ordinaries, dwellings, a courthouse, jail, and church were established in the town. The town rapidly declined after the county seat was moved to Upper Marlboro in 1721. The tract was maintained as a working tobacco plantation from the 1720s through the 20th century. Mt. Calvert is also the site of a multi-component prehistoric site (18PR9).

An archaeological survey of Billingsley Point (18PR9), located at the confluence of Western Branch and the Patuxent River directly north of Mt. Calvert, was completed in the spring of 1996. 18PR9 is a well-documented prehistoric site visited by local avocational archaeologists for many years prior to M-NCPPC management of the property and was noted by Richard Sterns in his

1951 survey of Patuxent River archaeological sites.

Phase I investigations were carried out in two stages. First, a controlled surface collection was conducted to identify discrete areas of cultural materials. The second stage involved limited subsurface testing in areas threatened by erosion. Preliminary analysis identified 18PR9 as a multicomponent site with artifacts from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland and historic materials dating from the early 18th through 20th century associated with Billingsley Point Plantation. A final report is currently being prepared.

Phase II and III investigations are planned for Riversdale Mansion, the early 19th century neo-classical home of Charles and Rosalie Calvert. The M-NCPPC is in the process of planning the restoration of an extant outbuilding, construction of a new parking area, and development of a comprehensive landscape plan.

Phase II investigations conducted by James G. Gibb and Associates in 1995 located the remains of nine structures and over 110 discrete features. Some of these archaeological resources will be impacted by the restoration of the existing outbuilding. Features uncovered by Gibb include the foundations of a water tower, a wash house, a brick garden wall, and an octagonal structure which may have been a conservatory. An 1853 map of Riversdale showing the locations of many of these landscape features was recently donated to the Riversdale Historical Society. The M-NCPPC is currently reviewing contract bids to conduct Phase II and III investigations.

Anne Arundel County

The Lost Towns Project, directed by Al Luchenbach and James G. Gibb, received a $19,000 grant from the National Geographic Society to purchase a cesium magnetometer. Remote sensing technician C. Jane Cox and Liz West will integrate the magnetometer with a Global Positioning System (GPS), enabling the team to determine the exact coordinates of detected anomalies. The magnetometer survey results, along with those from ground penetrating radar, will be downloaded into a base map using GIS. The GIS map facilitates evaluation of archaeological features on a regional and local scale.

Combining magnetometer, ground penetrating radar, GPS and ground truthing, the Lost Towns Project explores the colonial Maryland settlements of Providence (1649-1680) and London (1683-1783). Both town sites extend into residential communities. Remote sensing facilitates survey on these properties, greatly benefitting public outreach.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Department of Archaeological Research, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation [submitted by Andrew Edwards]

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research has been involved in several projects during the past year. Many of these are long-term projects such as the Jamestown Archaeological Assessment, the Rich Neck Project, St. George Tucker's Garden, the Peyton Randolph Outbuildings Project, and the Cary Peyton Armistead Archaeological Project. The Foundation has also expanded its environmental archaeology capabilities and collections management facilities during the past year.

Project Areas:

Yorktown:

Waterfront: The National Park Service Colonial National Historical Park, the Yorktown Foundation, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research entered into an agreement to conduct a site identification survey over a portion of the Yorktown, Virginia, waterfront, specifically the area between the Archer Cottage and Read Streets, near the northern terminus of Great Valley Road (town lots 117 through 123). The National Park Service provided the land and laboratory facilities, the Yorktown Foundation provided the funding for the site and laboratory supervisors, and laboratory supplies, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation provided project direction and students from its annual William & Mary archaeological field school.

Under the direction of staff archaeologist Andrew Edwards, the purpose of the survey was to locate the remains of 18th- and 19th-century warehouses and other buildings on the tract, to determine the archaeological potential of the project area, and to provide a focus for the interpretation of archaeology to the many summer visitors to historic Yorktown.

The survey located the brick foundations of two buildings believed to be either warehouses or stores, probably destroyed in the 1814 fire which ravaged the waterfront. Additional test pits recorded very complex and deep stratigraphy caused by erosion of the hills to the south of the site and by wind/water-borne sand and debris from the York River, bordering the northern part of the project area. The project was conducted between May 28 and August 2, 1996, corresponding with the 10-week summer session of the annual William & Mary archaeological field school. This phase of work was supervised by Robert Galgano, a doctoral candidate in early American history at the College of William & Mary. After the field school, the project was continued on weekends using volunteers recruited by the Yorktown Foundation supervised by Colonial Williamsburg staff.

Pate House: In April, 1996, a Phase I survey, conducted at the Thomas Pate House in Yorktown, Virginia, uncovered deep stratigraphic layers and features dating from the early 18th-century to the present. Currently under the management of the National Park Service, the property is being considered for reuse as a restaurant. This will require waterproofing the basement and may later disturb a portion of the back yard. In October 1996, Phase III excavations began in advance of waterproofing activities. A six-foot-wide trench was excavated around undisturbed portions of the house's foundation. This project was directed by staff archaeologist Andrew Edwards and supervised by project archaeologist Dwayne Pickett.

One of the oldest standing houses in Yorktown, the Pate House was built between 1699 and 1703 by Thomas Pate, a part-time ordinary keeper and York River ferryman. Between 1713 and 1784 the property was owned by the prominent Digges family. Although he still owned the Pate House, Dudley Digges moved to a new house around 1755. Between that date and 1784, two shops were constructed on the property, one of which was occupied by a tailor, and the house appears to have been leased as a store.

During the course of excavations several architectural features and a large number of artifacts were found. On the back of the house a large bulkhead entrance was discovered that contained the remnants of brick steps and holes in the walls for wood nosings. Artifacts recovered from the builders' trench indicated the bulk-

head was constructed in the first quarter of the 18th century. On the front of the house six small post holes demarcated the presence of an early 19th-century porch, and five larger holes with molds were also discovered that date to the second quarter of the 18th century. The exact function of the earlier post holes has not yet been determined.

Artifacts have helped in assessing the use of the property during the second half of the 18th century. A number of animal bones bearing circular cut outs and impressions from button manufacturing, along with large amounts of pins, have been discovered. These items most likely relate to the tailor who had a shop on the property. Several items possibly related to the use of the house as a store have also been discovered. Several coins, a coin weight and several bale seals dating to the second half of the 18th-century were unearthed. Evidence of activities associated with the Revolutionary War include a military button from the 64th French regiment along with thousands of oyster shells, a large amount of animal bones, and a variety of domestic artifacts. Those items possibly represent refuse from soldiers occupying the Pate House in 1781.

Williamsburg Area:

Peyton Randolph House: The Department of Archaeological Research conducted extensive excavations in the back yard of the Peyton Randolph House in Colonial Williamsburg's Historic Area during the early 1980s. Another 18th century outbuilding was investigated in 1995 as was a fence line in the summer of 1996. The latter work was carried out with the aid of a portion of the William & Mary Anthropology Department's annual field school in historical archaeology. The purpose of the 10-week project was to locate and determine the nature of a fence that existed between the Randolph house and the adjoining tenant structure. This particular fence was an important landscape feature that will be reconstructed along with several dependencies in the Randolph backyard beginning in 1997. The small project afforded the students an opportunity to learn how to sort out and record complex stratigraphy in a semiurban environment, as well as to interpret archaeological excavation to many summer visitors. Paul Moyer, a doctoral candidate in the College of William & Mary's History Department directed the project under the overall supervision of staff archaeologist Andrew Edwards.

Cary Peyton Armistead Site: In 1995, following acquisition of the Victorian-period Cary Peyton Armistead house, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation moved the structure from the property to a location outside the Historic Area. This allowed a full-scale research project, culminating in the reconstruction of an 18th-century structure, to begin.

The property was first acquired in 1717 but not developed until ca. 1749 when merchant Nathaniel Walthoe built a storehouse on a 35' by 35' section of the lot. By 1765 the records indicate that the site was home first to a coffee house and later, in 1767, to a tavern. Both were popular establishments — due in no small part to their location adjacent to the Capitol — and both Thomas Jefferson and George Washington accounts reveal that they were frequent visitors.

Under the direction of staff archaeologist David Muraca and supervised in the field by project archaeologist Mary Cate Garden, excavation was carried out between May and December of 1996 focusing in the areas south and west of the cellar foundations and within the interior of the basement.

Little documentary evidence exists to indicate what these buildings looked like or how many buildings actually stood on the site. With the exception of a 1765 reference to a porch on the coffee house, there is little other information about their appearance. In conjunction with the departments of Architectural Research and Historical Research, the Department of Archaeological Research is currently engaged in the process of reconstructing the history of the site and buildings which stood there during the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Evidence for three separate porches, two 18th and one 19th century, has now been uncovered in the area to the south of the foundations. The earliest of these foundations appears to have been constructed shortly after the coffee house began operations and remained in place at least through the tavern period. A large assemblage of artifacts associated with the earliest of these foundations was also recovered. Numbering in excess of 10,000 artifacts, this assemblage is made up almost entirely of wine bottle fragments and pipe stems.

To the west of the foundation a second group of tavern-related artifacts was recovered. While similar in many ways to the first, this one is considerably later and postdates the coffee-house/tavern period. Possibly, this is refuse from one of the neighboring taverns which was dumped over the property line.

Finally, continued excavations in the east yard uncovered a small outbuilding which measures 10' x 10'. Artifacts recovered from this structure suggest that it may have been contemporaneous with the coffee house/tavern period.

Excavations concluded in December 1996, and artifacts are currently undergoing analysis.

Third Theatre Site: In May, 1996, staff archaeologist David Muraca and project archaeologist Dwayne Pickett began test excavation in block eight of Colonial Williamsburg's Historic Area in order to uncover evidence that would help in the reconstruction of Williamsburg's Third Theatre. This playhouse appears to have been in existence from 1760 until sometime between 1775 and 1780. People of notoriety such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson attended shows there, as well as members of the middling and lower orders. Although seated according to their social position in the boxes, pit and gallery, everyone watched the same show.

During the cross trenching of block eight in 1942, three fragmentary sections of brick foundation and a large rectangular depression were discovered. Those features are suspected of being the remains of the Third Theatre. Two sections of the brick foundation were re-exposed in hopes of uncovering features such as robber trenches and post holes not normally observed during cross trenching. No robbers' trenches were found, but six large post holes were discovered that appear to connect to one of the sections of brick foundation. Together, they form the outline of a building measuring 42 feet 7 inches wide and over 64 feet long. This building's construction technique and long, narrow layout corresponds to other colonial theatres, while the large rectangular depression discovered in 1942 closely matches the configurations of the seating pit in front of the stage. Further excavations will determine whether or not this building is indeed the Third Theatre.

Rich Neck (17th-Century Site): Directed by staff archaeologist David Muraca and Phillip Levy, Ph.D. candidate in History at the College of William & Mary, the 1996 field season was spent excavating the remains of the 17th-century kitchen/quarter. Originally built by Richard Kemp ca. 1640, this structure underwent a major renovation sometime around 1660. The original structure measured 24' x 20', and surviving elements include a large brick fire-

place, the base of a bake oven and a large root cellar. When Thomas Ludwell acquired the property in 1660, he added matching wings to the structure making it 46' x 24' and roofed the entire building with ceramic pan tiles. Each of the wings had a full cellar and a glazed tile floor.

In addition to excavating the cellars, the area between the dwelling and the kitchen was also explored. This area contained the remains of a formal garden. Demarcated by fences forming the shape of a pentagon, this area contained bush holes, tree holes and planting furrows. Soil samples taken from the features are currently being processed for phytolith analysis.

Rich Neck Slave Quarter (18th-Century Site): The study of the 18th-century duplex slave quarter at Rich Neck is providing more information about the nature of African-American life in Williamsburg, Virginia. The excavations from 1993 to 1995 produced data on a substantial brick chimney foundation, fifteen pit features, numerous domestic and personal objects and other archaeological remains. This evidence is currently being interpreted by Maria Franklin, a doctoral candidate in Anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley who directed the slave quarter excavations. The Rich Neck quarter forms the basis of her dissertation which she will complete in May of this year. Further faunal, botanical, artifactual and documentary studies continue for the Rich Neck project. This project has attracted several volunteers from nearby communities and the College of William & Mary. The slave quarter data is being used in interpretive programs in Colonial Williamsburg and other external public education programs.

Environmental Laboratories:

Zooarchaeology: As part of an NEH grant, the faunal laboratory is engaged in a zooarchaeological and historical analysis of an urban provisioning system as it evolved within a plantation economy. Recently, laboratory personnel have completed analyzing over a dozen major faunal assemblages from throughout the region and combining these with data from assemblages previously analyzed by Joanne Bowen, Henry Miller, Elizabeth Reitz and others. Through the analysis of diversity estimates, body part distributions, and kill-off patterns, we have begun to reconstruct the emergence of specialized husbandry and distribution practices as they evolved to feed urban communities. The most comprehensive attempt yet at synthesizing data from an entire region, this project is already demonstrating that as early as 1725 plantation owners began to produce livestock for the urban market.

Additionally, during the past year the faunal laboratory continued to build on to this database by working on several projects, including an 18th-century slave quarter from the Rich Neck Plantation and the Armistead House. These two projects, along with projects funded through contracts with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the College of William & Mary's Center for Archaeological Research, will help strengthen our assessment of specialized practices.

Archaeobotany: Over the last year, the Department of Archaeological Research has expanded its environmental laboratories to include phytolith analysis. Under the direction of Dr. Lisa Kealofer, who has a joint appointment with William & Mary's Anthropology department, the research goals for this laboratory include understanding regional landscape and land use changes from the Late Prehistoric through Colonial periods in Virginia. Issues related to agricultural intensification, animal husbandry, gardens and shifting economies are of specific interest. Research began by starting a reference collection that incorporates both exotic garden plants of the 18th century and local plants from Virginia. In addition, several preliminary sediment analyses have been initiated, including work at St. George Tucker's garden in Williamsburg, a mid-Holocene to present environmental sequence from Jamestown, slave quarter samples from Monticello, and garden and slave quarter samples from Poplar Forest. Despite the preliminary nature of this research the results thus far have proved not only that phytoliths are present and abundant in all these contexts, but that they are distributed in archaeologically meaningful ways.

Mary Washington College, Center for Historic Preservation
[Submitted by Michael J. Klein and Douglas W. Sanford]

Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County

Summer 1996 marked the fourth annual field school in historical archaeology at Stratford, best known as the home plantation for generations of the Lee family. The field school represents a cooperative research and public education project between the Department of and the Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College, and the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association which owns and operates Stratford as a historic house museum. Additional support for the project comes from the Jane & Lloyd Pettit Foundation. Dr. Douglas W. Sanford directs the field school and is assisted by Anita Dodd and Deidre McCarthy. Other crew members included Kristen Thorsen and Jennifer Davis.

This year's efforts put the finishing stages on the multi-year program of landscape study begun in 1993. Employing a mixed strategy of systematic sampling and purposive excavations based on past research and on predictions concerning landscape divisions, the program has achieved a rigorous examination of the evolving structure of the area surrounding the Great House that formed the setting for the broader plantation community. The resultant product is a strong working knowledge of historic land use within the core of the plantation complex.

For instance, students and crew members finished investigating a large clay borrow pit by completing a cross trench for this 25 x 35 foot feature. Its ca. 1740-1760+ history contains an important sequence of evidence for how the surrounding area changed in use and appearance. The borrow pit first served as a source for clay used in brick making, and then became a general trash receptacle for nearby activities such as masonry work, animal butchery, and the food and beverage practices of plantation workers. Lastly, the pit received a series of clay fills that sealed it in preparation for the construction of an 18 x 50 foot outbuilding. These dense clay soils greatly preserved artifacts and organic materials, including botanical evidence that will be the subject of future specialized studies. The bones from the pit provide a good collection for comparison with other faunal assemblages at Stratford, and are undergoing analysis at present.

The East Garden formed another area of completed testing. Here excavation units revealed an earlier, mid-eighteenth-century landscape more formal in nature. Major elements included bowed brickwork on axis with the house and the pathway into the terraced East Garden, and a hedge or "green" barrier of plantings that demarcated a dividing line that stretched from the east side of the Great House to dependencies to the north and south. Later this area of formal pleasure gardens gave way to an extensive trash midden that developed between the American Revolution and the 1820s, and presumably a more utilitarian pattern of land use. Building debris within the midden likely indicates modifications to

the main house as ownership changed from one Lee generation to the next.

The main focus of the 1996 season was the Reconstructed Slave Quarters, stone structures built by restoration architect Fiske Kimball in 1939 and based on information taken from an 1801 fire insurance plat. Previous test units established that these reconstructions were not placed on earlier, supposedly original foundations as suspected. Thus, part of the testing scheme in this area constituted searching for evidence of the original quarters' locations. Test units north of the reconstructed quarters have revealed a large depression measuring over 80 feet east-west, and as of yet, an undetermined distance north-south. The depression contains rich deposits of domestic and architectural debris that extend up to four and five feet deep. Initially interpreted as a ravine or swale, the feature may have involved clay removal for brick making as well, perhaps for the probable brick kiln found by 1930s' archaeologists farther west of the quarters site.

The artifacts from this vicinity presumably are associated with a slave quarters context dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Besides occupation refuse, the fill materials contain work yard debris from a nearby brick making operation and from cutting and carving sandstone. Distinctive sand and clay soils also were used to fill the depression, likely in preparation for area to become a plowed field sometime in the late nineteenth century. Further investigation of the area north of the Reconstructed Slave Quarters, and the continued search for the original quarters' foundations will mark the center of archaeological attention during the forthcoming 1997 field school season.

Dahlgren Archaeological Survey

Since 1994, the Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College (CHP/MWC), has been conducting archaeological, archival, and oral history research at the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Laboratory (NSWCDL). Archaeological survey has proceeded in two stages. Stage 1 involved the excavation of shovel test pits placed along randomly-selected transects which cross-cut the environmental variation of the survey universe. Based on the results of this survey, the project area was divided into zones of high, moderate, and low probability. Stage 2 of the Phase I survey is testing the stratification developed during the analysis of the results of the Stage 1 survey. This analysis was conducted by student interns from the Department of Historic Preservation and by CHP personnel. Analysis of the correlation between archaeological sites and soil characteristics conducted by intern Jennifer Poore and a study of the relation between the location of sites and hydrological variables conducted by intern Renae Barnes and CHP employee Kerri Barile allowed the division of the Main Range of the NSWCDL into high, moderate, and low probability areas. High probability areas were located on well-drained, fertile soils adjacent to the Potomac River and its tributaries. Low probability areas were more than 300 meters from streams and in areas of poorly-drained, relatively unproductive, homogeneous soils. Areas of moderate probability contained several, but not all, of the attributes of the high probability areas. Eighteenth through twentieth-century sites have been discovered through archaeological survey. Notable among these is a dense midden containing the bones of domesticated animals, primarily pig, which dated between 1780 and 1840.

In addition, we have conducted historical research on the eighteenth- through early twentieth-century history of the base. We have identified the major plantations which comprised portions of the NSWCDL, and begun to search the documents for information on the inhabitants of these plantations. Furthermore, an oral history project focusing on residents of the Gambo Creek area has begun. This area, which was the seat of an African-American community prior to its incorporation into the base, is the focus of oral history research undertaken by Ms. Patricia Knock. This project seeks to reconstruct the cultural landscape and social life of the African-American community during the 1920s and 1930s.

Nova Scotia

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fort Anne National Historic Site

During July and August of 1996, Canadian Heritage archaeologists Birgitta Wallace and John Guilfoyle led a crew in excavating large portions of an 18th-century building at Fort Anne National Historic Site. Originally built by the French in 1702, the building served several functions. It was first used as an emergency residence for the *lieutenant de roy*, but later housed the chapel (complete with clock-tower), and eventually (in 1707) became the permanent residence of Simon-Pierre Denys de Bonaventure, the acting lieutenant governor.

When the British officially seized control of Acadia in 1713, many of the buildings at Fort Anne that once housed French military and political personnel were now inhabited by their longtime foes. This was the case with the building known to the English as "the Lieutenant Governor's House."

We know from historic records (thanks to historian Brenda Dunn) that Acadians from the town supplied the labor to construct the building, and one of the goals of the excavation is to determine what, if any, vernacular building techniques were used on such an "official" building. Several repairs and no fewer than three additions were made to the house by the English — were these done to British engineer specifications, or did the townsfolk again employ their traditional methods? Below-ground structural remains are our best hope for answering such questions.

We were able to locate the general position and orientation of the building using both historic plans and air photos. Located in the west corner of the parade, the building has suffered little from considerable later British activities and more modern disturbances. In all, more than sixty buildings were built by the French and English in the parade, most during the 18th century. The Governor's House has the distinction of being the only recorded structure in the western corner.

The historic record is unclear as to exactly when the building fell into disuse and disrepair, but by 1763 it was in poor condition, and it was knocked down some time in the 1770s. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a number of new structures were built by the British as the fort was modernized. It appears that the cellar holes of the Lieutenant Governor's House were filled in during this time.

Existing plans, made in the 18th century, differ greatly from what has been uncovered so far. Perhaps next season will see the two better reconciled, but it is more likely that the plans are less than accurate. At least one cellar, two additions and one outbuilding have been identified. Next season it should be possible to define the limits of most of the structure, and to see how a second cellar relates to the main structure. Also planned for next season is the investigation of a potential 17th-century feature located to the west of the cellar.

There are few sites in the province that offer such an intimate

look into the dynamics of the British-Acadian relationship. Will the material culture closely resemble other British domestic and military sites of the 18th century, or will there be a visible French component? Nova Scotia in the middle of the 18th century is a very volatile place, and that is precisely when the building is in its heyday.

It should also be noted that the excavation is located in a highly visible area, and the number of tourists that stopped to inquire about the site was incredible. Next season we will continue to offer visitors an experience in the archaeology of Fort Anne. [submitted by John P. Guilfoyle]

Newfoundland and Labrador

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Ferryland

Excavation at Ferryland took place between mid-June and mid-October, 1996, under the continuing direction of Jim Tuck, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland. Work was continued at Site C, the waterfront complex, where additional footage of the early seventeenth-century sea wall was revealed, including good evidence that the wall turns toward the north and encompasses more of The Pool, or inner harbor, than was previously evident. In the last week of excavation, traces of a second slate-roofed structure were uncovered in a test excavation at the western edge of this site.

The major effort took place in a new area, on the former Arch Williams property, acquired in 1996 by the Department of Tourism and Culture, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Arch first introduced Tuck to the archaeology of Ferryland in 1968 and spent most of his life looking for Lord Baltimore's Mansion House. Ironically, it now appears more and more likely that Mr. Williams' house occupied the same spot as the Mansion House. The eastern end of the cobblestone road, first discovered in 1995, was revealed on this property during 1996. To the east of the end of the road a burned structure dating from the late seventeenth century was partly exposed. Below this are layers containing a wealth of early seventeenth-century material.

On the south side of the road, almost adjacent to the Williams house, a remarkably rich deposit of building stone and artifacts suggests the presence of a structure, and probably one occupied by the gentry. Tin-glazed ceramics, *terra sigillata* earthenware, and fragments of ornate leaded glass windows all suggest an upper class dwelling, perhaps that of the Calverts and, later, Sir David Kirke and his family. Plans for 1997 include further explorations in this area. The Colony of Avalon Foundation obtained funds to renovate a large structure near the site where a new archaeology laboratory and exhibits will be open to the public in 1997. The first volume of *Avalon Chronicles*, a journal dedicated to the early European presence in North America, appeared in 1996. [submitted by Jim Tuck]

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

The New Barracks Tenaille

Jacques Guimont and Mario Savard report that the excavations carried out by Parks Canada in 1995 and 1996 at the site of the New Barracks tenaille in Old Quebec (the first two in a series of three campaigns) brought to light many architectural remains associated with military works and the fortifications of Quebec City from 1693 to 1871 and with the Dominion Arsenal or cartridge factory which occupied the site from 1880 to 1962. These remains, as well as a very large number of artifacts, testify to the military occupation of the site — both French and British — and to the industrial activities which were carried out there from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 1960s.

Among the military works, the most significant finds were elements associated with the earth-banked palisade built by Boisberthelot de Beaucours in 1693, a masonry fortification wall erected by the same engineer in 1712 and the imposing masonry works (fausse-braye and curtain wall) built by Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros de Lery between 1745 and 1751. The remains of a number of service buildings constructed by British soldiers during the 19th century were also uncovered, including a workshop, cook house and structurally impressive latrines.

The excavations have uncovered a number of remains associated with the occupation of the site by the federal cartridge factory after 1880, including items related to the manufacture of shells (hydraulic press infrastructures, hydraulic pump foundations, etc.) and others indicative of the brass foundry (annealing furnaces, brass furnaces, etc.) as well as some remains from the room that housed the steam boilers used to manufacture shells (boiler foundations, water reservoir, etc.). This plant was later redesigned for the manufacture of cartridges. Among the very numerous artifacts found on the site, a large percentage testify to the various stages in the manufacture of these, mainly .303, cartridges.

Public Archaeology at Fort-Lennox National Historic Site

Consulting archaeologist Pierre Cloutier reports that from July 15 to August 16, 1996, he supervised the fourth consecutive year of public archaeology carried out at Fort-Lennox NHS. More than 125 amateur archaeologists, varying in age from 10 to 75 years, took part in these excavations which were carried by Parks Canada in cooperation with the Musee du Haut-Richelieu. Aside from giving the public a hands on contact with buried heritage resources, the investigations were intended to document the occupation of part of the Fort's parade ground, formerly the site of the garrison prison yard.

Built during a reform of the British military prison system in 1850, nearly 30 years after the initial construction of the Fort and its prisons, the yard was surrounded by a wooden palisade which completely isolated the inmates from other soldiers at the garrison. Inside the yard, a cook house and latrines were built for the exclusive use of the prisoners. The cells themselves were also completely transformed.

Investigations conducted during the summer of 1996 uncovered the foundations of the cook house and its stove, and helped to identify the location of the latrines, that of the palisade as well as the occupation level of the yard. The archaeological information collected and the historic data available, when combined with a reading of the architectural elements in the cells, open the way for an analysis which will illustrate certain aspects of prison reform in the British army in the mid-19th century.

Archaeological Monitoring at Grosse-Ile-and-Memorial-to-the-Irish National Historic Site

Pierre Cloutier reports that Robert Gauvin and himself successively conducted the archaeological monitoring and recording required to mitigate the impact of laying of new water and sewer

lines at Grosse-Ile-and-Memorial-to-the-Irish NHS. The island, located some 50 kilometers east of Quebec City in the St. Lawrence River, served as a human quarantine station from 1832 to 1937. Monitoring was conducted to better document and understand the development of public services on Grosse-Ile and to identify other archaeological remains located in areas to be impacted.

Analysis of data has provided a chronological sequence regarding several of the island's public utilities. These include water supply and waste disposal systems, transportation and communications as well as energy supplies set up to service the island's occupants from the 1830s to the present. Archaeological monitoring has also provided information relating to other aspects of the island's occupation. Of particular interest is the discovery of a significant deposit of artifacts and other material culture remains dating to the mid-19th century, a very significant period of occupation of the island as a human quarantine station. Preliminary examination of data and remains is still ongoing.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Landscape Archaeology: Reading and Interpreting the American Historical Landscape, Edited by Rebecca Yamin and Karen Bescherer Metheny

The essays collected in this volume represent new directions in the study of America's landscapes. Written from a post-processualist viewpoint, these analyses go beyond directly observable phenomena to explain the particular significance that people have attached to the environments they create for themselves. As the editors note, "This volume includes many searching looks at the landscape, not just to understand ourselves, but to understand the context for other peoples' lives in other times, to unravel the landscapes they created and explain the meanings embedded in them."

The book's overall approach is interpretive and interdisciplinary, drawing not simply on archaeological evidence but on oral history, written sources, ethnographic data, and human experience. The contributors examine a variety of questions and methods for recovering and interpreting past landscapes. How, for example, did an elite family in eighteenth-century New Jersey express its status and values through its manipulation of the landscape and how, indeed, do archaeologists derive that information from remains in the ground? What do the ruins left standing in a rural landscape say about attitudes toward time and family? How do the fields and yards of small farms reveal sociopolitical forces affecting the society at large?

The essays in Part I study gardens belonging to elite men and women, while the essays in Part II look beyond the confines of single properties to reveal broader patterns in the historical landscape. The preface and introductory essay provide a theoretical framework for the volume and an overview of the current state of research in the field.

336 pages, 8" x 10" trim size, 104 black & white illustrations, 5 tables, ISBN 0-87049-920-3, $48.00, The University of Tennessee Press, Chicago

Available from Distribution Center, 11030 South Langley Avenue, Chicago, IL 60628. Tel. 1-800-621-2736, Fax. (312) 660-2235.

Iron Mine Trails: Seeing Highlands History with an Archaeologist's Eye, by Edward J. Lenik

Iron Mine Trails, written by local archaeologist Edward J. Lenik and published by the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference, turns the archaeologist's eye on the terrain of the Highlands. This book directs the reader and hiker to more than forty abandoned iron mines. Trail directions accompany descriptions of the features and ruins present at each site. Historic background on each mine is provided.

The book's preface proclaims, "We are historical hikers....we watch the ground the way birders watch the sky." This is a trail book that searches out and explains the shafts, pits, holes, rock piles, platforms and foundations left behind by the Highlands' first industry, ironmaking.

Iron was paramount in the colonial settlement of the Highlands. The first settlers were drawn not by any fertile, tillable soils or vast, open pasture lands. This hostile, rockbound land offered a rich challenge. Iron ore was here to be mined, vast forests provided wood for charcoal and wild mountain rivers power to run mines, forges and furnaces. Deep in the quiet forests of today lie the remains of this earth-shattering industry of the past.

Edward J. Lenik, an archaeologist with over 30 years of experience exploring and documenting the ironmaking industry of the Highlands, personally visited — in many cases, rediscovered — each of these sites. With his crew of hikers and archaeologists, he measured, recorded and interpreted each mine site. Illustrator Tom Fitzpatrick sketched features on site and prepared maps for the book. Lenik's photographs and numerous historic illustrations contrast the present and the past. Introductory chapters trace the history of mining in the Highlands and explore the technical, economic and social settings of this Highlands industry.

Edward J. Lenik is president of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants of Butler, N.J. He is a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists, and a recognized expert in the regional archaeology of the Northeast. He has investigated many prehistoric, historic and industrial sites in this area. He is a past president of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, and the North Jersey Highlands Historical Society. A resident of Wayne, N.J., Lenik has served on the Wayne Township Historical Commission for over twenty-five years and is director (volunteer) of the Archaeological Research Laboratory located at the Van Ripr-Hopper (Wayne) Museum. He also serves as the Honorary Curator of Archaeology at the Trailside Museums of Bear Mountain/Harriman State Parks (New York).

Iron Mine Trails is available at local bookstores or can be ordered from the NY-NJ Trail Conference. Pocket-sized for ease of carrying, the book is priced at $8.95.

In Remembrance: Archaeology and Death, by Nicholas Bellantoni and David A. Poirier

Nicholas Bellantoni, State Archaeologist, and David A. Poirier, Staff Archaeologist and Environmental Review coordinator for the Connecticut Historical Commission, have edited a new book on the study of human remains, *In Remembrance: Archaeology and Death*. (Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996). Bellantoni and Poirier have also recently co-edited an issue of the journal *CRM: Cultural Resource Management*. Published by the National Park Service, this issue is devoted to forensic archaeology with articles that discuss both technical and ethical issues.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

St. Mary's City, Maryland

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1997 field school in historical archaeology from June 4 - August 10, 1997. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital. Excavations will be conducted at a recently discovered, late 17th-century, domestic structure (ST1-126) and will be focused on answering important research questions concerning the use and architecture of the building.

For the student, the program will be an intensive experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week of the class is devoted to lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students will learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following nine weeks, students participate in the excavation, recording and analysis of sites in an internationally famous archaeological district. Guest lecturers will speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students will also have the chance to help sail the *MARYLAND DOVE*, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged tobacco ship.

The course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History and Museum Studies. Prior coursework is preferred but not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, an accredited, state college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. Credit is transferable to other institutions. The program costs $840 which covers tuition and fees. There is a $45 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through St. Mary's College. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student.

HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in Southern Maryland. Although rural, Southern Maryland is within easy driving distance of major urban areas for entertainment and sightseeing.

To apply, send a letter stating your interest in the course, prior classes, experience, special skills, and the names of two academic references. Please include a phone number both at school and where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is limited so apply early. For specific questions about the course, call (301) 862-0974. Send applications to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research, HSMC, P.0. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686.

Fort William Henry, Lake George, New York

Fort William Henry is one of the most remarkable sites of the French and Indian War, made famous through the book (and movie) *The Last of the Mohicans*. This log fort was constructed in 1755 at the southern end of Lake George, and it marked the northernmost outpost of the British advance into the interior of North America. Garrisoned by about 2,000 British Regulars, provincial soldiers and civilians, the fort came under siege by the French in August of 1757, and the subsequent "massacre" of many of the occupants made this the most infamous event of the war. In the 1950s, part of the fort was excavated and then rebuilt as a tourist attraction within the popular resort community of Lake George.

From June 16-July 25, 1997, Adirondack Community College will offer the first archaeological field school ever held at the fort, and both 3 and 6 credits are available from the college (for 2 and 4 weeks, respectively).

For additional information, please contact: Fort William Henry Field School, Adirondack Community College, c/o Dr. William Gehring, Bay Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. Tel: (518) 743-2236. Or call Dr. David Starbuck at (518) 747-2926.

Fort Edward, New York

This will be the seventh season of excavation in the town of Fort Edward, fifteen miles south of Lake George. Fort Edward was commenced in 1755 as the companion fort to Fort William Henry, yet it was far larger and was the principal base for British forces in the north. By the late 1750s, a total of 15-16,000 British and provincial soldiers lived either on Rogers Island (in the middle of the Hudson River) or in Fort Edward (on the east bank of the river), and from here the British launched their attacks upon the French in the north. Over the past six years, Adirondack Community College has exposed huts, barracks, dumps, a smallpox hospital, and many other features inside this major encampment. The 1997 work will continue to expose the well-preserved sites inside the fort and on the island.

The 1997 archaeology field school will run from July 28 to August 22, and both 3 and 6 credits are available from Adirondack Community College (for 2 and 4 weeks, respectively). For additional information, please contact: Fort Edward Archaeology Field School, Adirondack Community College, c/o Dr. William Gehring, Bay Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. Tel: (518) 743-2236. Or call Dr. David Starbuck at (518) 747-2926.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom_____

Address/Adresse_____

_____

_____

_____

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	$30.00	$35.50

*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.
**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nort-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:

Lysbeth B. Acuff
Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

July 1997 NUMBER 37

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:

David Starbuck
P.O. Box 147
Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

1997 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING
Altoona, Pennsylvania
October 17-19, 1997

Preparations are well underway for the 31st annual meeting of CNEHA. Join us in Altoona, PA, for the weekend of October 17-19, 1997. The dual themes of this year's meeting are industrial archaeology and the role of archaeologists in heritage tourism. The conference will be held at the Ramada Inn (formerly the Sheraton hotel), and rooms will be available at the rate of $62/night. Look for the conference program and pre-registration packets in mid to late July.

We will be offering a full and very exciting program over the weekend. On Friday there will be two workshops and an industrial archaeology walking tour. The first workshop sets the theme for the weekend: the role of archaeologists in heritage tourism. A folklife specialist, an archivist, a historian, and an archaeologist who have all become involved in heritage tourism here in southwestern PA have agreed to talk about how they have brought their professional disciplines to the tourism table and what their experiences have been, and provide suggestions for getting involved in heritage tourism in your own backyard. Part of this session will be an overview of heritage, or cultural, tourism — what is it, what visitors expect, issues of "leisure learning," visitor profiles — the basic background we need so we can speak knowledgeably with tourism and travel professionals.

A second workshop, to be held at Fort Roberdeau, will focus on 19th-century farmsteads. The workshop is being organized by Terry Klein, George Miller, Mark Shaffer, Mary Beaudry, and Wade Catts, and will include several "brainstorming sessions" on the evaluation, preservation, and interpretation of these sites, as well as problems with current approaches to the investigation of 19th-century farmsteads. This workshop will be of interest to archaeologists, cultural resource managers, and state and federal preservation agencies and organizations. We note that the setting seems particularly apt for the discussion, since Fort Roberdeau is not only the site of a Revolutionary War fort but also the site of a 19th century farmstead. The fort offers a new meeting facility in a beautiful agricultural/wooded setting. Or we may be able to meet on the big screened porch if it's a warm day. If it's cold, we'll just fire up the wood stove in the big room. It will be wonderful!

For those interested in industrial archaeology, the third workshop will offer members a "workshop on foot" using the "Rails-to-Trails" tour in Blair County. We will follow the 11-mile-long Lower Trail along the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River for an intensive "course" in our industrial heritage. Enjoy the fall foliage while touring the locks and dams, iron furnaces, quarries,

and railroads that are located on the trail.

The conference officially opens on Saturday with a full slate of papers. The program will offer four thematic sessions related to industrial archaeology or heritage tourism, a session exploring different aspects of a 19th-century Delaware farmstead, as well as several sessions of contributed research papers. In all, we have received 49 abstracts: seven from members in Canada (including one from Jean-Guy Brossard, director of archaeology for the Musee d'archeologie et d'histoire de Montreal, Pointe-a-Calliere, Montreal, site of the 1998 annual meeting — a preview of coming attractions); two from Sheffield, England; and the remainder from members in the northeastern United States.

Additionally, eight students have entered CNEHA's second student paper competition. Papers will be judged by a panel based on content, presentation, and contribution to the field of historical archaeology. Prizes will be awarded for the best graduate and best undergraduate papers. The two winners will receive a year's membership in CNEHA free and will have their papers published in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

Other items of interest throughout the weekend will include demonstrations of CNEHA's newly designed web site and a GIS workstation, as well as the book room, which we hope will again feature the pottery of Don Carpentier.

Saturday's banquet is tentatively planned as a progressive church supper sponsored by a number of folks in Johnstown. The Bottle Works Ethnic Arts Center has agreed to be our host either for a reception before dinner, or for dessert after dinner. They will have a number of local artisans demonstrating ethnic and traditional arts and crafts, such as pysanky, wheat weaving, etc., and maybe even some folk performers (Polish dancers, musicians). Other possible venues for a reception Friday evening include the Railroaders Memorial Museum and the Horseshoe Curve National Historic Landmark in Altoona.

We also hope to offer conference attendees a chance to experience the East Broad Top Railroad (EBT). The EBT is a narrow-gauge steam railroad that operates a short excursion near the town of Orbisonia (about an hour's drive east of Altoona). The EBT operates out of its original shops and yards, the same ones it has been using for more than 100 years. We hope to arrange a tour of the facilities, which include the roundhouse, a hand-operated turntable, and belt-driven machinery. The EBT is also right next door to the Trolley Museum.

We anticipate a strong turnout for the meeting, which has been scheduled to coincide with both Pennsylvania Archaeology Month (the PA Archaeology Month poster will feature Industrial Archeology as its theme, and the poster will be available to everyone coming to the CNEHA meeting. It should be a really great souvenir!) and the yearly meeting of the Pennsylvania Archaeology Council (PAC). Locally, many of the museums and historical organizations also have been made aware of the meeting through newsletters and word-of-mouth. Several chapters of the Society for Industrial Archeology have also been invited to join us.

We look forward to seeing you in Altoona! For further information on the conference, please contact:

Paula Zitzler, Conference Chair
RR 2, Box 325
Williamsburg, PA 16692-9736
(814) 832-9224
PaulaZ1072@aol.com

Karen Bescherer Metheny, Program Chair
44 Stedman St.
Brookline, MA 02146
(617) 734-8537
Kbmetheny@aol.com

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

In the last issue of the newsletter I mentioned that we hoped to have Volume 25 ready by late spring; it is now summer and we are just about to reach the final stages of production. So I confess to being overly optimistic about how quickly we could move forward. At this point we can say that we hope to have the volume to you by the end of the summer. We're looking forward to Volume 26 and have at least two articles lined up for it already, but our production schedule for that will depend on how quickly we get revised manuscripts back from authors. We've got only one manuscript out for review at the moment, so we're hoping that a few articles that have been reviewed and returned to authors for revision will find their way back to us in the upcoming months so that Volume 26 will come together before the end of 1997.

This spring Ann-Eliza Lewis announced she will step down as my Assistant Editor, as she intends to complete her PhD shortly and move on to other things. She's been a wonderful mainstay of the editorial office and simply invaluable to me. I thank her wholeheartedly for her unparalleled contribution to CNEHA over the past few years. Since March, Ann-Eliza has been training Cassandra Michaud as an editorial assistant. Cassandra will take over as Assistant Editor beginning in September, but Ann-Eliza has indicated she will continue to serve the Council by maintaining the all-important (and ever-changing!) mailing list of members.

It was with great pride that this spring we mailed to our members the first in our monograph series. Lorinda Goodwin deserves a vote of appreciation for her redoubtable efforts in ushering this splendid volume into print, and Lynne Sussman has our eternal thanks for providing us with an in-depth study of what until now was a relatively little-known category of ceramics. We hope that CNEHA members have found *Mocha, Banded, Cat's Eye, and Other Factory-Made Slipware* to be as useful and informative as we have! We have a generous supply of copies available for purchase by non-members, libraries, archaeology labs, museums, etc.: please see the order form elsewhere in this newsletter and please share it with anyone you think might be interested in obtaining a copy.

FOR SALE

Airbrasive dust collector and work chamber, ten years old, very good condition; also approx. 100 lbs. #3 Airbrasive Powder. All for $500. Contact Leslie McFaden, c/o Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902. (804 984-9871) (FAX 804 977-7757).

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:

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.
ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998.

DELAWARE: La Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146

NEW HAMPSHIRE: David R. Starbuck, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828.

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, Archaeological Director of New York Unearthed, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zitzler, 45 Aspen Ct., Cresson, PA 16630.

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: William Murphy, P.O. Box 28, East Middlebury, VT 05740.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

1998 Annual CNEHA Meeting
We are waiting for you in Montreal, Quebec!

We are pleased to announce that the 1998 Annual Conference of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be held in Montreal, Quebec, from Friday to Sunday, October 16-18, 1998. Pointe-a-Calliere, the Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, will be the host. The Conference will include site visits and workshops (Friday), paper sessions (all day Saturday and Sunday morning) as well as functions designed to bring members together in a most pleasant and congenial way. The general theme of the 1998 conference will center on Urban Archaeology, with particular emphasis on cities with a colonial origin.

A Friday night reception will be held at Point-a-Calliere, and a Saturday night dinner is to be arranged in Old Montreal, a very well preserved historical sector of the city founded by the French in 1642. Pointe-a-Calliere, built on the city's specific birthplace, still holds significant remains witness to the earliest times of what will become, in time, the second French speaking city in the world.

Jean-Guy Brossard, Chair - Conference organizing committee
Pointe-a-Calliere
Musee d'archeologie et d'histoire de Montreal
350, place Royale
Montreal (Quebec) H2Y 3Y5

October 3-4, 1997. Winterthur, Delaware

The annual Winterthur Conference explores "Race and Ethnicity in American Material Life." Through a series of papers this conference examines the influence of race and ethnicity as formative factors in American material life from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Speakers will address such topics as objects as means of cultural accommodation and assimilation; slavery, segregation and material life, and Native Americans and expansionism. For information on registration fees or to be placed on the conference mailing list, contact Sandra Soule, Education, Public Programs and Visitor Service Division, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, or call (302) 888-4600, (800) 448-3883, or TTY: (302) 888-4907.

October 24-35, 1997. Winterthur, Delaware

"Ceramics in America, 1640-1860: A Seminar in Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the *Ceramics in America* Winterthur Conference, 1972" features papers presented by scholars about ceramics from East Coast archaeological sites and the availability of English and French ceramics in the colonies and young republic. Chaired by Patricia Halfpenny, curator of ceramics and glass at Winterthur, the two-day conference is of interest to a broad audience of specialists from curators and archaeologists, to collectors and ceramics enthusiasts. Pre-conference activities will include tours of the Winterthur Collection. For further information and fees, call (302) 888-4600, (800) 448-3833, or TTY: (302) 888-4907.

November 8, 1997. Winterthur, Delaware

Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library hosts a one-day conference that explores "Scientific Analysis for Art's Sake." This conference examines how analytical science has become an increasingly important tool for studying and authenticating museum objects. The conference will focus on the scientific research program at Winterthur and its projects, as well as current directions in object-related scientific research. Registration is $75; members and students, $65. To be placed on the conference mailing list, or for further information, contact Continuing Education, Winterthur, Winterthur DE 19735, or call (302) 888-4600, (800) 448-3883, or TTY: (302) 888-4907.

Winterthur Sponsors Annual Winter Institute

Winterthur's annual Winter Institute, a graduate-level course in early American decorative arts, will be offered January 18 - February 6, 1998. The course, titled "Perspectives on the Decorative Arts in Early America," surveys objects made or used in northeastern America during the colonial and early republican eras. Course work includes lectures, workshops, room studies and field trips, as well as introductory sessions on object study and handling, connoisseurship techniques, and the use of Winterthur's scholarly facilities. The Institute offers a chance to work with curators and guide specialists in workshops and period rooms. Weekend options include tours of nearby historic sites, special subject tours, research in the library and access to the garden.

Winter Institute, originally designed as an in-house training program for Winterthur staff, is open to museum and university professionals, as well as anyone seriously interested in American decorative arts. Applications will be mailed May 15, 1997 and must be returned by August 1, 1997.

Tuition is $1400; discounts and partial scholarships available. For applications and housing information, call or write Cynthia Doty, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, (302) 888-4923.

INTERNET URLs

Reported by: Pierre Beaudet

Another Internet URL that may be of interest to CNEHA readers is the discovery of a wreck that belonged to Phips' fleet. This fleet had left Boston in 1690 to attack Quebec City — unsuccessfully — and lost a few ships on its return to Boston. One of these ships, which could be the *Elizabeth and Mary*, was discovered in 1994 and has since been the object of archaeological salvage operations. The excavations should resume this summer (1997). The Internet address already offers considerable information and will soon be updated. For information, you may contact Pierre Desrosiers by phone (418 643-6211), by fax (418 643-4080), or by E-mail (Pierre Desrosiers@mcc.gouv.qc.ca). This address is: http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/pamu/champs/archeo/epaphips/wreck01.htm

CURATION NEWS

This article first appeared in *The Old Stone Wall*, a publication of the Division of Historical Resources, State of New Hampshire. Gary Hume has agreed to let us reprint it here. Please send articles or news of how your state or institution is handling the "Curation Challenge" to Beth Acuff, Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219.

Meeting the Archaeological Curation Challenge
by Gary W. Hume

For three years, the DHR has had as its priority facilitating a local solution to a problem of national concern — the long-term management of archaeological collections, especially those generated by government activity. Because of the historic preservation law, there has been an enormous growth in collections over 25 years, but during the same time little attention has been given to these collections by government agencies, or by repositories that were ill-equipped to receive them, or by the archaeological profession which, traditionally, has valued field research over collections management. Yet these collections are held as a public trust. Once a site has been excavated or destroyed, all that remains is the collection and its potential research and education values. Some materials of Native American origin are also subject to provisions of civil rights law requiring access by Native Americans and repatriation or management practices as requested by Native Americans. Only by making collections management a priority can we meet legal requirements, satisfy the needs of constituent groups, realize the public education potential of collections and, thereby, fulfill the public trust and build support for archaeology and historic preservation.

Our first step was to create an Archaeological Curation Task Force as part of our Strategic Development Program, bringing together in a small group representatives from a few government agencies and not-for-profit organizations with some responsibility or interest in curation. Out of this effort came the recommendation for creating a centralized curation facility. That led to the project funded through the NH Department of Transportation with federal funds set aside for "Archaeological Planning and Research" under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA), to bring our artifact collections and newly-leased space on Airport Road in Concord into compliance with federal standards. The project, initiated in 1996, provides for improvements to our interim curation facility, the stabilization of collections resulting from highway projects, measures to make collections more accessible to the public, training for DHR staff to better manage the collections and facility, and a feasibility study for a permanent curation and collections management facility.

The DHR's new 4,100-square-foot facility is now fully operational and provides for the consolidation of curation and collections management functions with the laboratory functions of our State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP). There is designated space for artifact storage, records storage (site files, site maps, field records, and photographs), laboratory work, long-term analytical projects, users of collections seeking research and exhibit items, and office management functions. It has been demonstrated elsewhere that public use and educational value of collections increases by as much as ten fold when collections are fully accessible. We hope for similar results now that we have an

adequate facility, and especially after we convert our materials to a single inventory and cataloguing system.

This year we convened a larger "Working Group" to succeed the Task Force, with an invitation from Commissioner Van McLeod to 26 government agencies and not-for-profit organizations. The "Group" met three times, with 15 participating, to develop a long-term strategy that will address the needs of all state, federal and other organizations with responsibilities for federally-associated collections. Our planning was enhanced by the opportunity for State Archaeologist Gary Hume, who serves as the ISTEA Project Director, to participate in the national conference "Partnership Opportunities for Federally-associated Collections" and the "Pre-conference Workshop on Long-Range Planning for Federally-associated Museum Collections," cosponsored by the US Department of the Interior.

The conclusions of the "Working Group" are as follows:

1. Public education and the marketing of collections must be a cooperative effort in order to promote archaeology and to preserve both collections and ideas.

2. Unless federal curation standards can be met, future collections will be housed out-of-state.

3. The national trend is to balance centralization of collections with accessibility for Native Americans and other local users, and the State of New Hampshire is an optimal size to achieve that balance with a single centralized repository.

4. The Division's interim facility will substantially comply with federal standards.

5. Partnership is the only way to address the curation challenge; we need to develop the model of a centralized facility and its functions for the needs and services/support of government agencies, the not-for-profit archaeological organizations, and museums.

Our goal in FY1997 is to formalize the partnerships necessary to sustain the Division's interim curation agreement, and to begin long-term planning for archaeological curation and collections management.

MINUTES

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

OCTOBER 18, 1996
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Meeting called to order by Pierre Beaudet at 8:31 a.m.

1. Motion to approve Minutes of the 1995 Annual Business Meeting on September 29, 1995 in Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, as reported by Dena Doroszenko in the July 1996 issue of the Newsletter (Vol. 34).

Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Silas Hurry
Carried

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Individual Memberships: Reported by Sara Mascia

Membership stands at 405 individual members. This is the largest membership in the thirty years of CNEHA's history.

Institutional Memberships: Reported by Rebecca Yamin

Membership stands at 39 institutional members. RY aiming for 50.

Motion to approve reports:
Moved by: Mary Beaudry
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin

Discussion: Pierre Beaudet encouraged all colleagues to join and/or renew their memberships. Beaudet also noted the new membership brochure with the new logo.

Vote Carried

3. TREASURER'S REPORT: Lysbeth Acuff

As of October 1, 1996, the U.S. bank balance stands at $7,370.00 and the Canadian bank balance at $6,560.00. Overall, the financial picture looks very good.

Motion to approve Treasurer's report:
Moved by: George Miller
Seconded by: Peggy Fields
Carried

4. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT: Mary Beaudry

Volume 24 should be mailed out next week. Volume 25 is still in production, and this 1996 volume will allow CNEHA to be on schedule. Beaudry anticipated that more manuscripts would be submitted, and she encouraged people to submit. Beaudry reported that a flood in the storage area at Boston University resulted in the loss of $12,000.00 of stock. Boston University will reimburse CNEHA for this loss.

Motion to approve Journal Editor's report:
Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Evelyn Tidlow

5. MONOGRAPH SERIES: Reported by Lorinda Goodwin

A manuscript is in hand and is on material culture research (ceramics). This monograph should be published in 1997. Lorinda Goodwin encouraged people to submit manuscripts for consideration in this series.

Motion to approve Monograph Series Editor's report:
Moved by: Sara Mascia
Seconded by: George Miller

6. LOGO: Reported by Lorinda Goodwin

The bottle seal log was the most popular choice by over 50% of

the ballots sent in. Michelle Terrell of Boston University designed the logo and is awarded the prize of 1 year's membership in CNEHA.

7. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

1996 Albany, New York: Deferred, refer to #10.

1997 Altoona, Pennsylvania: Reported by Paula Zitzler

Plans are underway. Make your hotel reservations early due to Penn State's Football game which could be the same weekend. The dates for CNEHA are October 17-19, 1997.

1998 Montreal, Quebec: Reported by Pierre Beaudet

Pierre Beaudet is working on a possible meeting in Montreal in 1998 (Museum of Archaeology-Pointe a Calliere). This should be confirmed by January 1997.

1999 Maryland: Reported by Silas Hurry

Tentatively proposed by Silas Hurry for Southern Maryland. Ideas regarding the program include 17th century English material culture, field trip to Jefferson Patterson Museum.

8. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS 1996-1999: Reported by Diana Wall

A call for nominees resulted in a slate of 9 nominees. Five Board members were elected:

Charles Burke
Dena Doroszenko
Silas Hurry
Julia King
Paula Zitzler

Over 130 ballots were cast, an excellent return.

9. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT: David Starbuck

Current issue is about to be sent to the printer. David Starbuck is awaiting final copy before it goes to press.

10. 1996 CONFERENCE – ALBANY, NEW YORK : Reported by David Starbuck

David Starbuck noted that extra copies of the program are still available. During the Dutch Material Culture Workshop, one of the books on display was taken. David Starbuck requested that whoever has taken this volume to please return it to the registration desk and/or send him a check. The workshops had an outstanding attendance: Dutch Architecture: 22; Metals Workshop: 35; Dutch Material Culture Workshop: 55; and the Bead Workshop: 26. David Starbuck thanked Paul Huey for his assistance, as well as Meta Janowitz and Lois Feister, in organizing the Dutch program. Pierre Beaudet thanked David Starbuck for his work on the conference.

11. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS: Silas Hurry

Whereas the following individuals have completed their terms for the CNEHA board, Whereas John Sprinkle and Lorinda Goodwin have served the Council as Board Members, Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals for their dedication and enthusiasm.

Motion presented by Silas Hurry
Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Mary Beaudry
Carried

12. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CONFERENCE 1996 ORGANIZERS: Paula Zitzler

Whereas the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology was celebrated in Albany, New York, from October 18 to 20, 1996 and,

Whereas Conference Chair David Starbuck, along with Paul Huey, Lois Feister, Meta Janowitz and Karen Hartgen, all worked devotedly to make this meeting a great success and,

Whereas the efforts of John Light, Shirley Dunn, Karlis Karklins, Paul Huey, Meta Janowitz, and Richard Schaefer as Workshop presenters benefitted the Council both intellectually and economically and,

Whereas the papers presented by members of the Council were representative of the organization's commitment to insightful archaeological research and,

Whereas the Hotel and meeting facilities are of an incomparable nature and,

Whereas the Reception sponsored by Hartgen Archaeological Associates and Historical Perspectives Inc., and the floating banquet on the Hudson River were enjoyed by all,

Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere appreciations and Thanks to these Individuals and Organizations for their hard work and hospitality.

Motion presented by Paula Zitzler
Moved by: Lorinda Goodwin
Seconded by: Mary Beaudry
Carried

NEW BUSINESS:

1. INTERNET SITE

Pierre Beaudet noted that the Board has appointed Silas Hurry to develop a world wide web site for CNEHA. If members have any suggestions and/or submissions, please send them to Silas Hurry at his email address. Silas Hurry noted that the www site will be situated at Boston University and acknowledged the assistance of Mary Beaudry and Ann-Eliza Lewis to facilitate this.

2. DORMITORY AUTHORITY SITE

A Resolution was moved by the Board on Friday, October 18 and reads as follows: "Be it resolved that CNEHA supports the motion from the State Board for Historic Preservation that ade-

quate time for archaeological study be allowed at the Broadway site, following an appropriate archaeological research design and scope of work."

Motion to adjourn meeting Moved by Evelyn Tidlow and Seconded by LuAnn deCunzo. Carried. Meeting adjourned 9:02 a.m.

Respectfully submitted, Dena Doroszenko,
Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Fairfield

The grounds of the "Victorian Cottage," one of Fairfield's nineteenth century historic properties, is undergoing archaeological study at the request of the Fairfield Historic District Commission and the Fairfield Historical Society, the newly appointed overseer of historic, town-owned properties. The Cottage had been moved to its current location near the town green and, therefore, the testing, directed by Shirley Paustian, did not hope to recover in situ materials of the Victorian era. However, the Cottage abuts another historic town property, the site of the Sun Tavern, which is still in its original location. The Tavern dates to the 1780s. Maps/records have been unclear as to the exact location of the Tavern parcel's bounds and the whereabouts of associated outbuildings. Paustian and a volunteer crew from the Society have identified a distribution pattern of historic sheet scatter related to an extant chain-link fence that indicates the original boundaries of the Tavern parcel — a clarification that will direct future testing and landscaping activities. In addition to the sheet scatter, the testing did uncover a well-defined trash pit, including Colonial-era pipestems, and a Woodland Period Native American component (ceramics and lithics). Archaeological testing and monitoring will continue. Current plans are for the Historical Society's Archaeology Department to be housed on the second floor of the Cottage.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Boston City Archaeology Program

[Submitted by Ellen Berkland]

Volunteers continue to work at the City Archaeology Laboratory, Education, and Curation Center at 152 North Street in the North End. Every Thursday morning, students and volunteers donate their time and assist the City Archaeologist in various educational and curation projects. The lab is still in need of upgrading and organizing.

Leonid Kondrashav, a Russian archaeologist from Moscow, will be arriving for the summer on June 23, 1997. Sponsored by the ICOMOS Project in Washington D.C., this paid internship offers Leonid the opportunity to work in his field and become acquainted with cultural resource management in America. Alexsha Chan, a graduate student at Boston University, is also a summer intern for the City Archaeology Program. Alexsha will be assisting with the development of an educational program that focuses on the cultural resources of the harbor islands. Hopefully, this will become an annual program in which students from Boston youth centers can participate. The Boston Landmarks Commission looks forward to working with Leonid and Alexsha. Other summer programs are also underway.

Summer archaeology workshops for city students are being planned. Workshops will include lab tours, artifact processing, and use of activity stations at the lab, as well as a walking tour of archaeology sites in Boston. Anyone interested in visiting the lab or volunteering for the City Archaeology Program, please contact Ellen Berkland at (617) 635-3850.

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Cumberland County

During the 1996-97 school year, Norman Buttrick continued his series of field schools for students in several area schools. The field schools are integrated into the school curriculums, with students working in the field or laboratory for a double class period every other day of school. Students learn the value of preserving historic sites and are exposed to a different approach to learning history. Yarmouth High School and Greely High School worked in Yarmouth on the mid-eighteenth-century Loring Blockhouse and homestead. The site is near the First Meeting House and settlement of what was then known as "North Yarmouth." They discovered a sill from the blockhouse as well as artifacts from the period, including English saltglazes and combed-yellow slipwares. Students from nearby North Yarmouth Academy worked on a later home site in Yarmouth on the Academy's front lawn. The Seabury Site (1830-1939) produced foundation remains as well as a variety of artifacts which included a glass kerosene lamp ornament, a porcelain doll's head, and glass and metal buttons. Freeport High students found burned ceramics and glassware as evidence of a fire when digging at the Sophronia Rodick Gould site (1850-1880s) in Freeport. All four schools' students were taught to map sites as well as cleaning and cataloging artifacts. Students also did research and reports of their respective sites. Matt Meguire from Freeport sums up his experience by saying: "I've been interested in history for many years, yet out of all of my classes this one has captivated me most. Never before have I been able to study history, both local and global, at the hands-on level. Going off to college, I know that this class has helped prepare me for a career in history." All four schools will continue their field schools during the 1997-98 school year.

South Berwick

The brief 1996 field season at the Humphrey Chadboune Site (ca. 1643-1690) focused on defining the size and nature of the two structures first encountered in 1995. Structure 1 is described in a 1667 probate inventory as being of hall and parlor configuration with chambers, a leanto and a leanto chamber. The archaeological evidence to date suggests the site had two end chimneys. One of these chimney stacks also served as the stack for a third hearth,

located in the leanto behind the roughly 18' x 32' core. So far, it appears that the core had a full cellar, built with substantial stonework. A cellar this big is an anomaly for seventeenth-century Maine, but not surprising considering Humphrey Chadbourne was one of the wealthiest men in the colony. Structure 2 was a detached outbuilding, apparently earthfast. A posthole has been located just outside one of the corners of a rectangular 8' x 12' depression which has a dirt floor approximately 30 inches below grade. This feature, combined with milk pans and other utilitarian earthenwares, may suggest a dairy. However, a plowzone scatter of a variety of domestic artifacts indicates a multi-use building.

The wealth of the owners and the site's rapid abandonment during King William's War means the site is very rich in artifacts. Included is a section of a sawmill blade from one of the Chadbourne's adjacent sawmills on the Great Works River. The blade was deliberately reworked, and found in the building demolition of Structure 1, indicating it was reused in construction. Such practice is known from the surviving early eighteenth-century jail in nearby York, where a sawmill blade was reused for chimney flashing. The Chadbourne saw blade is particularly significant for the Great Works was the site of one of the first gravity sawmills in the colonies (built in 1634). It is unknown if this was among the mills the Chadbournes owned. The most intriguing artifact is an archaic stone gouge, found on the cellar floor of Structure 1, indicating that it had been kept as a curiosity, or perhaps even used again as a tool. The site, located near a falls at the confluence of the Great Works and Salmon Falls Rivers, also contains a late ceramic period component that may have continued into the early seventeenth century. No intact prehistoric features have been discovered. The excavations will continue from July 21-August 1, 1997. The project is sponsored by the Old Berwick Historical Society and directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College.

Vermont

Reported by: David Starbuck

Bennington

A team of fifteen volunteers, led by David Starbuck, Catherine Zusy, and Victor Rolando, spent a week sampling a dump from the United States Pottery Company at the end of May 1997. This was the first U.S. pottery to manufacture parian porcelain figures, but it also manufactured yellowware, Rockingham, and whiteware. The site now lies underneath the yards and playing fields of the Bennington Elementary School, and the team discovered extensive dumps of waster sherds and kiln furniture. Only thirteen square meters were dug at the four-acre site, yet virtually thousands of wasters were found between one and three feet deep. The fragments of parian are being studied by Zusy, while Starbuck and Rolando are studying the wasters and kiln furniture — the evidence for industrial processes at the factory. Ultimately the collection will be housed at the Bennington Museum.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

New Book on Iron Mines in the Hudson Highlands

Edward J. Lenik is author of the new book *Iron Mine Trails*, published by the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference. Lenik turns his archaeologist's eye on the terrain of the Highlands and directs readers and hikers to more than 40 abandoned iron mines. Historical background on each mine is provided. *Iron Mine Trails* is available at local bookstores or can be ordered from the NY-NJ Trail Conference, 232 Madison Avenue, NYC 10016 for $8.95. The book is pocket-sized for easy carrying.

Open House at Peebles Island Features Archaeology

The New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's Bureau of Historic Sites sponsors an Open House at Peebles Island each year as part of Preservation Week. This year's highly successful program drew almost 2000 visitors in a period of five hours. Focus of the program was on archaeological projects. The staff of the Bureau of Historic Sites featured hands-on demonstrations of how artifacts are identified using special lights, measuring of pipestem bores, manuscript research, reconstructing broken pots, and ending with a table full of Mystery Artifacts which the public could try to identify. Also featured at the Open House was the first display of material from the controversial Dormitory Authority project in downtown Albany which uncovered features and artifacts dating from the 17th to the 20th centuries. The display was organized and presented by the Dormitory Authority of New York State and the archaeological contracting firm Collamer and Associates.

Anchor Returned to Lake Champlain

An anchor believed to have come from the British flagship *Confiance* (ca. 1814) was raised from the bottom of Lake Champlain near Plattsburgh, as previously reported here. Since that time, the raising of such a remarkable piece of history without a preservation plan in place for its short and long-term conservation triggered concern throughout the state. The finders soon shared this concern and wanted to insure proper treatment. The anchor thus was returned to the relatively stable environment of the lake, while discussions among the finders, state officials, and other interested parties began. The anchor has a number of markings, including the British broad arrow, a serial number, a date, and the word *Quebec* stamped on it. Plans are for the piece to be permanently displayed somewhere in the greater Plattsburgh area.

Four More Lake Champlain Shipwrecks Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places

The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum has nominated four of the lake's finest treasures to the National Register. These are the shipwrecks *Phoenix* (1815), *General Butler* (1862), **O.J. Walker** (1862) and the *Champlain II* (1867). Nominating the shipwrecks to the Register makes the information available to the public, to planners, and to researchers, and provides an incentive for maritime preservation. These properties join four others already listed on the Register.

Archaeology Policy Set at Fort Ticonderoga

Curator Christopher Fox has guided efforts at historic Fort Ticonderoga to establish a comprehensive archaeology policy to guide the Association's stewardship of archaeological collections and the management of their 2500 acres of land. The Management

Policy stresses the Association's fiduciary responsibility, outlines criteria for undertaking archaeology, prohibits purchase of archaeological remains, underscores the museum's commitment to prosecution of "pot-hunters," and addresses the issue of human remains.

The Association also undertook a comprehensive remote-sensing survey of the area around the French Lines in order to complement the documentary understanding of the Battle of Carillon on July 8, 1758. The research team was led by Dr. Bruno Frohlich of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History and the University of Vermont. The team will produce a full scholarly report on this project which will be published in an upcoming issue of *The Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum*.

Spring 1997 will find the contract firm Hunter Research of Trenton, New Jersey, doing research where restoration of the King's Garden will require below-ground disturbances in several areas, particularly around the foundations of the Tea House. The new policy mentioned above requires rescue archaeology whenever such projects are undertaken.

Across the lake, at Mt. Independence, the long effort to build a Visitors Center met with success in July 1996. Archaeological research by David Starbuck on the Mount had identified a relatively culturally sterile site for the new building. Now the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation and the Fort Ticonderoga Association are working together to develop a comprehensive plan for protecting the resources still on the site. To guide the planning effort, a Cultural Resources Management Plan is being prepared by Dr. John Seidel of R.
Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. of Frederick, MD, under an ISTEA grant.

Burial Remains Found During Road-Repaving Near Fort Niagara

At the outskirts of Old Fort Niagara, located in Youngstown, New York, the remains of 10 skeletons buried in the 18th or 19th centuries have been found. Archaeological work on the burial ground has been underway since February by the University of Buffalo's archaeological survey team under the leadership of Dr. Elaine Herold and Nancy Herter. The remains are of European adults and children of both sexes. Although found on land that once was part of the fort complex, there is no evidence of a military association. There is evidence of some coffins and some shroud pins. The bodies were removed in order to allow the repaving to continue. The bones are being studied on the Amherst Campus, and documentary research at the fort and elsewhere is continuing.

New York State's Bureau of Historic Sites Spring Field Season

During the months of April and May, archaeologists Lois Feister and Chuck Florance have directed projects at three locations. The first was at the Copake Iron Furnace ruins located in the Taconic Park Region. Efforts directed at preserving the standing remains require the installation of deep footings for a shelter to be put over the top of the furnace. The archaeological team focused on locating the extent of the rubble base presumed to have been installed around the furnace, a feature which could be pierced without too much damage. The base was found to exist and to extend as far as 20 feet out from the actual furnace remains, thus making such a roof-like shelter possible. Test units also revealed a series of sand casting floors in one unit, the stone construction of one corner of the furnace remains in another unit, and the existence of iron water pipes once used in the cooling system in a third test.

The team then moved to Yonkers for testing of the north wall of Philipse Manor Hall, a structure believed to have been built in the late 17th century. Drainage around the wall is being planned. The archaeology concentrated on studying the cause of the drainage problem and on locating foundation walls for a 19th century addition, now gone. Both goals were met. The drainage problem was found to have resulted from choices made during the original construction of the house wall: when the builders encountered a huge glacial boulder in the ground, they built the foundation of the house up and over the top of the boulder rather than removing it. Over the years, the lime mortar between the wall base and the boulder has washed out, and the angle of the boulder is delivering water directly into and under the house wall. The foundations of the 19th century wing also were found, and arrangements were made to preserve them in place.

Finally, work at Lorenzo State Historic Site consisted of three days of shovel tests in a corn field and along an entrance road for the installation of a foundation for a historic schoolhouse to be moved to the site and for a new water line. All tests were negative, and work is proceeding.

United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA)
[submitted by Benjamin Resnick]

Stony Lonesome II Housing Facility

In April 1996, Fanning, Phillips, and Molnar (FP&M) and GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) completed the second phase of a Phase III archaeological data recovery for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District. This involved primarily intensive historical research and synthesis of the archaeological findings. Ben Resnick (GAI) served as principal investigator, and Amy McFeeters-Krone served as senior historian. The project was conducted in association with the planned construction of the Stony Lonesome II Housing Facility located in the south-central section of the USMA in Orange County, New York. The new housing facility is situated near Revolutionary War Redoubt Nos. 1 and 2 and their associated batteries, built between 1779 and 1780. A previous walkover of the project area resulted in the identification of a total of 17 possible Revolutionary War huts. These potential hut sites appeared as square to rectangular depressions, measuring on the average of 10 by 16 feet, and surrounded on one or more sides by fieldstone. All of these possible hut sites were determined to be historically significant by the New York State Historic Preservation Office. The U.S. Military Academy decided to preserve a total of 6 of these sites with the remaining 11 huts, as well as an additional campsite, to be investigated as part of an intensive archaeological excavation prior to housing construction.

The archaeological study sought to recover information from the 11 possible hut sites in order to better understand their arrangement and purpose within the overall plan of military fortifications at West Point. Additionally, it was hoped that these hut sites would provide information on the manner of hut construction and the everyday life of Revolutionary War soldiers. In order to address some of these questions, the Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology excavated a total of 45 5-foot square excavation units placed at the potential hut sites. Excavation of the 11

possible hut sites yielded artifacts dating exclusively to the early twentieth century, in addition to several prehistoric artifacts. Absolutely no Revolutionary War period artifacts or structural remains were identified during the archaeological investigation, making it highly unlikely that these depression features served as Revolutionary War period huts.

Because of the lack of archaeological evidence suggesting that these sites functioned as Revolutionary War huts, it was important to determine the whereabouts of the soldiers' (hut) camp assigned to nearby Redoubts Nos. 1 and 2, as well as to explain the origin of the depression features thought to be huts. Therefore, an exhaustive review of written records pertaining to the occupation at West Point during the Revolutionary War was conducted, including maps, letters, orderly books, and personal papers on file at the U.S. Military Academy Library, Special Collections.

Although no cartographic or other evidence was recovered to suggest that huts were constructed in the immediate vicinity of Redoubt Nos. 1 and 2, a review of orderly books and secondary sources indicates that a guard detachment of approximately 10 to 15 men (privates and junior officers) were regularly sent to the various redoubts, on a rotating basis, from other locations within West Point. Soldiers assigned to these defensive fortifications likely lived in shelters inside the works.

In light of the above, it appears then that regiments and brigades assigned to Redoubt Nos. 1 and 2 butted elsewhere. Based on the information collected to date, it appears that brigades/regiments assigned to Redoubt Nos. 1 through 4 may have been quartered in huts at a large encampment located in close proximity to Redoubt No. 3 (York Huts), approximately 0.5-mile northwest of the Stony Lonesome II housing area, a distance which would have afforded enough time for the troops to react to an alarm for the purpose of defending the works during a siege. This situation may have precluded the need for stationing a larger, permanent detachment of soldiers in close proximity to all of the redoubts.

Based on existing evidence, it appears that the depressions thought to be huts may have been created as a result of the use of these locations as borrow areas, created for the purpose of road/trail maintenance, sometime in the early twentieth century. Final technical and popular reports have been submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District.

Route 6 Timber Sales Survey

During August and September of 1995 Fanning, Phillips, and Molnar (FP&M) and GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed 175-acre Route Six Timber Harvest Area, U.S. Military Academy (USMA), West Point, Woodbury Township, Orange County, New York. Ben Resnick (GAI) served as principal investigator and John Rose served as field director. The project was conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, for the purpose of identifying the presence and extent of cultural resources within the project area and to make a preliminary assessment of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Field investigations consisted of a pedestrian survey of the entire 175-acre project area, a metal detector survey, and the excavation of 340 shovel test pits. Shovel test pits were placed in association with 18 distinct topographic settings throughout the study area. Based on this work, two historic and two prehistoric archaeological sites were identified. These include a historic farmstead, historic iron quarry, a prehistoric rockshelter, and a prehistoric lithic scatter. Only one of these sites, the rockshelter, was considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In order to insure that the rockshelter is not adversely impacted, no timber harvest activities, such as falling, skidding, and road construction, will be conducted within, at least, 75 feet (23 meters) of the site. A final technical report has been submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District.

A Marked Iron/Steel File Fragment from Crailo State Historic Site, Rensselaer
[submitted by Joseph E. McEvoy]

During survey excavations in July 1988 at Crailo State Historic Site, a Van Rensselaer family home and site occupied almost continuously from the mid-17th to the late 19th centuries, a fragment of an iron/steel file was found in a stratum associated with sherds of creamware, porcelain, and pearlware. The component would date from the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

Conservation treatment of this object commenced in 1990, at which time no distinguishing marks were noticed. During 1997, it was among the material reviewed and analyzed during preparation of a report, and it was noted that the file fragment required further treatment due to continuing active corrosion.

This file, broken off at a length of 5 inches, has a flat, tapered tang, is 11/16 inch wide at the butt, is 1/4 inch thick, and is half-round in cross section. Further conservation treatment revealed that the surfaces are fine-toothed and doublecut on both sides. A maker's mark was also discovered. This mark is at the base of the tang and consists of a trefoil or crown-like device followed by the letters "CAM."

This mark is also represented on a number of iron files that have been recovered from the French River rapids in Ontario and were originally among trade items destined for western outposts of the fur trade. Two of the files from the French River, both recovered in the 1960s, have the mark with crown-shaped symbol and the letters "CA..." Documentary research has identified a Sheffield, England, file maker named James Cam who was working before 1797 and who marked his files "CAM" (Wheeler 1975:61).

Has anyone else recovered similar files with the "CAM" mark? If other examples are known, please contact Joseph McEvoy at Archeology Unit, Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Box 219, Waterford, N.Y. 12188. The phone number is (518) 237-8643, ext. 215.

Reference

Wheeler, Robert C.
1975 *Voices from the Rapids.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Helvetia

The town of Helvetia, in Clearfield County, was established and operated as a company town by the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company between 1892-1954. Its residents (nearly 1200 during the town's peak years) were hundreds of coal miners and laborers

employed at the Helvetia Mine and their families. The former town site, largely destroyed by a stripmining operation, is currently the focus of a doctoral study that examines this working class community and the issue of social agency within a company town. The study is focused on the intersection of the corporate, industrial landscape and the traditional lifeways of the miners and their families using oral histories; a variety of written sources, including the archives of the R&P coal company; and architectural, material, and archaeological evidence recovered from the site. The physical manipulation of the landscape, seen above and below ground, has been particularly revealing of the ways that Helvetia's residents actively shaped the cultural and physical landscape around them in order to alter or modify for their own needs the industrial regimen established by the R&P Coal Company.

Research in 1994 included the physical documentation of a mining official's house, oral history interviews, and archaeological survey and testing to identify a miner's house site with intact archaeological remains. A 6-week field season was conducted during the summer of 1995 under the direction of Karen Bescherer Metheny, Department of Archaeology, Boston University. The field work was funded by a small grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. A miner's doublehouse and its surrounding yard (90 ft x 151 ft x 130 ft x 154.1 ft) were explored using areal excavations along the front of the house, and test trenches and 5 x 5-foot excavation units across the backlot. An area 45 ft x 10-20 ft was excavated along the front of the doublehouse to expose the foundation, the two entry areas, and portions of the front yard.

As expected, the front yard was relatively free of accumulated debris, supporting the perception of former residents and visitors of a neat, well kept town. While the stratigraphy was very shallow in most areas, numerous small finds were found clustered near the two entryways — toy soldiers and cowboys, clay and glass marbles, a jack, small beads, coins, buttons, jewelry, and fragments of clay tobacco pipes. These materials are indicative of various activity areas near the entries — activities that appear to be little changed by the intrusion of corporate ideology upon the family. Artifacts recovered from the rear of the house near the back door include a United Mine Worker's pin and a coal check — used by the check weighman to track the name of the miner who filled the coal car.

More telling are the frequent architectural changes made to the front entries of each unit — the installation and removal of porches — and the sequence of walkways constructed over time, as well as changes in the materials used to surface the walks. At least three different walks led to the front door of the east unit. Remains of the earliest walk were insubstantial, but a small scatter of fieldstone was excavated at the base of a later brick walk. The presence of rotting wood and a very sharp, rectangular soil stain suggested a front stoop of wood or a wooden sill. The second walk, a brick paving, was subsequently covered by an enclosed sun porch and a cement walk. A number of post holes and pier supports are associated with the entries of both units. Brick and cement walks lead around either side of the house to rear entries and to outbuildings at the rear of the lot. Mortar on many of the bricks (the walks are dry laid) indicates that many were used previously and were scavenged or recycled. On the west side of the backlot, parallel stains in the soil mark the presence of an early wood plank walk. This feature was replaced with a brick walk. The variation in material and the frequency with which new walks and entries were built over the years serves to emphasize the relative freedom with which families altered their surroundings.

In contrast to its lush, overgrown appearance today, early photographs of the town site show an area devoid of trees and ornamental plants. A plant survey on the lot recorded the presence of a number of spruce trees, cedars, and lilac, as well as rose bushes and a flowering yucca plant. Features and soils near the eastern entry of the doublehouse have been tentatively identified as planting soils or planting beds. Oral histories and photographs confirm that yards were "landscaped" to suit the miners' tastes, as informants identified various trees their families had planted or pointed to the location of a prized flower garden. Most families also had large vegetable gardens behind the house; indeed, the company encouraged the miners and their families to plant gardens. An excavation trench across the rear of the lot exposed a thick organic garden soil containing lenses of coal-ash and slag (one informant recalled that his family used soot from the power plant to enrich the soil, but these inclusions appear to be from a domestic source) and small glass and ceramic sherds, possibly added to improve drainage.

Artifact analysis and report preparation are ongoing. Future research will focus on the analysis of soils from the site. For further information, contact Karen Metheny at the Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA, 02155 (kmetheny@acs.bu.edu).

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City played host to fifty visiting archaeologists in April when attendees of the joint Society for Historical Archaeology and Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology conference held in Williamsburg, Virginia, toured the site. The visitors included a large number of British archaeologists who saw the various site exhibits and visited the archaeology laboratory. Following their visit to St. Mary's City, the group toured the Mattapany site on the Naval Air Station where excavations of Lord Baltimore's 17th century home are being undertaken by the Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce a new joint museum exhibit with Jamestown Settlement Museum in Jamestown, Virginia. The exhibit, titled "Colonial Capitals of the Chesapeake: Jamestown and St. Mary's City," will stand at Jamestown Settlement Museum from May 10th, 1997, through January 31, 1998. The exhibit compares the two colonial capitals and discusses how capitals are different than the more typical rural plantation setting of the 17th century Chesapeake. The exhibit is scheduled for installation in St. Mary's City sometime later in 1998.

Montgomery County

Joe Dent (American University) and James Sorensen (Montgomery County Dept. of Parks & Planning) are conducting excavations at a domestic structure associated with an early milling complex along Seneca Creek in Montgomery County, Maryland. The miller's house was extant circa 1830. Excavations are focusing on the production of an interpretive program for the

Sherbrooke, N.S. The Pubnico fieldwork evaluated a house feature that local heritage interests had identified as the mid-seventeenth site of the Mius-D'Entremont settlement. The feature tested turned out to be a Loyalist Period house foundation. Thanks go to a Parks Canada field crew under the direction of Scott Buchanan for their participation.

The second project consisted of a 2-person survey seeking evidence of the seventeenth century Fort Sainte Marie, a French fur trade post located near the mouth of the St. Mary's River. Seventeenth century deposits were located but in largely disturbed contexts. Further investigation is required to assess the site.

Planned 1997 fieldwork includes a field reconnaissance project in Ingonish, Nova Scotia. The principal objective is to locate and investigate French Colonial Period fishing establishments and First Nation's sites in the area.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Farm Landscape: A Bibliography of the Architecture and Archaeology of Farmsteads

To assist those studying farmstead archaeology and architecture, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has prepared an annotated bibliography with 1,400 entries on American farmstead sites, architecture, and their architectural European antecedents. The bibliography includes over 175 archaeological reports and articles, and provides abstracts for many limited-edition reports. The bibliography includes extensive listings from the Midwest, New England, and the Middle Atlantic.

Compiled by Peggy Beedle and Geoffrey Gyrisco, *The Farm Landscape: A Bibliography of the Architecture and Archaeology of Farmsteads* is 186 pages, perfect bound with soft cover. It may be ordered from Geoffrey Gyrisco, State Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706 for $15.95 plus $4.80 for shipping and handling, tax included. Make checks payable to State Historical Society of Wisconsin. For ordering questions, call (608) 264-6510. ISBN 0-087020-284-7.

In Remembrance: Archaeology and Death

Edited by David A. Poirier and Nicholas F. Bellantoni

In recent years, federal and state governments have recognized their responsibility for the protection of unmarked ancient burial grounds that may be threatened by modern land use activities and natural disasters. The editors have compiled case studies that reflect effective answers to removal, analysis and reburial of human remains by archaeologists. Each study provides fascinating research from the excavation of historic cemeteries, which has added considerable knowledge to our understanding of factors relating to health, disease, and trauma, and the social histories of the diverse human communities occupying North America during the last three centuries.

The introduction highlights recent examples of the way osteological analysis of burials contributes to our knowledge of past histories. Part I examines several socially disenfranchised groups that are under-represented in historic records. These analyses demonstrate how archaeological and anthropological research can contribute to a better understanding of cultural conditions and lifeways of important social groups. Part II consists of articles that illustrate where past and recent traumas and desecration have affected human burials. Part III represents the only technical section, providing a resource guide on professional standards in conducting documentary research as well as fieldwork in the location and excavation of historic burials.

Available from Bergin & Garvey, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881-5007. (203) 226-3571. Price $59.95. ISBN 0-89789-419-7. 264 pages.

Application for Membership
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

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840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
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**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

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Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

October 1997 NUMBER 38

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:

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Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

CNEHA Goes Digital

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

By the time you receive this Newsletter, the Council should have its very own World Wide Web Homepage. We are currently in the final stages of development and proofing. The page, which is in both English and French, describes the organization and how to join, the annual meeting (including the program for Altoona), our publications (both the Journal and the new Monograph series), contact information for the Executive Board, and a collection of links to other web pages which may be of interest to CNEHA members. Like all good web pages, the CNEHA page will evolve and develop in the future. Suggestions for additions and improvement from the membership would be appreciated.

I would like to thank our consultants, Net Impressions, for working closely with me and accepting the picky little changes I requested. I also wish to thank members of the Executive Board for reviewing the page while it was under development and making sure it was content correct. Finally, I want to thank St. Mary's College of Maryland who has volunteered a home for our homepage on their academic server. Appreciation especially needs to be expressed to Dan Ingersol at the college who arranged for their web hosting.

UPDATE—
Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

At last, Volume 25 has gone to the printer! Our printer informs us (through Pierre Beaudet) that we should have "book" before the annual meeting. So your 1996 journal should be in the mail to you before the end of October.

We've moved right into pre-production for Volume 26 (1997) in hopes of having it ready for the printer by the end of the year and in the hands of the membership early in 1998. We have a nice range of articles, research notes, and reviews for Volume 26. The final table of contents for Volume 26 is still in flux, but we do know that it will include major articles covering such diverse topics as excavations at the colonial almshouse site in New York City, excavation of the wreck of a 19th-century coasting schooner in Maine, and gender analysis of clay smoking pipes.

I can also report that we have several manuscripts in various stages of review and revision; this bodes well for producing a 1998 volume within that calendar year. Experience has taught me not to make wild promises, however, so I'll just say that I'm hopeful that, in 1998, for the first time, we will be able to produce a journal within its proper calendar year! We will certainly give

it our best effort, but we still need to see those manuscripts coming in.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by January 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3. State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998.

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146

NEW HAMPSHIRE: David R. Starbuck, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828.

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zitzler, RR 2, Box 325, Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736.

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: position open.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Symposium: English Refined Earthenware in America

Old Starbridge Village announces a symposium for November 1, 1997, entitled *Everyday and Elegant: English Refined Earthenware in Early America.* This full-day program features presentations by ceramic historians, curators, collectors, and artisans. Speakers include George Miller ("English Ceramics and American Consumers"), Jonathan Rickard ("Mocha and Other Dipped Wares for Home and Tavern"), and Don Carpentier ("Production Methods for English Refined Earthenware before 1850"). Selected samples of English pottery from the Museum's collection will be discussed by Nan Franklin of the OSV curatorial staff. Additionally, there will be special displays of ceramics as domestic furnishings in the Village's historic houses. The fee is $60.00 (members $55.00). For further information and registration, contact Eileen Charbonneau at (508) 347-3362. Registration is limited.

November 8, 1997. Winterthur, Delaware

Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library hosts a one-day conference that explores "Scientific Analysis for Art's Sake." This conference examines how analytical science has become an increasingly important tool for studying and authenticating museum objects. The conference will focus on the scientific research program at Winterthur and its projects, as well as current directions in object-related scientific research. Registration is $75; members and students, $65. To be placed on the conference mailing list, or for further information, contact Continuing Education, Winterthur, Winterthur DE 19735, or call (302) 888-4600, (800) 448-3883, or TTY: (302) 888-4907.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

New London

The Naval Underwater Warfare Center (NUWC), New London, operated on a Thames River site about a mile south of downtown New London from 1941 until 1996. The site would be significant if only for the role that it played in Cold War history; however, the land area of Fort Neck was known as a historical site long before the Navy occupied it. The central fixture of the site is the 1849 "Third System" fortress which stands on the southern end of the NUWC property. This fortress is the third Fort Trumbull that has occupied the property. Previously, a Revolutionary War-era fort and an 1812-era fort graced the point, which has been known as Mamacock, Fort Neck, and Fort Trumbull. Although the Fort Neck lands saw battle only once, in 1781, it is significant not only for its historic buildings but for its continuous occupation as a military installation throughout all phases of American history. Plans for the deaccessioned property include a state-operated public park and possible museum.

More than 220 years of military occupation have created a vast array of archival resources. Although there are, potentially, many

buried layers of archaeological resources at Fort Trumbull, the integrity of any one buried layer or location is problematical. As a function of the on-going deaccessioning process, Historical Perspectives' recent research on the Fort has focused on the identification of discrete loci on the 25-acre Fort Neck land mass that experienced at least one period of use but was not subsequently severely disturbed by a construction project or infrastructure installation.

Field testing began in September, 1997, at three loci: the rear yards of extant officers' quarters (erected ca. 1830); the lawn immediately surrounding the late-eighteenth century extant blockhouse; and the "memorial garden" at the northern edge of the landform.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury
[submitted by Mary Beaudry]

The 1997 excavations concentrated once again on the northern boundary of the houselot, where in 1996 we had explored in a series of test trenches portions of a fence built ca. 1865. The feature was a shallow trench into which the boards of the fence were set (see report in June 1997 CNEHA Newsletter); the trench had been backfilled around the fence boards with densely packed ceramic and glass fragments as well as various items of tinware (e.g., a milk can funnel, a dustpan, a pail, tin cans, etc.). In 1997 we opened all the units skipped during the 1996 testing operation, so that we could recover the whole deposit and learn more about the fence before construction of a Visitors' Center in 1998 eliminates the evidence. The work was directed by Mary Beaudry of Boston University with volunteers and with Lincoln-Sudbury high school students enrolled in a workshop; Anna Dhody served as Beaudry's assistant and ran the field laboratory.

The ceramic assemblage consists primarily of white granite or ironstone; additional ware types found in 1997 included fragments of several flow purple plates and a brown stoneware storage pot or bottle possibly made in Derbyshire, England. Thousands of fragments of lamp chimney glass were recovered, along with whole and fragmentary bottles (mainly proprietary medicine bottles) and many fragments from tumblers and other vessels.

Four post holes associated with the fence were located; two of these had held buttress posts immediately behind the fence and two had supported posts for a gate or doorway in the fence (historical photographs show that the opening in the fence was, in fact, a full-sized door, not really a gate). A deposit of brick rubble immediately behind the fence line seems to have originated in the kitchen of the house; presumably these were tossed here out of sight when the kitchen was remodeled by the Little family in the 1860s. Evidently the kitchen fireplace had retained, until that time, elements of its original 17th-century finish, for found among the rubble were molded bricks and square brick tiles as well as a decorative architectural fragment. This is a piece of lime mortar finished with a fine gypsum plaster; the fragment is the terminus of a molded chamfer with lamb's-tongue stop. This was probably part of the over-mantel decoration for the kitchen fireplace when it was first built. It is the only such fragment that has been discovered thus far (after 11 years of digging!) but speaks volumes about the original interior finishes of the house, which was constructed by Colonel Daniel Peirce around 1690.

Close to the existing Tenant House, we uncovered a segment of either a stone wall or early outbuilding foundation; this short section of a stone foundation had been cut by the construction of the Tenant House in 1797. Further excavations in this area are needed before the exact nature of the feature can be determined.

The culmination of the 1997 season was our annual Archaeology Family Day, held as part of the celebration of Massachusetts Archaeology Week. Close to one hundred people—adults and youngsters—participated in the excavations and in artifact processing, toured the house, and viewed a video about "The Little Dig." There will likely be a hiatus in the excavations in 1998 during construction of the new Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm Museum Visitors' Center; close monitoring of all construction-related excavation is planned, however.

Old Sturbridge Village
[submitted by Ed Hood]

This season, Old Sturbridge Village staff and volunteers continued an archaeological examination of the David Wight farm site, located on museum property. Last year's work uncovered features associated with the construction of a mansion house on the site in 1798/99 (destroyed by a fire in 1929), including ejecta fill and handwrought nails (see November 1996 CNEHA Newsletter). We also uncovered a pad of clean, gray clay (not natural to the stratigraphic levels of the site), approximately 2 meters long, 1 meter wide,
and about 10 cm thick, which appears to be associated with this construction phase. This feature remains unidentified, but our primary interpretations are that it is clay from the making of bricks for chimneys and foundations, or was used to mortar interior bricks together. The clay may also represent a floor, partial floor, or drainage feature from an otherwise unrecognized outbuilding. A lead water pipe from the early to mid-1800s was found in situ. We also discovered a second pipe trench, filled in the mid-1800s after the pipe was removed. Parts of this same trench are under investigation in 1997, and we hope to shed more light on its function and relationship to the house(s) at the site. A thin layer of sheet refuse from the early and mid-1800s, a late 19th-century post hole, and a few other minor features were located during the 1996 excavations.

This year's excavations are focusing on an ell of the mansion house. We are particularly interested in the yard space directly behind the ell and in front of the bulkhead access to the basement of the main section of the house. We are hoping to shed some light on the layout of the 1783 house that originally stood on this site (that structure was moved in 1798 and then returned to the site following the 1929 fire). We also want to examine the footprint of the ell and look at its associated refuse.

Some of the most interesting artifacts from the 1996 and 1997 excavations are chunks of raw graphite found in strata from the mid-1800s. The owner of the house at that time, Col. David Wight, managed the Sturbridge graphite mine for a wealthy Boston businessman, Frederick Tudor. Wight also worked with Tudor's foreman, Guy Scott, who lived in Sturbridge near the graphite mine. Scott and his extended family have been studied in some detail by OSV staff members over the last several years, since they were African American and Native American;

their stories are providing the basis for our expanding interpretation of the lives of people of color in rural, 19th-century Worcester County. This year OSV began portraying Scott's life through the actor-storyteller, Guy Pearmee, and we will continue to enhance and expand this program. The presence of graphite at the Wight site demonstrates the economic and social connections that bound Wight, Tudor, and Scott (as well as their respective families) together and to the physical property of what is now Old Sturbridge Village.

Excavations at the Wight site also serve as an exhibit for visitors to the Museum on Tuesdays during the month of September and as part of Massachusetts Archaeology Week in early October. Other events associated with Archaeology Week will be held at the site, including a hands-on introduction to archaeology for members of the museum's "Kids Club" and a special evening lecture (free and open to all) on the archaeology of Boston's "Big Dig" by the project archaeologist, Dr. Robert Hasenstab.

Richmond Furnace Historic and Archaeological District
[submitted by Matt Kierstead]

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL Inc.), of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, is preparing a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Richmond Furnace Historic and Archaeological District, Richmond, MA. The village of Richmond Furnace, located south of Pittsfield, is an unusually intact 19th- and early 20th-century ironmaking community. Production of pig iron began in Richmond in 1829, when a charcoal-fired, stone stack blast furnace was built to smelt abundant local hematite iron ore with limestone flux. The furnace was one of dozens that operated over 150 years in the Salisbury Iron District, encompassing northwestern Connecticut, southwestern Massachusetts, and part of adjacent New York State. Richmond was an important source of Union iron during the Civil War, and its high-quality pig iron was favored by railroad car wheel manufacturers for its durability. The furnace operated until 1923, incorporating the latest technological advances to maximize the efficiency of the old stone stack, one of a handful that now survive in the region. The proposed historic district includes archaeological remains of open-pit and shaft iron ore mines, charcoal kilns, limestone quarries, worker houses, the waterpower complex, and the furnace site itself, which contains evidence of advances in furnace construction and ironmaking practice. Many of the original Richmond Iron Works Company buildings, including the office, school, Ironmaster's house, and two phases of Greek Revival workers' housing are still standing and inhabited. Since 1992, the furnace site and village have been the object of several annual Society for Industrial Archeology-New England Chapters field recording sessions. PAL Inc. is preparing the National Register nomination for the Richmond Historical Commission through a grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC). National Register listing for this unusual New England industrial archaeological resource is anticipated in the summer of 1998.

Boston Citywide Comprehensive Industrial Survey

Phase I of the Boston Citywide Comprehensive Industrial Survey was recently completed by PAL, Inc. (see March 1997 CNEHA Newsletter), and the report will be on file at the MHC and the Boston Landmarks Commission (BLC) later this fall. Matthew Kierstead, Industrial Historian at PAL, reports that 226 extant buildings or structures were documented in 12 industrial districts using MHC Area forms. Three additional complexes within the city of Boston were also surveyed. The properties are located throughout Charlestown, East Boston, South Boston, the Reserved Channel Area, Boston Proper, Roxbury, Hyde Park, and the Neponset River Corridor Area. The buildings, dating from the 1870s to the 1960s, represent a variety of structural systems (timber, masonry, reinforced concrete, etc.) and architectural styles (from vernacular to Romanesque, Art Deco, and early modern). The properties also run the gamut from abandoned buildings to those still performing their original function. As reported in the March CNEHA Newsletter, many of the survey areas are closely associated with Boston's role as a seaport and include facilities for the trans-shipment and processing of raw bulk materials, food production, storage, and rail-ship intermodal transportation.

The project scope also included a survey to determine the archaeological potential of two locations. The first locale, the "Boston East" site on Border Street in East Boston, was the site of a mid-19th-century clipper ship yard, Samuel Hall's 1847 East Boston Drydock Company, and possibly a portion of a second shipyard, that of Donald McKay (1863). The survey found little potential for intact subsurface features, due to the continuous use of the waterfront in this area and to changes made by such firms as Bethlehem Steel, which built massive marine drydocks that extended out into the harbor. Core drilling might provide information on the state of the original shoreline, but Kierstead thinks it likely that the shoreline is no longer intact. The second locale, the Neponset River Area, is a section of the Lower Neponset River between Mattapan Square and the Central Street Bridge. Researchers identified a number of late 18th- and 19th-century mills along this stretch of the river that were primarily associated with the manufacture of paper and related support industries (paper mills for manufacturing card stock and custom paper for printing and packaging, gum manufacture, etc.). The survey along the Boston bank of the river shows that most of these industrial structures or complexes have been lost to erosion, subsequent development, or re-use.

The results of the survey will be used as a planning document for the city of Boston. PAL will present the results of the survey to the public on behalf of the BLC early next year. Interested parties should look for announcements of the presentation later this year.

City Archaeology Program, Boston
[submitted by Ellen Berkland]

Volunteers for the City Archaeology Program began a gravestone collection and documentation program for sixteen historical Boston cemeteries in June. Every Thursday, volunteers tagged, documented, collected, and removed vandalized, overturned, and loose stones from one of the sixteen cemeteries. The stones were then transported to the City Archaeology Laboratory, Education, and Curation Center in the North End for temporary storage. This program will continue through the fall.

Private funding was awarded to the City Archaeology Program for the development of an educational program for Boston school children focusing on the archaeology of the Harbor Islands. Alexka Chan, a graduate student intern from Boston University, assisted in the development of an educational program and workbook for 6- to 14-year-old students. Students were introduced to

archaeology during a one-day orientation at the lab, where they were able to study a type collection, wash artifacts, and participate in a simulated dig. Activities for day two included a tour of Gallop's Island, managed by the Department of Environmental Management, and participation in a non-intrusive archaeology program. The program will continue to operate through this grant next summer as well.

Leonid Kondrashev, Deputy General Director of The Centre for Archaeological Research, arrived from Moscow to work with the City Archaeology Program, the Historic Burying Grounds Initiative, and develop an archaeological management plan for the historical cemeteries of Boston. He will be here until October 28, 1997.

The City Archaeology Program will celebrate Massachusetts Archaeology Week by hosting an open house at the lab, 152 North Street, North End, Boston, on Saturday October 4, from 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome!

Central Artery Project, Boston

Dr. Robert Hasenstab, project archaeologist for the Central Artery, notes that final reports of Phase III investigations conducted by Timelines, Inc., for the Mill Pond Site (MAS# BOS-HA-14) and Paddy's Alley/Cross Street Backlot (MAS# BOS-HA-12/13) have been reviewed by the MHC and are under final revision at this time. The reports should be available for distribution by the end of the year. Survey continues along the northern terminus of the Central Artery Project. A Phase I survey for a water line from Long Island to Spectacle Island is in the planning stages.

Documentation of the seawalls along the Fort Point Channel in Boston Harbor is complete, and a final report has been submitted to HAER by Jane Carolan, an architectural historian. Carolan's report, which is on file at the MHC, describes her use of city and permit maps to pinpoint the locations of numerous seawalls built between 1837 and the 1960s. On-site inspection showed that construction methods changed very little over the years. The seawalls were constructed of granite, which was readily available after the 1840s. Granite blocks were dry-laid on top of timber piles driven into the bottom of the harbor. The source of the granite has not been identified. Carolan notes that the most intact seawalls are located near South Station. This section, between Summer Street and Broadway, was constructed in a single building episode, ca. 1896-1899, and was not modified after completion of the South Station tunnel. By contrast, the seawalls built on the South Boston side of the channel were in greater disrepair, having been built incrementally beginning in 1837 and modified over time as shipping needs changed.

Timelines, Inc., just completed emergency data recovery at the Crown Glass Works site in Boston. The site was identified last year during a reconnaissance survey and was assessed as having archaeological potential, but the investigation was not pursued as the soils were heavily contaminated with lead, arsenic, and mercury. Contractors removing the contaminated fill this year discovered two subsurface features, leading to the salvage operation. Among the features recorded at the manufacturing site, which was established in ca. 1811-1812 and continued to operate throughout the 19th century, are the foundation of a factory building dating from the glass works' early period of operation, ca. 1812-1828; the floor of a glass production furnace that probably post-dates 1828; and a privy filled with glass waste from the factory operation.

Remains of the factory building from the early years of the glass works (1812-1828) include a back wall and the stone foundation of what may be a firebox or smoke stack that was cut by the installation of railroad tracks in the late 19th century. The original dirt floor of this building was exposed in a 1 m x 50 cm test pit. The fill above the floor contained glass tableware, including tumblers and stemware. The floor of a glass production furnace, believed to date to a later (post-1828) operation, was constructed of granite blocks, several courses of brick, and fire brick. The floor was covered with melted glass. The wood-lined privy, 8 ft. in diameter, contained garbage, glass slag, and factory waste in its fill. The glass recovered from the privy appears in a variety of colors (clear, milk glass, cobalt and light blue, opaque blue, amethyst, and 'vaseline' or yellowish-green) and represents a variety of manufacturing methods (blown, mold-blown, pressed, and cut) and forms (pressed glass tableware such as goblets and fluted tumblers; perfume bottles; cruet bottles; faceted glass pendants or drops for chandeliers or lamps). Other items, associated with the factory's workers, were recovered from the privy, including the remains of a wooden bucket, 3 wooden clothes pins, a wooden spool, cloth and leather artifacts, a shoe, and a few dietary remains, such as a peach pit. Only a few ceramic sherds (yellowware, whiteware) were found in the fill. One quarter of the privy was excavated, and water screening was used to remove artifacts from the contaminated fill.

The investigation was under the direction of Elena Decima, project manager for Timelines, and co-principal investigators Martin Dudek and Leith Smith. Monitoring of the site ends in late September. A final report is expected at the end of December.

Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service
[submitted by Steven Pendery]

The Archeology Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center (NECRC), National Park Service, has conducted survey and project mitigation work at four National Historic Parks during the 1997 field season. The survey of a 5-mile-long trail at Minute Man National Historical Park in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington was recently completed with the discovery and documentation of two prehistoric sites, a colonial farm, and a late 18th-century school house. The cellars of a likely late 17th-century farm house owned by the Meriam family were investigated. This structure was probably used as a shelter by American militia companies on the morning of April 19th, 1775, as they fired at British regulars retreating from the center of Concord. The East Quarter School House (1798-1854), where Theodore Parker once taught, was poorly preserved. The fieldwork was conducted by Steve Pendery, Leslie Mead, William Griswold, Freddie Dimmick, Nancy Pendleton, and Milena Benes.

The Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge is undergoing rehabilitation to improve storage conditions for collections. The NECRC conducted survey work and intensive testing of a manure cellar associated with a carriage barn constructed by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in 1842. Additional testing in the driveway and garden is anticipated next year.

The Adams National Historic Site in Quincy is also rehabilitating a carriage house for visitor services. Archaeological work conducted in context with this work has revealed the foundation for a 19th-century potting shed.

The Boston African-American National Historic Site on Beacon Hill in Boston consists of the African Meeting House (1806) and

the Abiel Smith School (1834). Both properties are being rehabilitated to improve visitor access and facilities. Intermittent archaeological work has taken place at the park over a 20-year period. Recent fieldwork has focused on the Abiel Smith School courtyard, which contains a 3 x 4 meter privy. The NECRC team has been assisted by Whitney Battle, Akinwumi Ogundiran, and Alicia Paresi, and faunal analysis is being undertaken by Joanne Bowen. Archeoentomological analysis is being undertaken by Allison Bain.

Trustees of the Reservation

Margo Muhl Davis, an intern with the Trustees of the Reservation and a Ph.D. student at Boston University, completed a report last November entitled "Archaeological Potential of the Crane Reservations, Ipswich, Massachusetts." The report assesses primary and secondary documentary sources as well as archaeological data from the collections of the MHC in order to identify and evaluate the archaeological resources of the Crane Reservations, some 1400 acres of ocean front, uplands/farmlands, woodlands, and saltmarsh in Ipswich and Essex that are owned and maintained by the Trustees, a private conservation organization founded in 1891. Documentary research and walkover surveys were used to evaluate the significance and sensitivity of archaeological resources on the reservations and to provide the Trustees with a management plan and interpretive proposals. The reservations hold considerable potential for prehistoric remains; Ipswich in general has a high density of prehistoric sites. The reservations also include several extant historic-period structures, including the Choate House, built in 1725; an 18th-century house that was remodeled in the 1800s; a late 19th- to early 20th-century house; and the Crane mansion on Castle Hill. The "Great House" is a 59-room mansion that was built in 1927 by the Chicago plumbing magnate, Richard T. Crane. Other historic-period structures, no longer standing, have been identified in the documentary record, among them several 17th- and early 18th-century houses on Hog Island (including one first-period structure); 19th-century hunting camps; 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century farms (including one first-period farm); and a lighthouse. There are also several shipwrecks on the beach or just off shore. There has been no archaeological testing to verify the presence of subsurface deposits, but despite bulldozer activity in some areas, Davis feels the potential for historical archaeological remains is high, particularly on Hog Island. Her report is on file with the Trustees of the Reservation.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Revolutionary War Gunboat Found in Lake Champlain

Divers from the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum have discovered the wreck of a Revolutionary War gunboat resting intact and upright on the bottom of the lake. One of a 15-vessel squadron led by Benedict Arnold that fought the British at Valcour Island in 1776, the gunboat was scuttled by Arnold after the battle and has been sought by divers for years.

Art Cohn, director of the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, led the team which found the vessel during the course of a lakewide sonar survey. The Maritime Museum will be working with the U.S. Navy and the states of New York and Vermont to develop a management plan for this very important wreck site.

Archaeological Work Continues at Rogers Island

The new owner of Rogers Island, located at Fort Edward in the Hudson-Champlain Corridor of upstate New York, plans to develop the island into a commercial resort, complete with theater and marina, to capitalize on the site's rich history. David Starbuck and a team from Adirondack Community College returned to the site in the summer of 1997 to conduct further archaeological research after a few years' absence. Using ground-penetrating radar as well as in-ground excavations, the group continued to uncover the remains of the barracks and other structures in areas covered by river dredgings piled on the island years ago.

Fort William Henry

For the first time since the 1950s, a sizeable research excavation was conducted at Fort William Henry in the summer of 1997. Located at the south end of Lake George in northern New York State, this fort is best-known as the scene of much of the action in the novel *The Last of the Mohicans*. It was garrisoned by about two thousand British soldiers, accompanied by civilians, and it spanned only two years (1755-1757) before it was destroyed by a force of French and Indians from Canada. In the 1950s, it was the site of a large avocational dig, and then a replica fort was reconstructed on top of the ruins of the original. In the summer of 1997, a six-week excavation was conducted in and around the reconstructed fort, sponsored by Adirondack Community College and directed by David Starbuck. The project excavated several locations inside and outside the walls of the reconstruction, including the 30-foot-deep well, originally constructed in 1756 by Rogers Rangers. Given the very public setting of the dig, it was possible to present archaeology and French & Indian War history to a very diverse audience of tens of thousands of visitors, a predominance of whom were from Canada, New York City and Long Island.

Research in the Greenhouse Area of Mills Mansion State Historic Site

Following up last year's successful project to locate greenhouses that once stood behind the home of Ogden and Ruth Mills near Staatsburg, New York, Chris Lindner of Bard College and his crew now also have located pathways, a roadway, and a stairway that once connected the buildings. By excavating narrow trenches and doing extensive probing, traffic patterns associated with the complex have become more clear. Elements of the irrigation and drainage systems were also found. The focus of this archaeological reconnaissance has been the discovery and understanding of modifications to the landscape through time. Tours of the garden area along restored pathways are planned by the group's sponsors, the Friends of Mills Mansion. The tours will be augmented by interpretive materials which will explain the once-busy complex to visitors. Mills Mansion is one of the New York State Historic Sites administered by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Archaeological Work at the Chapel at Women's Rights National Historic Site

Dana Linck, archaeologist with the National Park Service, has uncovered remains of a small brick cistern and an adjacent house foundation near the chapel located in Seneca Falls, New York. The lower portion of the small cistern (4.5 feet interior diameter) was uncovered and found to be separated from a corner of a stone house foundation by only one foot of earth. After the cistern had been in use for water storage, it was radically altered for "dry storage" by excavating a 3-foot-wide tunnel to connect the two features, breaking out cistern brick and building foundation stone and crudely lining the tunnel with mortared stone rubble and planks. Historical research, mortar analysis, and a few artifacts suggest the building was constructed during the first half of the 19th century with modifications to the cistern and foundation following some years later, again probably before ca. 1850.

Linck asks if anyone has found a similar example of cistern modification to please contact him at NPS-DSC, Resource Preservation Group, Applied Archeology Center, 12200-A Plum Orchard Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20904.

Archaeological Projects at New York State Historic Sites, 1997

Archaeological work was conducted at Lorenzo, Philipse Manor Hall, Olana, and Sackets Harbor State Historic Sites as well as at Peebles Island State Park and at the Copake Falls iron furnace in Taconic State Park by New York State Bureau of Historic Sites staff during the 1997 field season. Projects were led by either Chuck Florance or Lois Feister with the assistance of Joe McEvoy and students hired for the summer.

During April, the crew excavated tests around the iron furnace in Taconic State Park at Copake Falls where a new interpretive program is planned. Areas of minimal archaeological sensitivity for the installation of post supports for a shelter to be built over the furnace remains were identified, samples were taken of soil layers over the casting floor, the stone footing built to support the massive furnace itself was studied, and evidence of a cooling system for the furnace was discovered.

At Philipse Manor Hall, located in Yonkers, New York, excavations along the north wall of the 17th-century section of the house established that the original builders had encountered a large boulder in the ground and simply had built the wall of the house over its top. Now the original mortar seal between the boulder and the wall has failed, causing water to leak into the basement and requiring repairs. A corner of the foundation of a 19th-century wing once attached to the north wall also was uncovered, and the interior floor level of that structure was established.

An extensive survey was completed behind the 1818 stone Union Hotel building in Sackets Harbor in preparation for the addition of a new wing on the back of the building. The work revealed the dry-laid masonry prism of a former privy which, together with other excavations, produced a very large artifact collection. Another extensive survey was conducted at Peebles Island State Park, headquarters of the Bureau of Historic Sites, where a large pavilion is to be constructed near the cellar hole of a house built ca. 1790. Another large artifact sample was obtained, and the remnant of a Revolutionary War earthworks just outside the project area was identified.

Additional survey work with largely negative results was conducted at Lorenzo, Olana, and Senate House State Historic Sites for water lines, drainage, and new signs.

New York City

Reported by: Diane Dallal

Rufus King Park, Queens

[Submitted by Linda Stone]

Archaeological testing in conjunction with improvements at Rufus King Park in Jamaica, Queens, was completed by Linda Stone in August, and the findings are being analyzed. The home of Rufus King, a framer of the Constitution, is still standing and is used as a museum dedicated to his life and times. He purchased the property, including sections of the house, in 1805 and lived there until his death in 1827. His descendants remained in residence until the end of the nineteenth century when they sold the property to the Village of Jamaica. Before moving his family into the home, King added to it, thus altering the building configuration. Around 1810 he built a summer kitchen at the rear of the building.

Archaeological testing focused on the interior and exterior of the summer kitchen. Inside the summer kitchen, testing included three units under the floorboards. The flooring, although known to be new, was previously believed to be a replacement in kind of the original. Archaeological testing revealed features, including a hearth stone and cobble surface inside the summer kitchen and a brick and cobble feature complex behind the structure. Initial interpretations of the findings suggest the summer kitchen structure is not the original and that the original King summer kitchen was at least partially destroyed by fire after 1842 and subsequently rebuilt. The original summer kitchen probably had a dirt floor with a raised hearth stone, found about four inches below the current flooring, although the original floor or ground surface was not reached within the planned depth of impact. Additional archaeological excavations are planned prior to reconstruction inside the summer kitchen.

The feature complex to the rear of the summer kitchen was exposed in one excavation unit and is currently an enigma. It includes a part of a two-course thick brick wall, the top of which is about one and a half feet below the ground surface. On the other side of the brick wall was a series of cobbles at roughly the same depth as the brick surface. These cobbles may have been a surface or a support structure for the wall. It is possible the feature complex relates to the summer kitchen hearth or to garden pathways and features. Analysis of all findings is currently underway. The recommendation for the feature complex is preservation through avoidance and redesign. Additional archaeological investigations are planned for the interior of the summer kitchen this fall. All results will be combined into one report. The artifact collection will then go to the King Manor Museum. A slide presentation of ongoing work will be presented at the Metropolitan Chapter/NYSAA meeting on October 21st.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Parker Farm, Borough of Little Silver, Monmouth County
[submitted by Richard Veit]

For six Saturdays in July and August students and volunteers in Monmouth University's Archaeological Field Methods class, directed by Richard Veit, explored the Parker Farm in Little Silver, New Jersey. The house purportedly dates to 1667, making it the oldest house in Little Silver, and one of the oldest standing structures in Monmouth County. In fact, Little Silver derives its name from the Parkers' ancestral estate, Silverton, in Devonshire, England. The Parker Farm stands on a 240-acre property purchased by Joseph Parker, a Quaker from Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Peter Parker, Joseph's brother, acquired an adjacent tract of 180 acres. For the next three hundred and twenty-eight years the Parker family would work the land. Over this time several additions were made to the imposing vernacular farmhouse. Local folklore records that British troops retreating down Rumson Road after the Battle of Monmouth hid in the house. It remained a working farm well into the 20th century. In 1995, Julia Parker left the farm to the Borough which hopes to develop it into a museum. The Cultural Resource Consulting Group of Highland Park, NJ, and Mark Fitzsimmons, Architect, are providing the Borough with the technical support necessary to achieve this goal.

The Monmouth University excavations focused on two topics: 1) identifying archaeological deposits around the house, and 2) determining the age of the structure. Both of these topics are important to the eventual reuse of the building as a museum. A program of shovel testing revealed the location of a former outbuilding and identified substantial deposits of mid-19th-century domestic waste. Judgementally placed excavation units were used to further
investigate the artifact deposits. Immediately to the rear (north) of the house several features were identified. These include a builder's trench, and a later trench excavated during a foundation repair episode. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the builder's trench, an 1899 dime provided a terminus post quem for the repair. To the northeast of the house a path made of crushed clam and oyster shell was discovered. Artifacts found in association with the path allow it to be dated to the 1860s or 1870s. Considering the limited amount of excavation carried out, a surprising number of 19th-century children's toys were recovered.

Although no artifacts which clearly date to the 17th century were found, a variety of 18th-century material, including ceramics and furniture hardware, was found in deposits near the house. Future excavations are planned to more intensively investigate the site.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Eighteenth-Century Delaware

Louis Berger & Associates has excavated three eighteenth-century farm sites in Delaware and is preparing to excavate a fourth this fall. A report is in preparation for the McKean/Cochran farm site near Odessa, excavated in 1996; a symposium on this site will be held at this year's CNERA conference. This site was occupied by well-to-do families from 1750 to 1830 and included three house cellars, two wells, and an unusual dairy, constructed like a spring house on a site with no spring. Excavations took place this summer at the Augustine Creek North and South Sites, on opposite banks of a small stream near Boyd's Corner, Delaware. The Augustine Creek South Site was occupied between 1730 and 1760 by the family of Samuel Mahoe, a Scotch-Irish immigrant who was a small farmer and weaver. Excavations identified his house and what appears to be a separate cloth-manufacturing area. The Augustine Creek North Site was occupied between about 1770 and 1800 by unknown tenants; because the site was located on sloping ground adjacent to a swamp, it is thought that the tenants were quite poor. Excavations will probably take place this fall at the Thomas Dawson Site near Dover. This site was occupied from about 1735 to 1756 by the family of Thomas Dawson, who was quite poor for a property owner, and then by unknown tenants. A surveyor's map from 1745 shows a house, a barn, and a malt house on Dawson's property, so he may have had a commercial malting or brewing operation. The results of all these excavations will appear in the volumes of the Delaware Department of Transportation archaeology series.

African-Americans in Delaware, 1880 to 1930

Louis Berger & Associates carried out test excavations this spring at the house of Arthur John Henry, a black farmer. Henry's house, at Pine Tree Corners in southern New Castle County, was originally considered for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a "typical" example of a type of house, known as "House and Garden," common among tenants and poor free blacks in Delaware. Historic research showed, however, that despite being unable to sign his name Henry had worked himself up from landless laborer to the owner of more than 50 acres of farmland, on which he grew fruit and vegetables; his remarkable success shows the danger of considering any person's life and home "typical." Unfortunately, archaeological testing showed that his house had been moved after his death in 1929, so no artifacts or features dating to before 1930 were found.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

The summer of 1997 has proven one of intense activity in the archaeological exploration of St. Mary's City. The annual archaeological field school, in conjunction with St. Mary's College of Maryland, excavated on a site along 17th-century Middle Street which was discovered by the British scientists from TIME TEAM in 1996. Students found many colonial artifacts and archaeological features such as postholes, fence ditches and a strange circular pit which might be a buried barrel.

In addition to the Field School, HSMC is conducting a large archaeological project to recreate portions of the colonial landscape and screen modern buildings with trees. These excavations discovered a 17th-century post-supported structure which burned with each post location indicated by charcoal. Preliminary study shows that it was about 16 by 32 feet in size. The building stood

along the Mill Road, one of the major streets in the city. At this time, the identity of the structure is a mystery.

The Museum is also conducting an archaeological project for St. Mary's College of Maryland. These investigations are occurring in advance of installing new utility conduits. The biggest surprise came from a spot near Margaret Brent Hall, one of the College buildings. After the construction crew removed the concrete sidewalk alongside the building, a small test found a deeply buried layer of oyster shell and brick. Subsequent excavation has revealed a significant deposit of artifacts dating from the time of the American Revolution. Among the objects discovered so far are large fragments of English ceramics, elaborate overglaze Chinese porcelain, wine bottles, animal bones, crab claws and fish scales. Most interesting of the artifacts is a glass bottle seal bearing the initials "I A" and the date "1767". This is the best sample of artifacts from the late 18th century ever recovered in St. Mary's City.

Equally exciting was the first major underwater archaeology study of the shoreline of St. Mary's City. Led by James Embrey and Dr. Lawrence Babbits of East Carolina University, a team of underwater archaeology students volunteered their time to prepare highly accurate maps of the river bottom along the shore, conduct a magnetic survey of the bottom, investigate an old pier and excavate and document the remains of a small boat recently exposed by erosion on the beach. The map is crucial to help determine where the shoreline was located in the 17th century. Especially important in this is the discovery of an active spring emerging from the river bottom. This is apparently the same spring noted in the 1666 survey for a three-acre tract given to William Smith. Known as Smith's Townland, this land helped frame the Town Center of St. Mary's City. One corner of the property was noted as being "near the spring down [on] the river...". Hence, by knowing where the spring is, we have a very good indication of the location of that corner of Smith's land and the original shoreline. Study of the old pier indicates that it was in the shape of a "T" and apparently dates to the 1870s when efforts were being made to build a railroad at St. Mary's City. Excavation of the small boat shows that it was built of sawn wooden planks, assembled with nails having a square shank, and featured a very unusual stern shape. Analysis of this vessel is currently underway, but it probably dates before 1900 and may be from the Civil War period. Since small craft from before the 20th century are very poorly known, this discovery is a useful addition to our knowledge of Chesapeake maritime history. Additional work on the underwater aspects of St. Mary's City is planned by Embrey, who will use the newly collected information for his Masters thesis at East Carolina University.

Annapolis

On July 23 Archaeology in Annapolis finished a third season digging in the backyard and basement of Slayton House, a brick townhouse dating from the 1770s, now owned by Historic Annapolis Foundation. Three years of excavation, the result of cooperation between HAF and the University of Maryland, has revealed detailed information about how black and white, free and enslaved inhabitants of the house utilized the space of the yard and the confines of the kitchen and sheds to perform all the necessary tasks of life. The excavation has also shed light on the religious practices of the African-American residents of Slayton House. Artifacts found in the basement suggest that African-Americans maintained religious practices derived from Africa alongside Christianity adopted (sometimes forcibly) in America.

The 1997 field season was also notable in that Archaeology in Annapolis mounted the largest field school in the 16 years of the project. 25 students and 4 professional archaeologists dug more than 25 excavation units throughout the yard and house, and recovered thousands of artifacts dating from the 18th through the 20th centuries. All this activity has yielded pictures of the yard in different time periods, indicating that every inch of the yard had been used and reused for work space, storage, horse stables, and trash disposal. Little space seems to have been devoted to a pleasure or kitchen garden. The garden behind the house, present in 1995 when excavation began, was clearly a 20th century invention, suggesting the tenants at Slayton House, unlike many large landowners in the city, did not channel their wealth into a formal garden—perhaps because they did not want to improve a rental property.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Cactus Hill Site

Recently discovered, the Cactus Hill Site is one of only nine known sites in the Western Hemisphere that is pre-Clovis. The site, located along the Nottoway River in the interior coastal plain of Virginia, has two radiocarbon dates of 15,000 and 16,000 years ago. The most common stone tools found in the pre-Clovis context were sharp quartzite blade-flakes. Two small trianguloid bifaces and at least six clusters of from three to six blades were also recovered from the lowest level.

The Clovis occupation immediately above the pre-Clovis was represented by a wide array of sophisticated stone tools. The most technologically advanced were the finely flaked fluted points made from chert, quartz crystal and quartzite. In the same stratum as the Clovis points the archaeologists found broken Clovis preforms, chert retouched flakes, and unifacial scrapers.

Above the Clovis occupation the strata contained one of the best Early through Late Archaic cultural sequences identified in eastern North America. Numerous points and edged tools made from the locally available quartzite and quartz cobbles and from the nearby cherts of the fall line region provide a wealth of information on tool manufacture and use, and on projectile point typology. Blood residue studies coupled with fauna studies have provided unexpected insight into hunting strategies. Charred wood and nut shells document man's adaptation to the changing environment.

Since 1993 Joe McAvoy of the Nottoway River Survey and Mike Johnson of the Fairfax County Park Authority have been the field supervisors at the Cactus Hill Site. The investigations have been sponsored by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. For further information contact David Hazzard, Portsmouth Regional Office of the VDHR, (757) 396-6711.

Geographic Information System

[submitted by Beth Acuff]

The Department of Historic Resources is currently in the process of implementing a Geographic Information System for the locational data on the historic and archaeological resources in the Department's files. This is a three-year project in partnership with the National Park Service. This

information is now plotted on the U.S.G.S. quad maps maintained in the Archives. Using these maps, the locations of all archaeological and architectural sites are being digitized and will be accessible electronically. Referenced to each other and to real world coordinates, these layers form a spatial geographic database. These can then be combined with other two-dimensional maps displaying a specific type of data, such as topography, land use or street networks. At the same time the descriptive data on these resources is being entered into another database which will be linked with the GIS program at a later date.

Completion of the entire project will take about 1 1/2 years and is planned in two stages. During the next eight months information that has been entered in the program will be tested and refined by users via dedicated terminals in the Department's Archives. The second phase will occur at the time of the Department's relocation to the new facility. All geographic data entered at that point will be put on-line for access by customers and clients in other locations. Descriptive data will be available on-line by the end of 1998. Information will be updated continually, and the users will be kept advised of what is available as new data are added during the course of the project. For more information contact Beth Acuff at DHR.

Integrated Preservation Software (IPS): Archaeological Site File Computerization Project
[submitted by Amber Moncure]

On January 13, 1997, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research began converting all of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' archaeological site files into the IPS computer database. Nine archaeological technicians and two supervisors were hired to do the data entry and interpretation necessary for the conversion process. Over 30,000 site forms were entered, and the project was completed in mid-June. The archaeological database allows researchers to obtain information more efficiently by using the program to search for relevant files. It will also make frequent trips to Richmond unnecessary, as site files will be available in workstations at all VDHR regional offices. By the summer of 1999, the files should be available over the Internet.

COVA/ASV Receive Grant to Prepare "Atlas of Virginia Archaeology"
[submitted by Dennis Pogue]

A joint proposal by the Council of Virginia Archaeologists and the Archeological Society of Virginia has been selected by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy to be funded as part of its effort to promote the observance of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown. The award will be used to compile an "Atlas of Virginia Archaeology." This document will provide information pertaining to archaeological sites, parks, research facilities, museums and other organizations that are open to public visitation. It is envisioned as enhancing appreciation for Virginia's archaeological heritage, providing complementary opportunities for exploring Virginia's rich history, and supporting efforts to encourage heritage tourism throughout the Commonwealth. During the one-year grant period, information will be gathered from throughout the state, compiled and organized, and prepared for distribution in both printed and electronic formats.

Mount Vernon

The Mount Vernon archaeology department conducted two excavations during the last few months. The work was directed by Esther White and Christy Leeson with assistance from Michelle McClenny, Thane Harpole, Lisa Plumley and Ginger Williams.

George Washington's Gristmill

The Mount Vernon restoration department under the direction of Dennis Pogue is engaged in a three-year project to restore the reconstructed gristmill to operating condition, as well as study the other components of the gristmill complex. Two years ago the Commonwealth of Virginia approached Mount Vernon with the proposition that the Association take over the operation of the site, a state park since the 1930s.

The two sides have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that stipulates Mount Vernon will restore the mill to working order. At the end of the three-year restoration phase the State will lease the property to Mount Vernon with possible transfer of ownership at the end of the lease period.

George Washington constructed a mill in 1770-71 on Dogue Run, a creek located three miles from the Mansion. The gristmill complex included a one-story dwelling house to accommodate the miller, a cooperage where barrels to contain grain, fish and (later) whiskey were made, a malt house and slave quarters. In 1797 a one-story, 75 by 30 foot, stone distillery was constructed. After Washington's death in 1799 the mill continued to operate, falling into disrepair by 1860.

The Commonwealth acquired the property in 1932 and reconstructed the mill on the original site. Archaeological excavations conducted at the time uncovered the foundations of the mill, the miller's cottage, the distillery and fragments of the wooden millworks, in particular a section of the mill wheel. The reconstructed mill used stone from the Aquia Creek quarry, similar to the original, and millworks from an early 19th-century Front Royal mill.

The current archaeological survey was conducted to locate and define intact deposits, to safeguard them during the restoration and to assess the future research potential of the site. A series of shovel test pits and small test units were placed across the 6.65 acre property.

Thousands of artifacts dating from 6500 B.C. to the present were recovered. Several units located in the presumed vicinity of the distillery revealed a section of the foundation. Measuring 2 1/2' wide, the structure was constructed from massive river cobbles. A section of brick drain or flue, probably associated with one of the five stills operating in the building, was also discovered.

Other units uncovered a five-foot-wide cobblestone-filled basin. Running downslope from the mill race toward the distillery, it may have channeled water for the distilling process. Evidence for another building consisted of a structural posthole and a section of ditch with a wooden sill. A surface midden filled with domestic refuse from the last quarter of the 18th century to the mid-19th century was revealed adjacent to the site of the miller's cottage. A late Woodland campsite was also discovered.

If the plans for Mount Vernon to gain control of the property proceed as planned, a longterm, systematic excavation of the distillery is anticipated.

Mansion Drain Excavation

Work continues around the perimeter of the Mansion in advance of a new drainage system. The most recent excavations, on the east or river side of the house, have uncovered information about the evolution of the piazza and domestic artifacts from the late 18th century.

Buried 18th-century topsoil layers are below approximately 1-1/2 feet of fill. This fill, comprising both layers of sterile clay and layers of building debris, was used to build up the ground surface in the 1780s after construction of the piazza.

Postholes for fencelines connecting the Mansion to outbuildings on both the land and river side were discovered. Four outbuildings flanked the Mansion at 45 degree angles, and the connecting fences were replaced by walls in 1760. Foundations for the walls were found also.

Among the thousands of artifacts recovered are a 1726 Spanish coin and pieces of "States China," a service with the names of the states around the border, presented to Martha Washington in 1796.

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

The Department of Archaeology is undertaking research to better understand the physical and social landscape of the plantation that Thomas Jefferson inherited in 1773 and transformed into his "occasional retreat" during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Recent excavations have contributed to this goal.

The North Hill

During the summer of 1997, excavations continued at the site of an eighteenth-century slave quarter, known as "the North Hill." Located approximately 800' northeast of the 1806 mansion house, the North Hill site is part of a larger concentration of buildings that formed the original (pre-Jeffersonian) core of the property.

Archaeologists discovered the site in 1995 and began large scale excavations in 1996. At the end of that year, numerous domestic artifacts dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries had been recovered from the plowzone. A combination of plowing, erosion and deflation had resulted in a shallow, poorly preserved site. However, at the end of the 1996 season, one large feature was discovered, and in the spring of 1997 it was excavated. A 5' x 5' root cellar, the feature contained a layer of burned architectural material and carbonized botanical remains sealing a thin deposit of soil with domestic refuse. A date of ca. 1770-1780 has been assigned to the fill of the pit, reflecting the presence of creamware with a Queen's shape rim, but the absence of pearlware or later ceramics.

Two smaller pits adjacent to the larger root cellar appear to be contemporaneous and contained green bottle glass, English clay pipes, delft, wrought nails and daub. No clear evidence of wall lines or chimney placement has yet been uncovered to indicate the size or orientation of the structure(s) associated with these features.

Along the edge and slope of the hill, south and west of the pits, an area of intact stratigraphy was also discovered. It contains numerous features, including two pairs of perpendicular, narrow trenches sealed by an occupation layer. Domestic artifacts recovered from this area of the site include fragments of colonoware vessels and a colonoware pipe stem, as well as more common English, German and Dutch tablewares, pipestems and bottle glass.

During 1997, excavations have been undertaken by students participating in the Poplar Forest-University of Virginia Archaeological Field School, participants in the week-long program "Digging, Learning, Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Poplar Forest," and returning field school alumni. Research staff includes Barbara Heath (Director of Archaeology), Michael Strutt (Field Supervisor), Heather Olson (Laboratory Supervisor), and Justine Christianson, Jodi Perin and Rob Thomson (externs).

Jamerson Survey

A 200-acre tract of land, formerly part of Jefferson's Poplar Forest, is slated for industrial and residential development. Early nineteenth-century maps indicate that a tobacco packing, or "prize" barn, a tobacco house, and a stone quarry were located on this property. Survey has begun in an attempt to pinpoint the location of these and other undocumented sites. If located, salvage of the tobacco barn and other Jefferson-era sites is planned for the winter of 1997. Attempts are currently underway to purchase the prize barn site for future use in interpreting Jefferson's agricultural enterprise. Assisted by volunteers and field school students, Jamie Bauguess, Justine Christianson, Greg Mullins, Jack Payden-Travers, Jodi Perin, Jenny Poore and Rob Thomson have worked on the survey.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

New Book Published about 18th Century Mohawk Woman Molly Brant

CNEHA member Lois M. Feister-Huey has co-authored a biography of Molly Brant, the Mohawk woman who once lived at Johnson Hall State Historic Site, a property Feister has studied extensively through archaeological and documentary research. Bonnie Pulis, Interpretive Programs Assistant at Johnson Hall, is the other author. Based carefully on primary sources, the book covers Brant's life in colonial New York and her subsequent settlement in Kingston, Ontario, after the American Revolution. Examples of artifacts excavated at Johnson Hall are illustrated. Published on acid-free paper and extensively illustrated, the 7-by-10-inch book is available from Johnson Hall, Hall Avenue, Johnstown, N.Y. 12095 by mail for $15.10, and from Old Fort Niagara, Box 169, Youngstown, N.Y. 14174, as well as in various book stores.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$25.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	$30.00	$35.50

*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

March 1998 NUMBER 39

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CNEHA Now Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

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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 CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

The Montreal Conference

As you will have seen from the accompanying Call for Papers, plans for the next CNEHA Conference to be held in Montreal on October 16-18, 1998, are well under way. Pointe-a-Calliere, the Museum of Archaeology and History of Montreal, is putting together a program of workshops, visits and papers which will surely be of interest to members, whether they be city or country critters. You are encouraged to present your abstracts for papers as soon as possible. This will help organizers plan the logistics of the presentations as well as ensure you of a place on the program.

The Web Site

CNEHA's web site has found its permanent home: [http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm]. This site has been generously provided by St. Mary's College of Maryland. Special thanks are due to the President of the college, Jane Margaret O'Brien, as well as to all other staff and faculty who have made this cooperation possible. These include Dan Ingersoll, Professor of Anthropology, Larry Vote, Acting Provost, as well as Lucy Myres and Sandra Robbins, Administrative Secretaries, Social Science Division. The excellent work of Dennis Curry and Maureen Kavanagh of Net Impressions (our web development consultants) should also be underlined. Board member and web site project leader, Silas Hurry, has been the driving force behind our going digital. His knowledge of the internet, enthusiasm and persuasiveness as well as a good business acumen have all contributed to making our web site an attractive and informative place to visit — at a most reasonable cost indeed. So put this address on your list of bookmarks and look into it for information on CNEHA's activities from publications to meetings.

Membership

Your membership renewal is crucial to the well being of CNEHA! Don't let its low cost make you feel it's unimportant, for it's just the opposite. The more members we are, the more the Council can provide you with publications, newsletters and stimulating conferences at a reasonable cost. The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is a thriving non-profit educational organization that remains close to its roots and true to its mandate! So please renew your membership now!

Best regards to all,
Pierre Beaudet, Chair

UPDATE—

Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

In my last report I mentioned that we had moved into the production stage for Volume 26 (1997) and had high hopes of having it ready for the printer before January. At this point we are still in production, fine-tuning layout and waiting for final versions of some of the authors' illustrations. Volume 26 should be ready by April and will contain articles on the excavations at the colonial almshouse site in New York City and of the wreck of a 19th-century coasting schooner in Maine, a material culture study focusing on gender and clay smoking pipes, research notes on Colono Ware pottery and the conservation of celluloid artifacts, and one book review.

We still have several manuscripts in various stages of review and revision. If we are lucky, all of the authors who have manuscripts "accepted pending revision" will complete their revisions and return their manuscripts to us in the next few months so that we can move forward with the 1998 volume. We are so close to meeting our goal of being on track with the journal! This doesn't mean we don't seek new submissions—quite the contrary. We would love to get past the point of having no backlog whatsoever and to put behind us the years of waiting for enough revised manuscripts to come in to make up a single volume, getting that one out and starting the wait all over again. If you have promised or threatened to submit a contribution to the journal, be assured there is no time like the present!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998.

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Emerson Baker, RR#3, 219 River Road, Biddeford, ME 04005.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146

NEW HAMPSHIRE: David R. Starbuck, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828.

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zitzler, RR 2, Box 325, Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736.

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 214 Jefferson Heights, Bennington, VT 05201.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

HELP WANTED

Stoneware Made by Paul Cushman

I am writing in the hopes of reaching persons knowledgeable about stoneware made by Paul Cushman in Albany, NY, from 1806-1830.

He is a direct linear ancestor (Paul, then Paul, then Harry Curtis, then Paul, then me). We have been collecting his works, and have quite a few. The Albany Institute of History and Art is planning an exhibition of his works in the year 2000. As a part of same, I am helping to put together a catalogue raisonne — a description of as many signed Paul Cushman pieces as are known. I would appreciate assistance from CNEHA members in locating pieces.

Paul Cushman, Jr.
1170 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10029

CONFERENCES

Winterthur Sponsors Annual Winter Institute in January 1999

Winterthur's annual Winter Institute, a graduate-level course in early American decorative arts, will be offered January 17-February 5, 1999.

The course, titled "Perspectives on the Decorative Arts in Early

America," surveys objects made or used in northeastern America during the colonial and early republican eras. Course work includes lectures, workshops, room studies and field trips, as well as introductory sessions on object study and handling, connoisseurship techniques, and the use of Winterthur's scholarly facilities. The Institute offers a chance to work with curators and guide specialists in workshops and period rooms. Weekend options include tours of nearby historic sites, special subject tours, research in the library and access to the garden.

Winter Institute is open to museum and university professionals, as well as anyone seriously interested in American decorative arts. Applications will be available June 1, 1998, and must be returned by August 1, 1998.

Tuition is $1400; partial scholarships available. For applications and housing information, call or write to Cynthia Doty, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, or call (302) 888-4923.

Ironmasters Conference: The Salisbury Iron District

The 1998 Ironmasters Conference will be held May 16-17 in the Salisbury Iron District of northwestern Connecticut. The Ironmasters Conferences are an annual series of events devoted to the archaeology, history, and technology of the early American iron industry. This year's conference will be the first held in New England. The focus of the conference will be on the rich heritage of Salisbury District ironmaking, which dates from 1735 to 1923. The Saturday paper sessions will include a morning symposium on the Salisbury and other Connecticut ironmaking regions, and an open session on general historic U.S. iron-related topics in the afternoon. A tour of historic iron industry sites in northwestern Connecticut and adjacent areas of Massachusetts and New York is planned for Sunday. For more information, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Matthew Kierstead, 22 Rosewood Street #3F, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

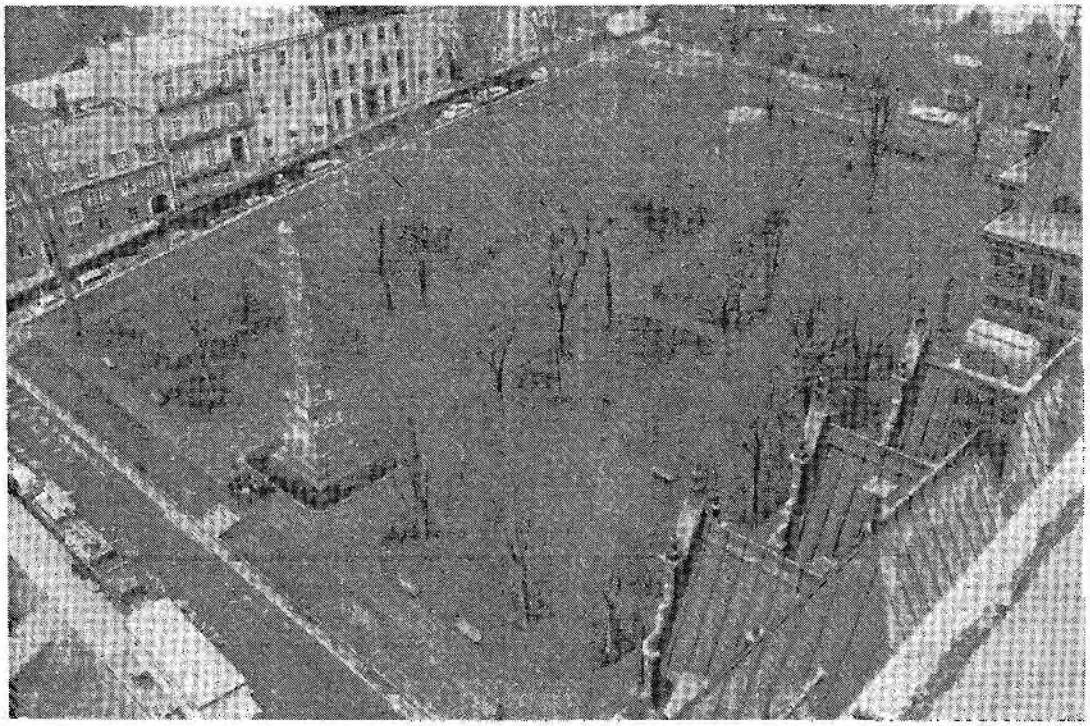
Also mark on your calendars the 1998 Society for Industrial Archeology National Fall Tour, scheduled for September 30-October 4, which will focus on the Connecticut River Valley. This year's national symposium, entitled "Whither IA?," is tentatively set for November in Lowell, MA. Contact Matthew Kierstead for further information.

A Public Lecture: Archaeology at the Gouvernor's Garden, Quebec City

Robert Gauvin, archaeologist with Parks Canada's Quebec City Service Centre, will give a talk on research conducted in 1997 at the Governor's Garden, a component of the Fortifications-of-Quebec NHS. This illustrated presentation is part of the public lecture series organized by the Quebec Archaeologists Association (AAQ) in co-operation with several historical societies of the Quebec City region. Wednesday, March 18, 1998 at 19h30, Societe historique de Sillery, Centre culturel Brulard, 1229, rue du Chanoine-Morel, Sillery. For information, contact Annie Quesnel at (418) 649-5131.

17th Annual Meeting of the Association des Archeologues du Quebec (AAQ)

The Quebec Archaeologists Association (AAQ) will hold its annual meeting in Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, at the Musee des arts et traditions populaires du Quebec on the weekend of May 15, 16 and 17. The program, which encompasses historic and prehistoric period archaeology, includes the following thematic sessions:
1. New Data on the Prehistory of Southern Quebec; 2. The Involvement of the Public in Archaeological Research; 3. Archaeology in the Boreal Forest; 4. Academic Research; 5. Pointe-a-Calliere, Museum of Archaeology and History of



Gouvernor's Garden, Quebec City

Montreal: Archaeological Research Progress Report (to be confirmed); 6. Archaeology and the Development of Public Spaces. The meeting also includes visits to the Saint-Maurice Ironworks NHS which, this year, celebrates its 20th anniversary, as well as that of the Musee des Arts et Traditions populaires du Quebec, a new facility which focuses on the traditional arts and crafts of Quebec. For more information please contact: Danielle Filiatrault (tel.: 514 623-5397; Fax: 514 623-5979; e-mail: adc@itl.qc.ca).

Conference Report
Eleventh Annual Society for Industrial Archeology
Conference on New England Industrial Archeology

The eleventh annual SIA winter Conference on New England Industrial Archeology was hosted by Plymouth State College on Saturday, February 7. David C. Switzer discussed the project to salvage the bow of the clipper ship *Snow Squall*, the remains of the only extant American clipper ship, and efforts to conserve, display, and share this unusual artifact. Gray Fitzsimons discussed the 20th-century failure of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, a Worcester, MA, company that once dominated U.S. textile machine production and technology. Nelson H. Lawry discussed the history and current disposition of timber-boxed pony truss bridges, a once common, simple engineering solution for light-duty bridges, only seven of which now remain in the U.S. Victor R. Rolando reviewed the May 1997 excavations at the former U.S. Pottery site in Bennington, VT, where 10,827 examples of a variety of kiln furniture were unearthed, giving insight into 19th-century Bennington pottery manufacturing. Richard M. Candee discussed invention, patents, and machine making for New England knitting mills, using images of patent drawings and models, and maps of machine manufacture and distribution to show how patent controls affected the region's knit goods industry. Carl E. Walter demonstrated his *Electronic Atlas of the New Haven and Northampton Canal*, which contains almost 3,000 images and documents relating to the construction and operation of this 100-mile-long transportation engineering feat. Darlene G. Young showed "The Brick Kingdom," a short educational video introducing the industrial history of Barton, VT, a center for the water-powered manufacture of various products, including women's undergarments and piano actions. Cassandra Michaud discussed results of preliminary investigations at the Rowley Village (Boxford), MA, ironworks, site of a bloomery forge operated between 1668-1681 and originally operated by Henry Leonard, a former Saugus Ironworks worker. For information on the Society for Industrial Archeology, contact Southern New England Chapter, SIA Program Chair Matthew Kierstead, 22 Rosewood Street #3F, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

CNEHA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

OCTOBER 19, 1997
Ballroom AB, Ramada Inn
Altoona, PA

Meeting called to order by Pierre Beaudet at 8:30 a.m.

1. Motion to approve Minutes of the 1996 Annual BusinessMeeting in Albany, as reported by Dena Doroszenko in the July 1997 issue of the Newsletter.

Moved by: Silas Hurry
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Individual Memberships: Reported by Sara Mascia
Membership stands at 409 individual members. This is the largest membership to date. SM will begin a student membership drive in the coming year. Renewal notices will be sent out in November.

Motion to approve reports:
Moved by: Mary Beaudry
Seconded by: Lorinda Goodwin
Vote Carried

Institutional Memberships: Reported by Pierre Beaudet for Rebecca Yamin
Membership stands at 37 institutional members. RY still aiming for 50.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: George Miller
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Vote Carried

3. TREASURER'S REPORT: Lysbeth Acuff

The Council is in good financial shape. This past year our income has exceeded our expenditures by $600.00. The U.S. bank balance stands at $12,939.10 and the Canadian bank balance at $3,249.10.

Motion to approve Treasurer's report:
Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

4. NEWSLETTER REPORT: David Starbuck

Current issue is at the printer. DS called for submissions to the curation column.

Motion to approve Journal Editor's report:
Moved by: Silas Hurry
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT: Mary Beaudry

Ann Eliza Lewis has stepped down as MB's assistant and Cassandra Michaud currently holds this position. The current volume will be mailed later this month. MB reported on the status of Volume 25 and Volume 26 to the membership. MB reported that the reprinting of back issues will be carried out in the near future. George Miller asked if CNEHA considered putting the old volumes on CD ROM. MB will consider this option.

MONOGRAPH REPORT: Mary Beaudry

The new monograph has been very well received. Reviews are being done. As far as new manuscripts, only one is currently being evaluated and therefore there is nothing being prepared for publication. MB requested members to submit to the Monograph series. MB also made reference to perhaps a thematic journal issue on Dutch material coming up.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: George Miller
Seconded by: David Landon
Carried

6. INTERNET REPORT: Silas Hurry

The CNEHA web site is out, currently on the server of St. Mary's College. Maintenance of the website will be done by volunteers and SH asked members to send him comments.

7. CONFERENCE REPORTS:

1997 Altoona, Pennsylvania: Reported by Paula Zitzler
PZ reported that there are 170 registered for the conferecreance.

1998 Montreal, Quebec: Reported by Pierre Beaudet
Planning is underway by the Museum of Archaeology and History (Pointe a Calliere). The theme of the conference will be the Growth of Colonial Cities.

1999 Maryland: Reported by Silas Hurry
Planning is in the beginning stages. Julia King will be assisting SH. Workshops are being planned, as are site tours.

8. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS 1998-2001: Reported by Diana Wall
A call for nominees resulted in a slate of 7 nominees. Five Board members were elected:

Terry Klein
Sherene Baugher
David Starbuck
Lysbeth Acuff
Sara Mascia

9. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS: Sherene Baugher

Whereas the following individuals have completed their terms for the CNEHA board, Whereas Karen Bescherer Metheny and Elizabeth Pena have served the Council as Board Members, Therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to these individuals for their dedication and enthusiasm and hard work.

Whereas Ann Eliza Lewis has completed her many years of successful editorial work for our journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology; therefore be it resolved that the Council extends its sincere thanks to her for her dedication and her very hard work.

Motion presented by Sherene Baugher
Moved by: Pierre Beaudet
Seconded by: George Miller
Carried

10. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CONFERENCE 1997 ORGANIZERS:

Whereas, the 1997 CNEHA conference has been a resounding success, and, Whereas, Altoona is indeed a wonderful place for such a conference; and

Whereas, we have all enjoyed learning so much about the value and importance of Heritage Tourism and its critical role in the future of our discipline; and

Whereas, Fort Roberdeau was a great place for lunch and the Farmstead Workshop, and the trip to Fort Roberdeau was made especially pleasurable by Paula Zitzler's wonderful tour guide tips, especially the unusual red holstein cows at Blackcrest Farm and the bark-grinding stone in Skelp; and

Whereas, we will never forget the hustle and bustle of CNEHA's first ever historic fashion show and striptease; and

Whereas, this entire conference is infused with the wit and enthusiasm of its primary organizer, Paula Zitzler,

Now therefore, be it resolved that the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology wishes to acknowledge its appreciation and gratitude for all the hard work, long hours, and excellent effort of the conference organizers:

- for Karen Bescherer Metheny, Program Chair, for a truly outstanding job!
- for the volunteers who helped with registration, setting up rooms, stuffing envelopes, bar tending, and moral support: Anna and Lou Leopold, Peggy Goodman, Jenny Goodman, Ray Goodman, Peggy Fields, and Dave Sewak
- for Fort Roberdeau Historic Site staff: Peggy Goodman, Kathy Arnspager, Kathy Cook, Jo Irenberg, Harriet Snare, and Don Isenberg
- for Peggy Fields of the Blair County Historical Society
- for Karen Terrill of the Ramada Inn
- for Cece Saunders, Liz West, and Peggy Fields who provided us with working backup slide projectors.
- for Lois Breon, Leslie Davis, and Karen Post of the Allegheny Heritage Development Corporation
- for John and Scott of Oak Spring Winery
- for Monsignor Prezybecki of St. Pat's Church in Gallitzin
- for All Occasion Catering who did the reception and dinner
- for Florence Selwitz and Barbara Cahoon of the Railroad Memorial Museum, in Altoona,
- for Terry Roth of the National Park Service, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historical Site
- for the Workshop presenters: George Miller, Mary Beaudry, Wade Catts, Lou Ann DeCunzo, Dena Doroszenko and Mark Shaffer for the 19th Century Farmstead workshop
- Judy Logan who was a good sport, even though we had to cancel her conservation workshop due to low enrollment [let's not forget our need to conserve our artifacts, folks!]
- Susan Kolcik and Valerie Metzler for the Heritage Tourism Workshop and Palmer Brown for the IA trail and the aerobic workout everyone got
- And, of course, a resounding round of applause for the chief organizer of this wonderful, informative, and enjoyable conference — Paul Zitzler!

Motion presented by Terry Klein
Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

NEW BUSINESS:

1. ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

Chair: Pierre Beaudet (One year term)
Executive Vice-Chair: Sara Mascia
Vice-Chair: Sherene Baugher
Secretary: Dena Doroszenko
Treasurer: Lysbeth Acuff

MOTION TO APPROVE:
Moved by: David Starbuck
Seconded: Silas Hurry
Carried

2. STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Six papers were submitted and reviewed by a panel of six judges on the basis of content, presentation and contribution to historical archaeology. The students who entered the competition were all graduate students. The winners will receive a 1-year's membership to CNEHA and publication in our journal of their submission.

Honourable mention (1 year's membership): Anna Ballcock

2nd Place: Pauline Desjardins, University of Montreal

1st Place: Michael Scholl, Temple University

Pierre Beaudet congratulated the winners, Karen and her organizers on the success of this competition.

Motion to adjourn meeting
Moved by Diana Wall
Seconded by Pierre Beaudet.
Carried.

Meeting adjourned 9:05 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Emerson Baker

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt]

Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC has recently completed an archaeological survey at the Victoria Mansion in Portland. Built as a summer home between 1858-60 by New Orleans hotelier Ruggles Sylvester Morse, the brownstone Mansion stands on the site of an eighteenth-century dwelling built by Thomas Robeson, an important cabinetmaker during the Federal period (1780-1820). The project sought to determine the location of an earlier house foundation (built ca. 1785) and to reveal information concerning the construction of the Mansion itself.

Wheeler and her crew determined that the grounds were extensively graded before the Mansion was built. Much of the west side of the property was scalped or removed during the construction episode. Portions of the earlier Robeson house or barn foundation were discovered on the west side approximately 60 cm below grade. However, monitoring on the east side of the yard resulted in the discovery of redeposited soils containing artifacts from the Robeson occupation. These artifacts included painted and transfer-printed pearlwares, creamware, and small amounts of kitchen refuse.

Although artifacts relating to the Morse occupation were few, the amount and working characteristics of brownstone rubble found on site suggests that the stones used for the ornamental trim of the Mansion were dressed on-site.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt]

Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC presented a paper at the 1998 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference in Atlanta in January entitled, "The Significance of Women's Work at the Paine-Dodge Farm in the 1700s." The presentation focused on data recovery at the Paine-Dodge House at Greenwood Farm, in Ipswich, Massachusetts (owned by the Trustees of Reservations), which exposed the remains of an interior dairy dismantled ca. 1770. The archaeological recovery of an in situ dairy is an infrequent occurrence, and perhaps rarer is the discovery of a dairy encompassed as part of the house plan rather than as a free-standing structure. Further, the discovery of the dairy offers insight into the livelihood of eighteenth-century women at the site. The dairy was an activity area where women processed milk, butter, and other dairy products, and dairying was a form of women's work that both supported her household and could involve participation in a regional cash economy.

In the fall of 1997, IAC, LLC completed the third round of archaeological investigations at the Paine-Dodge House, this time focusing on a nineteenth-century kitchen ell to the northeast corner of the house. Beneath the ell were the remains of an eighteenth-century kitchen midden that may have been contemporary with the dairy. More than 13,000 artifacts were recovered including Rhenish, Westerwald, Nottingham, and English white salt-glazed stonewares; polychrome delft ware; combed, dotted, and mottled English buff-bodied wares; and large amounts of lead-glazed and manganese-glazed redwares (milkpans, butterpots, mugs, chamber pots). Mammal bones and teeth were also in abundance, as were pipe stem and bowl fragments. Analysis continues, and the Trustees of the Reservation is planning to use this archaeological analysis as an integral part of its site interpretation.

Rowley Ironworks
[submitted by Cassandra Michaud]

Preliminary research has begun at the Rowley Village Ironworks site in Boxford under the direction of Cassandra

Michaud and Mary Beaudry of Boston University. The project, which is jointly funded by the Boxford Historical Society and Boxford Trails Association/Boxford Open Land Trust (BTA/BOLT), aims to establish a narrative for the ironworks and begin the assessment process of the site for inclusion on the National Register. This ironworks site was in operation between 1668-ca. 1681 and was established as a bloomery to produce wrought iron from the local bog ore with charcoal fuel. The forge's hammer and bellows were driven by waterwheels, powered by nearby Fish Pond.

The forge was originally managed by Henry Leonard and his sons. Leonard was one of the ironworkers brought over from the British Isles to work at the Lynn Integrated Ironworks, now Saugus Ironworks National Historic Site (SINHS). After the Lynn works ran into financial and legal difficulties, Leonard looked for better economic opportunities elsewhere, eventually coming to Rowley Village. Leonard worked at the Rowley Village site for almost 7 years before departing for New Jersey to continue in the iron industry there. The management of the forge was then taken over by his three sons, Nathaneill, Thomas, and Samuel, for less than a year. They were fired as managers in 1675 when most of the forge burned down in a fire, supposedly started by Nathaneill. Another Lynn worker, John Vinton, became the last manager and ran the forge until its closing sometime around 1681.

Documentary sources such as court records and primary documents on file at SINHS and Old Colony Historic Society provide much of the information for understanding the site. They show an aspect of social conflict between the ironworkers and the Puritan townspeople during the period of the Leonards' management of the forge. The records also make references to structures present at the site and activities that took place during its operation. This is important, since there are no standing structures or above-ground foundations at the site today. The earthen dam wall and holding pond, however, are still intact at the site, as well as several slag piles. As there has been little post-17th-century impact to the site, much can be learned from its current condition. A detailed contour map has been constructed to aid in the definition of the site layout and as preparation for future excavations. The town of Boxford is in the process of buying the land on which the site is located, as well as 170 additional acres surrounding the site that would preserve the area's open space.

The 1790 House, Woburn
[submitted by Ron Dalton]

In June and July, 1997, Timelines, Inc., conducted an archaeological and documentary research study of the "1790 House" in Woburn. The house, a local landmark, sat on a parcel slated for development, and the structure has now been moved closer to the Middlesex Canal. The house is individually listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The unfinished house and surrounding property were purchased by Col. Loammi Baldwin, one of Woburn's prominent citizens, in 1790. Col. Baldwin completed construction of the house, transforming it into a Federalist manor that included a ballroom with a domed ceiling on the second floor. He never actually lived in the house but kept it to entertain in and used it as a social hall. The house and its ballroom were used on several important occasions, such as the Centennial Ball in 1800, the Silk Stocking Ball in 1802, and a gala to celebrate the opening of the Middlesex Canal in 1803.

Colonel Loammi Baldwin (1745-1807) was a major contributor to the development of Woburn and the State of Massachusetts. He was one of the country's earliest civil engineers and was responsible for the construction of the Middlesex Canal. A surviving remnant of the canal is adjacent to the property. Also, he was in command of Woburn's militia at Lexington and Concord, the Colonel of the 26th Regiment during the Revolution, sheriff of Middlesex County, Representative to the Massachusetts General Court, and was credited with developing the now famous Baldwin apple.

Local legend suggests that the house was part of the "Underground Railroad" network and was used to assist runaway slaves. A tunnel is thought to have extended from the "1790 House" to the nearby Baldwin farmhouse. A hidden fireplace in the attic of the house was discovered during chimney renovations and may have served as a shelter for runaway slaves. Also, a concealed room was discovered under the front porch during archaeological investigations.

Archaeological testing was conducted around the house and the ell extension, at the former barn location, and on surrounding property, as well as in the area to which the house was relocated. These investigations have revealed landscape features, architectural features, a late-18th to early-19th-century midden, and evidence of early agricultural activity that may predate house construction. The Timelines laboratory is analyzing and interpreting the archaeological data in order to identify and date the activities of the occupants, including construction, additions, and improvements to the house and its surrounding property.

Taunton Almshouse
[submitted by Ron Dalton]

The intended site of a new elementary and middle school for the City of Taunton was the subject of a recent investigation by Timelines, Inc. The site is a developed plot southwest of the intersection of Norton and Crane Avenues. An intensive survey was conducted in November of 1996. As a result of the survey, a historic-period site (consisting of areas of artifact concentrations and soil anomalies), as well as two historic-period dumps related to the former Taunton Almshouse, were revealed.

The survey was followed by a site examination in June of 1997. The purpose of the site evaluation was to determine whether the historical deposits (Area A) discovered during the survey were related to a structure or to an unrecorded feature associated with the former almshouse, and whether the dumps (Areas B and C) were associated with the former almshouse and, if so, whether they were temporally and functionally related to each other. Another purpose of the site evaluation was to establish whether the above features had sufficient materials and internal structure to add to our knowledge of activities at the former almshouse in light of existing historical records. Finally, the investigation was used to assess the integrity, research potential, and significance of the sites in order to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

The site examination and extensive documentary research revealed no additional structures or features associated with the almshouse in Area A. Researchers investigated a pit-like feature with a concentration of mammal bones, discovered during the site examination; a concentration of gravel and cobbles across the A Horizon, concentrations of cut nails, and concentrations of domestic materials exposed during the intensive survey; and the locations

of several sections of barbed wire fences, also recovered during the intensive survey. No further features or concentrations were revealed, however. The area has undergone considerable change through time, through landscape activities and farming, but also from the site's conversion to the city infirmary, making it difficult to interpret any features that may have existed. While at one time there may have been a structure or other features associated with he historic almshouse within Area A, years of disturbance and/or modification to the area have destroyed any integrity the site(s) may have had.

The dump in Area B covers an area approximately 24 m x 30 m. The boundaries of the dump were determined by natural features, including a stream to the west, a man-made pond to the north, a wetlands to the south, and a tree line to the east. The size and depth of the dump, as well as defined stratigraphic levels, suggest that many discrete dumping episodes occurred in this area of wetlands. The dumping episodes date to the first quarter of the 20th century. As the location of the dump was on property held by the Taunton Almshouse in the early 20th century, the dump is associated with that factory. The dump in Area C covers an area approximately 5 m x 5 m. The evidence indicates that a pit was dug into sterile subsoil to deposit trash in a single dumping episode. The recovered bottles date the dump to the early 20th century. This dump is also associated with the almshouse.

The function of the two dumps appears to be the discard of domestic refuse. Both dumps were also distinguished by a large number of medicine/prescription bottles that reflect responses to a series of health problems (from epidemics to old age) within the almshouse. The many small fragments recovered from the dump in Area C may have been the result of compaction from the use of a cart path over the dump, or the materials may have been redeposited there from another section of the project area. The dumping episodes in Area B may have been initiated to fill the wetlands area, as has often been found to be the case in the past. It is also quite possible that refuse was used as fill in that area in conjunction with the construction of the manmade pond to the north. A final explanation for the dump could be that it represents a "house cleaning" of the almshouse prior to its conversion to the city infirmary. The variety of styles within ceramic categories (such as varying colors and styles of transfer print whitewares) suggests the almshouse occupation of the site rather than the city infirmary, which would probably have used utilitarian wares.

While all of these features are significant because of their association with the almshouse, only Area B was found to have sufficient integrity and internal structure to be useful for further research. The results of the intensive survey and the site examination do indicate that the site meets National Register criteria of significance due to its potential to contribute to our understanding of the relief of the poor, as well as medical practices associated with the poor and the sick who resided in the Taunton Almshouse in the early 20th century. Archaeological investigations of almshouses to date have emphasized and reaffirmed the need for information on this little understood system of the relief of the poor. While the history of legal issues dealing with the poor has been examined in detail, everyday life in the almshouse is not understood either locally or regionally. While documentary sources allow us to make some inferences about health care concerns at the Taunton Almshouse, the only direct evidence of the type of care received by the poor, the elderly and the sick is in the archaeological record.

[This report has been abstracted from:
Donohue-Putnam, Barbara
1997 Site Examination of the Taunton Elementary and Middle School Project, Taunton, Massachusetts. Report on file, Timelines, Inc., Littleton, MA.]

Public Archaeology Laboratory
[submitted by Matthew Kierstead]

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL Inc.) of Pawtucket, RI, has been busy with numerous industrially-related documentation and survey projects in southern New England. Projects recently completed or in progress include HABS/HAER documentation of ten bridges, six buildings, and seven landscapes on Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and HAER documentation of four United States Coast Guard offshore lighthouses in Connecticut: Green's Ledge, New London Ledge, Penfield Reef, and Stratford Shoal; the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan and American Revolver cranes at the General Dynamics Quincy-Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, MA; the 1902 Boston Bridge Works India Point railroad swing bridge, Providence, RI; the "Singing Bridge" in Westbrook, CT; the Harriman Generating Station at Readsboro, VT; the Larrabee & Hingston Company tanning vessel shop, Peabody, MA; the old Manchester, NH, airport terminal facilities; and the United Shoe Machine Drop Forge Shop, Beverly, MA. The latter project includes an oral history component. National Register nominations include the Falmouth, MA, Pumping Station; the O'Bannon Mill in Barrington, RI; the Fourth Cliff Coastal Defense Battery in Scituate, MA; and the Richmond Furnace Historic and Archaeological District in Richmond, MA (see October 1997 newsletter).

Archaeological Investigations Old Pond and New Pond Dam Sites, Easton, MA

Suzanne Chereau, Holly Herbster, and Matt Kierstead completed an archaeological study of the dam and ironmaking site at Old Pond/New Pond in the Furnace Village Historic District in Easton. The Old Pond dam site includes several iron foundries that were located here between ca. 1752 and the 1890s. Large quantities of waste materials from iron-making processes were recovered archaeologically, but much of this material was found in disturbed contexts, the result of 250 years of continuous industrial activity on the site as well as more recent landscaping. A section with undisturbed cultural strata may contain the remains of the 19th-century Drake Foundry; this section lies near a parking lot and may be impacted in the future should the Town of Easton choose to improve the lot. A stone-lined dam structure at the New Pond dam site, which served as a power source for operations at the Old Pond, was documented as well.

Slatersville, RI

An early 19th-century mill site in Slatersville, RI, was also investigated last summer. While there is some historical evidence suggesting this may have been the site of Samuel Slater's first mill, this has not been confirmed. What the archaeological evidence does show is that this was originally the site of a waterwheel-powered mill. Several trenches revealed that the original infrastructure for a breast wheel — including the wheel pit — in the basement of the mill was later retrofitted for a turbine; archaeologists found a

riveted turbine penstock and believe the turbine may have been constructed for a machine shop that historical records indicate was established on the site.

Other archaeological projects include the development of a passive industrial archaeological park/plan for the new Whitman, MA, Old Colony commuter rail station roundhouse and turntable site, in progress, and the recent excavation of a similar railroad turntable site in Hamilton-Wenham, MA. The latter investigation indicated that the site suffered considerable disturbance in the 1950s from the construction of a gas line, leaving few intact remains.

Survey Projects

Survey projects include a historic railroad infrastructure survey on the Metro-North Danbury Branch Line in Fairfield, CT; the Boston Industrial Survey (see March, October 1997 newsletters); the Segre Ironworks, sculptor Alexander Calder's U.S. ironworking shop in Waterbury, CT; and the Ryerson Steel plant in Allston, MA. Cultural Resource Management Plans include the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Ayer, MA; the Gardner's Falls Hydroelectric facility, Buckland and Shelburne Falls, MA; and the Deerfield River Hydroelectric System in Massachusetts and Vermont.

PAL Inc. Architectural Projects Department staff associated with these projects include Virginia H. Adams, Director of Architectural Projects; Stephen Olausen, Senior Architectural Historian; Maureen A. Cavanaugh, Project Manager; Matthew A. Kierstead, Industrial Historian; Nicolas C. Avery and Mary Kate Harrington, Architectural Historians; Colleen Meahger, Emily Paulus, Joshua Safdie, and Jessica Snow, Architectural Project Assistants; and Kirk Van Dyke, Photographer. Associated PAL Inc. archaeological staff include Suzanne Chereau and James Garman, Senior Archaeologists; and Kerrylynn Boire and Holly Herbster, Project Archaeologists. Completed reports are on file at PAL, Inc.

Boston City Archaeology Program
[submitted by Ellen Berkland]

Summer Educational Program

This past summer, private funding supported the development and implementation of an educational program on the cultural and natural resources of the Boston Harbor Islands by the City Archaeology Program. Alexandra Chan, a graduate student at Boston University, assisted in the development of the two-day We Dig the Harbor Islands program. Department of Environmental Management representatives allowed the use of Gallop's Island for field trips. Gallop's Island is accessible and walkable and contains well-maintained cultural resources that can be used to teach children about the past. On day one of the program, the children and their counselors met at the city lab where they were introduced to the field of archaeology. Enhanced by visual aides such as vignettes, photographs, maps, and a hands-on artifact type collection, Boston school children participated in a presentation on the prehistoric and historical archaeology of Boston and the Harbor Islands. Students also washed artifacts and excavated in a simulated dig box. On day two of the program, students traveled by boat to Gallop's Island where they participated in non-intrusive archaeology activities. The need to respect, protect, and preserve cultural resources for future generations was also addressed during these island trips. This program is funded through the summer of 1998.

Gravestone Collections Project/Historic Burying Grounds Initiative

City Archaeology Program volunteers, including graduate students, professional archaeologists, home-schoolers, and interested citizens, continue to meet every Thursday to participate in a gravestone collections project for the 16 historical cemeteries in Boston. During the last year, in collaboration with the Historic Burying Grounds Initiative, Parks and Recreation Department, City of Boston, over 500 gravestones were collected from seven cemeter-



Alexka Chan of Boston University works with Boston school children as part of the Boston City Archaeology Program.

ies. The primary purpose of the gravestone collections project is to curate gravestones until they can be reset. These are gravestones that have fallen prey to natural and human factors, including weathering, vandalism, and neglect.

A relationship between the Historic Burying Grounds Initiative and the City Archaeology Program was established in the early 1990s when Harley Erickson, now working for the Massachusetts Historical Commission, designed and implemented a gravestones collections project under a directed study internship with Professor Ricardo Elia of Boston University's Heritage Management program (see Erickson 1995). To continue her efforts, every Thursday morning since last April, volunteers of the City Archaeology Program have visited one of the historical cemeteries to systematically document, inventory, and collect fallen and fragmented gravestones and then transport them to the City of Boston's Archaeology Laboratory. During the winter months, volunteers have been meeting at the lab where they process the gravestones.

Plans for the future include displays, such as the special exhibition planned by the Heritage Plantation Museum about the art of the gravestone on Cape Cod. The show, entitled Art of the Departed: The Gravestones of Cape Cod, will run from May 10 through October 18, 1998. Volunteers will be preparing the stones for transport to the museum and will clean, document, and secure the gravestones.

The City Archaeology Laboratory, Education, and Curation Center, 152 North Street, Boston, is located in the old police station, a brick, gold-domed building between the entrance to the Callahan and the exit of the Sumner Tunnels, just 200 feet west of the Freedom Trail. The center is open Monday through Friday by appointment, and on weekends for special events. Call Ellen Berkland at 617-635-3850 for more information.

Erickson, Harley A.
1995 Historic Gravestone Fragments: A Collections Management Plan. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 24:9-18.

Vermont

Reported by: Victor R. Rolando

Bennington

A one-week dig at the site of the United States Pottery Company during May 1997 resulted in unearthing and studying nearly 20,000 pieces of wasters and kiln furniture. The goal of the project was to determine if Parian ware at the Bennington Museum, determined to have been made outside Bennington, might in fact have been made here. It was hoped that enough sherds of Parian ware might be found among the discarded material to match with the museum's pieces. The project drew 18 volunteers from 5 states.

The pottery company started in 1847 as Fenton, Hall, & Co., becoming Lyman, Fenton & Park the next year, and Lyman & Fenton until 1853, when it became U.S. Pottery, ending operations in 1858. The company made bricks, yellow and white ware, and porcelain. Parian was a highly vitrified type of porcelain, which was made into figures and pitchers. First made at Stoke-on-Trent, England, it was given the name Parian in 1845, after the white marble of Paros. Fenton's pottery is credited with being the first pottery in the country to make figures in Parian porcelain.

The dig was held in the southwest corner of the Bennington Elementary School property, bordering School Street on the west and the Walloomsee River on the south. From old maps, this area was determined to be behind the pottery building (demolished in 1870) that made the Parian ware.

The Project Director was Cathie Zusy of Cambridge, Mass., former Curator at the Bennington Museum; Chief Archaeologist was Dr. David Starbuck, Plymouth State College, NH, assisted by Victor Rolando of Bennington.

Ten 1-meter-square pits yielded varying amounts of pottery materials, and the most productive pit was expanded to a 2-meter-square pit. The most diagnostic material was found in a layer that extended from about 20 to 40 cm deep. Throughout the dig, many school children, teachers, and passers-by stopped to observe and ask questions, and the project received front-page coverage in local newspapers.

Ceramics screened from the pits included Rockingham, white and yellow ware, and generous amounts of Parian. Also found were various sizes and shapes of kiln furniture, kiln shelves, saggers, brick, plus nails, pieces of coal, cinder, glass, and a few pipe stems. Most pits bottomed on sterile earth at about 70 cm.

A temporary lab for washing and sorting the artifacts was set up at the Mount Anthony Union High School, but at the end of the dig, the lab was moved to Rolando's cellar where intensive washing, sorting, and analysis continued for several weeks.

The final report of the project, "Archaeology at the United States Pottery Company," by Zusy, Starbuck, and Rolando, was published December 9, 1997. The 1998 phase of the work is expected to continue at a different section of the schoolyard sometime in April or June. Interested volunteers may contact Rolando at (802) 442-0105 or vic.rolando@juno.com for further information.

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC

[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Mariati]

Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC has recently completed an extensive archaeological survey in preparation for the construction of the Emory A. Hebard State Office Building in Newport, Vermont. Under the auspices of the Department of Buildings and General Services for the State of Vermont, the building is to be constructed in downtown Newport on the south shore of Lake Memphremagog. Sixteen standing structures were demolished to make way for the complex and parking. Archaeological testing addressed both historic and prehistoric potential.

Most significant was the discovery of a prehistoric component along the shoreline of Lake Memphremagog dating from the latter part of the Middle Woodland period. Pottery decoration included cord marked, pseudo-scallop shell impressed, and dentate stamped. Lithics were of local and exotic materials, and included one complete Levanna point.

Deposits around the nineteenth- and twentieth-century foundations were highly disturbed. Yard disturbance from repeated development and problems with soil contamination (i.e., buried heating oil tanks, etc.) precluded the gathering of more meaningful data. Backhoe monitoring continued in November around the site of the former Memphremagog House, the first hotel of Newport and a critical component in the development of the tourist trade in the 1840s.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Slaves Worked to Death

The first phase of a $20 million study of slave skeletons from the recently discovered New York City African-American Burial Ground indicates that many of them, even children, were suffering from malnutrition, serious infections, indications of unusually developed muscles from heavy lifting, and fractures.

The study of the 427 sets of human remains excavated from the deeply buried site near City Hall is being conducted by Howard University under the leadership of anthropologist Michael Blakey. Blakey's study documents a high mortality rate among slaves and that the slaves were carrying inhumane work loads (from The New York Daily News, July 1997).

Excavation of Fort William Henry's Well Ends

In late September, 1997, an archaeological excavation project was completed almost 30 feet underground inside the original well at Fort William Henry on Lake George, New York. David Starbuck uncovered pieces of pottery, clay tobacco pipes, lead cut shot, musket balls, French gunflints, and melted glass, all dating to the 18th century. Not found were human body parts that oral history claimed had been thrown into the well during the siege of 1757 when French and Indian forces overcame the British defenders.

The excavation was carried out under great duress as water-soaked fine sand flowed in, occasionally burying Starbuck up to his armpits. The well was constructed in 1756 by Rogers' Rangers who dug a wide, deep pit, constructed a laid-up rock cylindrical shaft, then filled in around it.

Town Bans Metal Detectors on Village Land

Youngstown, New York, is a small village located near Old Fort Niagara in Niagara County, New York. The village Board of Trustees there has imposed a 90-day moratorium on the use of metal detectors on village property. The delay allows the village attorney to design a law that forbids their use permanently. Youngstown's rich history draws many people to its parks and shoreline looking for artifacts; the town board thinks this activity is unfair to the general public who can not share in the history of these artifacts once they are taken from village property.

Albany Excavations at Parking Garage Site

The final phase of the archaeology for the proposed Comptroller's building on State Street in Albany is nearing completion. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., located a 17th to early 18th century deposit containing delft tiles, pantiles, and white salt-glazed stoneware, along with a 19th century privy. Research questions to be addressed by this study include life within the colonial city near its western limit, and development of Albany as an urban center.

State Museum Gets Redware Collection

The New York State Museum in Albany has received a redware collection donated by Martin and Barbara Rosen of Wayne, New Jersey. Manufactured mostly in western New York State, the pieces in the collection represent outstanding examples of 19th century utilitarian ware and include crocks, jars, pitchers, a porringer, a sugar bowl, jug and butter churn. The collection will be featured in an exhibit running from November 21, 1998 to September 13, 1999. The exhibit will also feature selections from the Museum's collection of decorated stoneware given by collector Adam Joel Weitsman.

Archaeological Finds from the Dormitory Authority Excavations now on Display in New Building

Displayed in an attractive case in the lobby of the new building constructed by the State Dormitory Authority in downtown Albany are some of the best finds from the year-long excavation. More than 400,000 artifacts were excavated from the site, including bottles, stemware, tableware, floor tiles, toys, smoking pipes, and trade items such as wampum. Features included a privy full of material, a 17th century drainage channel, and an 18th century retaining wall. A full-color brochure containing many pictures of the excavated materials accompanies the exhibit.

Dutch Desperately Seek Archaeologists

The Rotterdam, Netherlands, daily "Algemeen Dagblad" recently published an advertisement calling for 1,000 archaeologists from around the world to join the 500 who operate in Holland already. The unexpected demand for archaeologists is linked to government plans to build a high velocity train network for commercial cargo along 160 kilometers of the Dutch border with Germany. Before construction begins, archaeological work will be conducted.

Schenectady Stockade

During May of 1997 Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA) completed a Phase IB investigation for a storm sewer expansion within the National Register of Historic Places Schenectady Stockade District, Schenectady, New York. Five backhoe trenches were excavated in areas of archaeological sensitivity derived from historic maps and previous excavations.

Two of the trenches encountered the north side of the 1664 to 1690 stockade that surrounded the early settlement. The stockade remains identified were located between 40 and 70 cm (1.3 to 2.3 feet) below the street surface and extended to depths of 145 cm (4.76 feet). They consisted of trenches excavated into the subsoil with posts set into the trenches. Double rows of post molds were found in these trenches, in some cases retaining fragments of wood, probably red cedar. The double row construction and some associated stone paving or filling may suggest the proximity of these two sections to the north gate of the stockade.

Artifacts associated with these deposits included fragments of ceramics dating from the late 17th and 18th century such as agate bodied lead glazed earthenware, slip decorated lead glazed red earthenware, German Westerwald stoneware and brown Frechen stoneware, English red bodied stoneware, and Chinese export porcelain. In addition, glazed and unglazed brick fragments were recovered in the fill between and north of the stockade posts.

A third trench encountered artifacts dating to the early settlement such as tin glazed and lead glazed buff bodied earthenware, red earthenware, stoneware, and a fragment of a copper alloy ket-

tle. In addition, this trench encountered a section of an early water system composed of hollowed (probably hemlock) logs joined by iron couplings, dating to the mid-19th century.

During the spring of 1998 the storm sewer construction within the early stockade will be monitored by archaeologists from HAA.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Historic St. Mary's City

A special joint exhibit prepared by Historic St. Mary's City and Jamestown Settlement Museum is scheduled to open at the Historic St. Mary's City Visitors Center on March 21, 1998. This exhibit features artifacts from the two original colonial capitals of the Chesapeake, St. Mary's City, Maryland, and Jamestown, Virginia. The exhibit will also include for the first time on public display in Maryland the lead coffin of Phillip Calvert. Current plans call for the exhibit to stand through December 1999. Attendees to the 1999 Annual Meeting of CNEHA in Southern Maryland will have the opportunity to view the exhibit.

Harford County

The U.S. Army Garrison at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), as part of its on-going commitment to cultural resource management, with the contracted support of R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., of Frederick, Maryland, has conducted a Phase I survey and exploratory Phase II testing at the archivally documented location of the first seat of Baltimore County (Old Baltimore).

Archival research indicates that Old Baltimore served as the county seat from 1674 to 1696. Archaeological testing focused on the Lambert's Marsh property owned by James Phillips. Phillips acquired the property in 1678 and operated a seasonal inn beginning in 1683. Phillips' estate accounts and inventories demonstrate he was a wealthy individual, particularly in terms of personal property and assets.

Shovel test probes and 41 1x1-meter test units encountered numerous features dating to the later half of the seventeenth century, including the remains of a post-in-ground structure with a brick fire box, one well, a second possible well or cellar feature, three sheet midden deposits with domestic debris, and four pit features.

The artifact assemblage firmly dates the site to the latter half of the seventeenth century. Artifact preservation at the site has been excellent. Artifacts recovered yielded a variety of ceramics, including North Devon sgraffito slipware, North Devon coarse gravel tempered earthenware, and tin-glazed earthenware. Vessel forms include bowls, cups, pitchers, milk pans, and a possible inkstand. Wine and case bottle fragments, as well as a wine bottle seal, have also been recovered. The faunal assemblage from the site indicates that both domesticated and non-domesticated animals were consumed at the site. Metal artifacts recovered from the site include several hoes, kitchen utensils, horse furniture, a carriage wheel hub, and various personal items. Analysis is on-going. For more information, please contact Mr. David Blick, APG Cultural Resource Manager, at 410-278-6756, or dblick@dshe_aal.apg.army.mil

Anne Arundel County

The Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation and the county's Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project, are pleased to announce the award of a $15,000 grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and the National Park Service. The grant will be used to purchase a digital video camera, a computer, and software for video editing. The Lost Towns archaeologists currently excavating at Providence (1649) and London Town (1684) will record, preserve, analyze, and disseminate archaeological information with this new equipment. Field testing will evaluate recent developments in video technology and determine the utility of this technology for archaeology sites. The ability to record and edit high quality digital photographs and video will dramatically increase the capability and efficiency of recording field data and in rapidly disseminating that data for educational purposes. The Lost Towns Project archaeologists will share digital images with other researchers, and with the public, through the World Wide Web.

Statewide

John P. McCarthy, SOPA, joined Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., Greenbelt, MD, right after Christmas as their senior project manager for cultural resources. While John has spent most of the last four years working in the Upper Midwest, he is very pleased to be "back east," where he will continue to focus his research efforts on issues of identity and values among African-Americans and the urban working class. John is continuing as editor of African-American Archaeology, and welcomes inquires concerning subscriptions and/or submissions at his new office address: Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., 9001 Edmonston Rd., Greenbelt, MD 20770.

April is Maryland Archaeology Month for 1998. Events, programs, and presentations are scheduled all month long throughout the state. For more information and to receive a Calendar of Events, contact Linda Durbin at the Office of Archaeology, Maryland Historical Trust, at 410-514-7661 or on the World Wide Web: http:\\www2.ari.net/mdshpo

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Dundurn Castle, Hamilton

The summer of 1997 marked the 6th annual Archaeological Field School held on the grounds of Dundurn Castle in Hamilton, Ontario. For six weeks in June and July, students from McMaster University participated in a field archaeology course offered by the Department of Anthropology. Course instructor John Triggs, Project Archaeologist at Dundurn Castle, has led the excavation team each year in the discovery of Hamilton's past. Over the years, students have uncovered evidence of prehistoric occupation spanning thousands of years in addition to a late-18th-century fur trade site and War of 1812 period fortifications.

This year, students continued to excavate the homestead of Hamilton's earliest settler, Richard Beasley. The site is significant as the first European structure at the Head-of-the-Lake. In the early 1780s, Richard Beasley constructed a log house on the shore of Burlington Bay and established himself as a fur trader and mer-

chant supplying the region's first settlers. By the close of the 18th century, several structures were built in the area and are now being investigated by the field school students.

Excavations in previous years revealed evidence of two of these structures as indicated by the assemblage of fur trade artifacts. Hundreds of glass trade beads along with lead bale seals, silver trade rings, earrings and brooches, lead shot and musket balls, gunflints, bottle glass and 18th-century ceramics were among the large assemblage of material found. Continued excavation this year provided additional evidence and insight into this early period of Hamilton's history.

The excavations were open for public viewing from Monday through Friday (9 to 4), from the end of June through to the beginning of August. The project represents a continuing partnership between the City of Hamilton, Department of Culture and Recreation and McMaster University.

Ashbridge Estate, Toronto

Owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, archaeological research has begun again at the estate under the direction of Dena Doroszenko. The Ashbridge family were one of the founding families in Toronto, and their homestead represents the earliest still remaining within the City of Toronto. Dating to 1796, evidence of several structures exist on this property. In 1987 and 1988, the Archaeological Resource Centre of the Toronto Board of Education, now defunct, conducted public archaeology programs on the west end of the site where a 20th-century residence once stood.

During the fall of 1997, Doroszenko led a small corps of cooperative education students and volunteers from the University of Toronto and the Ontario Archaeological Society in examining the feasibility of running public archaeology programs in the rear yard of the 1854 Jesse Ashbridge house. Historic photographs dating to the turn of the century document that the layout of the yard has changed through time. As late as 1906 there stood a number of outbuildings now absent from the landscape. These included a wash-house, a small barn and an outhouse. Testing in the fall of 1997 examined a number of areas related to these structures in order to document the amount of disturbance and possibility of major excavations in this area. In the area of the barn, evidence of the demolition and footings of this building were noted. Numerous artifacts were retrieved, primarily dating to the late 19th and early 20th century.

As a result of this testing program, further archaeological work on the site will occur in 1998. This will include a public archaeology program with the Royal Ontario Museum, other public archaeology events and in the area of the 1796 and 1809 houses on the east end of the property, a field school with the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto led by Dr. Martha Latta and Dena Doroszenko.

Archaeological Services, Inc.

Battle of Lundy's Lane Battlefield: In August of 1997, Archaeological Services Inc.(ASI) conducted the Archaeological Resource Assessment portion of the Battle of Lundy's Lane Masterplan Study for the City of Niagara Falls. The assessment focused on two areas: a seven acre parcel on Redmond Heights including Fralicks Tavern, recently donated to the city by a private citizen, and the Drummond Hill cemetery. Given the popularity of relic collecting on War of 1812 battlefields, it was hoped that artifacts relating to the original battle would still be intact given the sacred status of the cemetery, as well as the fact that the Redmond Heights property has been in private hands for the last 50 years.

One technique employed in the assessment was to systematically survey open areas using a standard metal detector with a 10-12" depth range. All 'hits' were marked with flags, and a sample of them were shovel excavated to investigate the nature of the find spot and the test-pit soil profile. Based on the artifacts and stratigraphy documented during this general survey, and information provided by local informants, it was determined that much of the property had experienced extensive landscape modification. Nevertheless, it was recommended that any activities on the site involving subsurface disturbance should be preceded by a more comprehensive archaeological assessment, especially activities that might impact deeply buried deposits.

The original 1837 Fralick's Tavern had been enlarged several times to accommodate a series of rental apartment units. Only one of the 1 x 1 meter test squares excavated in the area of the structure produced material that could be related to the tavern. In the alcove behind the tavern, a sandy loam topsoil was present to a depth of 19-20 cm. It was found to contain mid-19th century ceramics, square cut nails, bottle and tumbler glass, a bone handled tooth brush, a large quantity of butchered bone and numerous white clay pipe fragments. A large sample of architectural debris was also recovered. It has been recommended, therefore, that this area be protected from any further disturbance.

Ruthven

In addition, ASI conducted the Archaeological Resource Assessment portion of the Lower Grand River Trust heritage Master Plan Study. The study focused on Ruthven, an early 19th-century estate encompassing approximately 3,000 acres along the Grand River in Southwestern Ontario. Over 20 archaeological sites were documented during the survey of high potential areas with the estate lands, and they ranged in date from the Archaic period to the mid-19th century. In consultation with Edwin Rouse, Architect, test excavations were conducted in the basement of the house in order to generally assess the archaeological potential of the basement sub-floor, to investigate several specific architectural features and to shed light on the construction sequence and techniques as revealed by exposed foundations. It was found that in those rooms and hallways where wooden floors are still extant, the sub-floor strata contained appreciable archaeological potential.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Cher collegues du Quebec,

Les membres du CNEHA sont tres interesses a entendre parler de vous. Aussi, n'hesitez pas a m'envoyer des nouvelles de vos projets, en francais ou en anglais, peu importe. En fonction du prochain Newsletter, j'aurais besoin de vos textes d'ici la fin du mois de mai. Au plaisir de vous lire.

Monique Elie
[Tel.: (418) 649-8234; Fax: (418) 649-8225; Courrier electronique:monique_elie@pca.gc.ca]

Archaeological Research at the Governor's Garden
[submitted by Pierre Beaudet]

Parks Canada undertook the investigation, during the summer and fall of 1997, of a public park known as the Governor's Garden, a component of the Fortifications-of-Quebec National Historic Site. Directed by Robert Gauvin (robert_gauvin@pch.gc.ca) with the assistance of Pierre Cloutier and Martin Royer, research was designed to document the evolution of this urban green space through time. Selective excavations were conducted in several areas of the park, a public space that occupies an entire city block in the heart of the old town. Several features relating to garden design were being looked for including former walkways, flower beds, drainage conducts, wells and cisterns. The remains of a gardeners' house, its service buildings and possibly a greenhouse were also to be located. Known to have existed since the mid-17th century, the garden had originally been enclosed with a palisade, with redoubts standing at its four corners. It was hoped that remains of at least two of the redoubts could be found.

The layout of the excavation was largely determined through the study and overlay of historic representations of the garden. Areas most likely to reveal identifiable features representative of the garden's design over time were selected and carefully excavated. Soil samples were recovered for analysis: Ethnobotanist Catherine Fortin examined samples for floral remains, Alison Bain (naraine@igs.net) focussed her attention on entomological evidence, while paleoecologist Michelle Garneau of the Geological Survey of Canada focussed her microscope lenses on pollens present.

Though analysis of field data and samples is still ongoing, much information on the garden's layout has already been recorded. Of particular interest is the discovery of a complex drainage system which may date back to the French Regime. Pebbled walkways — some overlayed — oval flower beds, and other design features were identified. A cistern and a well were located on the periphery of the garden — astride the stone walls — both apparently designed to be accessible from within the garden and from the adjacent streets. The 18th- century gardeners' house which once stood on the northern side of the garden was in large part located. Selective excavations revealed a large number of household artifacts of the first half of the 19th century deposited in what may have been a latrine. Gardening implements and plant containers did not, however, reveal themselves in large numbers.

The long term development plan for the Governor's garden calls for the restoration of its historical character. There is no doubt that the information collected through this archaeological investigation will provide ample seedlings for a design respectful of its evolution through time.

Manoir Papineau National Historic Site, Montebello
[submitted by Jacques Guimont and Monique Elie]

Jacques Guimont reports that Parks Canada conducted archaeological monitoring and testing during the summer of 1997 in several areas adjoining the soon to be restored manoir Papineau. Research was designed to provide information required to establish the restoration design of the site's heritage buildings and historic landscape. Monique Elie first carried out the archaeological monitoring of excavations conducted in the immediate vicinity of the manoir and an adjoining museum. The discovery and identification of the remains of a mortared brick cistern on the south side of the manor as well as information relating to the variable condition and structure of the foundation are to be noted.

The five week dig conducted by Jacques Guimont, with the assistance of Christian Roy, focussed largely on the landscape features surrounding the manoir. The identification of former roadways, foot paths, flowerbeds, earth supporting walls and of a seasonal greenhouse are but some of the features that were hoped to be found. Most of the research objectives were focussed on Louis-Joseph Papineau's and his descendants' occupation of the property (1846-1930). Results proved most positive particularly in regards to the landscape features still present under the manicured lawn. The unexpected discovery of the remains of a stone and lead pipe water fountain, which graced the south side of the manoir in the mid-19th century, as well as the several other features present, served to illustrate the benefits of archaeological investigation as a means of documenting the past layout of lawns and gardens. Ethnobotanist Catherine Fortin is at present analyzing the soil samples collected in selective areas of the site.

Archaeological monitoring of restoration work as well as salvage excavations in particularly sensitive areas of the site will be conducted in the spring and summer of this year.

NEW PUBLICATION

Winter 1998 (Vol. 75) issue of *Continuite*
[submitted by Pierre Beaudet]

The winter 1998 (Vol. 75) issue of the Quebec cultural heritage journal *Continuite* contains several articles of interest for historical archaeologists. The first, by Marc-Andre Bernier of Parks Canada and Andre Bergeron of the Centre de conservation du Quebec, is entitled *Le sauvetage des vestiges d'un navire de la flotte de Phips*. It presents the circumstance and preliminary results of a cooperative salvage archaeology project conducted during the last three years at the wreckage site of one of Sir William Phips' vessels lost on its return from an ill-fated attempt at capturing Quebec City in 1690. Located at l'Anse-aux-Bouleaux along the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, the wreck is believed to have been carrying militia men from Dorchester, Massachusetts. The second article, by Francois Veronneau, Pierre-Jacques Ratio and Louise Pothier, presents the results of excavations undertaken in Old Montreal at the Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours chapel site. **[CNEHA Conference participants (Montreal, October 16-18) who sign up for the Friday Old Montreal archaeological visit will have the opportunity to discover for themselves the resulting archaeological crypt with, as guides and narrators, the archaeologists involved in the recently completed project].** The third article, by landscape architect Chantal Prud'Homme, presents the multidisciplinary approach utilized to reconstruct the garden at the Manoir-Papineau NHS [see Current Research for Quebec]. To order ($6.75 CAN): Edition Continuite Inc., 82 Grande-Allee Ouest, Quebec (Quebec) Canada G1R 2G6 or by e-mail: continuite@megaquebec.com

1998 SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Historic St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1998 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital. The focus of this summer's research is a portion of Smith's Town Land, a three-acre tract granted to William Smith in 1666. The site under investigation is the location of John Morecroft's house and store. Later, the site may have been used by William Nuthead, the first printer of Maryland. During the 19th century, two slave cabins were built on the property as part of the Brome Plantation. Preliminary testing has revealed the presence of stratified deposits associated with both the 17th and 19th centuries. The goal of this summer's work is to identify the location of any 17th-century structures on the site. The course is scheduled for 10 June - 16 August 1998.

For the student, the program will be an intensive experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week of the class is devoted to lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. During the following nine weeks, students participate in the excavation, recording and analysis of sites in an internationally famous archaeological district. Guest lecturers will speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites are planned. Students will also have the chance to help sail the *Maryland Dove*, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged tobacco ship.

The course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History and Museum Studies. Prior coursework is preferred but not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, an accredited, state college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. The estimated program cost is $840 which covers tuition and fees. There is an additional $50 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through St. Mary's College. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student.

To apply send a letter stating your interest in the course, prior classes, special skills, and the names of two academic references. Please include a phone number both at school and home. For specific questions about the course, call (301) 862-0974. Send applications to:

Archaeology Program
Department of Research, HSMC
P.O. Box 39
St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686

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Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

Rates

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*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'an exemplaire des publications.
**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nort-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

JUNE 1998 NUMBER 40

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet

Newsletter Editor:
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Fort Edward, New York 12828
(518) 747-2926

Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

The 1998 CNEHA Annual Meeting in Montreal, October 16-18

Preparations for the conference are coming along well. We have received close to 50 summaries of communications, over half of them for thematic sessions. Thanks for your responses, and for respecting the cut-off date of May 15. We will be able to send out the preliminary program by the end of June. Along with the contents of the paper sessions on Saturday and Sunday morning, the program will list the other conference activities.

Friday will be devoted to two site tours and at least one workshop. One of the tours will take participants around the Old Port of Montreal and the Lachine Canal, whose earliest facilities date back to 1825, and the other will explore Old Montreal on foot, to examine the many traces of the 17th and 18th centuries in the present-day city. The workshop will bring together specialists in material culture, to discuss the collections recently recovered from a wreck from Admiral Phipps' fleet, a ship that sank off the North Shore of the St. Lawrence in the fall of 1689. The fleet was fleeing back to its home port, near Boston, after an unsuccessful attack on Quebec City. The ship was carrying militia members and their personal effects, giving a fascinating snapshot of a small Anglo-American society.

You are all invited to Pointe-à-Calliere, the Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, on the evening of the 16th, for a cocktail party to welcome delegates and a tour of the birthplace of Montreal. The reception on Saturday evening, to be held in the hotel where the conference will take place, promises a number of surprises.

Jean-Guy Brossard
Assistant Director, Archaeology
Pointe-à-Calliere

UPDATE— *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

At this writing Volume 26 has not yet gone to the printer, although it is nearly ready and should be shipped off to be printed shortly. We have had some unexpected delays, ranging from the easily-dealt-with (such as lots of author changes at the page proof stage) to the more problematic. In the latter category I'd place the sudden departure of Assistant Editor Cassandra Michaud for a job with the newly opened Maryland Archaeological Conservation Center at Jefferson Patterson Park, where she'll be working for CNEHA Executive Board member Julia King. We wish her well, and I am very grateful for all the hard work Cass put in during her

rather brief tenure as my assistant.

Steven Brighton has already begun work as my new Assistant Editor, after a quick week of training from Cass before her departure. In a way, Steve and I both are learning the ropes. Cass, and Ann-Eliza before her, were so efficient that I've never had to learn things like the latest formatting program for getting the journal ready to send to the printer. This means I'm not much help to Steve, but I'm sure he's up to the challenge of completing Volume 26 before he and I both head off for the Boston University Field School in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland. So, farewell Cass, welcome Steve!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by Sept. 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor.

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998.

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: David R. Starbuck, P.O. Box 147, Fort Edward, NY 12828.

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zitzler, RR 2, Box 325, Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736.

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 214 Jefferson Heights, Bennington, VT 05201.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Mariatt]

After completing field work in the fall of 1997 at the Victoria Mansion in Portland to determine the location of a house occupied by distinguished cabinetmaker John Seymour ca. 1785 to 1792, Kathleen Wheeler of Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC returned to the site in April of 1998 to document the extended house foundation and associated well uncovered when heavy equipment began grading the yard. The collapsed foundation showed evidence of a later expansion when the house was remodeled to suit the needs of Alice Ilsley and her large household (consisting of relatives and/or boarders) in the 1820s and 30s. The well was revealed completely intact, and holding about eight feet of standing water. Measuring approximately three meters in diameter, the well was carefully constructed of fitted field stones. All features were carefully documented and sealed with clean fill before grading was allowed to continue.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Bescherer Metheny

Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury
[submitted by Mary C. Beaudry]

Late-breaking plans for site development and landscaping at this Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities property prompted a week-long testing program in two areas of the farmyard. The work was directed by Mary Beaudry of Boston University; Steve Brighton was Project Archaeologist; crew members were Marc Wolf and Kara Honthumb-Lange. Driveway relocation and grading were proposed where a large horse barn that burned in the 1930s had stood; historical documentation indicates the presence of a barn here as early as 1811. Several test units placed here helped to delineate the perimeter of the barn that burned but showed that the foundations of an earlier barn had been incorporated into this structure. An educated guess is that the 1811 barn (identified as a granary) was reworked into a stable or horse barn some time in the 1860s, when other major changes to the farmyard took place. The evidence is not conclusive, however, nor is it clear exactly when the original foundation was constructed.

The presumed earliest foundation is extremely well made, of carefully chosen and beautifully aligned dry-laid stones, while the later ones are less well made. None had builder's trenches.

We also excavated a transect of 10 shovel test pits along the route proposed for a drainage ditch in the West Hayfield. Nine out of the ten pits produced either a feature (foundation segment, pit or dry well, etc.), unusual soil stratification, or cultural material of interest. The findings lead to the recommendation that further archaeological work be done in both areas prior to grading and/or construction.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Important New Information Regarding Buttons

Researchers for many years have used the 1767 clothing warrant order which standardized dress for the British military forces as the date after which numbered regimental buttons were introduced. Excavations from the wreck site, *Invincible*, sunk in 1758, reveals that such buttons were in use at least ten years earlier than commonly believed. The excavators of the wreck site published the results in *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* (Vol. 26, 1:39-50) in 1997. The paper presents evidence of early numbered buttons from the wreck site as well as from four additional early sites elsewhere, including Crown Point. Buttons from the 6th, 13th, 14th, 24th, 30th, 39th, 43rd, 57th, 59th, and 64th were found at the wreck site. Conclusions were that the mid-18th century was a transitional period in naval and military development, including dress. The clothing warrant of 1767 just made official some of the innovations already in use. Archaeologists using the 1767 date as the *terminus post quem* date for numbered buttons need to reexamine their assumptions.

Museum to be Constructed on the Shinnecock Reservation

The Shinnecock Nation has received a large grant from the Mashantucket Pequot to help build a permanent home for its Living Museum on the Reservation in Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. Construction has begun on a 60 foot by 40 foot structure of white pine logs. The building is being built by the Native-owned Beaver Creek Log Homes of Oneida, N.Y. The building will provide space for exhibits and storage of Shinnecock artifacts as well as educational programs. This will be the first Indian-owned and operated Cultural Center on Long Island. Donations are being sought since the grant is not sufficient to complete the project. Call 287-4923 for further information or write to Shinnecock Nation Cultural Center & Museum, PO Box 5059, Southampton, NY 11969. (*Suffolk County Archaeological Assoc. Newsletter*, Spring 1998).

Dormitory Authority Artifacts on Display in Albany

Finds from a year-long archaeological excavation on Broadway in downtown Albany have now been put on exhibit by the archaeology firm of Collamer and Associates in the lobby of the new building constructed on the site. More than 400,000 artifacts were found; some 200 of the most interesting items have been put on temporary display, including toys, floor tiles, wampum, and smoking pipes. The archaeological work resulted from a controversy that ensued when it appeared construction was to begin with only a minimum of scientific investigations.

Archaeology on Buffalo's Waterfront

Archaeology under the direction of the firm of Dean & Barbour in Buffalo's Canal District on the waterfront has yielded numerous artifacts dating to the 19th century. The Canal District is located at the foot of Main Street, an area where commercial operations form the Great Lakes met those from the Erie Canal. The area was a mix of industry and rough neighborhoods. Whole bottles, commercial enameled signs, gas fixtures, clay pipes, and building tiles have been unearthed. Future work will try to determine if the stone walls of the Commercial Slip still survive, or if even abandoned boats are still buried in the fill. Next year, Buffalo will begin construction for a new Inner Harbor. How to incorporate structural finds and artifacts into the interpretation is under discussion.

New Archaeology under the Streets of Albany

Reconstruction of downtown Albany streets is being accompanied by archaeological work by crews from the New York State Museum under the direction of Dr. Charles Fisher. Included in the finds so far are human remains and an 18th-century coffin from a former Lutheran Cemetery. The excavations are near the site of a Dutch Lutheran Church deeded in 1680 and a church parsonage dating to ca. 1740. The bones were identified by State Museum experts as those of a woman and of a child who died about 1750. The bones will be reburied. The coffin is currently under study.

More New Archaeology under Albany Streets

A new redevelopment plan for downtown Albany calls for the construction of two state office buildings and a parking garage. The firm of Hartgen Associates already is busy examining the areas to be impacted, one of which will sit atop the site of a 17th-century tannery once located just outside the north gate of the stockaded town. The location also is near the first home of the Albany Academy for Girls, built in 1814. Already, Hartgen's crew has found evidence of a barrel privy, a well, wampum, and leather tanning goods at the site. Initial work at the other sites have yielded gun flints, shovels dating to the French and Indian War period, and prehistoric finds. Partly due to the controversy over the Dormitory Authority site that occurred last year in Albany, archaeologists for these projects have been promised ample time before construction begins.

Ice Harvesting Industry

[submitted by Wendy Harris]

The New York District, Corps of Engineers, has undertaken investigations that will result in the documentation of the ice harvesting industry at three ice house sites in Greene County, on Schodack-Houghtaling Island in the Hudson River, near Albany. Fieldwork and documentary research is being conducted by Wendy Harris, the District's Senior Archaeologist and Arnold Pickman, Archaeological Consultant. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the harvesting, storage, and shipment of natural ice was one of the Hudson River's most important indus-

tries. Approximately 135 ice houses were constructed between New York and Albany, providing ice to the New York City market. Estimates place the size of the Hudson River ice industry seasonal work force at 20,000 workers during the 1880s. Nine ice house sites have been identified on Schodack-Houghtaling Island, three of them on lands belonging to the New York District. As an initial step towards compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the New York District is mapping the three sites and assessing the extent of their above ground and subsurface remains. Three ice barges are associated with the sites. These are also being mapped and photodocumented. The remaining ice house sites have been the subject of documentary research and preliminary field assessment by the New York District and by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Collections Management, Passaic River Basin
[submitted by Wendy Harris]

The New York District, Corps of Engineers, recently completed a program to identify, retrieve, and "rehabilitate" six collections associated with investigations conducted between 1990 and 1995 in the Passaic River Basin. As part of a nation-wide effort to meet its curatorial obligations under 36 CFR Part 79, the Corps has established a Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CMAC) at the St. Louis District in St. Louis, Missouri. Wendy Harris, Senior Archaeologist of the New York District, was assisted by the CMAC staff in developing a protocol for retrieving artifacts and documentation from contractors, assessing their condition, and reorganizing them to meet federal curatorial standards. The work was conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates with Donald G. Jones acting as Principal Investigator. The collections resulted from investigations at the Ramapo River in Bergen and Passaic Counties, at Greenwood Lake in Passaic County, at Saddle River/Spout Brook in Bergen County, and at various components of the Passaic River Flood Protection Project in Essex, Morris, and Passaic Counties. Within the collections were materials from both prehistoric and historic sites. Ultimately the collections were reorganized to consist of 13 cubic feet of artifacts and 3 cubic feet of associated documentation. A database was also created containing all the organizational and provenience information, and to act as a finding aid and electronic inventory for the collections. Until a permanent repository is found, the collections will be stored at the New York District's office in Manhattan.

Joseph G. Minish Passaic River Waterfront Park and Historic Area, Newark
[submitted by Wendy Harris]

This spring, the New York District Corps of Engineers completed field investigations begun in the summer of 1997 at the Passaic River waterfront in Newark, as part of Section 106 compliance for the proposed Joseph G. Minish Passaic River Waterfront Park and Historic Area. Among those working at the site were Elizabeth Burt and Kelly Nolte of Panamerican Consultants Inc., Arnold Pickman, an independent consultant, and Wendy Harris of the New York District. Among the features exposed, investigated and documented were an ashlar masonry railroad abutment and embankment with an associated masonry retaining wall dating to 1834. The abutment, which rests in the riverbank, supported by a semi-submerged timber platform, consists of ten courses of stone blocks plus a coping course, and has a maximum overall height of approximately 16 feet from its base to the top of the structure. The embankment and masonry wall emerge from beneath a nearby highway and curve gently to the north for a distance of approximately 250 feet before terminating in the abutment. The abutment and embankment once carried the tracks of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, one of the earliest rail lines in the United States. This segment of the line, when it first opened in 1834, used horsedrawn cars and crossed the Meadowlands to Jersey City. The bridge at the site was the first railroad crossing of the Passaic River. When the entire line was completed in 1839, connecting New York to Philadelphia, its opening marked the first railroad linkage of two major American cities. During the early period of its operation, the abutment probably carried a wooden Towne lattice truss bridge, an innovative early bridge type, first patented in 1820, and used in early railroad construction. One of the most important aspects of the investigation was the discovery of a cornerstone embedded in the embankment bearing the inscription "J. White, 1834." This may be James White, a Newark stone mason, active in the mid-1830s. Such evidence of a local artisan's contribution to the bridge's design and execution is significant because it may be evidence of the role played by craft traditions in the development of the science of engineering. The site has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Future phases of the Joseph G. Minish Park may incorporate portions of these features into the project's design.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Paula Zitzler

Philadelphia

Independence National Historical Park: From August 26 through September 9, 1996, archaeological investigations were conducted within the Tower Stairhall of Independence Hall by Paul Y. Inashima of the National Park Service's Applied Archeology Center. This endeavor uncovered stratigraphic, architectural, feature, and artifact evidence dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The land surface which existed prior to the construction of Independence Hall was discovered beneath several layers of fill deposits. Ceramic sherds which ranged from crude local wares to refined redwares were recovered from this stratum. These sherds are likely associated with the 1720-1732, Thomas Paglar tenant home which stood near the present East Wing. Also recovered were fragments of bone, window glass, and pipes; a 1720 King George I halfpenny; a partially knapped flint; and a drilled phalange. The latter two items appear to be related to the visits of Native Americans to the State House. The elevation of the historic land surface beneath the Tower Stairhall is consistent with elevations recorded by Charles Wilson (1967) beneath the Central Hall and by John Cotter (1965) below the south entrance-steps.

Beneath the northwest corner of the Tower Stairhall, the builder's trench for the ca. 1732 construction of the Independence Hall foundation was identified. Underlying the trench fill was a

work layer of stone and brick debris. The brick fragments ranged from clinkers (glazed brick) to samels (poorly fired, soft brick), suggesting either an on site clamp or a kiln within close proximity to the building site. Overlying the Independence Hall builder's trench and the historic land surface was a thick fill layer of "clean" silt loam which had been excavated from the ca. 1750 trench for the Tower Stairhall foundation. Above this fill soil was a layer of ashy fill, which can be attributed to the T. Mellon Rogers' Tower Stairhall restoration of 1896-1898.

Along the west foundation of the Tower Stairhall, the remains of a metal counterweight chute and its related installation pit were uncovered. This chute is part of the clock system which was installed during William Strickland's 1828 steeple reconstruction. The Strickland-era clock system was replaced, and the exposed sections of the counterweight chutes in the first floor were removed during the later Rogers' restoration.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Bloomsbury

The final report of the 1995 Bloomsbury excavations is awaiting publication in the DelDOT series. This isolated house site was occupied ca. 1760-1814 by families related to the Native American community that still exists in Kent, the central of Delaware's three counties. Excavations were carried out by Heite Consulting, under the direction of Edward Heite and Cara Blume.

Kent County's Native American community has gone largely unrecognized until now, but genealogical and historical research associated with this Phase III data recovery demonstrates that the community consciously maintained its Indian identity during the period of acculturation.

Worked glass was found on the site, and experiments were conducted to distinguish between intentional and accidental modification of broken bottle glass fragments. There were about 200 modified bottle sherds on the site, of which only a few could be unequivocally identified as intentionally modified.

Partly stimulated by several DelDOT CRM projects involving their sites, the local Native American community has organized an incorporated tribal body, and is seeking state recognition. The first event of the first annual Delaware Archaeology Week was a presentation to a largely local Indian audience of the findings from Bloomsbury.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) artifacts are going on the road for special exhibits. The first of these will be at the Library of Congress as part of a special exhibit on Religious Freedom in America. St. Mary's has loaned a number of 17th century Roman Catholic religious medals and a fragmented 17th century white clay statue of the Virgin Mary. In addition to the artifacts, the museum is also loaning reproductions of the artist's renderings of the Brick Chapel of 1667. The exhibit will be at the main Library of Congress building in Washington D.C. with a scheduled June opening.

More than 75 artifacts from the HSMC collection have traveled to Colonial Williamsburg for an exhibit scheduled for opening in 1999. The material includes ceramics, elaborate table glass, architectural materials, and other domestic items. The exhibit will stand at the Dewit Wallace galleries and celebrates the founding of Williamsburg by examining what preceded it in the Chesapeake. An illustrated catalog is planned as part of the exhibit.

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis is holding its 17th summer field school in urban archaeology at the Upton Scott House, an 18th century Georgian Mansion in the city. The excavations will focus on the house, garden, work yard, and standing brick stable, looking for evidence of the daily lives of the enslaved African Americans who worked in the home and yard of this wealthy household. The project is also excavating at the Brice House on East Street in Annapolis, in advance of interior and exterior restoration of this mid-18th century brick house. The two wings—originally a carriage house and kitchen—will be examined for what they tell us about daily life and work.

Archaeology in Annapolis has also collaborated with the Banneker-Douglass Museum to present the exhibit "Reflections of the Spirit: Continuity and Change in African American Spiritual Practices" at the Banneker-Douglass running now through October, 1998. This exhibit presents finds made by Archaeology in Annapolis at the Carroll House and the Slayton House. At both sites artifacts buried by enslaved Africans and African Americans were recovered which indicated that people taken by slave traders from Africa maintained and passed onto later generations African cultural and spiritual beliefs.

In June 1998, the GIS and Mapping Services of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland College Park completed two projects for the Historic District of Annapolis. The first was the successful completion of a GIS (geographic information system) as a management and resource tool for the Historic District. This GIS, funded by two consecutive non-capital grants from the Maryland Historical (MHT) Trust and begun in 1995, was designed in close consultation with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, MHT, and city of Annapolis Planning and Zoning. The system contains over 75 themes of information covering the historic, archaeological, and current aspects of the city of Annapolis. The GIS is currently used by the City of Annapolis Planning and Zoning, and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, and will be delivered to the Maryland Historical Trust, along with a final report, in early June.

The second project completed was the integration of three sets of historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps into the Annapolis GIS (see above). Over 57 total map sections from the years 1885, 1913 and 1921 were scanned by Ideal Systems and Scanners and then integrated into the GIS system by project staff. These maps will be used by planners to help manage the historic district, as well as for compliance and application review.

The GIS and Mapping Services, a non-profit laboratory within the Department of Anthropology at the University of MD, College Park, provides GIS design and computer mapping on a contract or co-op basis. For more information about the types of services offered or the projects mentioned above, please contact John Buckler (301) 405-1428 or e-mail jbuckler@bss1.umd.edu

Anne Arundel County

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project continues excavations at London Town, a colonial port town in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Excavations currently focus on two lots in an area lying between a suspected 1750s' carpenter shop and the late 17th/early 18th-century Rumney's Tavern. Work this spring revealed portions of an earthfast structure near a probable cellar discovered late last fall. The staff and volunteers will continue to remove and screen 100% of the plowzone and further delineate the earthfast structure and associated cellar. The artifact assemblage indicates an occupation dating to the town's heyday, the first half of the 18th century.

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project, in cooperation with the Steward Colonial Shipyard Foundation, Inc., and the Maryland Historical Trust, recently concluded field work at the Stephen Steward shipyard, an 18th-century site lying on the West River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The shipyard operated from the 1750s until British destroyed it during the American Revolution. Following the destruction of the shipyard, the property reverted to agricultural usage. In the 19th century, the property was resurveyed and renamed Norman's Retreat. The Maryland Historical Trust and the Archeological Society of Maryland conducted limited underwater and terrestrial investigations at the shipyard site in 1993.

The most recent investigation sought to delineate activity areas associated with the shipyard and Norman's Retreat. Project staff began by conducting a magnetometer survey of most of the project area. Areas of magnetic anomalies were then further tested using Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR). Finally, anomalies detected by GPR were tested using conventional excavation techniques. Excavation revealed a possible cellar or borrow pit, and postholes from portions of two earthfast structures probably associated with the shipyard. Postmolds for three of the uncovered postholes measure one-foot in diameter. A cannon ball, possibly used as a post shim, was recovered from one of the postholes. The posts probably represent an industrial structure. Numerous brass scraps, but few domestic artifacts, were recovered in this area.

Calvert County

This spring, the Department of Housing and Community Development dedicated MHT's new Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory, located at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) in Calvert County. This impressive new laboratory is Maryland's state-of-the-art archaeological research, conservation, and collections storage facility, designed to recover, study, interpret, and preserve Maryland's archaeological heritage. More than seven million artifacts recovered from hundreds of archaeological sites in Maryland are studied and curated at the new MAC Lab. Maryland has set the standard for states throughout the nation to emulate as archaeological collections management becomes an important issue at all levels of government.

The new lab is set in the rural countryside of beautiful Calvert County, and the building has been architecturally designed to resemble the barns familiar in the southern Maryland landscape. The building also complements the important existing Colonial Revival farm buildings at the JPPM. These earlier buildings were designed by Gertrude Sawyer, one of the first women admitted to the American Institute of Architects. With the lab's metal roof, cypress siding, and attention to scale, the 38,000-square-foot building fits easily into its surroundings.

Although the MAC Lab has a timeless and familiar look to its exterior, the inside reveals more than ten years of careful detailed planning to build the best archaeological lab in the country. Much of the credit goes to J. Rodney Little, Maryland's State Historic Preservation Officer, who was appalled by the woefully inadequate attention paid to the state's archaeological collections. Directed by Mr. Little, MHT staff found that much of the state's collections were housed in substandard conditions. Artifacts were found in basements, closets, garages, and abandoned buildings. Containers were torn, mixed, decomposing, and, in some cases, bug-infested. Not only were the collections actively degrading, they were also inaccessible to students, researchers, and museum professionals.

Mr. Little recognized this potential loss and determined a critical need for a new facility in which to house the state's collections. But where could such a facility be located at the lowest cost? Fortunately, the state had just received a very generous gift of land along the Patuxent River in Calvert County from Mrs. Jefferson Patterson. This donation, now known as the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, was to be developed as a state museum of history and archaeology. All parties quickly agreed that no better place for such a facility could be found. In 1987, Governor William Donald Schaefer, an archaeology enthusiast, agreed that design should commence.

The JPPM Master Plan was amended to include the development of the new lab. The Maryland General Assembly appropriated funds for building design and the Baltimore architectural design firm of Ayers/Saint/Gross was soon hired to undertake the task. Their mission was to design a building with awesome capabilities, yet to keep in mind the importance of reasonable cost to taxpayers.

Architects and staff conducted workshops, toured older labs in the U.S. and Canada, and investigated the latest techniques in archaeological conservation. The design team even traveled to California to seek the professional advice of Gertrude Sawyer, the architect that Jefferson Patterson had hired six decades earlier to design the buildings on his farm. Ninety-five years old and retired, Miss Sawyer graciously and sharply reviewed the design, suggesting changes and giving her approval to the concept. Sadly, Miss Sawyer died in 1996 before the new lab was completed, but her suggestions were incorporated into the new design.

The next step involved securing construction funds from the Governor and the Maryland General Assembly. Fortunately, Maryland government is distinguished by a political leadership that has recognized the value of and generously supported preservation activities in the state. Still, the process was challenged by competing programs and overall tight budgets. The General Assembly first appropriated funds to begin installation of infrastructure and to renovate Gertrude Sawyer's existing Farm Manager's Complex. The General Assembly then appropriated nearly $8 million to continue and complete construction. On January 27, 1998, the building contractor officially turned the facility over to MHT.

Now that the new lab is opening, archaeologists will have unprecedented access to specialized equipment and expertise in the conservation and study of artifacts. A movable five-ton overhead crane allows heavy artifacts to be safely handled. A 320 KV industrial x-ray unit in a special lead-lined room allows the internal composition of objects to be examined. Two freeze-drying units are used for drying and treating organic artifacts, such as a

ship's timbers or a wooden canoe. Walk-in refrigeration and freezing units are used to hold fragile artifacts in stable storage environments.

Microscopes, thin-sectioning equipment, and a UV-visible photo-spectrometer are used to identify artifact compositions. Eventually a Paleo-Environmental Laboratory will allow archaeologists to reconstruct ancient environments and diets, and to examine human impact on the environment.

A new computerized collections-management program installed on a Local Area Network allows staff and visiting researchers access to a unified artifact database. Collections are stored in carefully-monitored environmental conditions to prevent continued degradation of fragile objects. Automated compactible shelving allows the maximum use of valuable space.

A reference library open to the public contains thousands of volumes on archaeology, local history, conservation, and material culture. A conference room is designed to host meetings and educational programs. A Visiting Scholar room provides a spacious and quiet environment for study, analysis, and writing.

The MAC Lab also houses the Southern Maryland Regional Center as well as the Research Department of JPPM. These programs conduct on-going research into the lifeways and cultures of the many human groups who have lived in what is now Maryland since early prehistoric times. This research has contributed significantly to our understanding of human cultural adaptation and change over 10,000 years. MAC Lab staff regularly publish these findings in books, journals, and reports.

Your interest and involvement in the programs of this new laboratory are welcome. Indeed, one of the principal goals of the new facility is to make Maryland's precious archaeological heritage accessible to all citizens. For more information, call Dr. Julia A. King at 410-586-8551.

Prince George's County

From May 15th through May 25th, 1998, the 28th Annual Field Session in Maryland Archeology was held at Mount Calvert (18 PR 6). Mount Calvert is a 76-acre tract owned by the Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) located in eastern Prince George's County, Maryland, on the Patuxent River. This significant archaeological and historical site served as a major center for prehistoric occupation, colonial settlement and expansion, and the development of tobacco based plantation agriculture in Maryland.

In 1658, Philip Calvert was granted a 1000 acre plantation on the Patuxent River which he named Mount Calvert. This area was sparsely settled until the 1683 Act For the Advancement of Trade established towns in the Chesapeake Region to facilitate settlement and regulate commerce. Mount Calvert was chosen as one of the town sites. In 1696, Mount Calvert became the county seat for the newly established Prince George's County and was named Charles Town. It was the center of economic, governmental, religious, and social activities for the newly-formed county until 1721 when the county seat was moved to Upper Marlboro. Beginning in the late 18th century, Mount Calvert functioned as a typical southern Maryland plantation using slave labor and engaged in the production of small grains and tobacco.

In 1997 the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) held their 27th Annual Field Session in Maryland Archaeology at the site. These excavations produced abundant evidence of prehistoric and historic period occupation. Further archaeological survey and test excavations by the M-NCPPC Archaeology Program, directed by Donald K. Creveling and Michael Lucas, and funded by a Non-Capital grant from the Maryland Historical Trust, located concentrations of the 17th century artifacts on a terrace overlooking the Patuxent River. These areas were the focus of the excavations for the 1998 ASM Field Session.

Over 100 ASM volunteers excavated seventy 5 X 5 foot units and recovered 17th century artifacts such as North Devon gravel tempered earthenware, Surry wares, and Rhenish stonewares. Features were exposed which may represent two 17th-century structures from the Charles Town era. These features include two possible cellar pits, several structural posts and post molds, possible paling fence lines and boundary ditches. Excavations will proceed during 1998 and 1999 via additional Non-Capital grant funding from the Maryland Historical Trust.

It is hoped that these investigations will further define the layout of this 17th-century town. This project, and other similar projects such as the Lost Towns of Anne Arundel County and ongoing research at St. Mary's City will add to the body of knowledge of the development of tobacco plantations and towns in the Chesapeake Region.

Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project

[submitted by Jason D. Moser]

The Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation and the county's Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project are pleased to announce the award of a $15,000 grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and the National Park Service. The grant will be used to purchase a digital video camera, a computer, and software for video editing. The Lost Towns archaeologists currently excavating at Providence (1649) and London Towe (1684), will record, preserve, analyze, and disseminate archaeological information with this new equipment. Field testing will evaluate recent developments in video technology and determine the utility of this technology for archaeology sites. The ability to record and edit high quality digital photographs and video will dramatically increase the capability and efficiency of recording field data; and in rapidly disseminating that data for educational purposes. The Lost Towns Project archaeologists will share digital images with other researchers, and with the public, through the World Wide Web.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Colonial Williamsburg

[submitted by Andy Edwards]

Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research has been and will be involved in several projects this year, several of which are long-term projects such as the Jamestown, Yorktown and Washington Birthplace Archaeological Assessments, and The Coffee House (formerly the Cary Peyton Armistead Site).

1. The 14th annual Colonial Williamsburg-College of William & Mary field school will be conducted in two five-week sessions between June 1 and August 7. This year, students will work on four sites in and around Williamsburg:

* Rich Neck Plantation (17th-Century Plantation)

The 1997 field season was spent finishing the excavation of two brick cellars associated with a large brick kitchen/quarter and a series of root cellars located in front of the hearth. In addition to excavating the cellar, two slave dwelling houses were also examined. The slave quarters used a post in the ground construction technique and were associated with a single grave that contained human remains that have been preliminarily identified as an individual of African origin. This year's dig will explore how space was organized around the six structures identified to date, concentrating on uncovering fence lines and other landscape features. Directed by Staff Archaeologist David Muraca and Phillip Levy, PhD. Candidate in history at the College of William and Mary.

* The Coffee House

Once situated within the heart of the business district of 18th-century Williamsburg, Richard Charlton's coffeehouse and tavern (1755-71) has long since disappeared from the landscape. Thought to be a small public house of lesser importance, this site has been ignored as Colonial Williamsburg Foundation historians and researchers recreated the cultural and economic landscape of this colonial city.

Excavation of the Coffeehouse site (formerly known as the Cary Peyton Armistead site) recommenced in May of 1997 and ran through September of 1997. Led by staff archaeologist Mary-Catherine Garden, crews from Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeological Research continued excavation of a midden located in the backyard of the coffeehouse. Located on Williamsburg's Duke of Gloucester Street, the coffeehouse operated by Richard Charlton may have been established as early as 1755.

Over 67,000 artifacts were recovered from these deposits. Originally, the midden was thought to be associated with both the coffeehouse (ca. 1755-1767) and the later tavern (1767-1771); the 1997 absence of creamware within this deposit suggests that this feature was sealed shortly after the coffeehouse ceased to operate.

Analysis of this assemblage is continuing through May 1998. To date considerable information has revealed that there are observable differences in the types of wares and vessels used in a coffeehouse and a tavern. In general, the tablewares and glassware tends to be fairly high quality, as would befit an establishment whose patrons include local gentry, royal governors and founding fathers.

In 18th-century Williamsburg, tavernkeeping could be a difficult enterprise. With the population of the colonial capitol hovering around two thousand people for the majority of the year, many tavernkeepers turned to a trade to supplement their income. Artifact analysis has revealed that Richard Charlton, in addition to his role as public house keeper, offered his services as wigmaker. The recovery of several crucibles containing residues of gold, silver and copper found in association with a small furnace indicates that there was some form of small-scale metal-working taking place on site.

Recent investigations of this property by Foundation archaeologists have revealed that Richard Charlton's coffeehouse rather than being a witness to the political events taking place was instead a gathering place and a locus for change amongst the colonial elite. By examining this coffeehouse at the town level it became apparent that this institution had close political, economic and cultural links to the Capitol and the House of Burgesses and significantly influenced the political and economic life of this Colonial capital.

Excavations of the Coffeehouse site will resume in June of 1998. The site is directed by Staff Archaeologists David Muraca and Mary-Catherine Garden, and the Project Archaeologist is Margaret Cooper.

* The Palace Lands Quarter

In 1996, members of the Department of Archaeological Research uncovered an earthfast building that appears to be the remains of an 18th-century slave quarter. Historical research indicates that the house was located on a 35-acre tract purchased by Governor Francis Fauquier in 1760. It is likely that the building housed slaves assigned to work the lands associated with the Governor's Palace. Dr. Maria Franklin will direct the excavations.

* Structure 24 at Jamestown

Discovered by archaeologists in the 1930s and designated Structure 24, the brick foundation is situated on a property that belonged to a gunsmith named Jackson who lived along the Jamestown waterfront in the 1620s. This summer's excavations will focus initially upon re-locating and recording Structure 24, then examining the area surrounding the structure. The choice of Structure 24 as a project site is the direct result of the interdisciplinary approach to understanding the nature and development of Jamestown's New Towne undertaken as part of the five-year Jamestown Archaeological Assessment. The project will be directed by Dr. Audrey Horning.

In addition to daily field and lab work, a series of specialized lectures and workshops will be given by Colonial Williamsburg staff. In these workshops, students will receive exposure to faunal and artifact analysis, environmental archaeology, ceramic history, computerized site recording, and architectural chronology. The faculty includes Dr. Marley R. Brown III, Director, Dr. Joanne Bowen, Dr. Audrey Horning, Dr. Maria Franklin, Dr. Lisa Kealhofer, William Pittman and Dominic Powlesland. Staff Archaeologist Gregory J. Brown coordinates the field school.

* Other projects

Phase 2 investigations of three 17th-century sites on Mulberry Island (Ft. Eustis):

In the late 1980s, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., under the direction of Antony Opperman, completed a Phase I site identification survey of Ft. Eustis, U.S. Army Transportation Center located in Newport News, Virginia. Several of the sites located during the survey were 17th-century house sites contemporary with those excavated by Colonial Williamsburg at Hampton University, Carter's Grove (Martin's Hundred), Archer's Hope, Middle Plantation, Rich Neck, and Jamestown, all of which stretch along the north side of the James from Hampton Roads to Jamestown Island. At the request of the U.S. Army, the Department of Archaeological Research has selected four 17th-century sites for further evaluation: (1) 44NN70 was associated with Captain William Pierce, who held various government offices including Lt. Governor, Captain of the Guard, Burgess, and Council member. A Phase II evaluation is aimed at bringing the site into compliance with federal management standards. (2)

44IW9153 is a mid-17th-century site of about two acres. Its specific historic contexts are not known. The evaluation survey seeks to determine the boundaries of the site, determine its integrity, and ascertain some of its physical characteristics. (3) 44NN201 is a late 17th-century site of about 3/4 acre. Again, its boundaries, integrity and physical layout will be determined.

The end result of this phase of the excavations should be a better understanding of how the Army should manage the cultural resources of the facility and the recovery of valuable comparative data for the examination of mid-to-late 17th-century Tidewater Virginia. Staff Archaeologist David Muraca directs the effort and the Project Archaeologist is Grant Gilmore.

An Archaeological Assessment of Yorktown:

During the last half of 1997 and the first quarter of 1998, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Research Division produced a preliminary archaeological and historical overview of Yorktown under the auspices of Colonial National Historical Park. This year's phase of work will concentrate on Yorktown's waterfront, consisting of a comprehensive historical study of that area of town and the commercial importance of Yorktown, archaeological and environmental testing of selected waterfront sites, and a comprehensive archaeological narrative summarizing and synthesizing all archaeological work pertaining to the waterfront. Information about the people who worked at Yorktown's waterfront and the activities that took place in this section of town will enable the National Park Service to expand its interpretation of life in 18th-century Yorktown. The project is directed by Staff Archaeologist Andrew Edwards, Dr. Julie Richter and Paul Moyer are the Project Historians, and Elizabeth Grzymala is the Project Archaeologist.

An Archaeological Assessment of George Washington Birthplace National Monument:

A comprehensive archaeological survey of George Washington Birthplace National Monument was carried out during 1997 and 1998 under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The survey, conducted by the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, identified at least 35 additional sites within the park, four historical and 31 prehistoric. The second phase of the archaeological assessment will begin this summer, concentrating on (1) completing a historical and architectural study of the park and a close-interval archaeological survey of the historic area, especially addressing African American presence on the plantation. (2) Investigating Native American sites containing Potomac Creek pottery in an effort to understand the apparent migration of people into the Chesapeake from the north during the 13th and 14th centuries (conducted by W&M Center). (3) Investigating what may be a "neighborhood" of 17th-century farmsteads suggested by historical research and tentatively identified during this winter's survey.

This phase of work at George Washington Birthplace will result in a more diverse and comprehensive interpretation of the monument to visitors as well as a popular publication on the archaeology that has taken place there since the latter part of the last century. Staff Archaeologist Andrew Edwards will direct the project. Dr. Julie Richter is the Project Historian, Dr. Lisa Kealhofer the Environmental Archaeologist, and Elizabeth Grzymala the Project Archaeologist.

Greenspring - Jamestown African American Study:

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in conjunction with the Colonial National Historical Park is conducting historical research on African Americans on Jamestown Island, Green Spring Plantation, and other mainland historical sites. The project will generate more information on enslaved and free blacks, their activities, and associations with key areas such as early English sites on Jamestown Island and at Green Spring Plantation, the seventeenth-century home of Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley. The focus is on primary historical documents relating to seventeenth- to early nineteenth-century Virginia. The project involves Colonial Williamsburg's historian, archaeologist, associated historian, and graduate students from the nearby College of William and Mary. The National Park Service will use information generated by the project to help inform interpretations at Colonial National Historical Park. Staff Archaeologist Ywone Edwards-Ingram and Historian Dr. Lorena Walsh will direct the project.

Environmental Laboratories:

Zooarchaeology: The faunal laboratory has completed a major analysis of Williamsburg's provisioning system as it evolved in the Chesapeake's plantation economy. Currently, the lab is building on results from the synthesis of numerous historical sources and over 50 major faunal assemblages from sites located throughout the region. The continued analysis of probate inventories and tooth wear data will help to establish the impact of animal husbandry had on the Chesapeake landscape. The continued analysis of assemblages from rural and urban sites, including several large assemblages from Rich Neck Plantation, and a mid-18th-century Coffee House, will help identify the provisioning strategies of urban households living in specialized economies.

Archaeobotany: In 1996, the Department of Archaeological Research expanded its environmental laboratory to include phytolith analysis. It has continued under the direction of Dr. Lisa Kealhofer, who has a joint appointment with William & Mary's Anthropology Department. Phytoliths have been extracted, identified, and analyzed from Colonial Williamsburg sites at Rich Neck, the Coffee House, and the St. George Tucker garden. In addition, work has been done for Poplar Forest and Monticello. The acquisition of a new coring device this summer will enable lab staff to begin an analysis of changes in Williamsburg's landscape over the last three or four centuries, an investigation of Yorktown's buried waterfront, and land use and agricultural intensification at George Washington Birthplace in Westmoreland County.

Booker T. Washington National Monument, Franklin County
[submitted by Amber Bennett Moncure]

In September, 1997, the National Park Service entered into a cooperative agreement with Sweet Briar College to conduct an archaeological overview and assessment of the Booker T. Washington National Monument, the plantation on which Washington spent the first nine, enslaved years of his life, between 1856 and 1865. During the months since, College faculty, staff, and students have researched and surveyed several key locations of the property in an effort to answer questions about the property's plantation history. The only archaeology previously done on the property occurred in the late 1950s when John Griffin exca-

vated part of a slave cabin, now reconstructed and serving as the centerpiece of the Park's interpretation. In recent weeks, the archaeologists have uncovered evidence of the structure long thought to have been occupied by the white slave-owning family and of what is thought to be a slave cabin.

The archaeological survey has recovered little evidence of cabins or outbuildings on the property. Oral tradition long held that Booker T. Washington's aunt lived in a cabin several hundred feet to the west of the reconstructed cabin, but archaeology in the area revealed no evidence of occupation. Evidence was uncovered of a cabin nearer to the reconstructed cabin, including soil stains indicating a post hole and the edge of a wooden house sill and artifacts including 19th-century red clay pottery. This cabin lies just where tradition has asserted Washington's birthplace cabin stood.

Landscape features indicate the location of the original plantation road running south from the main road, and sections of the original road surface were uncovered. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered which would allow for a definitive dating of the road's construction, but documentary and stratigraphic evidence points to the construction of the road in the mid-19th century.

Archaeologists spent several weeks looking for evidence of a plantation garden in areas used recently by the Park Service for an interpretive garden. A few artifacts and features were uncovered, including glass and a posthole. Soil samples from this area were taken and will be analyzed for traces of fertilizing agents used during the plantation period. If located, this garden would in all likelihood have served as the kitchen garden of the enslaved African-American community.

Perhaps most exciting is the archaeological study of the building which is currently interpreted as the "Big House," the dwelling occupied by the white family during the plantation period. This building, which stood until the 1950s, is less than 10 feet away from the known, reconstructed slave cabin. Several persons have questioned this interpretation and archaeologists are seeking evidence that will indicate the socio-economic status of the building's occupants—whether middle-class and white or enslaved and black.

Archaeologists will spend several weeks during the summer of 1998 excavating around the suspected cabin and the "Big House" and creating maps of the two cemeteries on the property—one of the white family and one held by oral tradition to have been used by enslaved African-Americans in the first half of the 19th century. The work of this year will set the agenda for future archaeology on the property and for the interpretation of the plantation and Booker T. Washington's enslaved childhood.

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
[submitted by Barbara J. Heath and Heather Olson]

Land use study: A comprehensive land use study has been completed for the Poplar Forest plantation, combining data from archaeological survey, historic documents (plats, surveys, memoranda, letters), historic photographs and topographic maps. The study has produced two final results: a written report summarizing Jefferson's use of his nearly 5000 acre estate from 1773-1826, and a series of digital overlaps of documentary, topographic and photographic data aimed at recreating the location of property boundary lines, historic structures, roads, fields and natural resources exploited on the plantation. This study will form the basis for future archaeological research and interpretation of the property.

Tobacco Barn Survey and Salvage: A 200-acre survey of land formerly associated with Poplar Forest, and currently slated for subdivision, was completed in December of 1997. A ca. 1800 map had indicated the presence of a tobacco drying barn, a tobacco packaging or "prize" barn, and a stone quarry on this land. Both barn sites were identified during survey, and the site of the prize barn has been donated to Poplar Forest by the City of Lynchburg for future research and interpretation. During the spring of 1998, Archaeology Field Supervisor Tim Trussell, aided by staff members Jamie Bauguess, Robert Feldacher and Jodi Perin excavated the site of the drying barn prior to development. They discovered over one hundred wrought nails, and small quantities of wine bottle glass, creamware, and an etched alloy button dating to the last quarter of the eighteenth century in the plowzone that sealed the site. Seven postholes, ranging in diameter from 0.8'-1.7', were exposed and excavated. Unfortunately, the postholes do not align to form the clear outline of a barn. It is likely that the barn was log and sat directly on the ground surface, and that the postholes discovered at the site represent interior support posts, and exterior holes associated with a lean-to shed or surrounding fencelines.

Field Schools: The Annual Poplar Forest-University of Virginia field school will be held from June 7-July 10. Participants will be working on two sites this summer. The first is a late eighteenth-century slave quarter complex, discovered in 1995, and partially excavated during the summers of 1996 and 1997. Excavations thus far have revealed a number of sub-floor storage pits ("root cellars") associated with two cabins, as well as a series of trenches associated with the wall lines of another small structure located on the southwestern edge of the site. Feature fill indicates that the site was abandoned sometime in the 1780s. Numerous domestic artifacts have been recovered from the fill of the root cellars and the occupation layers associated with the small structure. These include a number of English and American-made ceramics (including small quantities of colonoware); wine bottle glass, English and Virginia-made tobacco pipes, tools, adornment items, coins, and floral and faunal remains. Work, under the direction of Dr. Barbara Heath and staff members Jamie Bauguess, Lori Lee and Neil Mayberry, will conclude at the site in July. Laboratory Supervisor Heather Olson and staff member Jodi Perin will catalogue artifacts from the site and process soil and flotation samples.

Staff and students will also begin intensive excavations along the banks of the sunken lawn south of the house to look for surviving evidence of the ornamental Jeffersonian landscape. Documents indicate that a variety of shrubs were planted on the slopes of the lawn, and historic photos show an allee of Kentucky Coffee trees that bounded the lawn as late as the 1940s. This season's excavations, directed by Field Supervisor Tim Trussell with staff members Rob Feldacher and Celeste Hendrickson, will attempt to answer a number of specific questions raised by the documentary and photographic evidence as well as broader questions concerning gardening practices used during Jefferson's time. The archaeological data, combined with historical research into period design, plant materials and maintenance, will form the basis for a restoration plan.

Teachers' Field School: The annual week-long seminar, "Digging, Learning, and Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest", will be held from August 3-8, 1998. Teachers will assist staff in excavations on the south lawn, and in processing and analysis of artifacts.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Fort Temiscamingue National Historic Site, Ville-Marie

[submitted by Christian Roy and Pierre Drouin]

During the fall of 1997, Parks Canada conducted several weeks of archaeological testing and monitoring at Fort-Temiscamingue, the site of a trading post located in northwest Quebec. The investigations were intended to provide extra information to substantiate the layout of the site's former heritage buildings and spatial organization. Three seasons of excavations directed by Pierre Drouin had previously allowed the location and documentation of most of the buildings depicted on a plan drawn for the Hudson's Bay Company in 1888 as well as other features associated with preceding periods.

The ten-weeks' excavation conducted by Christian Roy focused mainly on the site of the Chief trader's house, the eastern storehouse and the flagstaff platform. Results proved most positive, especially in regards to the site of the Chief trader's house where a sequence of archaeological layers showed an extensive occupation of the site from the Late Woodland period to the beginning of the 20th century. The oldest layer revealed lithic tools and flakes as well as a native copper awl associated with fireplace traces dated to 570 + 60 BP. French implements uncovered just above included such things as a lockplate and a French gunflint reworked as a drill bit by the Natives. The English Regime was best represented by archaeological remains associated with either the Independant traders (1761-1795), the Northwest Company (1795-1821) or the Hudson's Bay Company period (1821-1901). The last Chief trader's house erected by the Hudson's Bay in 1825-1826 was finally located a few meters south of an earlier house, built around 1785 and mostly used by the Northwest Company.

The excavation of the flagstaff platform revealed the presence of a wooden cellar built around 1840 and surrounded by dry stone-works. Once abandoned in the 1880s, the cellar was partly filled and a flagstaff was sank at the bottom, secured by a wooden platform and four iron cables anchored to large stones located in each corner. The pole served to hang the flag of the Hudson's Bay Company which would be raised whenever newcomers were approaching the trading post.

An analytical register of all structural remains found at Fort Temiscamingue has recently been compiled. Archaeological testing will resume this spring on the site of the Chief trader's house to complete the test pits left behind at the end of last fall. This season's work will also feature a fair amount of archaeological monitoring as part of the heritage development project undertaken by Parks Canada.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Nova Scotia

Fort Anne National Historic Site

During the summers of 1996 and 1997, a team of archaeologists from Parks Canada spent 16 weeks excavating large portions of a building in the west corner of the parade at Fort Anne National Historic Site. The structure, built by the French in 1703 to house the king's lieutenant, was later modified and used by the British as a governor's residence until the founding of Halifax in 1749.

The remains of the building, which was abandoned and demolished sometime in the 1770s, offer archaeologists a unique opportunity to study the intriguing social dynamic resulting from the interaction of the British fort and surrounding French town. The site affords a direct comparison of French and English military construction materials and techniques in the first half of the 18th century, and will allow for the veracity of existing historic plans to be checked. Just as important, additional "historic" benchmarks have been established in the parade, which will aid future research.

The excavation was a popular feature with visitors to the site, and helped raise public awareness regarding both the practice of archaeology and messages relating to the site's national historic significance.

Archaeologist John Guilfoyle, Material Culture Specialist Denise Hansen and Collections Manager Janet Stoddard are currently working on the inventory and analysis of the material recovered. Preliminary findings have revealed that while the footprint of the British period is by far the more visible, a few signs of the French occupation do indeed remain. Portions of the historic plans are extremely accurate, while others were obviously drafted without proper measurements having been taken.

Fort Edward National Historic Site

In August and October, 1997, Parks Canada began excavations around a blockhouse constructed in 1750 at the confluence of the St. Croix and Avon Rivers in the present-day town of Windsor. This is the oldest surviving wooden blockhouse in Canada. The small, palisaded outpost of Fort Edward was constructed to help assert British control in a colony dominated by Mi'kmaq and French Acadian populations. It lay halfway along the route connecting the two British settlements at Annapolis Royal and Halifax. British troops garrisoned the fort until the middle of the 19th century, after which it was used as a training ground by the local militia.

The project is in preparation for stabilization work in 1999. Frost action under the stone footing has caused instability in the frame building. A mitigation proposal will entail significant disturbance to the ground in and around the blockhouse. Excavations in the summer exposed the original exterior foundation as well as military deposits from the mid-18th to 19th centuries. Features include a cobbled pavement across the front of the building, an ash dump along one side, and a line of palisades running from a back corner. The palisade is of unknown configuration or purpose but may have provided temporary defences while the earthworks were being developed.

In October, archaeologists excavated a test trench in the interior of the blockhouse after removing modern floorboards. Only part of the original floor substructure remains. These heavy, hewn timbers retain incised numbers used to guide assembly of the prefabricated frame brought up from Halifax. Below the floorboards is a 30 cm-thick deposit of loose, charcoal-rich soil containing numerous military artifacts from the late 18th to early 19th century, including a large faunal assemblage. Although the faunal remains are unanalysed as yet, small fish bones are plentiful, indicating that the soldiers availed themselves of local resources in the rivers and the Bay of Fundy.

Below the 1750 construction stratum is a layer of charcoal containing fragments of tamped clay. The fragments show clear traces

of salt marsh grasses used as a binder in the clay. Tamped clay was a common construction material for Acadians. The deposit, pre-dating the construction, indicates that the Acadian community of Piziquid included structures on the hill. Further excavation in 1998 may clarify the nature of that occupation.

Team work has been by volunteers from the local community and from Saint Mary's University in Halifax, under the supervision of Rob Ferguson and John Guilfoyle from Parks Canada. The 1998 work, to be directed by John Guilfoyle, will complete excavations below the floorboards and will be a major part of the visitor interpretation program at the site.

The Nova Scotia Museum

The Nova Scotia Museum in partnership with the Multiculturalism Branch of the Department of Canadian Heritage and the communities of Birchtown, Shelburne County and Tracadie, Guysborough County is beginning the project "Remembering Black Loyalists, Black Communities". The project entails archaeological, ethnological and historical research and will involve members of the participating communities in fieldwork and exhibit production. The archaeological research in Guysborough County will focus on site survey and inventory. Investigations at Birchtown will include the examination of a series of dry stone mound features, of presently unknown function, and test excavations at several small homestead sites occupied during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The "Archaeology in Nova Scotia" Web Site

(http://www.ednet.ns.ca/educ/museum/arch/) has recently added content on eighteenth century ceramics from the Central Trust Site in Halifax. A second web page on the archaeological investigations of the Hot House and Ha-Ha wall at the Uniacke Estate Museum Park is nearing completion and should be on line by May 1998.

A Note About the Mailing of this Newsletter

This summer, field work demands and job changes have left the Boston University Department of Archaeology, which normally handles the mailing of this Newsletter, without a sufficient staff. To help out, members the New Hampshire Archeological Society volunteered to stuff envelopes, stick labels and mailed this Newsletter to U.S. CNEHA members under their non-profit organization postal permit. Your next issue should exhibit the familiar Boston University return address.

Application for Membership
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

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*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.
**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nort-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

October 1998 NUMBER 41

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Pierre Beaudet
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David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
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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.

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

Volume 26 (1997) has been mailed. You should have received your copy by now, so please contact the editorial office if you were expecting to receive it but don't have it. We are very pleased by the overall appearance and content of this volume, and I'd like to thank our contributors for their patience in seeing this issue to fruition.

I'd hoped that by now we would have Volume 27 nearly ready to go to the printer. I have learned, however, that whenever the goal of getting the journal on schedule seems attainable, I will be disappointed. At present we have around 20 manuscripts that are with authors for revision, but no manuscripts in hand that can go into the next issue. Understandably, everyone is busy and has other concerns that take precedence, but I cannot help feeling frustrated about the current situation.

What I do have for Volume 27 is a set of commentaries, another of our forum pieces along the lines of the debate over historic cemetery removal we published in Volume 25. This one is an exchange of views about public outreach in archaeology — what constitutes adding appeal and grabbing public interest versus what constitutes pandering and "dumbing down." It is a timely issue, so I hope we can put together the 1998 volume soon enough to get these commentaries to you in a timely manner!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by January 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor:

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9.

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DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE: David R. Starbuck, P.O. Box 492, Chestertown, NY 12817.

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Paula Zitzler, RR 2, Box 325, Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736.

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 214 Jefferson Heights, Bennington, VT 05201.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Trading House of Richard Foxwell

An archaeological team from the University of Maine, with funding from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, has located and begun excavation on one of the earliest 17th century European sites yet excavated in Maine. The project, under the direction of Alaric Faulkner, historical archaeologist in the Department of Anthropology, has identified the trading house *cum* dwelling of one Richard Foxwell, an early trader from Dorchester, Massachusetts, who relocated to the St. George River in Cushing, Maine, in the 1630s. The site, occupied from ca. 1633 to ca. 1636, is indicated on various 17th century French maps in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, and has long been the object of Faulkner's research. Taken over and apparently abandoned by Charles deAulnay in ca. 1636, the site marks the southwesternmost claim of the French to Acadia in mid-coastal Maine. The cellar hole and chimney rubble, which had been misidentified in local tradition as a much later 18th-century blockhouse, proved instead to be a virtually undisturbed post-in-ground structure of the 1630s. Typical artifacts of the period, large bore, small "belly-bowl" clay tobacco pipes and North Devon gravel-free baluster jars occur in large numbers, as do early case bottle and lead cloth seal fragments. Another prize discovery was a decorative cast brass baldric buckle which fastened a sash from which a sword would have been suspended. The six-weeks excavation in the summer of 1998 unearthed a large portion of the hearth and chimney area, finding that much of the charred flooring, its nails and joists, were well preserved beneath the stone chimney rubble. A collapsed, stone-lined cellar within the house, unusually large for the period, was also exposed. This feature provided additional evidence of structural materials which fell into the cellar when the building burned, probably in 1636 or shortly thereafter. A second and final season of excavation is scheduled for the spring of 1999.

J. Seabury House

Archaeologist/Instructor Norm Buttrick of Portland, Maine, continued to teach area high school students archaeology during the 1997-1998 school year. The final excavation of the J. Seabury house, a 19th century site at North Yarmouth Academy, was completed last fall by students at the Academy. Key foundation structures and a trash pit were located, and some interesting artifacts were recovered. They included a polychrome transfer print ceramic with the words "Oh, here is old Robert.", a copper based silver plated spoon, a carved bone pendant, and a Connecticut 1787 Cent of the Mutionhead Variety. At Freeport High School, students continued to excavate the Sophronia Rodick Gould site, ca. 1850-1880s, at the Pettengill Farm in Freeport, Maine. The first floor of the house was found intact at the bottom of the cellar, and many of the artifacts found were burned ceramics and deformed bottle glass of the period. In addition to the actual site work, the students spent many hours researching the Rodick and Gould families to discover more about the burning of the house by a sister of Sophronia. Yarmouth and Greely High School Students excavated the Loring Blockhouse site, ca. 1740, in Yarmouth, Maine, for the second year. More of the sill foundation as well as burned floor boards were found, as well as two lead musket balls, a bone knife handle, clay pipe stems of the period and a silver, 1785, Carlos III coin, minted in Mexico.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Mashantucket Pequots Open Museum and Research Center

Expanding beyond casino ownership, the Mashantucket Pequots opened a museum and research center in August 1998. This detailed presentation of their distinctive culture is open to the public seven days a week. The museum offers dioramas, films and galleries that give instruction in Pequot history and Algonquin languages. The jewel of the museum is the recreated village ca. 1550. Based on casts of real life Pequot descendants, the figures in the village convey a life-like quality missing from most exhibits. Thirteen films depicting Pequot life are available for viewing, including "The Witness," a feature about the 17th-century massacre at Mystic.

Unique to the Pequot's museum is an on-site research center

open to the casual browser as well as the serious scholar of not only the Pequots, but of all Native Americans. Materials may not be checked out of the library, but, according to Cheryl Metoyer, director of information resources, a list of holdings will be available on the Internet. The museum is designed to engage children and adults alike with books available for sale on the premises.

Located on the southeast coast, near Mystic, from Interstate 95, exit 92 or from Interstate 395, exit 79A go to the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation, located off of Route 2.

PAST

PAST (based at the University of Connecticut) is working on several interesting projects. The excavation of a mid-19th-century cigar shop site in East Granby is set to begin in September. The site includes the remains of Peter Grohman's home and cigar shop. Grohman employed four workers to hand-roll 100,000 cigars a year from locally grown tobacco. Such small-scale shops were once a common sight in the northern Connecticut River Valley. Eclipsed by larger, more mechanized factories in the cities, they have disappeared from the landscape, and little is known about them. The excavation and historical documentation of Grohman's operation should illuminate this important aspect of Connecticut history.

In North Branford, Connecticut, PAST is continuing its intensive historical and archaeological research at the ca. 1735 homestead site of Samuel Goodsell. The foundation remains of this simple house were discovered in the middle of a new proposed roadway. The house was occupied by Goodsell's wife and unmarried daughter for 50 years after his untimely death in 1751. This site is remarkably intact and contains an enormous quantity of artifactual material, including bottles in which the Goodsell daughter's initials are carved. Detailed Goodsell probate inventories can be correlated with the material culture. The combined archaeological and historical data are so rich they will permit detailed reconstruction of the lifeways of this 18th-century family. Of particular interest is the 50-year period in which the house was inhabited by two single women. How did they live? How were they supported? How did their lifestyle change after the death of their husband and father?

In conjunction with Raber Associates, PAST is completing archaeological and historical investigations at the 18th-century Newgate Prison complex in East Granby, Connecticut. This National Historic Landmark is one of the oldest copper mines in the United States. During the Revolutionary War the mine was converted to a prison, and mining continued with prison labor. For the next 50 years the property served as a prison; prisoners no longer worked the mines but were put to task at a variety of other work ventures such as nail-making and the dreaded treadmill. Mining continued sporadically by private operations until the late 19th century but was never commercially successful.

Newgate, despite its historical significance, has been the focus of surprisingly little systematic professional research. The goals of the study are twofold: to collect data to enhance the current general understanding and public interpretation of Newgate's history, and to increase the understanding of the copper-mining phase of the property. In current exhibits the site's function as a prison is given far more weight than its role as a copper mine. The Connecticut Historical Commission, which owns and operates Newgate as a tourist attraction, is interested in bringing to light the property's important contribution to the development of early mining and ore-processing technology.

Lastly, in a season dominated by 18th-century sites, PAST and Keegans Associates, GIS specialists, have been selected to reconstruct and map the route through Connecticut followed by the French troops of Rochambeau in 1781 on their way to assist the Americans in the War of Independence. The locations of the route and the associated camp sites will be determined through a combination of extensive primary account research and archaeological fieldwork, and then GIS-mapped. This project is a real challenge, but an exciting one. Rochambeau's forces played a critical but little-known role in helping to win the war. The study is a first step in a hoped-for multi-year effort to recognize the French contribution to our independence.

Vermont

Reported by: Victor Rolando

U.S. Pottery Co. Site, Bennington
[submitted by Catherine Zusy]

Much was found during the August 17-21 exploratory excavation of the U.S. Pottery Company site (VT-BE-263), now the location of Bennington Elementary School. Volunteers, under the leadership of archaeologists Victor Rolando and David Starbuck, dug ten pits on the south of the school. It is estimated that over 20,000 ceramic objects were found, at least as many sherds and bits of kiln furniture as were excavated during the May 26-30, 1997 dig (in the southwest corner of the schoolyard).

The U.S. Pottery Company (1847-1858) was not only the earliest and largest 19th-century pottery in New England, but it was also the first American pottery to produce figures in parian. While much is known about the pottery — it was the subject of some of the earliest monographs on American ceramics — less is known about the firm's production, and particularly its parian porcelain production.

Finds include thousands of fragments of bisque yellowware, parian porcelain, Rockingham, flint enamel, agate ware, glazed yellow and white wares, and kiln furniture. Fragments of the following known parian pitchers were found: tulip & sunflower, charter oak, pond lily, wild rose, palm tree, Paul & Virginia, cascade, and the design Richard Carter Barret illustrates on p. 81, the bottom right-hand corner, in his *Bennington Pottery and Porcelain*.

While formal analysis of artifacts has not yet begun — this will happen after all of the objects found are washed and sorted — the following are "significant" finds: fragments of a parian pitcher decorated in relief with lily of the valley flowers and small clusters of grapes (a design not previously identified with Bennington); a fragment of a parian figure of a dog; several parian cane heads, with and without mustaches (as illustrated in Barret, p. 327); fragments of a parian curtain tie-back, similar to one illustrated in Barret, p. 137; and several parian sherds of the Paul & Virginia pitcher. We knew the pottery made this form because marked examples exist, but fragments of these pitchers were not found during May 26-30, 1997 and April 20-22, 1998 digs; several fragments of known Bennington parian designs in yellowware; several fragments of known Bennington parian pitcher designs in yellowware; bisque yellowware faces and fragments of various Toby forms; bisque yellowware head of a cow creamer; and more yellowware fragments which appear to bear relief decoration not yet associated with the pottery.

Fragments of parian vases and trinket boxes were not found at

the site, but this is not conclusive evidence that the U.S. Pottery Company did not manufacture these items. Many fragments of other known pottery forms have not been unearthed during the total of twelve days of exploratory digging (1997 and 1998) at the pottery site. Furthermore, the exploratory excavations have concentrated in the area to the south of the pottery.

Digging under the pavement that surrounds the school and under the school itself could yield fragments of other forms and decoration. Other locations in Bennington — where the pottery either dumped materials, or soil from the site was moved during the erection of the schools on the site in the 1870s and 1950s — could also reveal significant sherds.

Over thirty volunteers assisted with the excavation and washing, sorting, and cataloging of finds.

The Rice Farmstead [VT-FR-256], the Clapper Farmstead [VT-FR-260], the Barrett Farmstead [VT-FR-261] and the Brill Residence and Shop [VT-FR-265], Town Highway 3 in Highgate and Franklin in Franklin County
[submitted by Patricia A. Madrigal]

In the fall of 1997, Hunter Research, under contract to the Vermont Agency of Transportation, conducted archaeological data recovery at four historic archaeological sites along Town Highway 3 in Highgate and Franklin in Franklin County, Vermont. The 40-acre Rice Farmstead [VT-FR-256], located in Highgate, was occupied by five different families between 1835 and 1880. Phase II investigations located the remains of two structures, both of which were subjected to data recovery. The stratigraphy of the first structure was disturbed, probably when the site occupants used the stone building materials to construct the foundation of the second structure. The stone from the second structure was no longer in place and may have in turn been used elsewhere. The 29-acre Clapper Farmstead [VT-FR-260] in Highgate was occupied from 1860 to 1914. Phase II investigations encountered two sequential cellars, one possibly wood-lined. The farmhouse had a dry laid field-stone foundation which measured approximately 7.6 x 9.1 meters (25 x 30 feet) with its long axis parallel to Franklin Road. Extending from the northwest corner of the foundation was a covered drain constructed within a two-foot-wide builder's trench and lined and capped with un-mortared fieldstone. The wood in the second cellar was determined to be part of demolition fill and did not represent an intact surface. The 52-acre Barrett Farmstead [VT-FR-261] may have been occupied prior to 1857. Documentary research revealed that a single family occupied the site until 1899. Structural evidence included the remnants of a stone cellar. A buried feature, defined by a builder's trench and fieldstone lining and capstones, was identified alongside the farmhouse foundation approximately four feet below the ground surface. A stain consisting of burned wood, soil, and possible ash was encountered during removal of the plowzone on the exterior of the northeast corner of the foundation. Although little remained, it was confirmed that this stain was the remnant of a plant and may represent landscape planting, probably a shrub, located along the front of the residence. The Brill Residence and Shop [VT-FR-265] occupied approximately 0.5 acres of land at the hamlet of Browns Corners in Franklin and was occupied between 1845 and 1881. A single family was known to have occupied the site during this time, and evidence of their occupation was found during Phase II fieldwork in the form of a stone house foundation. Phase II documentary research indicated the presence of a workshop and other outbuildings within this site area. Flooding in 1996 resulted in extensive damage to the site, including the area where the workshop and outbuildings were presumed to be, and data recovery operations were not able to locate their remains.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Brooklyn
[submitted by Christopher Ricciardi]

From June 8 through July 22, 1998, excavations began at the Hendrick I. Lott farmstead in the Marine Park section of Brooklyn, New York. These were directed by Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff, Dr. Frederick A. Winter, and Christopher Ricciardi under the auspices of the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center. Funding was provided by the PSC-CUNY Faculty Research Award Program, the Historic House Trust of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Marine Park Civic Association.

This Dutch-American farmhouse was constructed in 1800, incorporating a 1720 one-room farmhouse built by Hendrick's grandfather, Johannes. With just under three-fourths of an acre surrounding the house, this Nationally Registered Historic Place and New York City designated landmark is one of the few Colonial houses in Brooklyn that remains on its original property and orientation. The Lott family were farmers who were among the largest landowners in Kings County. Engelbardt Lott arrived in America in 1652 and soon began to purchase land in and around the Flatlands section of the county. By the first quarter of the eighteenth-century the family controlled most of Flatlands. Their large farm supplied food to the markets in Manhattan and the town of Brooklyn. Their staple products were potatoes, wheat, poultry and dairy. The salt-hay meadows around the edges of nearby Jamaica Bay provided fodder for stock.

The homestead's last occupant was Ella Lott-Bennet-Suydam. Since her death, in 1989, the house and grounds have been owned by two of her nieces. Currently funds are being raised to purchase the house by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation's Historic House Trust division, which maintains twenty historic homesteads in New York City. Once the sale of the property is complete, the Trust plans to restore the house as a community center, educational center, and as a possible living museum. The Lott House is one of the last remaining vestiges of rural New York. In Brooklyn, only fourteen Pre-Revolutionary Dutch-American farmhouses remain standing. Of those, two are part of the Historic House Trust, but both have either been moved or have undergone major renovations/restorations. Of the remaining twelve privately-owned properties only two have remained unmodified. Only the Lott House has remained essentially undisturbed in almost two centuries of existence.

The Hendrick I. Lott House Excavation Project is part of a long term project developed by members of the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center (BC-ARC). Excavations begun in June of 1998 will continue throughout the summer months of 1998, 1999 and into 2000 as part of the Brooklyn College Summer Archaeological Field School. Through this investigation of the archaeological record, we hope to study the undocumented southern Brooklyn farming communities as they changed from rural villages, to organized towns, to neighborhoods and finally into the fully urbanized centers of today.

Excavations in 1998 centered on the eastern side of the property, where mid to late nineteenth-century insurance maps and histories show the site of a one story (possibly with a loft and basement) stone structure. Pictures from circa 1927 show the structure standing. It had windows on the north and south walls with a full door on the west wall with a window structure above the doorway in a (probable) loft area. Foundation walls were uncovered approximately .75 meters below the surface of the ground and extended to about 1.5 meters in depth. These mortared walls were constructed of shaped mica schist and are approximately .5 meters in width. The exposed size of the structure is approximately six meters north-south by five meters east-west. A hearth foundation, constructed of red bricks and mortar, was located on the eastern portion of the wall.

Material recovered from within the structure reveals a mix of functions. Buttons and hair pins made of bone and tortoise shell are present along with pearlware and whiteware ceramics that covers the entire range of the nineteenth-century. Very few bottle fragments or utilitarian pieces were recovered. Although historians have claimed this structure is a "stone kitchen," the materials recovered from within do not lend credence to this notion.

The area immediately surrounding the outside of the foundation walls appeared to serve as a kitchen dump. Thousands of oyster and clam shells along with butchered cuts of cow, pig and goat were recovered. These were mixed in with ceramics that ranged from mid eighteenth-century American-made slipwares to early twentieth-century porcelains. Two distinct shell layers, separated by approximately 40 centimeters of fill, were present in the northern area adjacent to the structure.

The material is presently being washed and analyzed. Once this process is completed a preliminary report based on the 1998 field season will be made available and work will then be planned for the 1999 field season.

For further information on this project please contact H. Arthur Bankoff or Chris Ricciardi at the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center at (718) 951-5507 or visit our web-site for information at http://depthome.brooklyn.cuny.edu/anthro/dept/index.html(.)

Village of Hillburn
(submitted by Edward J. Lenik)

A Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted within the Hillburn Reservoir property located in the Village of Hillburn, Rockland County, New York. This investigation was carried out by Sheffield Archaeological Consultants of Butler, New Jersey, in advance of the proposed development of the property as an aqua-farming park and cultural center by the Ramapough Mountain Indians, Inc. (R.M.I.). The work was under the direction of Edward J. Lenik, project archaeologist, and Nancy L. Gibbs, historian.

The Ramapough Mountain Indians were incorporated in 1978 with three official geographical divisions called clans. The three clans, situated primarily in Hillburn, NY, and adjacent Mahwah and Ringwood, NJ, provide leadership, continuing a tradition that is apparent in earlier descriptions of tribal lifeways. The Hillburn Reservoir is within lands traditionally used by the Deer Clan of the R.M.I.

The Ramapough Mountain Indians propose to develop a portion of the property (no long used as a potable water supply) as an environmental, economic, cultural and recreational center. The project elements include the construction of a fish hatchery, establishment of herb gardens and berry patches, the construction of a Long House cultural and environmental center, the building of trails and picnic areas, and the establishment of sacred and ceremonial sites.

Archaeological reconnaissance and subsurface testing within the property resulted in the discovery of a rockshelter that was utilized by Native Americans during the Late Archaic Period, ca. 3500 to 1000 B.C. Volunteers from the tribe participated in all aspects of field work under professional supervision.

Several historic period cultural features, structures and ruins were found within the reservoir property. Most of the structural features and ruins were associated with the reservoir, which was built around 1906. The most notable historic period structures were the ruins of an early homestead called the Peterson House and a stone arch bridge, both located along an old road that connects the Hillburn community with the R.M.I. community in adjacent Mahwah, NJ. The homestead site and stone arch bridge probably date to 1906, but may be earlier.

Field reconnaissance, confirmed by test excavations, revealed the presence of a charcoal bottom within the property. This cultural feature is a flat, slightly elevated, circular area, 26 feet in diameter, within which charcoal was produced in a mound-like kiln. The charcoal bottom was delineated based on the depths or thickness (10 inches to 17 inches) of the charcoal dust, bit fragments, and presence of large fragments, all of which are remains of the production process. This feature is typical of numerous such temporary charcoal producing sites in the Highlands region.

The participation of tribal members in the field reconnaissance, archaeological testing, and oral history documentation was encouraged and welcomed. Their active participation in the investigation enabled them to gain first-hand knowledge of the history and archaeology of this land.

Update on Gunboat

Since the 1997 discovery of the Revolutionary War American gunboat from Benedict Arnold's fleet in Lake Champlain, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) staff has been working with Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, the Naval Historical Center in Washington, DC, and the Lake Champlain Basin Program to decide on next steps. A comprehensive management plan is needed to assess all possible options regarding the gunboat. This report would then be submitted to a panel of federal and state officials as well as other cultural resource managers for a decision. Public interest in the project has resulted in many groups demanding the raising of the remains of the boat and its display in towns such as Whitehall, NY, and Norwich, CT. Examination of options, however, should concentrate on long-term preservation of the gunboat, including the possibility of leaving it in the lake. (Based on article in LCMM news, spring 1998.)

Development of Archaeological Park Proceeding

The Town of Colonie, located near Albany, New York, has taken first steps toward creating a 40-acre town park with an archaeological theme. The area contains remains of a 17th-century Dutch farmhouse, as well as buried remains of an 18th-century house which burned in the 1960s. Dr. Paul Huey conducted excavations at the site in the 1970s, raising interest in the property which caused the town to buy the core area of the site for preservation. Since then, more acreage has been added. Plans include creating non-intrusive playing fields, walking and bicycle trails, interpretive signs, and a visitor's center to provide information on

the site's history.

Excavations under the Streets of Albany Continue

A second 18th-century coffin with a skeleton was uncovered during the continuing archaeological monitoring and excavations under the streets of downtown Albany. The work is under the direction of Dr. Charles Fisher of the New York State Museum, for the State Department of Transportation. The new find also is part of the first Dutch Lutheran Church burial ground where the first wooden coffin and skeleton were found earlier. Initial examination of the skeletons showed well-worn teeth and the possibility of gout in the feet of the female skeleton, a condition rare in females and even rarer in colonial populations. Elsewhere in the excavations, leather shoes, knee buckles and buttons, a USA button, wine glasses, bottles, gunflints, and ceramics have been collected.

Other excavations on Broadway, separate from those above, are now underway.

New Longhouse Dedicated at Ganondagan State Historic Site

The reproduction of a 17th-century Seneca longhouse at Ganondagan, one of the Historic Sites administered by the State of New York, was dedicated in July 1998 with two days of ceremonies, dances, music, crafts, and tours. The 65-foot by 20-foot building would have housed about 40 people. Furnished with authentic reproductions and built on a piece of land determined by archaeologists to be away from the actual village remains and burials, the longhouse is designed to represent occupation of the site by the Seneca until burned during an invasion by the French in 1687. Although the state provided seed money for the project, the Friends group orchestrated the fund-raising campaign to pay for most of the $364,000 project.

Another change at the historic site is the addition of 240 acres of land owned by the North brothers which borders the historic site and connects the main part of the historic site with another section known as Fort Hill, site of a large corn granary which also was burned during the French invasion. The state, as part of the purchase agreement, agreed to a living trust that allows one of the brothers and his sister to remain in their home on the property for the rest of their lives.

Hillary Clinton visited the new longhouse in July and met with a group of clan mothers, a historic first.

Excavations Continue at Old Fort Niagara

Test units opened at Old Fort Niagara, under the leadership of Doc Knight, Director of Archaeology and Collections, have revealed building remains, ceramics, and gunflints. The east foundation of the British officers' guardhouse built in 1768 has been located and defined. In September, Knight sponsored a special event at the site where the locations of 14 now-vanished buildings, identified through archaeology and map studies, were outlined on the ground. Visitors were given special tours and brochures about the buried structures.

1998 Excavations at New York State Historic Sites

Archaeologists from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's Historic Sites Bureau, under the direction of Lois Feister, Chuck Florance, and Joseph McEvoy, conducted excavations at Crown Point State Historic Site, located on Lake Champlain, during July. The program included a Sunday Archaeology Day where visitors were invited to visit the excavations, talk to the archaeologists, and examine artifacts found in this year's project. The 1998 archaeology work focused on the remains of brick bake ovens along one wall of Fort St. Frederic, a French fort built on the lake shore in the 1730s. Walls of the bake oven remains needed restoration. Archaeologists excavated along the interior and exterior of the walls to study the method of construction and to find areas where the walls still were stable. The ruins, as they now stand, were found to be the base of the bake ovens, the oven floors once being located higher above their rubble base. The ovens were found to have been built by the British over older French ovens.

Field work in the central part of the state resulted in the discovery of the original location of a cabin built by Baron von Steuben, the drillmaster for the American Revolutionary Army. After the war, Von Steuben was given a land grant in upstate New York which he developed into farms. At his death, Von Steuben was buried near his house, but the body later was moved to a nearby location, a shrine visited by many people each year. The location of the original house (and grave site) then were forgotten. The newly discovered piece of land is being purchased by the State of New York for preservation.

The crew excavated in the front yard of Walt Whitman's birthplace on Long Island in hopes of finding an early 19th-century ground surface dating to the famous poet's childhood. This work was done prior to installation of a new sprinkler system for the house. Only layers dating after ca. 1850 were found, but a nice pictorial spread on the excavations appeared in the *Sunday New York Times*, Long Island section, in June.

Additional work was done at John Jay State Historic Site in Westchester County. Testing was conducted near a historic laundry building and in a farm field where a new maintenance building is to be built, as well as in the interior of the main barn which is being developed as a small museum for interpretation of the farming activities at the site over time.

Finally, the crew returned to the 1817 Union Hotel at Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario to conduct excavations on the west side of the building which is to be the new headquarters for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The remains of original stone steps into the basement of the building were uncovered, located where modern engineers had planned to install new steps! Attempts will be made to reuse the old system.

Fort Edward

After eight years of excavations at French & Indian War sites in the Hudson River town of Fort Edward, teams from Adirondack Community College led by David Starbuck concluded their work in the summer of 1998. While Fort Edward, and specifically Rogers Island, has a wealth of unusually intact British camp sites from the 1750s, any further excavations at this time would constitute a serious over-digging of the remaining sites. Over the past eight years, two seasons were devoted to the ruins of Fort Edward on the east bank of the Hudson River, and six seasons were spent on Rogers Island where a total of one barracks building, one smallpox hospital, five huts, one latrine, one possible storehouse, and several soldiers' and officers' dumps were excavated, all from the French & Indian War period. Other categories of excavated sites included open-air sites where musket balls had been cast, and sev-

eral fireplaces from buildings that had previously been destroyed during years of indiscriminate treasure-hunting on the island.

The 1998 season was unusually productive in that two hut sites were located and excavated, both of which were quite different from previously-dug huts. The first measured 11 x 11 feet, the most common size for soldiers' huts on Rogers Island, and it contained scattered bricks from at least one fireplace. Imbedded in the dirt floor were musket balls, gunflints, buttons, Spanish coins, a broken bayonet, and a felling ax, along with sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware and fragments of wine bottles. However, what made this hut unusual was that hundreds of large fragments of butchered cow and pig bones were also scattered throughout. In other huts, it was typical to find just very small fragments of burned bone, but not pieces so large that it would have been impossible for soldiers to walk on or around them. The working hypothesis for now is that this had first been a hut site for one or two seasons, and during a subsequent season's campaign, butchering and consumption was carried out nearby, and the bones were thrown on the remains of the former hut.

About thirty feet to the southeast, dark staining outlined a larger building or hut site that measured 16 x 16 feet and which had a large fireplace against its southern wall. The fireplace, while carefully constructed, is indicative of a one-story building, and the punky remains of a wood floor survived throughout most of the building's interior. The fire channel within the fireplace contained thousands of fragments of calcined bone, as well as dozens of burned pipestem fragments. A dog burial was also discovered at the northeast corner of the site, and key artifacts included a spade, an ax, British coins, a pair of scissors, medicine bottles, many sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware with "Scratch Blue" decoration, and two 11"-long strips of gold braid. The larger size and better quality of the building itself, and the quality of the artifacts, strongly suggests that this was an officers' house located alongside the rows of 11 x 11-foot huts.

The preparation of final reports on Rogers Island has begun, and the animal bones are being analyzed by Jene Romeo in partial fulfillment of her Ph.D. at CUNY.

Fort William Henry

The second season of excavations at Fort William Henry in Lake George was undertaken in the summer of 1998 under the auspices of Adirondack Community College and under the direction of David Starbuck. Famed as the site of the action in the novel *The Last of the Mohicans*, this British log fort was destroyed in late 1757 by a French army led by the Marquis de Montcalm. First excavated in the mid-1950s prior to reconstruction, the rebuilt fort has stood as a tourist attraction in Lake George Village ever since. Excavations in the summer of 1997 reached the bottom of the 30-foot-deep well, exposed an exceptionally deep dump east of the fort, and explored several areas within the parade ground of the reconstructed fort.

The new work in 1998 included the excavation of a trench on the eastern side of the fort in an effort to find the road bed from the original roadway that ran into the southeast corner of the fort. While no traces of the road were found, cultural deposits became thicker (over 8 feet) and more artifact-laden as the fort was approached. Just outside the east wall of the fort, under 7 feet of mixed soil deposit, there was a burned layer that probably represented the burning of the fort in 1757, and below that there was a large prehistoric "roasting platform" that may have been used for processing fish from Lake George. Composed of hundreds of fire-cracked rocks, the surface of this feature was littered with dozens of incised Late Woodland pottery sherds.

Additional excavations at the northwest corner of the parade ground of the fort revealed the east side of a burned log wall from the West Barracks. This was especially informative because it demonstrates that the 1950s' reconstruction had been built 8-10 feet west of the actual footprint of the building. This wall will be followed and exposed during the 1999 season, and excavations on the western side of the wall have the potential to drop down into the cellar of the barracks. Burned logs from a second building were also found on the east side of the parade ground.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Luster House Site, Middletown, Monmouth County

(submitted by Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger)

Monmouth University's 1998 field school, directed by Dr. Richard Veit of Monmouth University and Gerard Scharfenberger of Louis Berger and Associates and the Middletown Landmarks Commission, was carried out at the 1717 Johannes Luyster House (28Mo261) in Middletown, NJ. The house, situated on a private 5-acre lot, is tentatively slated to be moved in the fall of 1998 as part of a proposed AT&T expansion. The all volunteer project was begun by Scharfenberger and Veit in September 1997.

The house dates to the early 18th century and was described in the Monmouth County Historic sites inventory as one of the best examples of Dutch colonial architecture in Monmouth County. Originally constructed as a one-room house, supposedly with timbers taken from a ship which sank in the Navesink River, the building was expanded in the early 18th century to a linear two-room configuration. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, three more additions were made on the rear of the house. Each of the original two rooms had its own entrance, giving the structure two front doors. During a 19th-century remodeling, the paired doors were replaced by a single door. Fragmentary stone supports for stoops were noticed by both doors. Interestingly, the structure has a very shallow foundation, consisting of two courses of mortared fieldstone. The foundation is between 6 and 8 inches deep. In one location a post mold was found underlying the foundation. This may indicate a previous structure that stood on the site or may be related to an earlier support system for the house.

The field school also focused on defining features and activity areas around the house. A shovel test grid was excavated across the property, followed by more intensive testing in areas with noteworthy features or concentrations of artifacts. A cluster of architectural debris to the west of the house is believed to represent a barn. An 1840s painting by David P. Van Brackle in the collections of the Monmouth County Historical Association depicted a barn in this location. Excavation units were also placed to investigate a substantial trash pit filled with 18th- and 19th-century household debris. Sizeable quantities of ceramics and faunal material were recovered. The ceramics included several marked pieces of pearlware, a large redware colander and a child's porringer. A feature, believed to be a privy, was found on the next-to-last day of the field school. This will be examined more fully by volunteers working at the site this fall.

Morris-Stelle-Salter House, Rumson, Monmouth County
[submitted by Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger]

The spring of 1998 saw the Jersey shore battered by relentless rains. These rains precipitated an interesting archaeological discovery. Dr. Vivian Garrison, wife of the late Dr. Conrad Ahrensberg, discovered artifacts washing out of the dirt floor of her 18th-century house in Rumson. She contacted Richard Veit at Monmouth University. Veit and Scharfenberger visited her house and examined the collection. The house is an exceptionally well preserved side-hall plan frame Georgian house with scalloped shingles. It sits on a property owned at different times by some of Monmouth County's most illustrious families. In the 1660s, William Almy, a land speculator from Rhode Island, made the original land purchase on Rumson Neck, a peninsula between the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers. He, in turn, sold the tract known as Passage Point to Lewis Morris. Morris was the nephew of Colonel Lewis Morris, owner of New Jersey's first ironworks, and a cousin of Lewis Morris, the first Governor of New Jersey as a separate province. Lewis Morris of Passage Point was murdered in 1696 by his slaves. His widow Elizabeth Almy married Captain John Leonard. Following Leonard's death, Almy and her sons sold the property to Gabrielle Stelle, a wealthy merchant involved in the coastal trade between eastern New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. The Stelle family subsequently sold the property to Richard Salter, a wealthy provincial official, in 1737. Salter is known to have built a substantial house on the property, possibly Dr. Garrison's house. During the Revolution the house was owned by the Harsthorne family which operated a tavern there. They were suspected of being Tories, and their loyalty to the Crown may help explain how this house survived the British depredations during the Revolution, when so many other homes in the region were destroyed.

Artifacts recovered by Dr. Garrison include an assortment of creamware vessels as well as smaller quantities of Chinese Export Porcelain, Staffordshire slipware, and locally-produced redwares. Native American artifacts dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods have also been found on the site. The majority of the Native American artifacts are triangular Madison projectile points. One is tempted to speculate that they represent a Native American occupation of the property just prior to the European arrival. Work is ongoing to document the fascinating house and its archaeological resources.

Merchant and Drovers Tavern, Rahway, Union County
[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the spring of 1998 Hunter Research, under contract to the Rahway Historical Society, conducted selective archaeological investigations at the Merchants and Drovers Tavern in order to identify and evaluate archaeological remains that might be affected by proposed interior restoration work. John Anderson established the tavern in 1798 in a building constructed sometime after 1778. It was used for public meetings, auctions, and studhorse services and as a stop on a local stage coach line. Anderson operated the tavern while living on the premises and retained ownership of the property until his death in 1819. During this time the northeast wall of the tavern was extended approximately 11 feet, and an exterior door was added to the taproom. In 1822, ownership of Anderson's tavern passed to his son-in-law and executor Dr. David S. Craig. During Craig's ownership the building was enlarged from a two-story to a four-story structure. Twenty-nine shovel tests and three excavation units were excavated. The survey revealed a large amount of disturbance around the tavern foundation (most shovel tests contained fill to a depth of at least two feet of the ground surface). A brick cistern located to the northwest of the kitchen addition and a trash pit adjacent to the southeast wall were the only significant resources encountered within two feet of the ground surface. Fill containing large amounts of building rubble, as well as probable subfloor, confirmed the existence of a demolished structure adjacent to the northeast wall of the tavern. A post feature, possibly related to a floor support, was also identified in this location. Excavation in the basement revealed a possible wall trench related to the original northeast wall of the tavern, and an unexceptional floor accumulation. The southeast side of the tavern appears to have been disturbed by landscaping and utility pipe trenches within three feet of the ground surface. Artifacts recovered from the fill appear to relate to tavern usage and can contribute insights into late-18th- and 19th-century tavern material culture in a local and regional context.

Church/Store Building, Deserted Village of Feltville/Glenside Park, Watchung Reservation, Union County
[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the spring of 1998, in conjunction with proposed restoration, Hunter Research, under contract to Union County, conducted archaeological investigations at the Church/Store building in the deserted village of Feltville. The village was established in the mid-1840s to house workers employed in a mill built on the Blue Brook to produce stationery products, and the Church/Store dates from that period. After a period of decline from 1860 to 1882, the village was transformed into a vacation resort (Glenside Park) in the later years of the 19th century, a time when preexisting buildings were modified and new ones erected. Restoration plans for the Church/Store necessitated archaeological evaluation of the building interior and immediate surroundings, and an initial survey was undertaken in 1992-1993. The survey demonstrated that substantial changes had taken place in grade levels around the building, particularly on the west and south sides. The ground level had been raised by approximately one and a half feet, probably early in the Glenside Park period (1882-1916), with associated blocking of a basement window and replacement of 1840's access arrangements by new porches. The basement interior proved to be considerably disturbed, and little evidence was recovered to address specific research questions relating to the placement of original chimneys and access from the first floor interior to the basement. As a result of the 1993 investigations, a substantial revetment wall noted to the south of the building was believed to pre-date this landscaping process. The original east wall foundation was also located and examined. Removal of the Glenside Park period porches for restoration provided context and opportunity to further examine issues raised by the 1992-93 investigations. A total of four excavation units were completed during the current investigations. Two of the units located the steps/stoops of the original front door on the west wall of the building as well as Feltville period stone settings used for landscaping purposes. There was some indication that the stoops were slightly later than the settings. Both sets of features appear to be structurally later than the building itself since they are set into an artifact-bearing level which itself abuts the building. A date in the 1850s is suggested for these fea-

tures. No trace of earlier steps or stoops was found. The other two units investigated the stone features located to the south of the building. Based on these investigations it is believed that these features, including the revetment wall to the south, are contemporary and were constructed during the Glenside Park period.

N.J. Route 34, Village of Cheesequake, Old Bridge Township, Middlesex County
[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the summer of 1992, in connection with proposed road improvements, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted a Phase II archaeological survey in Cheesequake, New Jersey. In the summer of 1997 three National Register-eligible sites identified during the survey were subjected to data recovery. Testing encountered the remains of a stoneware kiln and extensive manufacturing waste that can be securely identified as part of the Morgan Pottery, the first of two major potteries in the village of Cheesequake (the other being the Warne & Letts Pottery), which was in operation from around 1770 to 1800. The Morgan Kiln Site is considered to be of national significance in view of its pivotal role in the development of an indigenous American stoneware industry during the period ca. 1730-1830. The site is also significant because of its association with the Morgan family, who controlled the mining and distribution of most stoneware clays used by potters along the eastern seaboard (and even further afield during this period, and who were also involved in the establishment of a number of stoneware potteries. As a result of the survey and data recovery excavations, the representative sample of materials produced at the kiln site has been expanded substantially and can serve as a useful reference tool for archaeologists and ceramic historians throughout the region. Testing also encountered the structural remains of the Warne/Hillyer House and related archaeological deposits. This house was erected around 1850 by James M. Warne, eldest son of Thomas Warne, founder of the Warne & Letts Pottery, and was later occupied for 35 years by members of the Hillyer family; it was subsequently removed from the site in the late 1920s. Data recovery carried out within the proposed right-of-way focused on obtaining accurate dimensions and construction details of the house foundation.

Enterprise Pottery Company, City of Trenton, Mercer County
[submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

From 1995-1998, Hunter Research, under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, undertook a mitigation program for the Enterprise Pottery Company in connection with highway improvements along U.S. Route 1 in Trenton. In 1994 and 1995, historical, archaeological and architectural research was conducted on the Enterprise Pottery Company, reputedly the first industrial pottery in the United States that was specifically set up to manufacture sanitary earthenware. Archaeological monitoring on the property demonstrated that substantial subsurface remains of kilns and other structures are preserved on the Enterprise Pottery property. However, the New Jersey Department of Transportation, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, and Hunter Research concluded that traditional data recovery was not appropriate for this particular project. All parties agreed that the information that could be potentially retrieved from excavating the bases of the industrial pottery kilns within the ramp right-of-way would not substantially augment the existing body of knowledge on the technical aspects of kiln construction or industrial pottery manufacture. Therefore, as part of the mitigation plan for the ramp, Hunter Research developed a database on Trenton's industrial potteries. Spanning the years 1850 to 1940, the database contains over 100 entries for industrial pottery manufacturing sites in Trenton. Data base entries contain information on pottery locations, years in operation, owners, and products. Reference information, including historic maps and city directory entries, is also included for each pottery. Scanned images of historic maps, photographs and engravings, maker's marks and advertisements have also been incorporated into the database. A series of maps was produced to complement the database and show pottery locations in ten-year intervals from 1850 to 1940. In addition to the database, a teacher's guide on the pottery industry was produced as part of the public outreach component of the project. The guide, *From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, New Jersey, circa 1850 to 1940*, which was designed to introduce late elementary and middle school students to Trenton's industrial pottery industry, received a 1998 New Jersey Historic Preservation Award. It is available to teachers free of charge from the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

The 1998 Historic St. Mary's City field school investigated a site on the western edge of Smith's Townland, a three-acre tract leased to William Smith in 1666. Limited testing of the area in the 1980s had shown that there was a 17th-century site on the property. It was suggested that it was the location of John Morecroft's house, an historically known property dating to 1666. In 1992, as part of the removal of an 1840s slave cabin from the site, an oyster shell-filled pit was located which yielded over 30 lead printing type from the 17th century. This was thought to be associated with the press of William Nuthead, who began printing in St. Mary's City in 1685. In the 1840s, a pair of slave cabins were built on the site. These structures were occupied well into the 20th century. One was destroyed in the 1930s, and the other was moved from the site in 1994.

The goals of this year's excavations were to systematically investigate the site, determine building locations and provide data for identifying the various components. A stratified random sample was planned as the first step towards understanding the spatial and temporal distributions on the site. Abundant evidence of 17th-, 19th- and 20th-century occupations were collected. Significant details concerning the architecture and history of both slave cabins were noted. The excavations produced an extensive artifact record of this occupation of the site. There were numerous 17th-century artifacts and features in the northwest section of the site. One large post hole was noted in this area. Associated with the post hole was a large, 18 ft. by 13 ft. pit feature full of densely packed oyster shell and containing numerous tobacco pipe fragments and 17th-century ceramics. In 1999, HSMC will return to this site to complete the random sample and investigate the complex of 17th-century features.

Anne Arundel County

Staff from the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) excavated and recorded the wharf feature of the first Alum production facility in America. The site came to the attention of MMAP from information about a possible early ferry landing. Using historic research with a field check led to one week of site testing.

Cape Sable on the Magothy River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, became the location of mining operations, processing laboratory and maritime shipments for the Troost Alum Works. Beginning in the first quarter of the 19th century, mining and production of various natural resources occurred on the peninsula through the middle of the 19th century. Mineral resources of the Cape were significant enough to attract the attention of professional and amateur geologists for the next one hundred and eighty years.

Project members included public and private sector volunteers utilizing state of the art recording techniques (DGPS, GIS and Laser Transit) to document shoreline and submerged features. The archaeologists discovered a multi-component wharf and dock feature, the focus of this summer's excavations. Artifactual evidence, however, was limited to period ceramics, glass and a tobacco pipe bowl.

Calvert County

The close of the 1997 field season left Chesapeake Flotilla Project (CFP) archaeologists with a tantalizing lead to the possible location of War of 1812 gunboats Numbers 137 and 138. Survey work at the head of St. Leonard's Creek, adjacent to the site of the historic town of St. Leonard's, had found and recorded a variety of vessel components when, in the final days, the remains of at least one and possibly two relatively intact hull structures were detected beneath several feet of mud in the shallows near Quakers Swamp.

Funding, generously provided through the US Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, made it possible to explore this promising site. The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development again invited the participation of graduate students from East Carolina University's Program in Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology under the direction of Dr. Lawrence Babits.

Field investigations were undertaken during the first three weeks of June and, as previously, within a floating silt boom and certain to contain disturbed sediments. The crew of four students plus Dr. Babits determined conclusively that there are remains of two vessels, one much more disturbed and fragmentary than the other. They tested approximately 35% of the more intact hull. Although the remains measure about 50 feet in length by 14 in breadth and this conflicts with published accounts of the gunboats of series 135-140 being 60 feet long by 16 feet wide, Babits does not believe this discounts the vessel as a gunboat. He cites its very heavy construction in comparison both with other vessels of its size and other period gunboats as a possible indication that it was built to carry armament. He also notes that there are no contemporary plans for the vessels and that the published descriptions date to nearly 200 years later and so may be erroneous.

Few artifacts were encountered, but few were expected since the vessels were stripped by both military personnel and the local inhabitants, were scuttled, then stripped again and finally burned. Under these circumstances the recovery of any artifacts is remarkable. A variety of extremely graphitized iron fasteners, including a fishplate, were recovered as well as copper sheathing nails. Since the latter were recovered from inside the hull, Babits suggests that these were not used for the hull sheathing but for tin sheathing to protect a breadroom or magazine. Barney did indeed use these vessels to carry foodstuffs; it was the chief reason he made a concerted effort to rescue No. 137 from the British when it lagged behind the flotilla at the Battle of Cedar Point on June 1, 1814. In addition to the iron fasteners, treenails were also present, and two fragments of heavy leather bearing sewing punctures were recovered. One of the leather pieces was apparently sewn into a tube structure as though used as a gasket or to prevent wear. Two partial blocks were raised, and a third may be represented by an impression in a concretion, wooden handles of a belaying pin and some other tools were also found, as were fragments of lead sheathing and numerous pieces of melted lead. These last could indicate lead casting activities but more likely represent items destroyed when the vessel was burned.

With respect to weaponry, Babits comments, it was "represented only by three 0.63-inch musket balls. Two were crudely treated in that the sprue was not completely removed. The third had a sprue completely cut away. Two other lead pieces seemed to be impacted musket balls. By weight, one was the equivalent of a ball used in a .69 caliber musket and the other could have been used in a .75 caliber musket. These impacted musket balls, if that is what they are, provide a clue to vessel identification because gunboat 137 was engaged in a small boat fight immediately prior to taking refuge in the Patuxent River. The Americans used .69 caliber weapons while the British used .75 caliber (1998, letter brief)".

One final artifact, the only personal item found, is a brass cuff button of the type used on vests and jackets between 1790 and 1820. This has not yet undergone conservation and bears no distinctive motif but may provide further information if a manufacturer's mark exists on the back.

While none of the evidence proves conclusively that these vessels are the gunboats, their disposition and period of associated artifacts makes it a strong probability. According to Commodore Barney's records, the two boats were drawn up abreast in the shallows when burned and scuttled. The remains in St. Leonard's Creek indicate the two vessels were side by side, bows toward shore, and at least one was burned; the other has not yet been studied sufficiently to know whether it was burned.

The possibility of future work on this site is dependent on the analyzes of this season's work, study of the artifacts now being conserved at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, and the recommendations of the final report. The US Navy, as the owner of the vessels and key funding agency, will make the ultimate decision as to whether further investigation, perhaps of the second boat, is warranted.

With regard to the remainder of the fleet, DHCD staff intend to continue ground penetrating radar studies on the upper Patuxent. This research is scheduled for the winter months when damage to wetland vegetation is minimal and when the equipment and operator are available through the US Department of Agriculture. It will again be undertaken in cooperation with the Calvert Soil Conservation District.

The CFP wishes to acknowledge the assistance and generosity of a number of organizations and individuals. Once again, the Southern Maryland Dredging Company, Inc. facilitated the Project meeting wetlands permitting conditions through the loan of a float-

ing boom and silt curtain. Mr. Denny Murray kindly allowed the Project access to his property adjacent to the site for use as a land base during the field work. Mr. William Clark, District Manager of the Calvert Soil Conservation District, and his staff again played a critical support role in providing exceptional surveying and recording capabilities, making everyone's tasks easier. This field season was made possible by funding from the US DoD Legacy Resource Management Program through the Naval Historical Center (NHC). The CFP is very grateful for the participation, assistance and guidance provided by NHC staff, Drs. William Dudley and Robert Neyland. In addition, thanks are due to Mr. Rich Dolesh, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, for permitting use of the replica War of 1812 gunboat and its crew to ferry guests of the media/interpretive partners event to the archaeological site, and to Dr. Ralph Eshelman, CFP Interpretive Coordinator, for narrating the trip. The Project wishes to thank, also, Dr. Robert Gallagher of the Academy of Natural Sciences for providing use of their pier facilities for the duration of the field work.

Sincere appreciation is owed to Dr. Babits and his students, Jeff Enright, James Embrey, Jenna Watts, and Marc Henshaw, for their tireless efforts and exemplary professionalism which made the project the success it is. Finally, the CFP wishes to express appreciation to all the staff at MHT, the MAC Lab, the Exhibit Services Program, and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum for assistance with the myriad behind the scene tasks that generally pass unnoticed unless not done.

For more information about the Chesapeake Flotilla Project, please contact either: Dr. Susan Langley, State Underwater Archaeologist, MHT, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023, Tel. 410-514-7662, Fax 410-987-4071, e-mail Langley@dhed.state.md.us or Dr. Ralph Eshelman, Interpretive Coordinator, CFP, 12178 Preston Drive, Lusby, Maryland 20657, Tel. and Fax 410-326-4877

Elsewhere in Calvert County, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum continued its Public Archaeology Program during the summers of 1997 and 1998, under the direction of Kirsti Uunila and Paula Mask. This program is designed to give members of the public an opportunity to learn about archaeology and to excavate a site. Participants have included grade-school students, Boy Scouts working on their archaeology merit badge, teachers seeking continuing education credits, and volunteers from across the country. Excavations have focused on what appears to be a servant or slave quarter associated with the Kings Reach Site, located at JPPM. Kings Reach was a plantation house occupied from ca. 1690 to ca. 1715, which was excavated in the 1980s. The quarter site is located several hundred feet from the house. The artifacts from the quarter date to the same time period as those from the house, but are far fewer in number and variety. Nail concentrations and postmolds suggest that there were at least two buildings at the quarter site, with the yard in between them used for trash disposal. Several wide (16-18 inches) fence ditches cross and surround the site, and at least one appears to run to the plantation house. Excavations will continue next year, in hopes of better defining the structures at the quarter site.

St. Mary's County

In 1997/1998, the Research Department of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) conducted a Phase I shovel test pit survey around Harpers Creek and Pearson Creek, two tidal inlets onboard the Naval Air Station Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. The work was led by Cassandra Michaud and Michael Kell, under the direction of Julie King, Ed Chaney, and Laura Galke. STPs were placed 25 feet apart, to a distance of at least 200 feet from the creeks. Areas further inland had been previously surveyed by Dennis Pogue in the early 1980s. The current investigations revealed a large number of prehistoric and historic sites. The latter included early 20th-century vacation cabins, several 19th-century slave quarters, a colonial site that was probably a tenant or slave quarters associated with Elbonhead Manor, and a 17th-century site that may be Susquehanna, the home of Christopher Rousby. Rousby was the King's customs collector in Maryland. In 1684, he was murdered by George Talbot, Lord Baltimore's cousin and a member of the Council of Maryland. The newly-found site is on property that was part of Rousby's plantation, and the number and types of artifacts recovered there indicate that it was occupied by a person of some means. Included with these artifacts was an unusual square terra cotta pipe bowl.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Gloucester County Archaeological Project

David A. Brown, a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, has recently completed the recuration of the Gloucester County Archaeological Project (GCAP) in Gloucester County, Virginia. The assemblage, consisting of sixty boxes of artifacts and documents from over 100 archaeological sites, represents nearly four years of excavations at historic and prehistoric sites throughout the county. The GCAP began in 1976 under the direction of Douglas Sanford and was funded through the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) with additional support from Gloucester County. The project was initially intended to perform an archaeological assessment of the county's Courthouse Green Historic District and the Revolutionary and Civil War fortifications within the present-day Gloucester Point Archaeological District.

By 1977, the GCAP had expanded its scope to include the survey of archaeological sites throughout the county. Limited open area excavations were conducted on archaeological sites chosen for their potential to shed light on the history of Gloucester County. These excavations included work at the 19th-century Peasley Charity Free School, a refuse-filled ravine dating from the third quarter of the eighteenth century within Gloucestertown, and an early 18th-century tavern beneath the county's courthouse green. A major goal of the project was public education. Numerous exhibits and lectures were prepared by GCAP members to inform the public about the importance of archaeology.

In 1978 John Saunders became the director of the GCAP. Due to budget restrictions the project was limited to the survey and excavation of endangered sites within the county. With the departure of Mr. Saunders later in the same year, the GCAP continued to limit its activities. The last director of the GCAP was Mr. Wayne Clark who in 1979 used the GCAP to begin an archaeological survey of Bena, an area in lower Gloucester County. Initiated by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, the intention of the Bena Archaeological Survey was to identify all archaeological sites within a specific geographical area. A secondary goal of this work was to identify the location of a 16th-century Spanish settlement rumored to have occupied this area. The

survey was only partially completed when the GCAP was disbanded in early 1980.

After the GCAP stopped, all artifacts, documents, and other related materials were placed in boxes and put into storage. A suitable long-term storage area was never available for the collection, and its condition deteriorated significantly during successive movements of the artifacts and documents. The Gloucester County Board of Supervisors, in cooperation with the Gloucester County Historical Committee and under the advisement of the Department of Historic Resources, agreed to provide funds for the equipment necessary to recurate the GCAP collection. Mr. Brown, under the supervision of Professor Stephen Mrozowski, volunteered to recurate and assess the collection as part of a practicum in Historical Archaeology at the University of Massachusetts, Boston.

The recuration of the collection included re-bagging over 100,000 artifacts from over 300 different contexts into acid-free bags. Each bag includes a standardized tag containing all relevant information pertaining to the context. Bags were then separated by individual project and placed in succession within acid-free boxes. All photo-documentation was transferred into archival quality storage materials, and loose documents were organized and placed within binders. A written assessment of the collection will be completed by December 1998. This assessment will include a review of the projects undertaken by the GCAP over its four-year existence and an evaluation of the project's cataloguing procedures. More importantly, the assessment will include recommendations for future work using the collection, including its proper storage and immediate conservation needs. The potential for this collection's use in future research and publication is immeasurable and will contribute substantially to the history and prehistory of Gloucester County and the surrounding regions.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Archaeology at the Chaudiere Falls
[submitted by Martin Royer]

During fall 1997 and winter 1998, the Innergex firm carried out excavation and drilling work for the construction of a new hydroelectric generating station at the Chaudiere Falls, south of Quebec City. Because this work threatened the vestiges of an old hydroelectric complex built between 1899 and 1901 — one of Quebec's earliest — archaeological intervention was recommended so that information could be collected about these vestiges.

Built by the Canadian Electric Light Company, the Chaudiere power station originally served Quebec City and the south shore, and supplied the power for building the Quebec Bridge. In the 1920s, the outdated station could only fill the needs of Levis and the surrounding area. In 1923, it was acquired by the Quebec Power Company, a subsidiary of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, which gradually converted it into a distribution substation. Over the years, flooding brought operations to a standstill on many occasions. The worst flooding, in 1970, led to its shutdown; by that time it was only serving part of Saint-Romuald.

The archaeological intervention was conducted intermittently between October 6, 1997 and February 17, 1998, with the archaeologist monitoring the site as the work proceeded. Our task was to gather information with a view to preparing detailed descriptions of the nature, construction method and former operation of the extensive remains of the old Chaudiere station. Among the remains recorded were the dam and its west wing, ice aprons and a channel facing the headrace, the headrace retaining walls, the water inlet, penstocks and their supporting structures, the floor of the station building and its foundation, as well as the retaining walls and the wooden weir of the tailrace.

The intervention report included a historical and technical survey, which revived interest in the old Chaudiere power station. A brochure based on the archaeological, historical and ethnological research is due to be published in spring 1999, as part of the development of the Parc de la chute de la riviere Chaudiere, where traces have also been found of some of the earliest signs of prehistoric settlement in Quebec.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
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__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	$30.00	$35.50

*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.
**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

March 1999 NUMBER 42

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Sherene Baugher
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583

Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

JOHN L. COTTER (1911-1999)

John L. Cotter, one of the pioneers of North American historical archaeology, died on February 5, 1999, after a short battle with lymphoma. He was 87 years old. Cotter began his career in the 1930s at the Lindenmeier and Clovis Paleoindian sites in Colorado and New Mexico, respectively. This early interest in Paleoindian cultures spurred him to complete his Master's thesis at the University of Denver in 1935 on the distribution of Folsom and Yuma projectile points. Just three days after his death, on February 8, his last publication, *Clovis Revisited: New Perspectives on Paleoindian Adaptations from Blackwater Draw, New Mexico*, co-authored with Anthony T. Boldurian, went to press, bringing his career-long interest in Paleoindian manifestations in the Americas full-circle. Cotter was able to see a mock-up of the book's cover, to be published by the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, in May 1999, just before he died.

In the intervening years, Cotter pursued a long and varied career, beginning in the late 1930s when he was in charge of archaeological field parties in Kentucky under the Works Progress Administration. In 1940, he began what was to become a 37-year association with the National Park Service, first at Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona, with subsequent posts at Natchez State Parkway, Mississippi; Washington, D.C.; Jamestown, Virginia; and finally in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Shortly after his transfer to Philadelphia, Cotter received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania. He then began a 17-year association with the Department of American Civilization at Penn as a part-time faculty member, where he was instrumental in introducing new generations of students to the fledgling subdiscipline of historical archaeology. Indeed, he taught what is widely regarded as the first class in North American historical archaeology at Penn in 1960. He retired from the National Park Service in 1977 and from the Penn faculty in 1979, but still maintained an office at Penn and worked there half-days until only a few weeks before his death. In recognition of Cotter's long and distinguished career, the Society for Historical Archaeology named him the first recipient of the prestigious J.C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology in 1984. At its 1999 annual meeting in Salt Lake City, the SHA further honored Cotter by establishing a new award, the John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology, in his name.

It is for his work at Jamestown and in Philadelphia that Cotter is best known. In 1954, in preparation for Jamestown's 350th anniversary, he was placed in charge of a major exca-

vation at the townsite of the first permanent English settlement in North America. This work built upon the excavations that J.C. "Pinky" Harrington had conducted at Jamestown more than a decade earlier. Cotter's three years of excavation culminated in *Archeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia*, published as Archeological Research Series No. 4 by the National Park Service in 1958. An updated and revised version was published in 1994 as Special Publication No. 32 by the Archeological Society of Virginia.

In 1992, Dan Roberts and Mike Parrington joined Cotter as co-authors of *The Buried Past: An Archaeological History of Philadelphia*, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. This book synthesized all of the major historic archaeological research undertaken in the Philadelphia region through 1989, and built upon a little-known unpublished manuscript entitled *The Friendly Underground: An Archaeological View of Philadelphia* written by Cotter in the 1960s. The published book, while updated to include nearly thirty years of additional archaeological research in Philadelphia, nevertheless bears the unmistakable *imprimatur* of the unpublished effort begun by Cotter three decades earlier.

In addition to the books noted above, Cotter published more than 130 articles and reviews on a wide variety of topics during his long and distinguished career. Besides his many publications, he also began in the 1960s to compile a bibliography of historical archaeology, which can now be found on the Society for Historical Archaeology's website. In his later years he was a regular contributor to *Archaeology Magazine's* Forum series. He also took an interest in gerontology from an anthropological perspective; one of his last publications, appearing in the Occasional Papers of the Association of Senior Anthropologists, is entitled "Keeping in Focus Before and After Retirement."

John Cotter's career spanned more than six decades, and his archaeological and anthropological interests were as broad as his career was long. His dedication to excellence inspired several generations of students and fellow professionals, and his contributions to the field amply reflected his wide-ranging interests. His wisdom, good humor, and wit will be greatly missed by all of his many friends and colleagues.

Daniel G. Roberts

1999 CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING
St. Mary's City, Maryland
October 22-24, 1999

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

The 1999 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is scheduled for the weekend of October 22-24, 1999. This year's Conference is jointly sponsored by Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. The actual meeting with paper presentations will be held in St. Mary's City on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM). We will again have a Student Paper Competition in both Undergraduate and Graduate classes with the winning papers to be published in the Journal. The Call for Papers is included with this Newsletter.

A conference hotel has been arranged in Solomon's Island, Maryland, approximately 20 minutes north of St. Mary's City. Current plans call for an opening reception to be held at the new Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. We are planning numerous pre-conference workshops at Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) and at the MAC Lab, plus architectural and archaeology tours in the nearby region. The MAC Lab will be available for pre-conference researchers, while the HSMC Lab will have time for researchers after the conference (by prior arrangement with the respective facility). The annual banquet will be a re-enactment of the 1987 banquet held in St. Mary's City with the fine food provided by the ladies of Trinity Church. A reception will precede the banquet in a reconstructed Ordinary in St. Mary's City to which all conference attendees will be invited. All attendees, spouses and offspring will receive free admission to HSMC during the Conference.

Conference Co-Chairs are Silas D. Hurry (HSMC), Daniel W. Ingersol (SMCM) and Laura Galke (JPPM/MAC). Program Chairs are Timothy B. Riordan (HSMC) and Silas D. Hurry. Conference coordinator is Ilene J. Frank (HSMC). For additional information, look for announcements on the CNEHA web page (www.smcm.edu/cneha) or contact Silas Hurry at 301-862-0973.
Email: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu

CNEHA WEB PAGE UPDATE

The CNEHA World Wide Web page has been updated with current information (new officers' addresses, new journal, back issues, out of date information removed and/or replaced), and we now have a much simpler address.

The old address (www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm) still works, and actually, the pages still reside there. To make things simpler, however, I have added a shortcut address in a higher level directory which should be a lot easier to remember. The new address is: www.smcm.edu/cneha

Please take a look at the pages and let me know if anything is not working, or if there are other features or information you would like added to the page. As always, we have to thank St. Mary's College of Maryland for continuing to host the page. Send feedback on the page to me via email at: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu

Silas Hurry, Nascent CNEHA Webmaster

UPDATE — *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

In my report in last October's newsletter I expressed cautious optimism about getting Volume 27 (1998) into production in the near future. I noted the large number of manuscripts that had already been reviewed and were with authors for revision; at last we have gotten some of these back from the authors. This means we will go into production shortly, with hopes of having Volume 27 to the printer by late spring. We don't have quite enough material in hand to make up a full issue yet, but at least we have something to work with and, we

hope, will soon have a full complement of articles and book reviews to go along with the forum or commentary section we already have (see October, 1998, newsletter).

All in all, this has been a relatively slow time for the editorial office, but we look forward to a busy time over the ensuing months as we gear up for Volume 27. We have been receiving and have under review manuscripts on a wide variety of topics of interest to archaeologists working in northeastern North America (and elsewhere!), which bodes well for future issues.

I note with pleasure the recent rise in CNEHA membership, and I am hopeful that among the new members are many who would like to publish in the journal. Please contact the editorial office if you have questions or would like publication guidelines. The address is listed in the box on the front of this newsletter; you can also reach us by email: nha@bu.edu

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by June 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor, and if you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave.,
Richmond, VA 23221.

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9. (email: rob_ferguson@pch.gc.ca)

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QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998.

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686,
(email: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu)

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 44 Stedman St., Brookline, MA 02146.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dennis E. Howe, 22 Union St., Concord, NH 03301. (email: earlyhow@aol.com)

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Rebecca Yamin, John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. (email: ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com)

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 214 Jefferson Heights, Bennington, VT 05201.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

UPCOMING CONFERENCE

"Ceramics in America 1999" Conference

Friday, April 16 and Saturday, April 17, 1999, Winterthur, Delaware. The "Ceramics in America 1999" conference at Winterthur will explore recent discoveries in the field through a series of papers presented by museum curators, consultants, archaeologists and scientists. Among the topics speakers will address are Chinese export porcelain, green-glazed earthenware, pottery of native people in southwestern North America, redware of northern New England and English porcelain made for the American market. Patricia A. Halfpenny, director of museum collections, is chair of the conference. For information contact Sandra Soule, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, or call 800-448-3883, 302-888-4600 or TTY: 302-888-4907. Online, go to www.winterthur.org.

CURATION NEWS

Report on the National Archaeological Collections Management Conference San Diego, California - November 14-17, 1998

from the Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee of the SHA

In order to best exploit the existing national expertise at state and federal agencies, universities, and private museums and to ensure that the finite resources that currently exist are used efficiently, the SHA taking the lead in partnership with the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the American Institute for Conservation (AIC), the Office of the Assistant

Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Interior Museum Program, and the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service, agreed to sponsor a national archaeological collections management conference. In addition, each of these groups pledged financial and in-kind support for the effort.

The conference goal was to develop standards, protocols, and management policies to enhance and augment the existing guidelines presented in 36 CFR Part 79 and other federal guidelines. In addition, the conference would address a host of related issues, specifically: deterioration of collections and associated records, sub-standard facilities for housing collections, inadequate professional staff and training to manage collections, lack of appropriate management policies, lack of access to collections and information, and a lack of coordinated policy at the local, state, and national levels. These persistent problems imperil the nation's archaeological collections.

With this partnership secured, five members of the SHA Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee submitted a successful grant proposal to the National Center for Preservation, Technology, and Training. The SHA and its partners proposed that a National Archaeological Collection Management Conference, inviting 30 leading experts in the field of archaeological collections management, conservation, and archives management, convene in San Diego to address a host of issues which are central to the long-term care and preservation of our archaeological heritage.

Working closely with staff of the National Center for Preservation, Technology, and Training, the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Army (Civil Works), and the San Diego Museum of Natural History, the committee successfully planned and hosted the National Archeological Collections Management Conference. The collection conference held in San Diego November 14-17, 1998, served as a pre-conference warmup to the Second Conference on Partnership Opportunities for Federally-Associated Collections sponsored by the Department of the Interior.

Experts were drawn from across the United States and Canada representing private, local, state, national, and tribal interests. The model for this gathering of professionals was the 1974 Airlie House conference. That conference was convened to address the urgent need of the Department of the Interior and the archaeological profession to reassess their responsibilities and actions relative to archaeological investigations and to address a series of basic questions concerning the future direction of public archaeology. That conference identified the crisis in the curation of the nation's archaeological collections that exists today.

The National Archeological Collections Management Conference goal was to develop an archaeological collections management plan which can be implemented on a national level by all federal, state, and private entities responsible for programs which have jurisdiction over archaeological collections. As with the Airlie House model, the discussion topics were divided among six working groups.

Using the reports generated by each of the six teams, the conference participants have now developed a feasible action plan for remedying existing deficiencies in the curation of publicly owned collections, and for ensuring that archaeological collections accessioned in the future will be properly curated. These professionals have created a framework for the development of standards, protocols, and management policies for the long-term care of our country's archaeological collections — our nation's patrimony.

To implement this strategy we (the conference participants and our partners) will seek the support of as many professional allies as possible by approaching the professional societies with interests in archaeology, archaeological collections management, and conservation. We will seek the support of other interested parties such as State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal communities. With as many allies backing the proposal as possible, it will be pre
sented to the Secretary of the Interior, Departments of Defense and Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution (the largest collections holding agencies) in order to seek their support for congressional funding to implement the plan. The overall message to Congress will be that this is good for the country because it will:

- Enable federal and state agencies to comply fully with public law and regulation
- Enhance educational opportunities to the public by making information about collections and documents available, both physically and through electronic media
- Promote cooperative ventures among organizations with similar curatorial needs
- Increase funding to repositories
- Increase access to collections and documents for local communities, teachers, cultural and ethnic descendent groups, and others
- Assist the contract community by establishing uniform standards
- Establish a coordinated strategy for the management and use of the nation's archaeological collections, records, and reports.

Based on a presentation by the committee chair, the SHA board has pledged to continue its support of this endeavor. A motion was passed approving, in principle, the working draft of this report. It is the committee's hope that the report will be published as a special publication of the SHA in the near future. This is an historic opportunity for the SHA to make a substantive contribution to the profession and for the American public to preserve and protect the
nation's archaeological legacy.

Robert C. Sonderman
Chair, Curation, Conservation,
and Collections Management
Committee

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Fort St. George

In September 1998, an archaeological crew under the direction of Jeffrey P. Brain of the Peabody Essex Museum returned to the site of Fort St. George at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Phippsburg, Maine. Fort St. George was the principal settlement of the 1607-1608 Popham Colony, the first English

colony in New England. We had confirmed the location of the fort in 1994, and in 1997 had found the remains of the storehouse, the largest and most important structure within the fort. Assisted by the Maine State Museum Field School and a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, we continued excavating the storehouse in 1998 and were rewarded with many details regarding its dimensions, construction, and usage.

We have been guided in this work by a contemporary plan of Fort St. George that was drawn by one of the colonists, John Hunt. Although initially skeptical of this document, we have discovered that it is an incredibly accurate guide to the position, size, form, and even construction of features within the fort. As the only known detailed plan of an initial English settlement on these shores, the archaeological demonstration of its accuracy infinitely increases its historical importance. This unusually intimate union of history and archaeology is enhanced by the fact that the site was essentially unoccupied for two centuries following the abandonment of Fort St. George. Thus, the project is a case study of a time capsule in historical archaeology. We look forward with excitement to continuing the excavations in 1999.

Fort Shirley

The on-going archaeological investigation of Fort Shirley in the town of Dresden resumed for another two weeks in July, 1998. Norman Buttrick and James Leamon co-directed three trained excavators and several volunteers in examining the northeastern corner of the mid-eighteenth century wooden structure. Excavation revealed the corner of the palisade trench, as expected, but no indication of a blockhouse as indicated on a contemporary plan.

The location of the fort's two blockhouses is of importance in trying to determine the fort's orientation. Two contemporary plans, by the same artist, depict blockhouses at opposite corners of the fort — but the plans differ as to which corners were the blockhouse sites. Previous excavations showed no blockhouse on the southeastern corner, nor did the 1998 season yield evidence of a blockhouse at the northeastern corner. So far we are left with one of two conclusions: either the contemporary plans were inaccurate — more anticipatory than real, or the blockhouses were added later and, built on grade, made only slight ground disturbance that was easily obliterated by later farming and garden activity.

York

In the summer of 1998 Archaeological Research Consultants of Ellsworth, Maine, carried out a phase 2 excavation at the Lewis Bean Site in York, Maine. The project was done under contract to Hannaford Brothers, prior to construction of a supermarket on the site. Extensive test excavations were carried out on a well-preserved section of the site which included the remains of the house
believed to have been built by Lewis Bean Jr., about 1695, and disassembled after the death of his grandson Jeremiah Bean in 1757. Although numerous seven teenth-century sites have been excavated in southern Maine, early eighteenth-century sites have seen little work, due to their scarcity. This was a time of frontier war and abandonment of homesteads and entire towns. Indeed, York was virtually destroyed in a raid in 1692, and several members of the Bean family were killed or taken captive. Rather than flee to the safety of Massachusetts, Lewis Bean chose to stay and build an 18' x 18' home, with a substantial stone cellar, bulkhead, and brick chimney. Several thousand artifacts were recovered from the intact strata of the cellar, which was filled and sealed in 1757. Overall the site has provided a rare view of Maine in the first half of the eighteenth-century. It should serve as a type site for future excavations in Maine, and may provide an important rural comparison to urban sites excavated in nearby Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The site has been fenced and will be avoided in current phases of construction. Full scale excavation would only take place should the site be impacted by potential future development of the parcel. A report is under preparation by the project director, Emerson Baker.

South Berwick

The summer of 1998 saw the fourth season of excavation at the Humphrey Chadbourne site (ca. 1643-1690), a joint project of the Old Berwick Historical Society. The project is directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College. Mill-owner and merchant, Humphrey Chadbourne was one of the richest men among the first generation of settlers in New England. When he died in 1667 he left an estate of over £1,700. The home remained in his family until destroyed in the surprise Salmon Falls raid in 1690. To date over 15,000 artifacts have been recovered, many of which are currently on exhibit at the Old Berwick Historical Society. The brief 1998 field season focused on fully delineating the mansion house, and an adjacent earthfast barn or outbuilding. After these excavations it is now known that the house underwent at least three phases of construction between ca. 1643, and the time Chadbourne's probate inventory was drawn in 1667. The first phase was a one-room, two-story house, with a massive hearth, and adjacent bulkhead leading to a full stoned cellar. A second phase of construction included a rear lean-to, built on 2-3 courses of stone footings, but lacking a cellar. At the same time, a side lean-to was constructed opposite the hearth — creating a central chimney with kitchen on one side, and lean-to on the other. This side lean-to was built on earthfast posts. Finally, in 1664, a parlor and end chimney was added onto the end of the kitchen, and the rear lean-to was extended to keep the building as a rectangle. The 1664 date is con
firmed by a dated window lead and dated brick found in this part of the house, and the inclusion of the parlor in Chadbourne's 1667 probate inventory. The parlor was plastered, an expensive rarity for its day, but the room sat above a wood-lined cellar, secured by earthfast posts. Behind it, the extension of the lean-to was constructed with sills on grade.

What is truly notable about this substantial house, full of numerous fancy possessions (silver buttons, bone-handled mirrors, decorated spurs, cock's head hinges, etc.) is that its owner, one of the wealthiest men in New England, chose to use earthfast forms of construction, even for the fanciest room in the house. It supports evidence from a growing body of sites in Maine that earthfast con
struction was used for a variety of reasons, and was not merely an economic necessity. Work in 1999 will focus on what is either another wing of the build ing or a detached dependency which was also discovered in 1998.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

State of Connecticut Stabilizing Beckley Furnace
[submitted by Victor R. Rolando]

Through the organization of a local citizen's group, the State of Connecticut has finally begun to take more than a passing interest in one of their properties — Beckley Furnace — at East Canaan, Connecticut. Also known as Canaan #2, it was among the few final charcoal blast furnaces that survived past World War I.

The furnace was built by John Adam Beckley in 1847, 30-feet-square base and 32 feet 9 inches high, with a 9-foot diameter bosh. In 1856 it was modified to operate at warm blast, and two years later was acquired by the Barnum Richardson Company. The furnace was updated again in 1880. A fire in 1896 almost destroyed the operations, but it was rebuilt, this time to 40 feet high, with blast provided through five water-cooled tuyeres (nozzles), a state-of-the-art water-cooled hearth, and possibly the modern turbine that still remains in place at the dam. The works last operated during the winter of 1918-19. The State of Connecticut purchased the furnace and immediate grounds in 1946 for a park, and since then, little has been done to preserve the stack beyond a high chain-link fence a few years ago to protect sight-seers from falling stones.

In 1996, Fred Hall, North Canaan Town Historian, contacted Edward Kirby of Sharon and asked for input and help to preserve the deteriorating stack. Site studies by Carla A. Cielo, Bill Edwards, Vic Rolando, Kirby, and others followed. That November 19th, the "Committee for the Preservation of The Beckley Furnace" was formed by Bill Adam (descendant of Samuel Forbes Adam who built the first blast furnace at North Canaan), Fred Hall, Ron Jones, Gabriel Seymour, Tony Cantele, Walt Landgraf, Bill Solan, Anna McGuire, and Kirby. Three days
later, members of the Committee conducted a site visit with Nick Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archeologist, and David Poirier, Connecticut State Historic Commission, all of whom expressed support for the preservation of the furnace and site.

A preliminary report on preservation of the stack was written by Carla A. Cielo on January 3, 1997, and the price tag for stabilizing and preserving the stack was later determined to be $186,000. On February 27 1999, through the hard and effective efforts of State Senator Del Eads and Representatives Phil Prelli and Andrew Roraback, the State of Connecticut provided $250,000 for the project. Also received was a $10,000 grant from the Wellner Family Community Trust, created in 1995 by the late Louis I. Wellner of North Canaan, to benefit organizations providing educational, recreational, and other services to the Town. An additional $6,000 came from selling prints of a painting of the furnace by A. N. Wyeth.

During 1998, Ryan-Biggs of Troy, NY (Steve Sopko) were chosen to provide architectural expertise, and Joseph Gnazzo Co. of Vernon, Ct., for engineering. Project Manager is Robert McNulty of the State Department of Public Works. A number of on-site conferences were held throughout the year, and actual work finally started in November with archaeology work by Fred Warner and roofing of the stack by Gnazzo. An assessment of the work was made December 8th by all principals plus staff of the State Historic Commission, and on the 17th, members of the Beckley Furnace Committee plus Rolando, Sopko, Warner, and others, inspected the furnace ruins of nearby Copake Furnace, NY, with permission of Tom Scofield, Park Manager, to gain some technical insight.

This year promises to provide many changes at the old furnace stack and its surrounding little park alongside the Blackberry River. The site is located between Lower Road and the river, about a half mile southwest of East Canaan (Route 44). For those interested in further information on the area's ironworks history, *Echoes of Iron* by Ed Kirby (150 pp. 60 illus., 8-1/2" x 11") is expected out by March 1. Ordering information: $15 to Sharon Historical Society, 18 Main Street, Sharon, CT 06069.

Putnam Park
[submitted by Dan Cruson]

Beginning on September 19th and continuing until November 15th, a continuous series of weekend digs was held at the Revolutionary War Winter Encampment at Putnam Park in Redding, Connecticut. This encampment was occupied from November of 1778 until April 1779. Although it had been the subject of two previous excavations, new areas that had been recently cleared of their dense brush cover promised to give us a chance to explore an undisturbed portion of the otherwise heavily landscaped park.

I directed the excavations assisted by a group of my anthropology students from Joel Barlow High School and some volunteers from the Friends and Neighbors of Putnam Park, the newly created support group for the park.

Our efforts concentrated on a relatively undisturbed hut site at the north ern end of the Company Street. This hut was part of the winter encampment occupied by Enoch Poor's Brigade of New Hampshire troops, although there was also a group of Continental soldiers who had been raised in Canada that were camped there as well.

The hut area was filled with a thick layer of charcoal that had been created when the huts were burned upon being abandoned in the spring of 1779. Mixed into this charcoal were a great number of very small bone fragments which were apparently the remains of many meals that had been dumped onto the dirt floor and walked on for the several months of the occupation. This bone had been calcined and so was fairly well preserved, although the pieces are so small that identification by species is going to be difficult if not impossible. The scatter of bone, however, has yielded one other unexpected bit of information; the location of the hut walls. At least the east wall of the hut is clearly out lined by the absence of bone. We are just beginning to look for the other walls which were not obvious as we excavated.

Other features consisted of the collapsed remains of the hut's chimney which had fallen into the cooling remains of the hut shortly after burning. There was also a small shallow ash pit that had been dug into the floor of the hut to accommodate waste ash from the fireplace. This must have been done early in the encampment since there was a soap shortage beginning in January, and there were incentives offered for those who saved their fireplace ash, according to an eyewitness account of the camp which has just been discovered this past spring.

There were also several very large rocks right in the middle of the hut floor. Since they extended down into the glacial till and since they exhibited fire reddening from the final burning of the hut, it appears that the hut was built around these rocks and that they were never removed from the finished structure. As one of our young excavators observed, "They really do make rather handy seats," which is true, but only if you are excavating the hut floor with a trowel and can put your feet into the unit.

Besides this, there were the usual finds of 18th century military artifacts which ranged from musket balls to the remains of a small medicine vial. Work on these artifacts is continuing over the next several months, and it is hoped that a final report will be finished by this spring, followed by a detailed account of the find in a future journal.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Metheny

Beverly
[submitted by Tad Baker]

In the summer of 1998 the Department of History at Salem State College held an archaeological field school at the John Balch House in Beverly, Massachusetts. Emerson Baker directed the field school in the front yard of this mid-seventeenth century homestead. The owner, the Beverly Historical Society, is considering reconstructing an historic garden in this yard and wanted to know if the yard contained intact archaeological deposits which would be disturbed in the reconstruction. Although foundation work and utility trenches have disturbed parts of the yard, intact colonial ground surfaces and features were encountered. Indeed, the site includes a significant ceramic period occupation. Several thousand artifacts were recovered from the historic period, including the entire length of occupancy of the homestead. Several early postholes were excavated near the building which could represent an addition to it. A seventeenth-century fire pit was also partially exposed. Future work on the site is now under consideration.

Medfield
[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt]

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC completed an archaeological site examination at the Dwight-Derby House in Medfield, Massachusetts, in July and August, 1998. The project, funded by the Friends of the Dwight Derby House, Inc., with a matching grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, tested areas of greatest impact from regrading and foundation work prior to renovation of the building. More than 7000 artifacts were collected from 26 excavation units, including six prehistoric flakes from the north side of the house.

The Dwight-Derby House is an eighteenth-century wood-frame building, with portions of a seventeenth-century parlor and later (19th-century and 20th-century) additions. Built ca. 1652 by Timothy Dwight, one of the first settlers and organizers of the town, two successive families lived in the house through out the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries: the direct descendants of Timothy Dwight (ca. 1652 until the 1790s) and the Townsend/Derby family who remained until 1880.

The archaeological investigation at the Dwight Derby House has offered a glimpse at the changing fortunes of six generations of inhabitants at the house. The east yard, particularly, provided evidence of what may have been an urban dooryard, with access to and from the east parlor during the last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century. In the late 1700s, Hannah Dwight was living in the house with her adult daughter, Patty, who married and raised a family at the house. The east dooryard may have been an adaptation to allow both mother and daughter to maintain their role as female head of household, by turning the east parlor into a second kitchen.

The east dooryard was also the site of a high quantity of redware, such as would be used in the processing and storage of foodstuffs. Redware milkpans, in particular, are used in the making of cheese and butter, and it is possible that the east yard, bounded on two sides by the house, provided a protected area for such household tasks.

Further archaeological investigations at the Dwight Derby House are likely to continue prior to planned landscaping and grading, so that evidence of late-18th and early-19th-century household tasks, such as dairying, can be collected.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Dennis E. Howe

Town of Newington
[submitted by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt]

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC has been contracted to conduct the first of a three-year archaeological survey for the Town of Newington as part of a Certified Local Government Grant. The survey, administered by the Newington Historic District Commission, will locate and identify archaeological resources along Little Bay and the National Wildlife Refuge along Great Bay from Broad Cove to the Peverly Brook drainage. Particular attention will be paid to areas which have seen much modern development and encroachment, to known historic sites, and to the prehistoric shoreline of the bays. The aim of the New ington HDC is to locate and catalog subsurface resources in order to protect them.

IAC, LLC will be assisted in the compilation of background documents, collection of oral history, walkover survey, Phase IB fieldwork, and laboratory processing by volunteers from the Newington Historical Society and other interested members of the public. The project expects that several archaeological sites will be identified in the first phase of research and fieldwork in 1998-1999 as Great Bay and Little Bay (as well as the Piscataqua River drainage) were important elements in the trade and transportation systems for Native American peoples and European settlers.

The survey will also develop a partnership with the Great Bay Wildlife Refuge to produce an interpretative plan of historic resources along the bay. Long-term objectives are to develop an educational program for Newington school children that can be worked into curricula on local history, math, and science.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Excavations on Broadway in Albany

The proposed locations of a new Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) building and new parking garage in downtown Albany were explored by Hartgen Archeological Associates during the closing months of 1998. Exposed were remains of the walls of numerous buildings, fireplaces, privies, and trash deposits from the 18th century to the 20th century. The excavations were open to public viewing, and formal tours were given by a historian two days a week. Over 1000 people took advantage of the tour offerings. Some artifacts from the excavations were put on exhibit at the Albany Visitors' Center, located nearby, an exhibit which generated an increase in visitation for that facility. The work revealed information about tanneries, the undergrounding of streams, remains of the Albany Female Academy building, a Presbyterian church, an early firehouse, remains of the shop of famed Albany silversmith Isaac Hutton, a wooden structure dating back to ca. 1650, and evidence of Native American occupation before Europeans arrived. Artifact finds included heavy deposits of hand-painted pearlware and early window glass, and personal items such as ink wells, toothbrushes, and lice combs. Because so much was found, time for thorough excavations was granted. The DEC building will be built on piers so that much of the site will survive.

Tram Site Acquired by the Archaeological Conservancy

The first archaeological site in New York State to be acquired by The Archaeological Conservancy is the Tram site, located near Livonia in Livingston County. The Seneca site was abandoned sometime before A.D. 1600. The Tram site is one of the earliest to show contact between the Senecas and Europeans. Although relatively few European goods are found, their paucity show that the
Senecas were not yet engaged in wholesale acceptance of European goods. The Tram site was reported by E.G. Squier in his 1850 report for the Smithsonian where the area was estimated at about 16 acres. Arthur C. Parker conducted excavations there, as did avocational archaeologist Charles Wray. Wray estimated the site to be about 10 acres in size. In 1986, the Rochester Museum conducted a field school at the northern end of the site to verify the location of the palisade. To date, this has been the only testing of the habitation area, thus making this site one of the best preserved in the country. The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired eight acres.

Birch Avenue Archaeology Project Receives Award

The New York State Historic Preservation Awards recognize excellence in the protection and enhancement of the state's historic places. When a proposed new Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation substation at Lake George was found to be located on an important 18th century French and Indian War encampment, Niagara Mohawk decided to address the full impact of the project on this significant archaeological site. Although the project did not fall under the purview of the historic preservation regulations, Niagara Mohawk worked with the State Historic Preservation Office to redesign the project to reduce impacts and retained the firm of Collamer and Associates to conduct excavations of those portions that could not be avoided.

News Briefs from New York State Historical Archaeology

While monitoring reconstruction of Main Street in Cherry Creek, Elaine Harold of the SUNY-Buffalo Archaeological Survey found the remains of not only the plank road, but also a section of the corduroy road.

The SUNY-Stony Brook field school, directed by David Bernstein, Frank Turano, and Daria Merwin, took place at the Joseph Brewster House in Setauket, Long Island, where three major components were located; a 19th century occupation, a prehistoric presence dating back to 2000 B.C., and a 17th century component containing both Euro-American and Native American materials.

Christopher Lindner of Bard College and his students continue their study of the development of the landscape in the Mid-Hudson Valley. CRM evaluations of three buried landscapes of the former Blithewood Estate at Bard included relocation of a drive to an overlook, the foundation of the gardener's house, an early example of the use of fill for landscaping effect, and an old garden bed along the scenic approach road. In response, the College has begun to seek support for a center at Bard for the history and archaeology of the Hudson River landscape.

The Weaver-Demarest Site in Waterford, explored under the direction of Joseph Sopko by the New York State Museum's Cultural Resource Survey Program, revealed deeply stratified late 18th through 19th century deposits associated with a hotel, residence, and church.

The Rochester Museum and Science Center recently completed classification and analysis of over 12,000 glass beads from three 17th century Seneca Iroquois sites. These glass bead data extend the Seneca bead chronology established previously. The new study will be published as Volume 3 of the Charles E. Wray Series in Seneca Archaeology. The study indicated disjunctions in the variety, chemical composition, and quantities of beads available to the Seneca. These are thought to have resulted from the trade monopoly granted to the Dutch West India Company in A.D. 1621.

British War of 1812 Anchor Recovered

Originally located two years ago by Plattsburgh, New York, divers who returned it to the lake for safe storage, the 14-foot anchor was raised in September 1998 from Plattsburgh Bay after interested parties established a conservation plan, funding, and permits. The object is believed to be one of the bow anchors from the frigate *Confiance*, flagship of the British fleet at the Battle of Plattsburgh Bay in 1814 and the largest vessel ever to have sailed on Lake Champlain. The same day it was raised, the anchor was taken to the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum for conservation. Built of wood and iron with some surviving traces of paint, the anchor will be a challenge to treat. However, its burial in mud for much of the 184 years it was underwater helped in its conservation so that many markings on the anchor are readable. Once the conservation is completed, the anchor will be returned to Plattsburgh for permanent display.

Excavations at Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island

Steven Mrozowski, director of the Center for Cultural and Environmental History at UMass-Boston, and five graduate students excavated test units in the lawn of the 17th century Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island, New York. Parts of a milkhouse, a section of the original manor house, a rock feature, and a section of the original gardens were revealed. The manor house remains contained Dutch bricks, floor tiles, and other Dutch artifacts. This rare early site has remained in the same family and includes voluminous documents, maps, and deeds so the research potential is great. Other artifacts from the limited excavations included milkpans, pipe stems, a wax seal, gaming pieces, porcelain and whiteware, cow bones, and Native American pottery. Mrozowski is particularly interested in the landscape history of the site. Further excavations are planned.

New York State Preservation Office (SHPO) Program, 1998

During FY 1998 which ended on September 30, the SHPO office added 840 Cultural Resource survey reports to its records, compared with 407 in FY 1997 and 364 in FY 1996, an increase of 30% in survey activity. These reports document Phase 1B archaeological surveys of over 30,000 acres of land and Phase II and III intensive surveys of over 37,000 square feet. A survey of more than 10,000 acres in the St. Lawrence Valley for the New York Power Authority and over 6,000 acres of underwater survey for dredging projects off Long Island and in New York harbor account for half of the 1998 survey acreage total. Several Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) were executed with various state agencies and local municipalities for consideration of archaeological site preservation, excavation, and curation. An additional MOU was negotiated with the State Education Department to maintain a copy of the New York State Museum archaeological site files in the SHPO office.

Clintonville

[submitted by Gordon Pollard]

A third season of research at the Clintonville, New York, iron forge site was conducted during the summer of 1998 through a field course directed by Dr. Gordon Pollard of SUNY Plattsburgh. Focus was on the remains of what had been one of the largest bloomery forge buildings in the world, and which contained a total of 16 forge fires for smelting high grade Adirondack iron ores. The forge operated from 1830 to 1890.

The 1998 excavations centered on two features. One was the 6' x 6' brick and stone foundation of one of the bloomery forges, which yielded exceptionally well preserved details of forge construction. Three of the heavy, cast-iron plates which formed part of the 2 1/2' x 2 1/2' firebox were still in place, including the bottom plate, back plate, and forespar plate. Other firebox components were uncovered as well, including 3 sections of the cast-iron pipes that had been in the stack of the forge to pre-heat the air blast.

The second feature of interest was the foundation area of one of the six massive triphammers that had operated in the forge building to shape the masses of iron that were produced in the bloomery forges. Field work in 1994 and 1996 had determined the location and orientation of two of the hammers, and in 1998 the excavations were expanded to determine the configuration of the anvil-end foundation of one of them, along with details of the water wheel pit that lay parallel to the hammer. The water wheel served as the power source for operating the hammer. Excavations revealed a series of stacked and cross-layered heavy beams that served as the foundation of the hammer's anvil, and a wheel pit that would have held a breast wheel with 4' face. The floor of the wheel pit, lying 6' below the present ground surface, had been constructed of 5"-wide planks which were perfectly preserved. Partially preserved 10" square beams which served as cribbing were found on sides of the pit.

The archaeological data, combined with a wealth of historic documentation, are providing exceptional insight into the layout, organization, and operation of 19th century bloomery iron production sites.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

The summer of 1998 saw the beginning of a new program at Historic St. Mary's City that has international implications. One of the participants in this year's Field School in Historical Archaeology was a West African, Bala Saho. He attended the session as part of a new collaborative effort between HSMC, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and The Gambia National Museum, where he serves as Curator.

Bala Saho is a native of The Gambia and a member of the Mandinka people. He received his BA degree in history from the University of Jyvaskyla in Finland and a MA degree in Economic and Social History from the University of Helsinki and a second Masters degree in Development Studies from the University of Sussex in England. In addition, Bala has had training in conservation at the University of Florence, Italy. None of this education was in archaeology, however. Through this new collaborative research project, Bala has received experience in field archaeology. He hopes to apply this new knowledge in exploring the remarkable historical sites in The Gambia with the goal of developing them for tourism. Additional Gambians will be brought to St. Mary's each summer for training so that a corps of individuals knowledgeable of archaeological field methods can be created in The Gambia.

As one of the centers of the Atlantic Slave Trade, the story of The Gambia is very important to world history, but it has received no attention from archaeologists. Not a single archaeological excavation has occurred on a 16th, 17th-, or 18th-century site in the country. The Gambia is rich in both African and colonial European archaeology. Over the next five years, we hope to conduct test excavations on a 1660s English trading post site on The Gambia and nearby African village sites. Beyond the prospect of exciting research opportunities, the expertise of HSMC in museum archaeology, exhibits, and reconstructions will assist The Gambia National Museum staff in developing their nation's rich heritage resources for tourism. Not only will this information provide new insights regarding the slave trade and English settlement in Africa, but it will allow us to better understand the back-

ground of the first Africans brought to Maryland and Virginia in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Many of the servant quarters and slave quarters discovered at St. Mary's City were very likely occupied by some individuals from West Africa.

Through the contacts and efforts by St. Mary's College Professor William
Roberts and the HSMC Research staff, we hope to significantly change this situation in the next few years. A grant proposal has been submitted to fund two years of work. If successful, excavations will be conducted on five Gambian sites and the materials brought to St. Mary's City for analysis and interpretation. Following completion of the analysis, type sets will be developed to aid future Gambian archaeology projects and all artifacts returned to the National Museum. Results will not only aid the Gambian people but will provide important information to allow us to better recognize archaeologically the first Africans in early Maryland and tell their story.

Anne Arundel County

Working in advance of a construction project, archaeologists from the Anne Arundel County's (Maryland) Lost Towns Project have uncovered the remains of a 1760s brickyard, possibly the source of many bricks used to build mansions in Annapolis during the city's Golden Age. This is the first known excavation of a commercial Colonial brickyard. Located north of Annapolis near the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, the brickyard site was owned by Horatio Sharpe, royal governor of Maryland. Unlike many colonists, Governor Sharpe did not rely on tobacco cultivation for income. He built and operated a gristmill as well as the brickyard,
and be engaged in land speculation and other commercial and industrial ventures.

Archaeological salvage excavations have uncovered three temporary kilns, or clamps, and the Lost Towns staff and volunteers have noted surface indications of many others. The brick clamps were built of bricks molded from locally quarried clay. The master brickmaker's assistants stacked the unfired bricks as much as 12 to 15 feet high in clamps measuring 20 by 20 feet. The workers left arched channels approximately 2 feet wide and 3 feet high to accommodate firewood and air. They also banked earth around completed clamps to control the amount of air that entered the structures. Too much air and fuel would have created too much heat, fusing 15,000 to 80,000 individual bricks into a single useless mass. Too little fuel and air, and the bricks would not be sufficiently well fired. They would be soft, crumble easily, and be virtually useless. After one to two weeks of controlled burning, the brickmaker dismantled the clamp and sorted the bricks by size and quality. Fancy decorative bricks in a variety of shapes with gracefully curved surfaces were particularly valuable. Several cove and quarter water table bricks have been recovered from the rubble fill. Nothing is known of the people who worked at Governor Sharpe's brickyard. Many, probably, were enslaved Africans. They quarried clay and cut firewood during the winter, molded and stacked bricks in the spring and summer, fueled the burning clamp under the direction of the master brickmaker (himself possibly a slave), and dismantled the kilns and sorted the bricks once the stack had cooled. Sharpe may have rented his slaves to building contractors as well for brickmaking at individual house and church sites. Excavations will continue until construction commences. We anticipate report completion by the end of the calendar year.

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project and the Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation (Maryland) have just completed the first phase of a digital videography and 3-D modeling project with the aid of a $15,000 grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology & Training/National Park Service. Project staff digitally recorded excavations at the colonial town sites of Providence (1649-ca. 1680) and London (1683-ca. 1780), and—in collaboration with the county's open access cable channel director—produced a 30-minute video about the project. The film also incorporated 3-D animated models of artifacts recovered from the early 18th-century cellar hole at the Rumney's Tavern site. Jason D. Moser, Tracy Corder, and James G. Gibb discussed project methodology and results in their paper at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Salt Lake City in January, 1999. The presentation included examples of the artifact models and of animated 'walk-through' models of the tavern and of the 17th-century dwelling of Providence settler Robert Burle. Completion of the final report for the first phase of the project is imminent. For copies of both the paper and the report (when finalized), direct requests to Al Luckenbach, PACE, P.O. Box 6675, Annapolis, MD 21401, or e-mail James G. Gibb at jggibb@erols.com. The second phase of the project will emphasize higher quality images with greater detail for additional video production and for post ing on a web site.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Brent Cemetery
(submitted by Martha R. Williams)

In an investigation closely related to the early colonial history of Maryland and Virginia, members of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia currently are investigating the Brent Cemetery site (44ST130), located near Aquia, approximately 17 miles north of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The volunteer effort is being undertaken on behalf of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arlington and the local parish of St. William of York. The group recently completed its second season of field work at the site and now is processing the materials excavated during 1998.

Beginning in 1647, four members of the Brent family emigrated to Virginia. Three family members had been prominent in the St. Mary's City settlement in Maryland. Giles Brent, who married the daughter of a Piscataway Indian chief and had been "Lord of the Manor of Kent" on Kent Island, established the plan tation of "Peace" at Aquia. Margaret Brent, who served as executrix of Leonard Calvert's estate and owned substantial property in Maryland, settled with her sister Mary at a property named "Retirement." The Brents' nephew George moved to Aquia between 1662 and 1670 and called his plantation "Woodstock." George's second wife, Marianna, was the daughter of Henry Sewall, owner of Mattapanay in Maryland and former secretary of the Maryland colony. The cemetery contains the graves of George Brent, his two wives, and several of his children, as well as several later interments; the earli-

est marker is dated 1685.

The original objective of this study was to ascertain whether the site contained the remains of what traditionally had been thought to be the "first Roman Catholic chapel in Virginia." Field investigations to date have included shovel testing of the site outside of the walled cemetery area; complete recordation and mapping of all marked graves and potential unmarked interments in the cemetery; excavation of twelve 5 x 5 ft. test units in areas of high artifact concentration; and background research on the history of the Brent family. No excavations have been undertaken or are contemplated within the cemetery.

Field work has identified both a substantial prehistoric component and the boundaries of a domestic site that appears to have been occupied between ca. 1675 and 1725. A moderately intense scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage and broken stone tools occupied the eastern half of the property; the earliest diagnostic point thus far found has been a Middle Archaic bifurcate. The southwestern quadrant of the site, close to Aquia Creek, contained a very dense concentration of Woodland Period/Potomac Creek material, including both diagnostic points and several varieties of prehistoric ceramics, intermixed with early eighteenth century artifacts. These areas of the property appear to have been cultivated, and no clear vertical separation of the prehistoric and his toric materials could be discerned.

The historic component identified during Phase I shovel testing first appeared as a very dense concentration of architectural debris, including stone and brick rubble, wrought iron nails, and window glass, combined with items characteristic of a domestic occupation. The concentration was located south east of the marked graves of George Brent and his family. Unit testing revealed at least three historic posthole/postmold features and a mound of architectural debris. The strata within the mound feature included a layer of lath-marked plaster sealed beneath stone and brick rubble and overlying two intact occupation layers containing late 17th and early 18th century and Late Woodland materials, respectively.

The exceptionally well preserved historic assemblage encompasses an array of domestic artifacts such as ceramics, bottle and table glass, metal utensils, tobacco pipes, straight pins, furniture or trunk tacks and escutcheons, and glass beads. Ceramics range from utilitarian North Devon gravel tempered wares and coarse red earthenwares to polychrome and blue and white tin-glazed ear
thenwares, combed and trailed Staffordshire slipwares, and Rhenish/Westerwald and English brown stonewares. The latest ceramic type, with fewer than 10 fragments, is white salt-glazed stoneware. The wide range of faunal remains recovered include fish bones and scales, turtle shell fragments, and cow and deer bones, some butchered. The "small finds" are perhaps the most interesting: an ivory or bone folding toothbrush, a bone handled clasp knife, a "braided" multi-coated silver-coated copper-alloy ring, and an undated copper sixpence coin tentatively identified as a locally minted jeton. Dating of the intact occupation layer is supported not only by the ceramic assemblage, but also by a marked "WE" pipe bowl manufactured by Will Evans, a Bristol pipemaker of the 1670s-1690s.

The site clearly is the location of the first "Woodstock" complex built by George Brent and is the earliest Anglo-American site north of Fredericksburg in Virginia that has been examined archaeologically. The integrity of the site and its association with the regionally and locally important Brent family render Site 44ST130, including the cemetery and the associated prehistoric component, eligible for listing in the National Register.

Additional archeological work planned for 1999 will consist of placing 1-2 additional test trenches around the periphery of the house site to verify its dimensions and look for additional features; extending shovel testing outside of the fenced cemetery property to define the limits of the prehistoric component and identify other potential historic components; and excavating two or three half units to locate possible grave shafts in an area where additional burials may be present.

Further information about this site and the excavation is available by calling Martha Williams, ASV project director, at 703-573-3769.

Ontario

Reported by: Dena Doroszenko

Smith's Knoll Historic Cemetery
[submitted by Rita Griffin-Short]

The City of Stoney Creek, Hamilton-Wentworth Region (Niagara Peninsula), Ontario, chose RGS Archaeological Services to carry out archaeological testing at Smith's Knoll Historic Cemetery (AhGw-132) during July and August, 1998. The site commemorates the Battle of Stoney Creek which took place June 6, 1813, one of the final battles during the War of 1812. The Americans placed their field artillery on the knoll which was stormed by a small group of British. Many died, both British and Americans. The dead were buried on a hot June morning, on the spot, by local citizens.

During the late 19th century, a local "squire" with an interest in phrenology disinterred the burials. No record has been found to date indicating that they were reburied. A group of interested citizens worked towards buying the site and had it consecrated as a cemetery by the Bishop of Niagara in 1909.

The City of Stoney Creek, now the custodian of the site, wants to develop it as a park, incorporating it into Battlefield Park and the Historic Gage House. The battle took place on the Gage farm.

It was imperative that the burials be located, assuming they were on site. The testing method was a series of trenches at 2 m. intervals over a 13-day period. Human remains were recovered from a small area at the east side of the site. These were indiscriminately distributed along with animal bones and domestic demolition debris throughout the strata.

The debris was used to level the area to accommodate a stone monument. The area had been disturbed in the 1940s when four stone plot markers were installed in the area assumed to be the burial area. The resulting mixing of soils further disturbed and re-distributed the bones with many found near the surface.

A minimum of eight individuals have been identified from the 434 identifiable fragments based on the acromion process of the left scapula and the right distal clavicle. Several very corroded American artillery buttons were recovered but not all of the bones. Testing will be intensified when we return this spring in order to recover the remaining human remains. These will be reinterred on site once they are properly documented. Inquiries may be directed to rgshort@spectranet.ca

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Fort-Temiscamingue National Historic Site
[submitted by Christian Roy and Pierre Drouin]

During the spring of 1998, Parks Canada conducted six weeks of archaeological testing and monitoring at Fort-Temiscamingue NHS. Although intended to mitigate the impact of the heritage project undertaken on the site of the old trading post, this year's investigation also focused on the location of two farm buildings and on the excavation of a few test pits to expose three structural remains selected to be displayed as part of the heritage buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company (1821-1901).

Supervised by consulting archaeologist Christian Roy, the archaeological monitoring and testing has uncovered a number of remains including two unknown structures, a farm building and a house located west of the First Men's house. The possible foundation wall of a third building, identified so far as the first blacksmith shop erected at Fort-Temiscamingue in the second half of the XVIIIth century, has also been unearthed near the Clerk's house. The western end of that building had already been located in 1993 by Pierre Drouin. Artifacts have been collected in association with these structural remains allowing us in most cases to date the demolition of these buildings.

While the attempts to locate the barns of the Hudson's Bay Company have failed, the unexpected discovery of three human burials containing four individuals east of the so-called Protestant cemetery has provided new data on the role and occupation of Fort-Temiscamingue. The presence of trade silver ear rings and glass beads in one of the burials, as well as physical anthropologists' expertise and general context of discovery, strongly suggest that the individuals were of Native ancestry. The other burials have not supplied any artifacts. According to Parks Canada's regulations, work was immediately halted. In agreement with the Algonquin community, the human remains were later reinterred with associated artifacts during a ceremony presided over by the Elders.

On the other hand, the test pits excavated to expose the structural remains selected for the heritage project have also revealed new informations concerning three of the Hudson's Bay Company buildings, the Clerk's house, the First Men's house and the Blacksmith shop. The data collected served to complete the analytical register of the structural remains found on the site, as well as to verify prior interpretations.

The archaeological report of the investigations conducted at Fort Temiscamingue in 1997 and 1998 is in the process of being completed. During fall 1998, geophysical survey work was done by Technologies J. Pilon Inc. as a first step toward establishing the boundaries of the new cemetery.

Major Discovery in Québec City
[submitted by Jacques Guimont and Lise Rochette, Parks Canada]

For the first time in Québec City, last December archaeologists at Parks Canada uncovered vestiges associated with the city's very first walled fortifications on a site known as the "redoute du bourreau", or the Executioner's Redoubt. The vestiges are located inside the Parc-de-l'Artillerie National Historic Site, on the western edges of the Nouvelles Casemes, or New Barracks, a series of defense structures built under the French colonial administration.

This discovery was made possible thanks to a major restoration and consolidation project conducted on a portion of Québec City's fortifications — i.e., the Coteau de la Potasse halfbastion and the tenaille des Nouvelles Casemes. The purpose of the project is to offer Québec City's citizens and visitors access to the complete circuit of the city's fortifications within the next few years.

The present-day fortifications at Québec City are primarily the work of Chaussegros-de-Léry, and were completed between 1745 and 1756. However, numerous other military structures were erected in the city from the late 17th century on. In addition, the city walls have undergone numerous changes since the time of the British Conquest. Although most of these structures have been removed for some time now, numerous vestiges are still lying below the surface of the ground, as the discovery of the redoute du bourreau has made once again dramatically clear.

The redoubt acquired its gruesome name around 1700. "Beginning in 1695, the executioner, an ill-esteemed personality who was required to live at some distance from the other inhabitants, was granted living quarters in the redoubt. In the years following, most of the city's executioners lived in this redoubt until it was demolished around 1745."

The first wall surrounding Québec City, a series of redoubts linked by palisades, was erected in 1690 by Major Provost, as ordered by Comte de Frontenac. In what amounts to a happy coincidence, 1998 marked the 300th anniversary of the death of Comte de Frontenac, an illustrious governor of New France.

Archaeological excavations will resume in spring 1999.

Archaeological Monitoring on Saint-Vallier Street, Saint-Roch District, Québec City
[submitted by Serge Rouleau, Design et Patrimoine, Ville de Québec]

The city of Québec decided to enhance the urban facilities on Saint-Vallier Street in the Saint-Roch district, a longtime neglected part of the town. The project started in April and ended in June 1998. Only the portion located between Dorchester and Langelier was concerned by the project.

Saint-Vallier Street is one of the oldest ways of communication in and around the city and was established early in the 17th century. It is known to have attracted many craftsmen and small industries during the 18th and 19th centuries, especially potters and tanneries. Moreover, a federal study has recognized this portion of Saint-Vallier Street as part of an industrial district (from the middle of the 19th century up to 1930) of historical significance in Canada.

Archaeological monitoring led to the discovery of structural remains of dwellings and industrial buildings of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Also, up to seven specimens of wooden drains were uncovered, some of them related to post-1850 tanneries. Finally, one road improvement dating back to the last quarter of 18th century was also documented.

The major discovery of this project was certainly the two

deposition sites used as a potter's dump during the last quarter of the 18th century. Evidence shows that the two deposits exclusively received remnants of production. The collection is essentially made of coarse earthenware, and "terrine" is the most common object of the production. Many fragments of the tools used in the kiln are also part of the collection. The two deposits extended into the street from private properties located on the south side of Saint-Vallier where, it is believed, the site originated.

Preliminary archaeological and historical evidence tends to indicate that this production originated from the workshop of the "maître-potier" Pierre Vincent dit le "Cadien" established on Saint-Vallier Street from 1766. He was born in Acadia at l'Assomption de Pisiguit around 1739 and was deported in 1755. He stayed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a while and made his way to Québec City where he became one of the most productive potters of the area. At the time of his death, in 1803, he was still active and owned a large part of the properties south of Saint-Vallier Street. Recommendations have been made in order to locate and investigate the workshop and the whole site.

Archaeology at the Esplanade of the Parliament of Québec
[submitted by Mario Savard, Parks Canada]

The Esplanade of the Parliament in the city of Québec is located between the Québec National Assembly building and the Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site. Until 1871, the site was occupied by defense works that were an integral part of the line of fortifications erected to defend Québec. Since large-scale landscape restoration was planned in this area, archaeological excavations had to be undertaken with the purpose of gathering all relevant data on the occupation of the site and of ensuring the conservation of vestiges significant for the history of Québec and its defense works and, we hoped, of providing inspiration for the landscape architects.

Parks Canada and the City of Québec undertook the first inventory campaigns in the summer of 1997 and in the spring of 1998, which then led, in the fall of 1998, to an inventory campaign and to archaeological monitoring conducted conjointly by the Commission de la Capitale nationale du Québec, the City of Québec and Parks Canada.

The team formed for the excavation and monitoring activities, led by archaeologist Daniel Simoneau of the City of Québec, succeeded in uncovering large sections of a ravelin, of two tenailles and of a counterguard built by the British in the early 19th century, as well as short sections of works dating from the French period, including what appears to be the counterscrap. The team also revealed the macadamized layout of the old Saint-Louis Street as it wound between the 19th-century advanced defense works. Data was also collected on the ditch, the environment and the public services (notably gas street lighting).

The interpretation of the data gathered during archaeological interventions correlated with the data taken from various historic documents (texts, engravings and other sources) enabled the archaeologists from the City of Québec and Parks Canada to develop a 3-D electronic model of the sector as it appeared around 1815.

Chers collègues du Québec,

Je suis toujours à votre disposition pour recueillir les textes que vous voudrez bien m'envoyer – en français ou en anglais – pour publication dans cet espace qui nous est réservé. Les autres membres du CNEHA sont très intéressés à vos recherches. La prochaine date de tombée est en mai.

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Thanks for everything and take care.

Monique

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Newfoundland

St. John's Waterfront Archaeology Project
[submitted by Peter Pope]

Waldegrave Street Parking: The Waterfront Archaeology Project operated again in conjunction with the Field School for Memorial University of Newfoundland archaeology students, under the direction of Dr. Peter Pope of the Archaeology Unit, assisted by graduate students Amanda Crompton and John Wicks. After consultation with the City Engineering Department we sought and obtained permission from City Council to test areas in and around the Waldegrave Street Parking lot (CjAe-33), now slated for re-development as a Convention Centre. The area is adjacent to the Kenny's site (CjAe-17), tested in 1993 and 1997, which we revisited for a surface collection and which again showed mid-18th- and 19th-century materials. The nearby Waldegrave Street Parking area is a shallow low-lying depression, at the west end of George Street, not far inland from the original harbourfront. Historic maps indicate that it was not developed as an urban streetscape until the 19th century. Earlier maps indicate that by the early 18th century the fringe of this formerly marshy area was covered in fish flakes.

We opened three excavations at Waldegrave Street Parking. The most productive was located between a 19th-century water line and a 19th-century sewage line and uncovered various fill strata containing a large quantity of 19th-century materials, particularly glass and refined earthenwares (REW). Underlying these fills we uncovered an earlier cultural deposit, itself overlying a thick, apparently undisturbed, peaty stratum. It was crudely paved with rocks to the eastward end and elsewhere pock-marked with small depressions,

which appeared to be animal and human footprints. We also uncovered a large quantity of wooden artifacts, likely the remains of a fish flake. Ceramic evidence of North Devon coarse earthenwares (CEW) and Westerwald coarse stonewares (CSW) suggests a 17th-century dating.

Backhoe testing in a grassed area northeast of the Waldegrave Street Parking pavement uncovered a thick deposit of recent fills over a series of 19th-century secondary deposits. The test exceeded 2 m in depth. Further excavation uncovered a thin peaty soil overlying a thick layer of gray clay. Both strata contained well-preserved wood and leather artifacts, including a very handsome late-18th century shoe, of a quality likely to have belonged to a merchant. A number of shoes were recovered, perhaps inadvertently lost on the fringes of this damp harbourside fen, while bottle glass and CSW sherds recovered are more likely to have been dumped deliberately. We also used a backhoe to open the southeast corner of the Waldegrave Street Parking Area. Excavation here indicated that early soils down to sterile gravel were removed during construction of the paved parking area, a few years ago. Development here will not require archaeological mitigation, although a "watching brief" might be appropriate.

327 Water Street: Excavations were opened on a vacant gravel lot at 327 Water Street (CjAe-08), just west of the Murray Premises, with the enthusiastic cooperation of the owner, Wayne Kelly. Excavations here in 1993 had uncovered 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century materials, in disturbed contexts, as well as a stone-paved quayside of about 1830. A 1993 test within the foundations of the late 19th-century building formerly on the site, used as Lee's shoe store until it burned ca. 1990, indicated that the demolition which followed the fire had destroyed all cultural strata below the building. Our initial 3 m by 3 m back hoe test in 1998, on the harbour side of these foundations, indicated that backhoe work during demolition had seriously disturbed cultural strata outside the 19th-century structure. The mixture of wood and brick rubble with burned 20th-century shoes and early modern ceramics in the disturbed strata indicates that the demolition contractor buried at least part of the 20th-century fire rubble in this harbourside lot. It also strongly suggests that, when he did so, he disturbed 17th- and 18th-century archaeological contexts.

An undisturbed context was encountered in one part of the original test. Trowel excavation uncovered a thick deposit of household debris including CEW, CSW, clay tobacco pipes and some bottle glass, dating between 1660 and about 1695. After the Field School was over, a smaller crew of Blair Temple and Mike Walsh, assisted by volunteers Rick Gaulton and Tammy Wheeler, used shovel and trowel to expand the excavation to the east, eventually uncovering a strip of undisturbed strata about 1.5 m wide and 3 m long. This deposit was almost entirely surrounded by the disturbance inflicted on the site a few years ago. The unusually high proportion of high status tin-glazed wares ("delft" or "faience") as well as the recovery of an early silver coin and a piece of gentleman's jewelry, in the form of a gold "point" or lace tip, suggests that this material probably related to a relatively well-off resident household, rather than to migratory crews. Southwood's map of St. John's in 1675 shows a plantation in the area, belonging to Thomas Oxford. This secondary deposit might well be a product of the Oxford household.

The key strata were punctuated by post moulds, interpretable as remnants of successive stages or wharves. The surface of the 17th-century strata contains charcoal and melted ceramics, which might reflect the burning of St. John's by French forces in 1696-97. These late 17th-century strata lie directly on sterile gravel: a puzzling situation because St. John's harbour was well developed by 1660 and materials of that date should overlie some natural soil, if not earlier cultural strata. It looked as if any such earlier strata had been cleared by deliberate cutting into the slope of the harbourfront ca. 1660. This hypothesis was confirmed when we fully exposed the sterile level to find its surface unnaturally erratic, as well as being pock-marked with early post-moulds, truncated by cutting before renewed cultural deposition in the later 17th century.

The early capital investment in harbour improvement, represented by this cutting episode, must have created quite a bit of fill. One might guess that it ended up not too far away, and likely closer to the water, in order to make land. This is only one of the reasons why the 327 Water Street merits further archaeological attention, as soon as funding permits. Incidental finds in 1993 and 1997 suggesting an early occupation in this area have panned out: we found gold (literally!), and this site holds great potential to shed light on the early development of the port of St. John's.

Torbay: As part of the Field School in Archaeology, the crew spent a day on the Torbay waterfront (CjAe-34), at the invitation of the Torbay Heritage Committee. Surface collection in the area south of the main river recovered 18th and 19th century materials, notably Westerwald CSW of the mid-18th century. Further materials of like date were recovered from shovel test pits in this area and to the northeast of the smaller brook flowing into Torbay Bay. Excavation in the silted pond near the mouth of the larger river recovered late 20th-century plastic materials under 80 cm of fine clay overlying sterile gravel subsoil. This confirms the impression given by a review of historic photographs: the silting of this former pond is a very recent phenomenon. This silting is likely a result of suburban development of the river valley, associated clearance of woods, and consequent widespread disturbance and soil erosion.

Renews and Port Kirwin: As a fortuitous result of Field School field trips to Renews and Port Kirwin, two further sites were identified on the basis of incidental finds. Neither find was a result of systematic surface survey but simply of trekking around historic sites: the Mount at Renews (CfAf-5), excavated by Steve Mills in 1993, and the graveyard at Port Kirwin, which has headstones dating as early as the 1740s. At Renews we recovered the base of a 17th-century North Devon CEW tall pot, eroding from a bank at the edge of a seaside meadow (CfAf-16). This was about 0.5 km east of the Mount. At Port Kirwin we recovered assorted bottle glass, tobacco pipes and 17th-century CEW and CSW eroding from a peaty bank in a recently-cut ditch between the newly-improved waterfront road and the old cemetery. Port Kirwin may well be the site of 17th-century Fermeuse, for which planters and fishing establishments are attested in the documentary record.

Preliminary Summary: Students cleaned and numbered over 5000 artifacts, under the supervision of Scott Andrews, our conservation assistant. The leather shoes and many wooden artifacts retrieved from the lawn area at Waldegrave Street Parking will probably be our biggest conservation challenge. We have a wide range of ceramics from that site as well as the very interesting ceramic sample from 327 Water Street, with its high count of tin-glazed vessels. The Water Street site also yielded a good sample of pipe bowls, dating between 1660 and 1690. Our silver coin remains unidentified but it is certainly very old and we are hopeful that cleaning and an x-ray will permit identification. The promising results from intensive excavation at 327 Water Street are an excellent example of the possibilities of urban archaeology on the St. John's Waterfront, where we have the cooperation of informed, historically-aware, property-owners. The disturbed strata here represent the unnecessary loss of 17th- and 18th-century archaeological contexts — a clear example of why it is so important for the City and the Province to regulate mechanical excavation in the harbour area. The excavations at Waldegrave Street Parking are a good example of what can result from cooperation between the City and the MUN Archaeology Unit: an important development area has been assessed and a restricted archaeologically-sensitive area identified.

The St. John's Waterfront Archaeology Project was largely funded through Memorial University of Newfoundland, thanks to the University Endowment Fund, the Smallwood Centre for Newfoundland Studies, the Office of the Dean of Arts and ISER. The Culture and Heritage Division of the Newfoundland Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation supported some of our conservation costs, and we received contributions in kind from the City of St. John's, the MUN Archaeology Unit and Past Present Consulting. The Waterfront Archaeology Project is an initiative of the Heritage Outreach Project, sponsored jointly by Memorial University and Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.

Ferryland
[submitted by James Tuck]

The Ferryland Archaeology Project, directed by Dr. James Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, concluded its seventh season on October 23, 1998. Work concentrated on the eastern end of George Calvert's original Colony of Avalon (1621-1638), later occupied by Sir David Kirke and his family until the place was burned by French forces in the fall of 1696.

The defenses of at least the eastern portion of the colony are now becoming apparent. A ditch, about 20' wide and 3'-4' deep, partly faced with rock on its outer edge, formed the initial line of defense. A rampart of about the same dimensions, faced on the interior edge with rough stone, was also revealed during 1998. Documentary sources indicate that this was surmounted by a palisade comprised of posts, rails, and trees seven feet tall sharpened at the top.

A bridge spanned the ditch at the eastern end of the cobble street that ran through the settlement. Water-saturated conditions have preserved the bridge sills and several large post molds paralleling the bridge itself. No evidence suggests whether the bridge was a drawbridge and, in fact, no trace of the gate that must have existed at this location has been preserved.

Inside the defensive works a small portion of what appears to be a fire place, a portion of a cobble-lined pit, perhaps a cellar, an exterior cobble walkway paralleling the north wall of a structure, and a slate-lined drain lead ing away from the structure were all discovered. We believe that these scant remains are evidence of a house which, judging by the objects from a deep midden adjacent to the house, was occupied by members of the Newfoundland gentry during much of the seventeenth century.

Artifacts include two silver-plated spurs, tin-glazed earthenware, a wealth of Portuguese *terra sigillata* earthenware heretofore unreported from North American sites, window leads and glass, gilt glass beads, and other similar "up-scale" objects. In the uppermost layer were found two gold finger rings, both women's rings but of different sizes. They lay immediately below rocks from the
house chimney collapse, and it is tempting to associate them with the French destruction and looting of the place in 1696.

A few objects, particularly Chesapeake tobacco pipes with a DK monogram impressed upon them, indicate that the family responsible for the midden was that of David Kirke. We know from historical records that the Kirke family moved into Lord Baltimore's "mansion house" in 1638. It is hard to escape the conclusion that we have discovered a small portion of the original principal residence of the Colony of Avalon. Unfortunately, most of the structure lies beneath an existing road, so unless the lower levels of the midden produce some "Calvert" artifacts, it will be some time before we can compare the dimensions of this structure with those reported in 1622 for the mansion house.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Museum
[submitted by David Christianson]

Black Loyalist studies: This past summer, archaeologists working with the Nova Scotia Museum conducted research on Black Loyalist sites in the Tracadie area and in Birchtown, Shelburne County. The project was funded partly by the Multiculturalism Programme of the Department of Canadian Heritage. The principal objective at Tracadie was to locate and identify settlement features associated with Black Loyalists and their descendants within, and adjacent to, the 3,000-acre 1787 Thomas Brownspriggs land grant. Sixteen areas of archaeological interest were found during the course of this survey that was directed by Stephen Powell (powellst@gov.ns.ca). Many of the sites recorded can be directly associated with African Nova Scotian family names. Surnames such as Berden (variant of Borden/Bowden), Elmes (Elms), and Shepard (Shepherd) all appear on the 1787 land grant.

Birchtown, Shelburne County, has been the focus of archaeological research since 1993. Birchtown was founded in 1783 by Black Loyalists led by Colonel Stephen Blucke. It became, briefly, the largest settlement of free African Americans in North America. Col. Blucke had previously served with the Loyalist military forces, assuming command

of a mixed-race regiment in 1780. This regiment became one of the most feared units of the Revolutionary War, conducting raids into New Jersey, even after the surrender at Yorktown. The main focus of the 1998 archaeology was a piece of land thought to have once belonged to Col. Blucke. Laird Niven (laird.niven@ns.sympatico.ca) directed a six-week excavation of a late eighteenth feature that had been infilled with stones sometime during the first half of the nineteenth century. Within and below the fill were thousands of artifacts, including many complete ceramic pieces, dating to the late eighteenth century. The large quantity, and very good quality, of the artifacts was a surprise, contrasting sharply with the previously-excavated sites in Birchtown. The artifacts include several military items, including two pewter buttons of the 2nd American Regiment, dating between 1780 and 1782. Was this the home of Colonel Stephen Blucke? While the artifacts suggest that this is the case, only further historical and archaeological work can answer the question. Other activities of the 1998 Birchtown project included the extensive testing of a second late-eighteenth century cellar and the examination of a series of unusual stone features.

Acadian studies: The Nova Scotia Museum awarded a 1998 research grant to Jonathan Fowler to document Acadian settlement sites in the New Minas area. This work will consist of documentary and cartographic research and includes archaeological reconnaissance survey.

The Acadian education class at the Nova Scotia Museum for students in Grades 4 to 6 was redesigned. A major component of the new class has students participating in a simulated excavation at Belleisle, an Acadian archaeological site previously investigated by the museum. Four excavation "pits", each representing a different area of the site and including stratigraphy and reproduction artifacts, are excavated by students who then research their finds and prepare oral reports. Further information on this program can be obtained from David Christianson (chrisdj @gov.ns.ca), curator of archaeology at the museum.

Fort Edward National Historic Site

During the fall of 1998, Parks Canada archaeologists John Guilfoyle, Rob Ferguson and Geoff Smith excavated below the floorboards of the 1750 blockhouse at Fort Edward in Windsor, Nova Scotia. This work is in preparation for stabilization of the structure's footing. Below a thin layer of gravel, baseballs and rodent dung, we encountered a thick deposit of British military midden, dating from the late 18th to early 19th centuries. This deposit contained a large quantity of faunal material, including fish bone. It reflects the efforts of the garrison to supplement their rations with locally available foods from the rivers and adjacent coastline. Other materials include a wide range of regimental buttons, iron shot, a bayonet, domestic ceramics and glass, cutlery, straight pins, and British and colonial coins and tokens. Among the latter was an 1823 Nova Scotia 1/2-penny token, the first currency authorized by the colony. We also recovered a concentration of bone button blanks and the stock bone from which they had been cut. The stratum is apparently a re-deposited midden, placed in the blockhouse during repairs to the floor in the mid-19th century. It may have offered some insulation. Removal of the midden stratum revealed the original hearth footing of field stone, and a three-course footing for the building. These features will be protected during the stabilization.

Earlier Acadian occupation on the hill is found below the British deposits in a thin stratum of tamped clay and charcoal. Function of an Acadian structure at this location is unknown, since domestic buildings are generally found closer to the dyked fields along the shore. The only associated artifact is the leg of a small copper-alloy pot. Pre-contact Aboriginal lithic material has been mixed into the Acadian stratum.

Earlier in the summer, a series of test pits in the parade area, undertaken as clearance for a proposed path, exposed some unanticipated stone footings. No structures are documented on the parade. The foundation and a hearth of the original officers' barracks, contemporary with the blockhouse, were also located at this time.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

New Book: *Max Schrabisch: Rockshelter Archaeologist*

Max Schrabisch, an early twentieth century archaeologist active in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is the subject of a book by Edward J. Lenik just published by the Wayne Township Historical Commission.

Archaeologist Edward J. Lenik, director of the Archaeological Research laboratory at the Van Riper-Hopper Museum and long time member of the Commission, introduced Schrabisch to the many area residents through lectures and hikes to sites Schrabisch discovered. After many years of collecting Schrabisch's writings and stories about his rather imperious personality, Lenik has put it all together in a book. The book describes what is known of Schrabisch's life and discusses his contributions to archaeological research. An extensive annotated bibliography of his writings provides a catalog of the subjects upon which Schrabisch held forth.

Max Schrabisch, a German immigrant living in Paterson, NJ, first located and investigated many of the Native American archaeological sites in New Jersey. He was particularly good at finding rockshelters.

An accomplished linguist and musician, he eked out a living giving music lessons, finding sponsors for his exploration, writing newspaper columns and selling or trading artifacts. Traveling by foot and public transportation and presuming upon the kindness of acquaintances with automobiles, he identifed hundreds of prehistoric sites in New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania and southeastern New York.

His legacy is in both his archaeological reports and in his newspaper columns. He recorded local history and wrote rhapsodically on the wonders of nature that he encountered in his travels. He also delivered exhortations so vituperative on the subjects of women's suffrage and jazz music, that the news papers hastened to point out they were his opinions only.

For more information, contact the Wayne Township Historical Commission, Van Riper-Hopper Museum, 533 Berdan Avenue, Wayne, NJ 07470. Proceeds from the sales of the book (120 pages, 18 illustrations, $10 per copy), will go toward the continued work of the Museum and the Archaeological Research Laboratory.

New Book: *Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland*

Ossuaries are communal graves containing the reburied, skeletonized remains of multiple individuals. For more than a century, archaeologists have been intrigued by the Native American practice of ossuary burial in the Maryland tidewater region. During this time, investigations have run the gamut from antiquarian curiosity to modern scientific study, although details of much of this work are poorly reported or only found in obscure technical literature. For the first time, *Feast of the Dead* attempts to compile all of this information in one volume and examine the data from Maryland's three dozen known ossuaries from an archaeological perspective.

In *Feast of the Dead* (a title derived from the 17th century Huron burial ceremony), Maryland Historical Trust archaeologist Dennis C. Curry details the excavated data from each of Maryland's ossuaries and takes a look at what these unique mortuary features may mean. Clearly reflective of Native American spiritual beliefs, ossuaries also appear to evince native social, political, and status concepts which evolved during the period from roughly A.D. 1400 to the time of European contact.

A valuable research source for archaeologists, *Feast of the Dead* is intended to shed light on Native American burial rituals for the general reader as well. It also serves to help reconstruct the lifeways and belief systems of late pre historic Algonkian groups in Maryland.

ISBN 878399-72-1. 120 pages, 63 illustrations (including 51 photographs), references cited, glossary, index. $15.00 (softcover). Maryland residents must add 5% sales tax (tax exempt organization must include copy of Maryland tax exempt certificate). Postage & handling are $3.50 for 1 copy; $1.00 extra for each additional copy.

Send order with payment or P.O. to the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., 4302 Crow Rock Road, Myersville, MD 21773-8826. Checks should be made payable to the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM Inc.).

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Historic St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is pleased to announce its 1999 field school in historical archaeology which will run from 9 June - 15 August. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital. The focus of this summer's research is a portion of Smith's Town Land, a three acre tract granted to William Smith in 1666. The site under investigation is the location of John Morecroft's house and store. Later, the site was probably used by William Nuthead, the first printer of Maryland. During the 19th century, two slave cabins were built on the property. Preliminary testing has revealed the presence of stratified deposits associated with both the 17th and 19th centuries. The goal of this summer's work is to identify the location of 17th-century structures on the site.

For the student, the program will be an intensive experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week of the class is devoted to lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students will learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following nine weeks, students participate in the excavation, recording and analysis of sites in an internationally famous archaeological district. Guest lecturers will speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students will also have the rare opportunity to help sail the *MARYLAND DOVE*, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged tobacco ship.

The course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History and Museum Studies. Prior coursework is preferred but not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, an honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. Credit is transferable to other institutions. The program costs $840 which covers tuition. There is a $55 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. A limited amount of housing is available. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student.

HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in Southern Maryland. Although rural, Southern Maryland is within easy driving distance of major urban areas for entertainment and sightseeing.

To apply, send a letter stating your interest in the course, prior classes, special skills, and the names of two academic references. Please include a phone number both at school and where you can be reached after the semester is over. For specific questions about the course, call (301) 862-0974. Email: Riordan@smcm.edu

Send Applications to:

Archaeology Program
Department of Research, HSMC
P.O. Box 39
St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686

Summer Internships in Historical Archaeology

The Hermitage will host its eleventh year of internships in historical archaeology during the summer of 1999. Interested students may apply for ten, five, or two week terms. Participants receive room, board, and a stipend of $250 per week.

FIVE AND TEN WEEK TERMS: Intended for advanced undergraduates and early-phase graduate students who have had field training in archaeology. The Hermitage internships offer an opportunity for more experience in a research-oriented setting with a strong emphasis on direct interaction with museum visitors. Dates: Session I, May 31 - July 4; Session II, July 12 - August 15. (Ten week internships cover both sessions.)

TWO WEEK TERMS: Intended primarily for advanced undergraduates and graduate students in such fields as History, Education, African-American Studies, Cultural Anthropology, American Studies, Folklore, and Geography. The two-week internships offer exposure to the archaeological study and public interpretation of the recent past. No

archaeological experience necessary. Dates: Session A, June 7-20; Session B, June 21 - July 4; Session C, July 19 - August 1.

The Hermitage is a historic site museum visited by 250,000 people a year. Archaeological fieldwork on the property in 1999 will continue investigations of the First Hermitage, the location of dwelling sites occupied originally by Andrew Jackson's family and later by enslaved African-American families. Interns will participate in all phases of field excavation and laboratory processing of finds. Applicants should be in good physical condition and should be aware that this internship primarily involves long hours of digging in hot, humid, and dirty conditions.

Application is by letter, which should include a summary of education and research experience and a statement detailing your specific interest in the program. Be sure to indicate if you are applying for the two, five, or ten week internship, and include your session preference and dates of availability. Applicants must have two letters of recommendation sent under separate cover. If you would like to be notified once your application is complete, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped postcard. Send letters and inquiries to: Dr. Larry McKee, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076.

All application materials, including the letters of recommendation, must be received by April 10. All applicants will be notified of selection decisions no later than May 1.

Application for Membership
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
_Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
_Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
_Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
_Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
_Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
_Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
_Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	$30.00	$35.50

*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.
**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nort-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

June 1999 NUMBER 43

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historicalarchaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies,and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunalanalysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit amanuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

CNEHA '99

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

We are finalizing plans for what promises to be a very rewarding 1999 CNEHA conference. Mark your calendar for October 22-24 when Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum will host CNEHA '99 in St. Mary's City, Maryland. Southern Maryland is located between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, about 60 miles south of Washington DC and 75 miles south of Baltimore, Maryland. St. Mary's City was the first capital of Maryland, established in 1634. The city was essentially abandoned after the capital was moved to Annapolis in 1695 and has been studied archaeologically since the 1930s. St. Mary's City is also the home of St. Mary's College of Maryland, established in 1840. The setting is rural and unspoiled along the banks of the St. Mary's River. There are no commercial shops and the nearest fast food is 15 minutes away. We will be providing a box lunch service for conference attendees.

Conference Schedule

Friday will feature a variety of workshops and tours. A special workshop on architectural artifacts will be offered at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. The presenter will be Orlando Ridout V, Chief of the Office of Research, Survey and Registration of the Maryland Historical Trust. Mr. Ridout is extremely knowledgeable of historical architecture and serves as a consultant to diverse organizations including Mount Vernon and Colonial Williamsburg. A second material culture workshop will be held at the Archaeology Laboratory of Historic St. Mary's City focusing on 17th-century ceramics. Henry Miller and Silas Hurry will lead this hands-on workshop utilizing the archaeological collections of Historic St. Mary's City.

Tours being offered include a day-long field trip by bus up the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay with stops at Mount Calvert, a 17th-century county seat, Londontown, an 18th-century port town, and finally, Annapolis. While in

Annapolis a tour and discussion of the Paca Gardens is scheduled. A second tour will focus on the architecture of St. Mary's County and will include many of the premier historic homes. This tour will be led by Kirk Ranzetta who serves as the architectural history specialist for St. Mary's County. The final scheduled tour is a walking tour of the St. Mary's City Townlands with Henry Miller. He will discuss the development of the town, its demise and subsequent use, and our plans for interpreting this archaeological landscape. All of these tours and workshops will require pre-registration. Information on costs will be included in the Preliminary Program scheduled for mailing later this summer.

Friday will conclude with a free reception and tour of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. This brand new archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility has state of the art systems and equipment to preserve Maryland's archaeological heritage. The evening reception is being sponsored by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

Saturday begins the Conference in earnest with all of the papers presented on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland. Concurrent sessions will be scheduled in the newly renovated Social Science building, Kent Hall, and an adjacent auditorium, St. Mary's Hall. A book room and refreshment center will be set up in Kent Hall. Paper sessions will continue in the afternoon followed by a reception in Farthings, a recreated 17th-century ordinary, and finally the CNEHA banquet featuring a Southern Maryland Church dinner with 17th-century entertainment.

Sunday begins with the annual business meeting which is followed by additional paper sessions. Current plans call for a special Sunday afternoon post-conference public symposium featuring invited speakers in history and archaeology discussing the role of the Calvert family in North American colonization with a special focus on Newfoundland and Maryland. This special public session is contingent on the receipt of a grant to help support travel by the speakers.

The conference hotel will be the Holiday Inn in Solomon's Island. Solomon's Island is a beautiful seaside village with strong maritime roots. Numerous shops and restaurants are within easy walking distance of the hotel. Also within walking distance is the Calvert Marine Museum with extensive exhibits and children's activities. A special reduced admission fee has been arranged with the Museum for CNEHA attendees and their families. We have also arranged free admission to Historic St. Mary's City for all conference participants and their families. The hotel rate is $89.00 per room as a flat rate regardless of the number in the room. An additional 5% tax will be added to the room rate.

The greatest challenge with this conference will be the distance from the conference hotel and the various venues. Public transportation is virtually non-existent in Southern Maryland. Bus transportation will be provided from the hotel to the Friday night reception at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Patterson Park. Some van service will be provided from the hotel to St. Mary's City on both Saturday and Sunday. St. Mary's City is about 20 minutes by car from the conference hotel. We will be asking in our registration packages concerning your transportation needs and the number of family members for museum admission.

Join us in Southern Maryland for what promises to be a very pleasant and rewarding CNEHA conference.

STUDENT COMPETITION
ST. MARY'S CITY, OCTOBER 23-24

CNEHA is pleased to announce its fourth student paper competition, to take place on October 23-24, 1999, in St. Mary's City, Maryland. The first student competition was organized almost ten years ago for the annual meeting in Morristown, NJ. David Landon, then a graduate student at Boston University, presented the winning paper, "The Potential Applications of Tooth Cement Increment Analysis in Historical Archaeology" (*Northeast Historical Archaeology* 17: 85-99). Despite its success, the student competition did not become a regular feature at subsequent meetings and was not revived until 1997. The second student competition, organized by program chair Karen Metheny and conference chair Paula Zitzler, ultimately drew six students to Altoona, PA, to present papers to a jury of six scholars (Jean-Guy Brossard and Brian Ross, Pointe-a-Calliere Museum, Montréal; Lu Ann De Cunzo, Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware; Sara Mascia, Historical Perspectives, Inc.; Eva MacDonald, Archaeological Services, Inc.; and Phil Neusius, Department of Anthropology at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and to conference attendees. The announcement of the competition generated widespread interest, and several students became CNEHA members through their involvement in the contest. Two prizes were offered: a year's membership in CNEHA and publication of the winning papers in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. First and Second Prizes were awarded to Michael Scholl of Temple University and Pauline Desjardins of the University of Montréal, respectively, and an honorable mention was awarded to Anna Badcock, University of Sheffield, who traveled from England to present a paper entitled "Images and Memories: The Recording of Avenue Coking Works, Chesterfield, England." All three received a student membership from CNEHA. Michael's paper ("'In Delaware the Millennium has come': Nineteenth-Century Farmstead Archaeology and the Methodist *Discipline*"), drawn from his master's thesis, and Pauline's paper ("From the Warehouses to the Canal by Rail Ca. 1839: The Lachine Canal, Montréal, Quebec"), based on her dissertation research, will appear in an upcoming issue of the journal.

At last year's annual meeting in Montréal, October 17-18, we were pleased to hear the papers of five students in the Council's third student competition. Panelists included Jean Belisle of Concordia University, John Fossey of McGill University, Louise Paradis of the University of Montréal, David Landon of Michigan Technological University, and Executive Board member Karen Metheny. First prize was awarded to Allison Bain, Université Laval, for "A Treatise of Cleanliness in Meats and Drinks and the Benefits of Clean Sweet Beds." Second prize went to Julie Ernstein, Boston University, for her paper on "Nostalgia and the Perpetuation of a Historic Ideal: Two Views from a Twentieth-Century Maryland Suburb." Alain Chouinard, Université Laval, was awarded an honorable mention for his paper on "The Forge of the Loyola Plantation in French Guyana (1668-1769): Results of the 1997-98 Excavations and Archaeometallurgical Study of the Forge's Output." These students have been awarded a certificate and a year's membership in CNEHA, and will have their papers published in the journal. Many thanks to Pauline Desjardins for organizing the competition, to the panelists for providing encouragement and thoughtful commentary to the entrants that will enable them to improve their work in and scholarly contribution to the field of historical archaeology. Finally, we wish to thank all of the students who participated in the competition. We look forward to seeing the winning papers in a future issue of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

The Executive Board has worked hard to make the student competition a regular feature of the annual meeting. The competition serves an essential role in CNEHA's student outreach program, encouraging student members to undertake and present their own research, to attend professional meetings, and to learn how to prepare and present a conference paper. It also provides students with the opportunity to have their work recognized and published in the journal of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. To publicize the contest and encourage new student members, announcements are mailed to universities and colleges in the United States and Canada, and the call for papers is posted on the internet, through several on-line mailing lists and through CNEHA's web site. We wish to encourage our members to attend the student papers in St. Mary's. The audience has heard many fine presentations in years past, and we are sure to hear more this fall. We invite all of our student members to enter the competition at a future date.

We have a fine slate of students for CNEHA's fourth student competition in St. Mary's City. This year's competition is being organized by Silas Hurry and Karen Metheny. Papers will be judged by a panel of scholars to be drawn from the fields of historical archaeology, history, material culture, and American studies. The papers are limited to twenty minutes (8-10 typed, double-spaced pages) and students are required to submit a copy of the finished paper, with references, to the organizers in advance of the conference. The papers will be read by the panelists prior to the competition.

Students will then present their papers at the conference in front of an audience composed of the panelists and conference attendees. In past years, student papers have been integrated with the rest of the conference program, grouped according to subject material. Student papers will be judged for their content (is the work original? well organized? is a problem or research question presented and answered by the student? does the student use comparative data? archaeological theory? is the research question or topic site-specific or placed within a larger social, cultural, or economic context? are appropriate sources used to support the argument?), the presentation itself (panelists will focus on the oral presentation — the student's confidence and ease of presentation — but will also evaluate the use of audio-visual aids), and the paper's overall contribution to the field of historical archaeology (again, the originality of the research or of research methods, usefulness to the field, etc.). This year, prizes will be awarded for the best graduate and best undergraduate papers. Winners will receive a certificate of award, a year's membership in CNEHA, and publication of their paper in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

Again, we invite all of our members to attend the student papers in St. Mary's, and to spread the word about the competition to students who are entering the field or thinking of choosing historical archaeology as their area of study. Good luck to all our students this fall!

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

The editorial office had a relatively slow winter, but in February and March activity picked up, and a number of manuscripts were returned in revised form. As a result, in March we began production of Volume 27 (1998). As I write this report we are still in the final production phase, though we also are waiting for responses to detailed queries from two of our authors. Here's a preview of what the table of contents looks like at the moment, though I note it is subject to change.

Forum on Archaeology and the Public:
I Know It's Only Rock 'n' Roll but They Like It! Community History, Popular Music, and Public Audiences by Stefan Beilinski. Is It Only Rock 'n' Roll? A Comment on Stefan Beilinski's Community History, Popular Music, and Public Audiences by James Gibbs. Commentary on Beilinski's "I Know It's Only Rock 'n' Roll but They Like It!" by Carol McDavid.

Articles:
"In Delaware the Millennium has Come": The Methodist Discipline and the Archaeology of 19th-century Farmsteads by Michael D. Scholl (awarded First Place in the 1998

CNEHA Student Paper Competition).

Exploratory Pollen Analysis of the Ditch of the 1665 Turf Fort, Jamestown, Virginia by Gerald K. Kelso, Audrey J. Horning, Andrew C. Edwards, Marley R. Brown III, and Martha W. McCartney.

Historical Skeletal Remains from Dundas county, Ontario: A Cautionary Tale Concerning Individual Identification by Lynda Wood and Janet Young.

Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-Century Virginia by David Brown.

Reworked Ballast Flint from Aptuxcet by Barbara Luedtke.

Research Note:
"A Recreation to Great Persons": Bowling in Colonial Boston by Ann-Eliza H. Lewis.

Book Reviews:
The Great Warpath: British Military Sites from Albany to Crown Point, by David R. Starbuck, reviewed by Charles Fisher.
Maritime Archaeology: A Reader of Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, edited by Lawrence E. Babbits and Hans Van Tilburg, reviewed by David Stewart.

At present the expectation is that members will receive Volume 27 before the annual meetings in October.

In the pipeline we have what promises to be an exciting publication on the archaeology of 19th-century farms, edited by Sherene Baugher and Terry Klein; it is proposed as a thematic double issue. The topic is very timely, and it will be to CNEHA's credit to be able to make a substantive contribution to this flashpoint of current concern in historical archaeology in the Northeast andelsewhere across the U.S. and Canada.

We do have one monograph manuscript currently back with the author for revision. We're hoping, therefore, to produce the second in our monograph series in the year 2000, and we'll keep you posted about our progress.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by September 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor, and if you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9. (email: rob_ferguson@pch.gc.ca)

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998.

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716.

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. (email: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu)

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 367 Burroughs Rd., Boxborough, MA 01719.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dennis E. Howe, 22 Union St., Concord, NH 03301. (email: earlyhow@aol.com)

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188.

PENNSYLVANIA: Rebecca Yamin, John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. (email: ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com)

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, P.O. Box 133, Bennington, VT 05201.

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.

WEST VIRGINIA: John T. Eddins, 7154 Meadow Lane, Gainesville, VA 22065-2557.

WINTERTHUR'S ANNUAL WINTER INSTITUTE

Winterthur's annual Winter Institute, a graduate-level course in early American decorative arts, will be offered January 16 - February 4, 2000.

The course, titled "Perspectives on the Decorative Arts in Early America," surveys objects made or used in northeastern America during the colonial and early republican eras. Course work includes lectures, workshops, room studies and field trips, as well as introductory sessions on object study and handling, connoisseurship techniques, and use of Winterthur's scholarly facilities. The Institute offers a chance to work with curators and guide specialists in work shops and period rooms. Weekend options include tours of nearby historic sites, special subject tours, and research in the library.

Winter Institute is open to museum and university professionals, as well as anyone seriously interested in American decorative arts. Applications will be available June 1, 1999, and must be returned by August 1, 1999.

Tuition is $1400; partial scholarships are available. For applications and housing information, call or write to Cynthia Doty, Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library, Winterthur, DE 19735, or call 800.448.3883 x 4923. For online information about Winter Institute, go to www.winterthur.org.

ARCHAEOLOGY MAGAZINE'S FIRST ONLINE DIG

Presenting ARCHAEOLOGY Magazine's first online dig:

At Brooklyn's eighteenth-century Lott House, uncover the buried past of a Dutch family living on the fringes of the burgeoning city that would become New York.

1720. The Age of Reason. Wigs are the rage. Women's necklines dip scandalously. There is no Declaration of Independence, no Constitution. No Thomas Jefferson. No Brooklyn Bridge. Bluebeard sails the stormy seas. And more than one tree grows in Brooklyn. There, in the Flatlands area, a well-to-do Dutch family by the name of Lott builds a modest home on their new farm. In 300 years, that modest home grows into a 22-room manse, and all the time the same family calls the place home.

In the 1980s, only one resident remains. When she dies, the ancestral home is empty for the first time since before World War I, before the Civil War, before the American Revolution. In eight years, the house that withstood 300 years of use is crumbling, and the property on which it stood has become a jungle. The land remains an archaeological goldmine, a microcosm of change over three centuries.

Join our interactive dig and help Brooklyn College's team of archaeologists unearth:

SERVANT QUARTERS:

If the Lotts were in the avant-garde of the abolitionist movement (they released their slaves years before the Emancipation Proclamation), did their philosophy affect the treatment of their servants and slaves?

A TENNIS COURT:

Images of the Great Gatsby come into focus as you help locate the Lotts' tennis court.

AN OLD WELL:

Are either of two circular depressions on the property the site of a former well?

On ARCHAEOLOGY'S virtual dig:

- Keep up-to-the-minute on excavation with total access to field notes. Coming in June.
- Argue for an additional trench by the back shed. Explain why you don't think a strange clay tube from the trench by the porch is a pipestem after all. Question methodology. Propose new lines of inquiry. When you contribute to our on-line bulletin board, you are in direct contact with the excavators.
- Meet an expert in faunal analysis who will discuss what animals the Lotts ate, what animals they raised, and how to tell the difference.
- Listen to oral histories recalling the old days at the Lott House. Coming soon.
- Play detective as you search family wills, probates, deeds, and other sources to discover clues about the family's way of life.
- Interpret these mystery objects. We can only guess what these artifacts may once have been used for.
- Learn to handle the tools of the trade.
- Grab your trowel and enter our simulated test pit. Follow along with our trenchside stratigraphy lesson as the stone kitchen emerges.

www.archaeology.org

For more information, contact Elizabeth Himelfarb at 212-732-5154, ext. 12.

Archaeology Magazine,
135 William Street, New York, NY 10038

THE MUSEUM INSIDER

The Museum Insider series recently received a finalist award from the New England Chapter of Women in Cable and Telecommunications. The award was for Volunteer Community Program Series Produced by a Woman (over 30,000 cable subscribers). The video competition was co-sponsored by Bravo, the Independent Film Channel, and Lifetime Television. It is the fifth award for the series.

The Museum Insider was created in 1995 to introduce audiences to cultural and historical resources in New England, and to educate the general public about the museum profession. The series includes on-location documentaries and studio programs, and each program features a different organization and topic. The series has covered how to visit an art museum, museums as educational and community centers, historic preservation, historic sites archaeology, and a field school in architectural history. Several local museums and historical organizations have been featured on the series, including the Wadsworth Atheneum, New Britain Museum of American Art, Huntington House, Lutz Children's Museum, Connecticut Firemen's Historical Society and Museum, Tolland Historical Society, Hicks-Stearns Family Museum, Manchester Historical Society, Wood Memorial Library and Museum, and the Cheney Brothers National Historic Landmark District. The series has aired on public access channels throughout Connecticut. The on-location documentary on the Huntington House received an award in a national competition; Finalist: Documentary Profile, Alliance for Community Media. It has aired as far away as Texas.

The Museum Insider is produced by Lojeri Productions, Inc. Production of the series resumes in 1999 and will feature museums in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Lojeri Productions, Inc., is a federally approved nonprofit corporation with 501(C)(3) status. It was established to produce educational and promotional videos and films for and in conjunction with, other nonprofit groups including museums, historical and cultural agencies, and educational organizations.

For more information, contact:

Loretta Rivers, Producer
The Museum Insider
Lojeri Productions, Inc.
P.O. Box 885
Vernon, CT 06066
(860) 871-2480
lojeri@juno.com

CURRENT RESEARCH

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Excavations at the Williamsburg Site in Upstate New York

Crews working under the direction of Brian Nagel and Connie Bodner from the Rochester Museum and Science Center are excavating three sites to be impacted by the construction of a new salt mine located near Groveland, New York. One 38-acre site is linked to Williamsburg, the first European settlement in the Genesee Valley, founded during the American Revolution. The other two sites, totalling 8.3 acres, are American Indian sites. An earlier study conducted at the Williamsburg site produced coat buttons, clay pipes, ceramics, wrought nails, window glass, and bone-handled utensils. The remains of six individuals, presumably Indian, have been uncovered at the other sites, leading to further controversy over the project which the Iroquois claim is disturbing sacred land.

New Museum Opens Near Amsterdam, New York

The Noteworthy Indian Museum, sponsored by the Noteworthy Company of Amsterdam, New York, located in the Mohawk Valley, is opening in June inside a two-story limestone building built in 1842. Thomas B. Constantino, founder of the Noteworthy Company which makes litter bags, admired the American Indian way of life and collected artifacts from various sources. The museum displays will feature many of the 60,000 items he amassed before his death ten years ago. The museum will display only items from the Mohawk Valley. Designed by a former theater production designer who worked on Broadway, the unusual exhibits include a turtle made of oak set into the floor near the entrance. Visitors will step on the back of the great turtle which represents the start of civilization in Indian folklore. Items on display include tools, pottery, baskets, pipes, and other artifacts associated with the fur trade.

Reconstruction of the Face of a Woman's Skeleton

Excavations by the New York State Museum under the direction of Charles Fisher uncovered skeletal remains of two men and of a woman, each in separate coffins, buried between 1720 and 1740 in what once was a Lutheran church grave yard located today in downtown Albany. The woman's remains were the most complete. Gay Malin, museum preparator and sculptor, is reconstructing the woman's face. Wooden dowels of different lengths are placed around the woman's face, and facial muscles are formed of clay which are overlaid with more clay to sculpt the woman's face. Cautioning that she can only create a likeness, not an exact replica, Malin envisions a gaunt face with an almost nonexistent chin, lips puckered by lack of molars, skin between nose and lip heavily wrinkled due to her having only front teeth for chewing. Further study of the skeleton has revealed that the woman, nicknamed "Pearl," was about 40 to 45 years old when she died and was 5 feet 1 inch tall with bowed legs, a sign of childhood rickets. The dumbbell shape of her toe bones indicate gout, an unusual ailment for a lower-class woman. Her ribs showed scarring and regrowth of an old lung ailment; her skull hinted at sinus problems. Raised ridges on her bones, particularly the femur, indicate strong muscle attachments, suggesting she was a servant or laborer. The same was found on the bones

of the two male burials despite evidence they, too, had lung infections, broken arms, and herniated disks. Reburial of the remains will occur in mid-May. The reconstruction of the woman's face will go into the museum's collection.

Focus on the Shipwreck *Land Tortoise*

The February issue of *Naval History* featured the recent federal designation of the Lake George shipwreck, *Land Tortoise*, as a National Historic Landmark. A British floating gun battery sunk during the French and Indian War, the 52-foot-long ship was described in the article as "perhaps North America's oldest intact warship." The shipwreck now is one of three Lake George shipwreck sites designated as submerged heritage preserves that can be visited by scuba divers. In May, during a conference of the Northern American Society for Oceanic History held at the Sagamore Hotel on Lake George, archaeologists and oceanographers from around the nation gathered for a ceremony honoring the warship. A plaque was presented.

Another Large Archaeological Project in Downtown Albany

Archaeological work by Hartgen Associates of Troy, New York, has begun at the site of what will be a four-story parking garage behind the Foley Federal Building on Broadway in downtown Albany. Initial testing revealed the site was on the original west bank of the Hudson River. The original shoreline of the river already has been revealed to be a quarter of a mile inland from its present-day location. Most of the area between the dig and the river today is occupied by Interstate 787, but originally the Hudson curved inland here, creating what was called the Albany Basin where the Erie Canal joined the river. Docks, warehouses, and other buildings were established, making this a bustling international center of commerce. Native American artifacts also have been found in an exposed piece of the river's edge. Early 18th and 17th century layers will be uncovered as the crew works at the site for about three months.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Baker-Brearley House, Lawrence Township

The 1761 Baker-Brearly House is one of the northernmost examples of the fine brick houses typified by the pattern-end buildings of Salem County, New Jersey. The receipt of a New Jersey Historic Trust Matching grant for the restoration of the structure called for archaeological investigations in and around the house. These investigations have recovered evidence of three buildings, two of them pre-dating the 1761 house.

The Brearley family acquired the property in the late 1690s, and by 1722 a "mansion house" was in existence. Successive generations of the family continued to occupy the house and farmstead into the late 19th century. Inventories of 1777 and 1845 provide useful information on the material circumstances of the family.

Archaeological investigations by Hunter Research Inc., for the township of Lawrence focused on the area of the post-1761 kitchen wing whose existence was postulated both from the 1845 inventory and from structural evidence on the east gable of the house. As fully exposed in the spring of 1999, the kitchen wing was a two-phase structure with a fieldstone foundation, 30 by 15 feet overall, extending south from the southeast corner of the 1761 house. The main section, containing a large cooking fireplace, was 20 feet by 15 feet, while the southern addition, containing a probable bake-oven foundation, added ten feet to the long dimension of the structure. Convergence of historical and archaeological evi dence suggests a date between 1800 and 1820 for construction.

The kitchen foundations overlay and partly incorporated two earlier structural elements. Substantial fragments of stone foundation walls were found under and to the west of the southern part of the kitchen foundation. Associated occupation soils suggested usage of the structure in the second quarter of the 18th century. A contemporary rough stone wall with a band of well-set cobbles on its northern side ran parallel with and to the north of these 18th century foundations. Although the remains were not fully elucidated, they appear to represent a two-component building at least 30 feet in east-west dimensions. The eastern component is about 20 feet long and about 10 feet wide, while the western part of the house is 12 feet wide and perhaps 12 feet long. The association of this building with domestic artifacts suggests that it is a pre-1761 domestic building with two rooms on the first floor.

The documentary evidence could suggest that this building is the "mansion house" of the 1722 inventory. This building may have been left standing to the south of the new 1761 house to function as a kitchen in the later 1700s, since there is no other good evidence for kitchen facilities prior to the building of the new kitchen in the early 1800s.

Excavations adjacent to the front (north) entrance of the 1761 house recovered evidence of a third building. This was a rectangular cellar pit, the southwest corner of which was exposed in the excavated area. Augering suggested that the structure was as much as 20 feet square. Partial excavation of the exposed portion of the pit showed that it was filled before upcast material from the construction of the 1761 basement immediately to the south was placed over the top.

Incorporated into the fill were two clay tobacco-pipe

bowls, one of them of the Bristol, England, manufacturer Robert Tippett II. Typologically these bowls are dated to ca. 1690-1720. While not conclusive, this evidence suggests use of the area adjacent to the building in the early 1700s, and therefore perhaps that this cellar pit represents an early house, perhaps one built in the late 1690s by John Brearley I.

Supplementing these restoration-driven studies is an ongoing shovel-testing program being undertaken cooperatively by Hunter Research, the Eighth Grade of Lawrence Middle School, and the Lawrence Historical Society. Close interval testing around the north and east sides of the house in the fall of 1998 and the spring of 1999 has recovered 18th and 19th century material, as well as a substantial Late Archaic and Early Woodland site.

For more information: Ian Burrow, Hunter Research Inc., 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08611. Burrow@hunter-research.com

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Rebecca Yamin

National Park Service Valley Forge Center for Cultural Resource projects:

The National Park Service's Valley Forge Center for Cultural Resources is finalizing an archaeological overview and assessment of Gettysburg National Military Park. This document, by Jill Halchin, Julia Steele, and David Orr, includes the results of recent previously unreported testing at historic farm steads and other historic and prehistoric sites on the battlefield and summarizes previous research, environmental data, and historic contexts for the park. The Center is beginning a multiyear project to complete an archaeological assessment of the area north of the Schuylkill River and the village of Valley Forge. That effort will focus on the brigade encampment areas and associated historic farmsteads.

Archaeological Test Excavations, Mount Washington Tavern, Fort Necessity National Battlefield, by Douglas V. Campana, reports on 1995 excavations of historic strata outside the tavern. This work illustrates material culture at a major coach stop on the National Road during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Excavations on the west side of Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia revealed evidence of early historic features along the bank of Dock Creek which were later covered with fill during the construction of the foundation of the well-known building. Artifact analysis is ongoing.

Diggs/Monroe and Culp/Mundorff Sites, Borough of Gettysburg

Phase I/II evaluation and Phase III data recovery investigations were under taken at the Brandon Trailer Court Site (36AD233) in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, by John Milner Associates, Inc. during the summer and early fall of 1998. Funding for the project was provided by the Borough of Gettysburg. The project was directed by Wade Catts, with assistance from Amy Jessup, Juliette Gerhardt, and Reginald Pitts. The site contained two historic components, the Diggs/Monroe house and lot, and the Culp/Mundorff blacksmith shop, both with initial dates of occupation during the middle of the nineteenth century. A layer of modern fill, varying in depth from nearly 3.0 feet to less than 1.0 foot, covered much of the site area. The Diggs/Monroe component was identified and examined through a combination of manual excavation of units and features, and mechanical stripping. Among the features excavated were a trash midden, a stone-lined well, a brick walkway, a brick drain, and several ash piles and/or activity areas. The western foundation wall of the house was located, and the landscape of the rear yard was sampled. The archaeological evidence recovered from the Diggs/Monroe house and its 30-by-150 foot lot is associated with the occupation of African-American families headed by Clara Diggs, Elizabeth Butler, and Richard Monroe. Over 8,300 artifacts were recovered. The material remains provide physical evidence of the economic status, personal preferences, domestic economy, and behavior of the site's inhabitants during the last quarter of the nineteenth century into the early years of the twentieth century. The Culp/Mundorff shop component consisted of the north, east, and south foundation walls of the second black smith shop that occupied the lot, and tantalizing evidence of the footprint of the first shop, dating ca. 1855/56 until about 1904. Ownership of the lot (measuring 60-by-150 feet) was first in the hands of the Culp family, and later the Mundorff family (related to the Culps by marriage). Over 1,300 artifacts were found, the majority of them associated with the use of the shop as a storage building were found, the majority of them associated with the use of the shop as a storage building immediately prior to its demolition in the 1950s. The final report on these investigations is underway.

Gable Park Woods (36LA1226) and Thonsville (36LA1227), Lancaster County

Phase I and II investigations were undertaken in connection with the reconstruction of S.R. 3034, Section 001 (Wabank Road) in Lancaster Township, Lancaster County, PA. The Phase I survey was conducted during the spring of 1995 and the Phase II investigations were carried out in the fall of 1996 for the PA Department of Transportation District

8-0 and the Federal Highway Administration by John Milner Associates, Inc. Wade Catts directed the projects with assistance from Juliette Gerhardt. Two historical archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I survey. The Gable Park Woods site appears to have been associated with a picnic park created between 1894 and 1897 by Jacob Gable, a prominent landholder and developer in turn-of-the-century Lancaster. The park was located along the Conestoga River, southwest of the city. Archaeological evidence consisted of the remains of a large stone foundation that housed a water wheel and pump, and evidence of a bridge.

Archaeological remains at the Thonsville site consisted of a large cellar hole, stone-arched cellar, brick-lined cistern, and late nineteenth-century surface midden. Phase II investigations at the site found that the structure was built between 1852 and 1860 by German-born Charles Thon, Esquire. The building was called Thon's Cottage, and was constructed under Thon's direction to resemble a castellated structure of Europe. Thon, at various times a teacher, map maker, Justice-of-the-Peace, and finally a pauper, left a record of his life in a published volume of extracts from his diary, which he had kept for nearly 40 years. He was described as an eccentric, and the architectural footprint of his "cottage" is clear evidence of his proclivities. Archaeological evidence of the cottage included the remains of three turret or tower foundations. Following Thon's occupation, which ended in financial ruin, the property was the home of a series of tenants, the last of whom was Christian Ketterman. Thon's Cot tage was destroyed by fire ca. 1890-1903, and was not rebuilt. Artifacts recovered from the site dated primarily from the tenant period. The report on these investigations is on file at the PA Department of Transportation.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Martin E. Sullivan has been selected as the new Executive Director of Historic St. Mary's City, the outdoor living history museum at the site of Mary land's 17th-century capital. His position will become effective on June 1st.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, Chairman of the Historic St. Mary's City Commission, made the announcement and commented that "We are extremely excited that Marty Sullivan will be coming to Historic St. Mary's City. He will bring to the museum and the community an incredible range of skills. He is an accomplished leader in the field of cultural management; he has had extensive experience in fundraising; and he has a proven commitment to the educational mission of museums. With this appointment, we feel confident that we have the leader we need to move Historic St. Mary's City forward into the new millennium."

Dr. Sullivan has over twenty-five years of demonstrated achievement in cultural management, including fifteen years as a museum director, most recently at The Heard Museum in Phoenix, Arizona. The Heard Museum is an internationally known museum of Native American art and culture. While at The Heard Museum, Dr. Sullivan led a successful $20 million capital and endowment campaign.

Commenting on the appointment, Dr. Sullivan said, "Historic St. Mary's City is a vitally important center of research and learning about early English set tlement in the New World and contact with Native Americans. I am thrilled at the opportunity to further strengthen its research and education programs, and to enhance its partnership with St. Mary's College of Maryland. With the superb support extended by Governor Glendening, Lieutenant Governor Townsend, and the Maryland Legislature, I feel confident that the Historic St. Mary's City Commission and Foundation are poised to do great things."

Dr. Sullivan also served as the director of the New York State Museum in Albany and as the president of The Institute on Man and Science, an entrepre neurial community development and research institute focused on improving small towns and rural areas through self-help. From 1978-1981, he was the Director of the Division of Public Programs at the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Sullivan earned a Ph.D. in U.S. Social and Cultural History from the University of Notre Dame. While at The Heard Museum, he was also Adjunct Professor of History at Arizona State University where he taught a graduate student seminar in public history and cultural property issues.

Recent professional activities include his election to a six-year term on the American Association of Museums Accreditation Commission (1997-2003). Dr. Sullivan is also the Chair of the President's Advisory Committee on Cultural Property. In 1998, he represented the U.S. at the Museum Summit of the Americas in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Cumberland

John Milner Associates has just completed Phase I/II field investigations at Crescent Lawn, site of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal terminus and turnaround basin in Cumberland, Maryland. Backhoe trenches and test unit excavations in the successively filled-in series of turnaround basins revealed well-preserved remnants of two canal boats, a marine railway and saw pit from an early boatyard, and other canal-related features from the 19th century. Late 19th and early 20th century industries established on top of the fill also left remains ranging from structural foundations to a wood-lined pit containing soap associated with the Gerbig Soap Factory. Stratified refuse middens emanating from both the soap fac-

tory and worker residences related to the Footer Dye Works, partially fill portions of the old canal basin. Artifact processing and analysis are now underway. This project is being completed for the Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority (CPPDA), through the Maryland State Highway Administration. Future plans call for the construction of festival grounds, and relocation and refilling of the C & O Canal and part of the turnaround basin in Crescent Lawn, to be undertaken by the National Park Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the CPPDA.

West Virginia

Reported by: Wes Cotter

Baker Performs Archaeological Excavations for West Virginia Department of Transportation

Charleston — Michael Baker Jr., Inc., is performing archaeological data recovery excavations at the Reed Farmstead site in Hardy County for the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways. This site is being excavated and recorded prior to construction of the proposed Appalachian Corridor H Highway. The work is being performed by the Cultural Resources Group of Michael Baker Jr., Inc., a unit of the Michael Baker Corporation (AMEX:BKR).

Discovered in 1996, the Reed Farmstead site (ca. 1805-1850s) has been found to contain the remains of several buildings and many historic artifacts, and is providing archaeologists with insights into the lifestyle of rural farmers in the pre-Civil War era. As a result of its isolated location, the site has encountered little disturbance since it was abandoned in the 1850s, enabling it to maintain a high degree of archaeological integrity.

In addition to the data recovery excavations, Baker's Cultural Resources team is performing extensive historic research, working to unearth detailed information on the William and Hannah Reed family. Coupled with the archae ology, this research will provide a context for interpreting the lifeways of the Reed family.

Task Manager Stephen Hinks notes, "The Reed Farmstead excavations are among the most extensive ever conducted at an antebellum farmstead in West Virginia. This work is providing important information about how our ancestors carved out a living on the rugged Appalachian frontier, and how they adapted to their environment. The artifacts also help us better understand consumer behavior and choices among farm families in this fairly isolated region."

As part of the Reed Farmstead Site investigation, Baker has developed a project web site (www.reedfarmstead.com) that provides site history, current excavation information, and recent field discoveries. This web site, as well as planned visits to the site by local school groups, are some of the ways Baker and the WVDOH are sharing West Virginia's rich archaeological heritage with the public.

Anyone with information regarding the William and Hannah Reed family of Hardy County are encouraged to contact the archaeologists either through the Reed Farmstead web site or by calling Denise Grantz or Stephen Hinks at 1-800-553-1153.

Michael Baker Corporation (www.mbakercorp.com) provides engineering, construction, and operations and technical services through its five global business units: buildings, civil, energy, environmental, and transportation.

NEW PUBLICATION

Archeologiques No. 11-12 (1997-1998) is now available!

The journal *Archeologiques* publishes papers that are presented at the Association des archeologues du Quebec's annual Meetings as well as articles on varied subjects related to archaeology. The 1997 Hull's meeting and the 1998 Trois-Rivieres' meeting provided materials for volume No. 11-12. The papers that have been included in this issue revolve round five main themes, that is the archaeology of Outaouais and Mauricie regions, current research in Quebec's archaeology, academic research and public archaeology.

You can order this volume for $10.00 CAD. Please add $1.75 CAD for shipping and handling for the first issue plus $1.00 CAD for each additional volume. Back issues are also available.

Send orders to:

Association des Archeologues du Quebec
a/s Comite de redaction d'*Archeologiques*
C.P. 322, Succ. Haute-Ville
Quebec, Quebec G1R 4P8
Canada

Please make checks payable to the Association des Archeologues du Quebec.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL

1999 Strawbery Banke Museum Field School in Historical Archaeology

July 19-July 30 in Portsmouth, NH

The Program:

The 1999 Strawbery Banke Museum Field School in Historical Archaeology offers a two week intensive training program in archaeological topics and techniques relating to

the Waterfront History Project at Strawbery Banke Museum. The waterfront was a vital part of the development of the Puddle Dock neighbor hood encompassed by Strawbery Banke Museum. When Puddle Dock was filled in at the turn of the 20th century, the neighborhood was greatly affected.

The unearthing of an historic wharf at Puddle Dock by Strawbery Banke archaeologists during the winter of 1997-1998 brought new energy to our ongoing mission of understanding the history of this neighborhood's waterfront. This field school will be a part of the ongoing Strawbery Banke Museum Waterfront History Project. This year's program does not include field excavation. Through a number of field activities, lab work, and lectures, participants will investigate Puddle Dock and the history of this waterfront neighborhood.

The second week of the field school is an optional opportunity to gather more information and hands-on training as participants work alongside the museum's archaeology staff.

Topics Include:

Waterfront history of Puddle Dock
Waterfront architectural history
Archaeological collection of personal adornment
Neighborhood response to the filling of Puddle Dock

Tuition is $150.00 plus $15.00 for CEU through the University of New Hampshire, and housing is available at an additional cost of $100.00 a week.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
_Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
_Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
_Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
_Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
_Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
_Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
_Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucraif	$30.00	$35.50

*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nort-est americain et qui veulent alder a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

October 1999 NUMBER 44

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Sherene Baugher
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P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historicalarchaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies,and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunalanalysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit amanuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

UPDATE— *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

I can report with a sense of accomplishment on the part of both my editorial assistant Steve Brighton and myself that Volume 27 (1998) will go off to the printer sometime this week (2nd week of October). We had hoped to have the journal in the mail to the members before the October meetings, but this has proved impossible. But at least it will reach you before the end of the year. It's a diverse volume, a little bigger than usual, so I am certain it will prove interesting.

We're working on a special double issue for 1999-2000, on 19th-century farm sites, but also have a growing number of articles in hand for a more traditional volume of mixed articles, reviews, etc. And at the moment it looks as though at least two potential monographs are in the works. We're really hoping that the year 2000 will see a second entry in the monograph series.

Please communicate any ideas or suggestions you have to us at nha@.bu.edu; we welcome your comments, be they brickbats or roses. And do send us your manuscripts!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by February 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor, and if you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9. (email: rob_ferguson@pch.gc.ca)

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3. (email: monique_elie@pch.gc.ca)

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998. (email: HPIX2@aol.com)

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716. (email: decunzo@udel.edu)

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333.

MARYLAND: Silas Hurry, Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. (email: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu)

MASSACHUSETTS: Karen Bescherer Metheny, 367 Burroughs Rd., Boxborough, MA 01719.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dennis E. Howe, 22 Union St., Concord, NH 03301. (email: earlyhow@aol.com)

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. (email: rakos@nan02.usace.army.mil)

NEW YORK CITY: Diane Dallal, The City Archaeology Museum (A Program of the South Street Seaport Museum), 17 State St., New York, NY 10004.

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188. (email: lmfh@aol.com)

PENNSYLVANIA: Rebecca Yamin, John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. (email: ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com)

RHODE ISLAND: James Garman, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, P.O. Box 133, Bennington, VT 05201. (email: qwerty.uiopl@juno.com)

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551. (email: barbara@poplarforest.org)

WEST VIRGINIA: Position Available

THE POTTERIES OF TRENTON SOCIETY

The Potteries of Trenton Society (POTS) formed last year when a group of people with interest in the pottery industry of Trenton, NJ, met to discuss ways to gather, preserve, and distribute historical information concerning the industry. The group, which is currently in the process of being incorporated as a non-profit organization, is made up of ceramic specialists, historians, archaeologists and others with an interest in the industry.

POTS' goal is to promote the study and appreciation of the ceramic industry in Trenton by gathering and preserving information related to the industry; sponsoring research projects, seminars and conferences; and promoting industry-related heritage tourism activities. The organization will be open for general membership in January and is looking for people who have some interest or connection with the pottery industry. Members will receive a quarterly newsletter, invitations to lectures and other sponsored events, and other information on the potteries. It will also give people with a similar interest the chance to interact and share information. Although membership is open to all who have an interest in the potteries, the group is especially interested in reaching out to the former pottery workers and their families.

For membership information contact: Patricia A. Madrigal, Potteries of Trenton Society, c/o Hunter Research, 120 W. State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608 or email at madrigal@hunterresearch.com

ROYALTY CHECK FROM BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY

CNEHA is pleased to announce receipt of the 21st royalty check for $53.44 from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive Theoretical Contributions*. Edited by Robert L. Schuyler ($31.95 + $4.00 postage, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

MINUTES
CNEHA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
OCTOBER 18, 1998
MONTREAL, CANADA

Meeting called to order by Pierre Beaudet at 8:38 a.m.

1. Motion to approve Minutes of the 1997 Annual Business Meeting as reported by Dena Doroszenko in the July 1998 issue of the Newsletter.

Moved by: Silas Hurry
Seconded by: Sue Renaud
Carried

2. MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Reported by Lysbeth Acuff for Sara Mascia

Membership stands at 444 individual members. Institutional memberships stand at 36.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

3. TREASURER'S REPORT: Lysbeth Acuff

As of October 1, 1998, the U.S. bank balance stands at $19,496.75. U.S. dues were over $7,012.00, the 1997 conference returns amounted to $4,678.30 profit, and offprints' revenue amounted to $120.00.

Motion to approve Treasurer's report:
Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Silas Hurry
Carried

4. NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT: David Starbuck

Current Newsletter at the printer. Requested new editors for Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Rebecca Yamin volunteered to be the Pennsylvania representative.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Carried

5. JOURNAL EDITOR'S REPORT: Mary Beaudry

Volume 26 has been mailed to members. Manuscripts in hand for the next volume or are with authors, one is out for review. Farmstead session will be for a future issue. In May, Stephen Brighton became Mary's assistant Editor replacing Cassandra Michaud. Beaudry thanked the New Hampshire volunteers for assisting with the mailing of the journal in the summer. Offprints will be reprinted this year. There is one manuscript for the Monograph series under review.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: David Starbuck
Discussion: Question from audience regarding whether or not the back issues were selling was answered in the affirmative. Pierre Beaudet also noted that the cost of the reprinting of back issues was through Boston University's insurance policy.
Seconded by: Rebecca Yamin
Carried

6. INTERNET: Silas Hurry

Silas reported that the website is up and running and a simpler web name will be sought. Information on the conference was posted on the website.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded by: Terry Klein
Carried

7. FARMSTEAD ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE: Terry Klein

The Saturday session participants have agreed to publishing their papers. The Committee will also look at publishing a bibliography of the "grey literature" that exists on farmstead archaeology.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Seconded by: Sue Renaud
Carried

8. STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Pierre Beaudet noted that the outcome would be announced at the end of the Sunday sessions.

9. MONTREAL 1998 CONFERENCE REPORT: Jean-Guy Brassard

185 registered at the conference.

10. ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND 1999: Silas Hurry

October 23rd weekend. Workshops and tours are being planned: architectural tours of Southern Maryland; Conservation workshop; Material culture workshop. There will be a Sunday afternoon public session on the Calverts of Maryland. The banquet evening will include the infamous Maryland crabcakes.

11. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA 2000: Charles Burke

Community in Nova Scotia is very enthusiastic. Planning is underway.

12. 2001 CONFERENCE: Cece Saunders

Proposed location is the Pequot Museum in Connecticut.

13. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS: Terry Klein

134 ballots were returned. The new Board Members are:

Mary Beaudry
Lu Ann De Cunzo
Paul Huey
Karen Metheny
Rebecca Yamin

14. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS:

Whereas, the terms of office of certain valued members of the Executive Board of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology are expiring, the Council acknowledges their contributions to the organization and expresses its heartfelt thanks to

Susan Henry Renaud, who has served actively as a member of the board and as Treasurer of the Council;

Paula Zitzler, who hosted last year's fine meetings in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and has otherwise served the Council with great energy and creativity;

Diana Wall, whose good sense and hard work, especially as Chair of Nominations and Elections for several years of her tenure on the board, have been of tremendous value to the Council; and

Pierre Beaudet, who has served on the Executive Board for 13 years, beginning his first term of office in 1985. Pierre has served as Chair of the Council from 1990-1998. At the time Pierre Beaudet became a member of the Board, the organization was financially in a precarious state, always in the black, but only just so. Under Pierre's leadership we have achieved financial good health and, as a result, have been able to improve the quality of the Council's services to its members, especially the publications program while maintaining our membership dues at a most reasonable level. Through his gentle yet persistent influence, the Council has grown and flourished, and the Board has kept active on behalf of the membership. We have Pierre to thank for the great improvement in our cross-border relations between U.S. and Canadian members. His contributions to the Council have been very great indeed.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Council expresses its unreserved appreciation for its outgoing board members.

Motion presented by Lu Ann De Cunzo
Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded by: Charles Burke
Carried

15. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CONFERENCE 1998 ORGANIZERS:

Whereas, the 1998 CNEHA conference has been a resounding success and Whereas, Montreal has proven to be a most wonderful venue for such a conference; Whereas, we have all enjoyed learning much about the city's archaeology and its critical role in the preservation of Montreal's historical texture; Whereas, Pointe-a-Calliere has provided an exceptionally warm reception; Whereas, the entire conference has been conducive to the dissemination of knowledge and an exchange of ideas;

Now therefore, be it resolved that the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude for all the hard work, long hours and excellent effort of the conference organizers:

Jean-Guy Brassard, Program Chair for a truly outstanding job! For the volunteers who helped with registration, stuffing envelopes, moral support and other activities. For Pointe-a-Calliere (The Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History) for its corporate support and pivotal contribution as principal organizer. For the material culture workshop organizers, Marc Bernier, Chuck Bradley and Phil Dunning of Parks Canada and Andre Bergeron of the Centre de Conservation du Quebec. For the Old Montreal Archaeology tour guides, Jean Beliste of Concordia University, Pauline Desjardins of Universite de Montreal, Virginia Elliot and Marjolaire Boutin-Sweet, both of Pointe-a-Calliere, Giselle Piedalue, Francois Verronneau and Pierre-Jacques Batro of Parks Canada for a very dynamic and knowledgeable commentary. For the Old Port of Montreal Corporation, the City of Montreal and Parks Canada, Arkeos Inc., and the Quebec Archaeologists Association (AAQ) for their generous financial contribution. And of course, a resounding round of applause for the chief organizer of this wonderful informative and enjoyable conference ---- Jean-Guy Brassard.

Moved by: Paul Huey
Seconded by: Pierre Beaudet
Carried

16. New Officers:

Chair (1 year term): Sherene Baugher
Vice-Chair: Karen Metheny

Moved by: Charles Burke
Seconded by: Budd Wilson
Carried

Motion to adjourn meeting Moved by Lysbeth Acuff and Seconded by Terry Klein. Carried. Meeting adjourned 9:00 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dena Doroszenko,
Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Bentley Locus

For the past two summers John Pfeiffer of Wesleyan University's Graduate Liberal Studies Program, with the sponsorship of the Branford Historical Society, has directed excavations at a possible Dutch fort site in Indian Neck, a residential neighborhood on Connecticut's coastline. The initial documentary evidence that led to the site was a 1760s' notation by Ezra Stiles of the "Dutch Fort" at Totoket, the name he used for the Native American reservation in Branford, CT. Archival evidence in town records refers to a Dutch presence in the same general area during the 1640s. The 17th century Blau map of the Connecticut shoreline, complete with islands, bays, and channel landmarks, appears to indicate, also, a possible Dutch landing in this area.

While archaeological findings are preliminary, there is a very strong evidence of a Dutch presence, artifacts related to the early 17th or late 16th century, and features indicating perimeter earthworks as well as interior structures. A daub outline of one structure was carefully uncovered and a possible raised hearth feature was discerned and sampled. A box-like, clay-lined feature, possibly a water storage basin, has been noted. The recovered artifacts include wrought iron nails, beads, ceramics, lead shot/musket balls, a possible pike, a copper-alloy button, and columnellae for making wampum.

To date, six sherds of an unknown ceramic type have been recovered. The cross-mended sherds have a carefully painted and stylistically complex exterior surface. Its interior is undecorated and moderately rough. The paste of the clay is fine with a faint sign of mica. In some respects the sherd has affinity with Majolica and it has been suggested that this vessel is of Spanish origin.

The ceramics are shown on the Bentley Locus web site [http://www.mohawk.net/~dpope/bentleylocus.html#A], and the project directors would appreciate any feedback that might aid in the identification of this ware.

Yale University: Bob Cook Boathouse

The Bob Cook Boathouse served Yale University students and coaches as an integral training facility and race center since 1923. On the banks of the Housatonic River in Derby, Connecticut, the concrete-stucco, flat-roofed boathouse was one of several boathouses in the university's racing history. Yale originated the first college boat club in America, and its crew race against Harvard in 1852 was the first intercollegiate athletic event in the country. In 1876 the Yale-Harvard regatta was established as a four-mile course, and in 1896 the rivalry became an annual event on the Thames River. The varsity crew still maintains the Gales Ferry boathouse and living quarters on the Thames as the post-exam training center for this regatta. Both the 1924 and the 1951 varsity eight-man teams won gold medals in the Olympics for the United States. In total, Yale has trained "more than 30 National and Olympic Team oarsmen."



The Bob Cook Boathouse at Derby, CT. View south east.

In 1922, when the university needed a practice and race facility on quiet waters but within easy reach of the New Haven campus, the Bob Cook Boathouse setting was a sparsely developed neighborhood with a few scattered houses and the occasional boathouse along the shoreline. The area was serviced by a trolley line along Housatonic Avenue.

James Gamble Rogers (New York City) was the architect for the new boathouse. As originally designed, the boathouse's four-bay eastside street frontage was not used for the entrance. The pedestrian entrance was from a small, raised concrete stoop on the south elevation. Boats were carried down into the lower level from the street via concrete steps protected by slanted double metal doors. Following standard specifications for boating needs, the original layout included a "keepers bedroom," a canvas-floor covered porch, a lounge area, locker rooms, an open canvas-floor observation deck, shell repair room, and boat keepers room. The "Boat Floor Plan" allowed for shell and oar racks. Heat and hot water were provided by a coal furnace. Only three boat bays opened to the river at that time.

There was minimum decorative detailing on the white building except for the single course of tile coping along the rooflines. Unlike the non-distinctive street frontage, the river facade was closely linked to the water and its function as a boathouse and collegial sports center. Wooden ramps connected the wooden arched boat bays to the river, and a series of flagpoles, parallel to the river, were supported along the lower roofline.

The boathouse was dedicated in 1923 to the memory of Robert Johnston (Bob) Cook, Class of 1876, and his twenty-seven years of loyal service to the university. Cook [1849-

1922] served as captain and stroke of four university crews and was the originator of the Bob Cook Stroke. He was the coach of 12 winning university crews in the Yale-Harvard races. Of particular note were the years 1886 to 1892 when he coached the Yale team to 6 victories over Harvard.

His enthusiasm and contribution to Yale athletics began as he entered the university. In approximately 1873, the Yale student athlete, Bob Cook, sailed for England. He had $300 in his pocket, representing the "financial status and credit of the Yale Boat Club at that time." Yale legends indicate his solitary study tour of the British crew teams/techniques/equipment was invaluable in establishing the foundation of scientific rowing in this country and increasing Yale's stature as a crew power.

Bob Cook was strong minded, with a stamina and character to match. As printed in his 1892 yearbook:

"On the 28th of October, 1885, at his office in Philadelphia, he met with the now celebrated adventure which, though at the time it came near costing him his life, has since taken its place among the great anecdotes of courage and endurance. A negro, whom he had just discharged for stealing, assaulted him with a hatchet, and literally drove the weapon into his skull. As ... afterwards described ... Cook first arrested the negro, and then removed the hatchet; and at a later day he was able to appear on the trial of his brutal assailant, and to secure for him a term in the State prison. The wound was a serious one, and necessitated a trephining of the skull; but the operation was entirely successful, and Cook's extraordinary vitality made his recovery rapid; and he has since experienced no inconvenience from the accident. It has enriched his repertory with an anecdote that runs little risk of being "o'ercrowed" by any other that may be matched with it."

Supposedly, in the years that followed this hatchet assault, Cook always kept the hatchet head at hand and if a rowing student complained of sore muscles or fatigue he would pull out the once-embedded weapon and ask the chagrined student if he really understood the meaning of pain.

Starting in 1924, the Bob Cook Boathouse served as Yale University's Crew Association's headquarters. It was utilized extensively for both junior and varsity crew practice and races on the Housatonic River. The official 2,000 meter mile race course has remained essentially unchanged since the earliest days.

Over the ensuing years, the boathouse experienced two distinct episodes of remodeling and expansion, in 1958 and in 1976, but the exterior of the building was not altered significantly, however. In response to the introduction of coeducation at the university and the Title IX federal mandate, women's locker and shower facilities were a part of the 1970s' construction phase. Women's crew began at Yale in 1972, and five years later they won the National Championship.

Current athletic department demands for more expansive and modernized facilities has prompted the demolition of the Bob Cook Boathouse and the construction of a new boathouse. At the request of the Connecticut Historical Commission, Historical Perspectives, Inc. of Westport, CT, has filed a photographic record of the Bob Cook Boathouse with the State Archives' Special Collections.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Albany

A full scale archaeological survey was conducted in downtown Albany in the summer of 1999 by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. of Troy, New York. The project mitigated the proposed impact of a new parking structure on buried archaeological deposits and was supported by the State University Construction Fund. The project area included an entire city block, which was divided into eight smaller research areas. These areas were mechanically stripped of over burden and fill to expose numerous features from Albany's nearly four hundred year history.

The majority of the site was in the Hudson River, historically known as the Albany Basin. Only the westernmost part of the site was on fast land; here along the original Hudson River shoreline the earliest feature was found. This was a 180 foot section of a vertical timber palisade line dating to the 1750s. During the French and Indian War, the citizens of Albany became fearful of an attack by the advancing French and constructed the palisade to protect the city. Although truncated by later development, the palisade was remarkably well preserved. Two smaller defensive features composed of horizontally laid timbers possibly dating to the late 17th century were also unearthed.

The palisade was dismantled following the French and Indian War, and Albany subsequently developed into a true port city replete with numerous docks and wharves. During the excavations a sequence of docks dating from the 1760s, 1770s, and 1780s was exposed, thus detailing the evolution of waterfront construction techniques and styles. The succession of wharves reclaimed land towards the main channel of the Hudson River where ships of deeper draft could dock. Each new dock effectively capped the preceding one, preserving it beneath tons of earthen fill. Recovered artifacts associated with the waterfront include wooden belaying pins, fishing tackle, and a boathook. In addition, large volumes of domestic waste discarded into the river were collected.

In the 19th century the docks were replaced by numerous warehouses, mills, and stores. Many of the remains of these structures were documented, including the well preserved basement of a mid-19th century warehouse with intact wooden floors. Other 19th century features included stone and brick drains, eleven privies, three cisterns, and a stone well. Several of the privies and the stone well contained

enormous quantities of artifacts.

The artifact assemblage collected from the site evidences Albany's multi-cultural past. Artifacts associated with Albany's Native American population include trade goods such as a brass projectile point, glass beads, and wampum beads in various stages of production. Dutch artifacts include decorative Delft tiles, early kaolin tobacco pipes, pan tiles, Roemer glass, and yellow bricks. Later British influence can be documented with sherds of English ceramics, coins, bottles, and kaolin tobacco pipes. Early Americana was found in the form of Revolutionary War buttons and Articles of Confederation coins.

The large sample of well preserved wooden timbers from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries provides an opportunity for a dendrochronology study. Paul Krusic, University of New Hampshire, is currently examining the tree rings from more than 50 samples to date these features and reconstruct the environmental conditions in and around Albany during the colonial period. Joel Grossman assisted in documenting the large, detailed wooden features with photogrammetry. In addition, Ron Aarts of Cyra Technologies, Inc. provided a detailed 3-D model of the site captured in virtual reality with a laser scanner.

Due to the highly visible nature of the site in downtown Albany the excavations aroused great public interest. More than 3000 people, as well as several school groups, took advantage of the public education program. Further public education events are planned in the form of lecture series and artifact exhibits in local museums and institutions.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Salvage Archaeology at the Newberry-Curtis Burying Ground, Manasquan [submitted by Richard Veit]

In February and March of 1999, the Cultural Resource Consulting Group (CRCG) carried out salvage excavations at the Newberry-Curtis Burying Ground in Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey. This family cemetery was established in the late 18th century and is clearly depicted on a property map drawn in 1834. The last interment occurred in the late 19th century. The burying ground is located roughly half a mile west of the Atlantic Ocean on what was once the Newberry-Curtis farm. Today the property is located in downtown Manasquan.

This study began when human skeletal remains were accidentally discovered during construction sponsored by Sprint International Corporation for a trans-Atlantic fiber-optic cable terminal located in Manasquan. Local residents and Curtis descendants, William and Judy Fury, contacted Richard Veit from the Department of History and Anthropology at Monmouth University to determine an appropriate method for investigating the undisturbed portions of the site. Based on their discussions, a plan was developed for archaeologically testing what remained of the site, analyzing the skeletal remains, and ensuring their reburial.

Archaeological fieldwork was co-directed by Charles Bello and Richard Veit, with a crew of eight individuals. The majority of the cemetery had been disturbed by construction activities before the excavation began. Nonetheless, the Furys and the construction workers had retrieved a sample of skeletal material. A total of 104 bones were present, nearly all of which could be identified. Preservation ranged from excellent to quite poor. This variation was likely due to the acidity of the site's sandy soils, the age of the individuals at interment, and the length of time the skeletons were buried before discovery.

Although the skeletal elements were mixed, crania and long bones predominated in the assemblage. This undoubtedly reflects the recovery methods employed on site prior to the beginning of the archaeological study. Simply put, large, well-preserved bones are more easily recognizable and are therefore more likely to be saved by a well-intentioned observer.

Identification and analysis of the skeletal remains was carried out by Richard Veit at the Neary-Quinn Funeral Home in Manasquan. A minimum of seven individuals are represented in the assemblage based on the presence of seven left tibias. Crania and femurs were also well represented, with five crania and six right femurs present. Based on the results of this preliminary analysis, some general statements can be made about the individuals identified. Six of them could be identified by sex, and were evenly divided between male and female. One was too fragmentary to be identified. All of the skeletons are of adults. They included a male in his early 20s, an exceptionally robust middle-aged male, two gracile elderly females, and a mature female of moderate stature. All are believed to be of European descent. Interestingly, all of the males showed heavy wear on their incisors. This pattern was not observed on the females, though one was nearly odontic.

Few artifacts were recovered in association with the graves. They included four badly corroded cut nails, a small piece of linen fabric which showed the marks of copper pins, presumably shroud pins, and a fragment from a marble headstone. Unfortunately, the shattered headstone fragment bore no inscription.

At the conclusion of the project the skeletal remains were reburied in the nearby Atlantic View Cemetery. Although a more intensive study of this cemetery would have been preferable, the quick thinking of local residents allowed the skeletal remains to be salvaged and resulted in a positive outcome for the project.

Twin Lights State Historic Site/Navesink Light Station [submitted by Richard Veit]

In May and June of 1999, Monmouth University's Department of History and Anthropology held its annual

field school in archaeology at Twin Lights State Historic Site in Highlands Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Richard Veit, ably assisted by Gerard Scharfenberger, directed the fieldwork. The remains of a pair of 19th-century lighthouses were identified, as was an ancillary structure that was probably used to store fuel.

Today, an impressive lighthouse constructed in 1862 dominates the Navesink Highlands—one of the highest points on the Eastern Seaboard. This sandstone structure, which consists of two towers linked by a keeper's dwelling, bears a remarkable resemblance to a medieval castle. It is the second lighthouse to grace this promontory. Monmouth University's excavations focused on identifying the remains of its predecessor, the Navesink Light Station (1828-1862).

Although signal beacons were constructed on the Highlands in the 18th century, the Federal Government did not acquire property there for a lighthouse until the 1820s. In 1828, a contract to construct the lighthouse was awarded to Charles K. Smith of Stonington, Connecticut. The contract notes that two 40-foot-tall octagonal towers were to be built of blue stone [granite] mortared with the finest Roman cement. Two lights were built rather than one so mariners would not confuse the Navesink Lights Station with the nearby Sandy Hook Lighthouse. A lighthouse keeper's dwelling was also constructed on the Highlands. Although the Twin Lights received kudos at the time of their construction, they rapidly showed severe structural problems. Repair followed repair with little overall improvement. Inept and untrained lighthouse keepers also limited the usefulness of the lights. Nonetheless, in 1840 the Twin Lights were selected to house the first Fresnel lenses employed in an American lighthouse. These lenses, designed by the French physicist Augustin Fresnel, were a marked improvement over the previously used Argand lamps and parabolic reflectors. Commodore Matthew Perry, later to gain fame for reopening Japan, transported the lenses from France to the United States. Shortly after their installation, the Navesink Light Station was characterized as the "best and brightest light on the coast." Notwithstanding the fine lights upstairs, the towers below continued to crumble. In 1862, as the Civil War raged, a new lighthouse was constructed. It still stands. Until 1949 it served to guide ships into New York harbor.

Fieldwork consisted of excavating 41 shovel tests and 12 excavation units. The well-preserved remains of both original lights were found. The towers were octagonal in form, with foundations extending over four feet into the ground. At their widest the tower bases measured 40 feet across. The two towers were aligned on a north to south axis. The center of the northern tower was 320 feet north of the southern tower. Excavation revealed some minor variations between the structures. The northern tower was apparently constructed with a cellar, while the southern tower's base was filled with hard-packed clay. The foundation remains from these structures provide a clue to the lights' troubled history. As previously noted, the contract called for a granite foundation. Excavation revealed that only the face of the towers was granite. Most of the foundation consisted of sandstone, cemented ironstone, and granite blocks, roughly laid together in a lime-based mortar. This construction method, combined with the sandy soils on which the lights were built, may have led to their failure. It is also possible that the mortar mix was too weak to withstand the elements in this exposed seaside location.

In addition to the lighthouses' foundations, a third building's remains were discovered roughly 10 feet south of the southernmost light. Its rectangular foundation measured approximately 10 feet north-south by 15 feet east-west, and had a foundation of roughly mortared ironstone blocks. A narrow builder's trench to the north of the structure contained a substantial deposit of clam and oyster shells, probably the remains of a meal enjoyed by the men who constructed the building. Although the cellar hole was largely devoid of artifacts, its dirt floor was littered with large chunks of anthracite coal. Coal was not used to fire the lights but it may have served to heat the keeper's dwelling. Given that the southern lighthouse lacked a cellar, the structure could also have been used to store oil, kerosene, and other less archaeologically visible combustibles used in the light.

Although very few artifacts were recovered at the site, several unexpected items were discovered, including a piece of grapeshot, and a wire-drawn trade bead of 17th-century origin. The bead is particularly interesting, as local histories note the presence of Native Americans in the Highlands' region during the 17th century. The piece of grapeshot may have been lost during the War of 1812, when five United States artillery companies were stationed on the site. Also found was a United States Army uniform button, dating from the First World War. Large quantities of window glass and lamp glass, likely associated with the lighthouses, were also recovered. Unfortunately, most of these artifacts were found in disturbed contexts and are therefore of limited interpretive value.

The fieldwork carried out this summer by Monmouth University students demonstrated that substantial, well-preserved remains of the original Navesink Lights are present within the boundaries of Twin Lights State Historic Site. The information gained from the excavations will be used to interpret these structures and the history of the site.

Wistarburgh Glassworks in Alloway Township, Salem County [submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In the spring of 1998, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to the Wheaton Village Museum of American Glass, conducted archaeological investigations at the site of the Wistarburgh Glassworks in Alloway Township, Salem County, New Jersey. These investigations were conducted in order to develop preliminary information concerning the extent and integrity of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the glassworks. The firm of Enviroscan, Inc.

of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was contracted by Hunter Research to conduct a geophysical survey of the glasshouse site. Archaeological excavations were then allocated on the basis of magnetic targets detected by the geophysical survey and in part on the basis of the overall site topography and the distribution of surface finds. As a result, 28 shovel tests and two excavation trenches were executed. In addition to the great number of glasshouse-related artifacts recovered, shallow limonite foundations and a possible brick floor surface were encountered during the course of these investigations, suggesting that physical remains of the glasshouse itself may survive. Additional archaeological investigation of the site could yield important information concerning the size and the floor plan of the glasshouse and its support facilities and could also identify the locations of the more than 20 other buildings which were a part of this factory complex in the 18th century.

Vanderveer/Knox House, Bedminster Township, Somerset County [submitted by Hunter Research, Inc]

In the spring of 1999, Hunter Research, under contract to the Bedminster Township Historic Preservation Commission, conducted an archaeological investigation of the Vanderveer/Knox House in Bedminster Township, New Jersey. The site is located on the north side of the North Branch of the Raritan River approximately one-half mile from the Vanderveer Homestead. The work was performed in connection with the proposed restoration of the house, a federal-style residence (listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 1995) that contains at its core a Dutch-American farmhouse erected by Jacobus Vanderveer, Jr., in the early 1770s. The house is also notable for having served as the residence of General Henry Knox during the winter of 1778-79 when he was charged with establishing an artillery training camp for the Continental Army on the Watchung ridge overlooking the nearby village of Pluckemin. Subsurface testing of the area in front of the house, adjacent to and south of the junction of the original dwelling and its early 19th-century addition, has found evidence of the 19th-century porch shown in historic photographs, revealed the footings of the two sections of the building and helped to characterize the front yard stratigraphy. Investigation of the area immediately west of the present kitchen wing found fairly disturbed soils, but encountered midden deposits containing a range of 18th- through 20th-century artifacts, including several kitchen utensils and fragments of high-quality glassware. Excavations to the north of the kitchen wing further characterized the backyard deposits, supplying a stratigraphic linkage to the rear of the building and showing that the north wall of the present kitchen has probably been erected on the foundation of an earlier structure. Testing within the present kitchen wing, adjacent to the exterior of the west wall of the original dwelling, found evidence of footings for the beehive-style bake oven that protruded from the back of the fireplace in the parlor. Extension of these excavations in the kitchen interior also found what appears to be a south wall foundation for an earlier kitchen wing beneath the concrete porch to the south of the present kitchen's southern wall. These investigations have increased our knowledge of the house and its inhabitants.

Vanderveer Homestead in Bedminster Township, Somerset County [submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In 1994 and again in 1996 Hunter Research, under contract to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, conducted archaeological data recovery excavations at the Vanderveer Homestead in Bedminster Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. The site is located on the south side of the North Branch of the Raritan River, approximately one-half mile from the Vanderveer/Knox House. The data recovery was undertaken to mitigate the effects of the New Jersey Department of Transportation's construction of Ramp SC at the intersection of Route I-287 and U.S. Routes 202 and 206. The Vanderveer Homestead was established in the early 1740s by Jacobus Vanderveer, Sr. and became one of the largest and wealthiest farms and mill seats in the Bedminster area in the late colonial and early federal periods. The property saw four generations of Vanderveer ownership and remained in Vanderveer family hands until the early 20th century. After the death of Jacobus, Sr., a prominent local judge, in 1776, the homestead was briefly occupied by his younger son, Elias, an outspoken patriot who was imprisoned by the British during the Revolutionary War. Elias died in 1778, apparently as a result of his captors' treatment, and the property passed to his widow and son, Henry. The latter, a somewhat eccentric physician who lived until 1861, was perhaps the most notable of the property's residents. He lived at the farm with his mother and sister for much of the 19th century and was responsible for constructing a fine new federal-style house in the 1820s. The Vanderveers held on proudly to their Dutch and Dutch-American traditions and they ran their farm and home with the help of a considerable retinue of African-Americans (first slaves and later servants) until well into the second half of the 19th century. The archaeology of the Vanderveer Homestead has been greatly compromised by the demolition and removal of the house and by recent construction activity in the area. Large portions of the site examined through archaeological excavation were severely disturbed, preventing effective identification of outbuildings, reducing the analytical potential of the material culture assemblage and precluding the reconstruction of spatial patterns within the core of the homestead. The underlying terrace landform produced evidence of Native American occupation, which was most likely originally focused to the east of the areas excavated on slightly more elevated ground. Based on the artifact assemblage (which is characterized by a preponderance of 19th-century and very little 18th-century material) and on architectural data recorded at the time of the house's demolition and removal, it is also suggested that the original core of the early historic

homestead may have lain further to the east (possibly under Route I-287). It is hypothesized that a portion of the original Dutch-framed dwelling was dismantled and moved from another nearby location on the property and attached as a kitchen wing to the federal-style residence built by Dr. Henry Vanderveer in the 1820s. Specific artifacts of interest include Revolutionary War era gun parts, musket balls and a cannon ball, and a Civil War era token and clay pipe with a depiction of an iron-clad vessel.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Buena Vista State Conference Center (7NC-E-145)

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) has been involved with archaeological testing at the Buena Vista State Conference Center, in Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, under contract with Delaware State Museums. The core of the conference center is a Greek Revival house built by U.S. Senator John Middleton Clayton between 1845 and 1847, with later construction dating to the 1930s. Clayton was a prominent politician on both the state and national scene. Between 1826 and 1828, he served as Delaware's Secretary of State. His public career in Delaware also included service as Clerk of The State House of Representatives (1816-1819), Clerk of the State Senate in 1820, and the Chief Justice of the Delaware Superior Court (1836-1839). In 1828 Clayton was elected to the U.S. Senate, and was reelected three more times to the body. Clayton was nominated as candidate for Vice President to run with Henry Clay in the 1844 Whig Convention but declined the honor. He served as U.S. Senator from 1845 to 1849, was appointed U.S. Secretary of State by President Zachary Taylor (1849-1850), and served his final term as U.S. Senator from 1851 to 1856. During Taylor's brief term as President, Clayton negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Clayton died in office in 1856. Later, Buena Vista was the home of Delaware Governor (and subsequently Senator) Clayton Douglass Buck (1929-1937).

In the fall of 1997, prior to the construction of a series of catch basins, archaeological testing was undertaken in the vicinity of the north gable end of the original core of the two-and-a-half story brick mansion. In the winter of 1998, archaeological excavations were conducted at the east porch of the original core of the house, prior to the reconstruction of the porch. Both phases of investigations were directed by Wade P. Catts, assisted by Amy R. Jessup. At the north gable end excavations, approximately 170 square feet of area was investigated. Artifacts and archaeological features were discovered that are associated with the construction and use of Buena Vista. Artifact density along this side of the house was found to be relatively low, with fewer than 500 artifacts collected from all excavation areas. Excavations in association with the east porch renovations investigated approximately 130 square feet beneath the porch flooring and in several locations beyond the porch. The archaeological testing recovered over 2,400 artifacts, predominantly container glass fragments and architectural artifacts. Pollen samples were also retrieved from locations within the porch area. Protected loci either from amongst the stones constituting support walls or below the marble steps were chosen. Unfortunately, few grains of pollen were preserved in the samples, due either to rodent disturbance, which was extensive, or to lack of preservation.

Porch excavations clearly reveal that the east porch was an integral part of the original core of Buena Vista and was not added on to the structure at a later date. However, archaeological evidence also indicates that the porch floor, ceiling and roof were rebuilt/replaced at least once since they were constructed. The artifact pattern observed at the east porch of Buena Vista, with its evidence of a traffic pattern, large amounts of bottle glass, and the presence of small numbers of stemmed glass and tumblers, coupled with the known elite status of the house's occupants throughout its history, suggests that the northern end of the east porch was an extension of the interior rooms in the mansion. These rooms were more formal, and the porch apparently served as a less formal point for social and political contact. The use and function of the east porch as a social platform is even further accentuated when the comparative dearth of artifacts from the north gable end is included in the equation. In this area, where the kitchen door is located, much larger numbers of utilitarian wares, in particular redware, and much smaller numbers of refined wares, container glass, and table glass, were recovered. This portion of the formal yard around Buena Vista received much less social activity in comparison to the east porch. A report of the mansion house investigations has been submitted to Delaware State Museums.

SR 1: Smyrna to Pine Tree Corners Project, New Castle County

The Delaware Department of Transportation and Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. are currently conducting Phase II evaluations and Phase III data recovery operations within the right-of-way (ROW) of a 5-mile segment of the proposed State Route 1 (SR 1) corridor. The highway, which will parallel existing SR 13 and traverse most of Delaware upon completion, has been subject to many archaeological investigations since the 1980s. The current investigations complete Section 106 archaeological studies of the entire SR 1 corridor.

The 5-mile-long project area falls within the Low Coastal Plain of Delaware, in a broad area of gently undulating uplands used during historic times mainly for agricultural purposes. The variables of relatively level land, well-drained soils, and three intermediate order streams within the project area combine to create an environment conducive to settlement in the past. Of importance during historical times was the presence of the Old King's Highway, which roughly

underlies present-day SR 13. Construction of the road during the 18th century was soon followed by the appearance of farmsteads, some of which are still standing today and others identifiable only in the archival record. Mid-central to the project corridor, the strategic intersection of Blackbird Creek with the Old King's Highway evolved into a cultural crossroads known today as the Black bird Historic District.

The historical sites currently undergoing Phase II evaluation offer a rare opportunity not only to study intra-site formation and patterning, but also to investigate the sites together as representing a regional microcosm of Delaware's history. The sites include two late 18th through 19th century farmsteads (Blackbird Creek Site, 7NC-J-195D, and Jones Site, 7NC-J-204) and a late-19th through early-20th century farmstead (Buckson Site, 7NC-J-207).

Documentary information is available for these sites, providing an excellent arena for weighing the historical record with the archaeological record. All are situated in Blackbird Hundred, which was created from Appoquinimink Hundred in 1875. Before Blackbird Hundred was established, the area containing the sites was known as the "Forest of Appoquinimink", a 36-square-mile land tract patented during the 17th century by William Penn and Lord Baltimore.

Lord Baltimore created a county encompassing much of present-day Delaware, and William Penn was given control of the distribution of the tracts in the late 17th century. The number of grants issued in the region increased prior to the 1750s, the result of an influx of Swedish and English immigrants to the upper Delaware and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, region. The early industries consisted of gristmills and small tobacco plantations, with local landmarks such as Cantwell's Bridge to the north and Liston's Corner to the east utilized as transportation hubs from Dover to Annapolis and Wilmington. By the end of the 19th century, draining the numerous marshes to reclaim the land for producing grain products was one of the most important aspects of the Hundred.

The Office of the County Assessor was created in 1766, and the earliest tax records for Appoquinimink Hundred date to 1776. Available census records prior to 1790 are few, ranging from 1693-1697 and 1782, with the Federal Censuses beginning in 1790. No plats or maps showing structures or farmsteads for the region exist; therefore, little statistical information is available for early settlers until the late 1700s. Land tracts within the region were frequently defined solely by the names of the owners of surrounding tracts, with few, if any, references to geographical locations with metes and bounds (bearings and distances). Deed records did not contain information on standing structures or complexes, other than a blanket statement conveying all the water courses, water ways, buildings, improvements, woodlands, marshes, etc. on all transactions. Although Orphan Court case files and dockets, and the will books, probate, and chancery records contain some information on buildings and complexes, no mention of a structure or structures within the boundaries of the five sites was found.

The Blackbird Creek Site (7NC-J-195D) is situated east of the Old King's Highway on a 124-acre tract patented by Edward Fitzrandolph in 1737. By the late 18th century, the property was owned by James Murphy, and remained in the Murphy family until 1802, at which point the property was divided into two tracts. Tract A, totaling 119 acres, was granted to Joseph Webster, and Tract B, containing 82 acres, was granted to David and Catharine Howell. Site 7NC-J-195D is situated on Tract B. By 1838, the 82 acres was owned by Bassett Ferguson, a storekeeper of the village of Black Bird. The Ferguson family owned the property until 1938; by 1893, there was a structure close to, but not within, the project area, as well as a small road leading from the Old King's Highway.

The land containing the Jones Site (7NC-J-204) abuts the west side of the Old King's Highway and was first issued to Matthew Corbit. He received two 200-acre Warrant grants from Thomas and Richard Penn in 1705 and 1714 on the north side of Duck Creek; the Jones Site is situated near the center or western portion of these two tracts. The property came into the ownership of John Jones in 1768, at which time a log messuage plantation is vaguely referenced in the deed transaction. By the time that the land transferred to his son, Cantwell Jones, in 1780, the 1797 tax assessments records indicate Cantwell controlled a large estate comprised of multiple tracts, valued in the tens of thousands of dollars. His properties contained two brick houses, several log and frame dwellings, outhouses (outbuildings), and barns. George Davis was the owner by 1854, calling his holdings "Australia", but records indicate that he did not live within the boundaries of the site.

George Davis died in 1878. A plot map of the Davis estate was recorded in May 1878, indicating a house on the eastern area of the tract near the road, east and outside of Site 7NC-J-204. Davis' estate sold 315 acres to William and Henrietta Tschudy and Samuel Catts in May 1878. The property changed hands many times after 1878, with the acreage gradually reducing to 152 acres by the time that it was sold to George Hurd in 1909, and retaining that configuration until the State of Delaware purchased the land in 1990.

The Buckson Site (7NC-J-207) is located immediately south of the Blackbird Creek Site, also on the east side of the former Old King's Highway. The Buckson Site and the Blackbird Creek Site are situated on the same 124-acre tract patented by Edward Fitzrandolph in 1737; thus, the ownership history of both sites are the same until the tract split into Tracts A and B in 1802. The Buckson Site is situated on Tract A, which came into the possession of Joseph Webster. A series of owners finally placed the property in the hands of Samuel Martin of Philadelphia in 1860, and historic maps first show a dwelling at The Buckson Site by 1868. A Mrs. Rebekah Reeder owned the land in 1882, selling it in 1893 to James Buckson. The property remained in the Buckson family until 1989.

Phase II evaluation for the three sites is currently underway, and producing interesting results. Active agricultural fields encompass the three sites, resulting in moderate to relatively severe truncation of features; the majority of artifacts are contained within the plowzone at each site. All three sites are yielding a complex assortment of subplowzone features. The artifact assemblage at the Blackbird Creek Site includes a wide scatter of late 18th and 19th century ceramics, a European gunflint, and an 1810 Spanish colonial one Real, while features consist of a shallow ditch, and fenceline postholes and post molds.

The Jones Site contains much the same characteristics as the Blackbird Creek Site as far as site morphology and artifact type and date range. However, the site produced one additional feature, or rather feature complex, in the form of a brick clamp and associated clay procurement pit. Only one ther brick clamp has been investigated in Delaware to date. In addition, several of the postholes and postmolds are large and deep, and may represent load-bearing elements.

The Buckson Site is somewhat later in date, with the artifact assemblage confirming the post-1850 site occupation indicated on historical maps. Artifact density is very high, with the site yielding approximately 25,000 artifacts. Features at this site were many and varied, and included a silo foundation, well, cobbled pathway, shallow trash-filled pits, a filled-in privy, the farm house cellar, and both structural and non-structural postholes and postmolds. By meshing the information obtained from historical maps, early 20th century aerial photographs, local informants, and the archaeological record, destruction of the site is known to have occurred in two phases. The house burned down in the 1920s, at which point the cellar was filled-in, followed by demolition and removal of the remaining outbuildings during the 1940s. The site was then capped with fill and the land reclaimed for crops.

Investigations of these three historical sites and more in the corridor will continue into the winter, and potentially will provide valuable insights into nearly two hundred years of Delaware's historical past.

Middleford Mills Archaeological District

Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. conducted archaeological survey and evaluation studies in the Middleford Mills archaeological district during spring and summer of 1999 on behalf of the Delaware Department of Transportation. This work included Global Positioning System (GPS) mapping of the archaeological district as a whole, followed by intensive excavations within a coffer dam built around a small portion of the former mill complex underneath Bridge 238. This bridge spans the Gravelly Branch of the Nanticoke River, in Sussex County, Delaware. The Delaware Department of Transportation is replacing the bridge with a wider structure.

The road carried by the bridge runs along the top of a mill dam built ca. 1805 by William Huffington, Jr. and Thomas Townsend to replace an 18th-century mill dam that had been located 300 yards to the north. Gravelly Branch itself was once one of four parallel mill races built through the dam along the Nanticoke River. During the 19th century, the Middleford complex included a gristmill, a saw mill, and a forge. Portions of the mill complex continued in operation into the 20th century, but the forge was no longer standing after 1826. An 1807 map shows the grist and saw mills in the dam on two of the other races, but does not show the location of the forge. However, a 1900 map calls Gravelly Branch "Forge Run" and "Forge Race," suggesting that remains of the early 19th-century forge may have been somewhere along the race crossed by Bridge 238. No mill was in operation at the site of Bridge 238 by 1860, when a map indicates it was the location of "waste gates" likely used to control water levels in the mill pond.

The archaeological district comprises a 48-acre area including a domestic site, the mill complex, and a wharf to the south of the mills. Remains of the mill complex include an 18th-century mill dam, the 1805 mill dam, four mill races, two large slag piles, two possible borrow pits, a transverse race connecting two of the principal races, and numerous locations where wooden timbers related to water control devices survive. GPS Mapping focused on locating mill-related features visible on the surface, including the races, slag piles, ore-mining pits, any mill-related machinery, and the original 18th-century dam.

Excavations focused on exposing surviving timber elements underneath the bridge, and identifying whether these are the remains of sluice gates, or possibly the remains of a wheel pit that powered the 19th-century forge. The timbers consist of both vertical and horizontal elements that extend across the width of the water channel.

DelDot, Parsons ES, and the bridge engineers worked together to use the bridge construction coffer dam to facilitate archaeological investigations. The coffer dam that was constructed around Bridge 238 measured approximately 36 x 70 feet. The metal sheeting for the coffer dam consisted of interlocking, corrugated iron pilings that were driven an average of 20 feet into the ground using a crane and vibrator. The stream itself was diverted through a 48-inch diameter metal culvert. This in turn was supported by chains suspended from 12-inch steel beams driven vertically into the stream bed approximately 5 feet apart. Suspension of the diversion culvert allowed archaeological excavation near and beneath the stream channel. No articulated mill-related remains were found in the bridge fill above high water mark during removal of the existing bridge and supports. With the coffer dam pumped dry, intensive archaeological excavation proceeded below the water line. Excavation employed a mini-excavator, lowered into the coffer dam by a crane.

Excavation identified two parallel lines of wooden remains that extended east to west across the coffer dam. These two lines appear to be parallel with a third line that was identified south of the bridge and outside the coffer dam. The features appeared to represent low bulkheads or footers

for a superstructure over the stream channel. The features were most intact on the east side of the coffer dam. Based on the surviving portions of each, the structures consisted of a series of large horizontal beams, measuring from 12 x 15 inches to 15 x 15 inches in section. Supporting each beam was a line of 4-inch diameter posts, driven into the subsoil. The posts lay on 5-foot centers along the centerline of the beam. The beams were lined on the north, or upstream, side with vertical planks serving as sheet pilings. The planks measured from 2 x 9 to 2 x 12 inches, and they were driven 3 to 4 feet into the subsoil, so that the tops lay even with the upper surface of the horizontal beam, roughly at current mean sea level. On the opposite or downstream side of the beams, isolated planks were driven into the subsoil as sheet piles to add a minimum amount of horizon tal support to the beams. Since very few of these elements remained intact, the spacing between them could not be determined. A final element consisted of a 2 x 18-inch plank overlying, or capping, the horizontal beam. Each of the sheet piles and posts was pointed, to aid in driving them into place. While the ends of the posts and some of the sheet piles were bi-pointed, many of the sheet pilings bore a single, asymmetrical bevel, which served to force the planks together as they were pounded into the sediments. The sheet pilings typically bore circular sawmarks. Large cut nails were driven through the sheets into the horizontal timbers for additional support. Vertical mortise joints had been cut into the horizontal beams, and a fragment of timber bearing a tenon to fit the mortises was found in association with each feature.

There was no evidence of a floor associated with any of the features, such as might be expected to be associated with a wheel box or with formal waste gates. This conclusion is based on excavation that exposed undisturbed clayey subsoil in all areas within the coffer dam. Deep mechanical excavation along the centerline of the present channel did provide evidence of a bridge wash-out in 1935, which prompted the construction of Bridge 238 in 1936.

The circular saw marks on the timbers suggest that the finds most likely date to the mid to late 19th century, rather than the early 19th century. It appears that the remains were more likely related to the "waste gates" indicated on the 1860 map than mill remains associated with a forge. The vertical supports suggested by the mortise joints could have supported a superstructure that housed the mechanism to raise and lower the gates. These gates would have been needed to control water levels in the mill pond. Perhaps the demands created by differing water pressures in a tidal environment created the need for three parallel walls. It is also possible that these remains formed the foundation for a mill's wheel box, the floor of which no longer survives. The transverse features may also be bulkhead-like footers for a 19th-century bridge across the stream. The features are not perpendicular to the present stream channel, suggesting that the course of the channel was different in the 19th century, running slightly more to the west. Most of the structural remnants within the coffer dam were deteriorated, either heavily weathered or disturbed by construction of Bridge 238 in 1936.

Iron production and timber-related industries were important in the early history of Sussex County, DE. The presence of bog iron, plentiful timber for charcoal production, and rivers for water power and transportation, provided an opportunity for early iron workers. The rise and fall of the Middleford Mills reflects the economic history of Sussex County. It may be that early manufacturing centers such as Middleford suffered as agriculture grew in importance, clearing needed timber away, and exacerbated problems with silt building up in mill races. The spread of the railroad may have allowed the introduction of cheaper/better iron products. Subsequent research will explore the potential of archaeology within the Middleford Mills district to illuminate the ways in which the millwrights responded to these changing conditions.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

During the summer of 1999, the Historic St. Mary's City Field School continued working on the Printhouse site. The focus of the project is to find evidence of the print shop of William Nuthead that stood in the 17th-century town between 1684-1695. The previous summer, the field school began a random sample which located a structural post hole associated with other features and artifacts dated to the 1680s. A major part of this summer's work expanded on those findings. The students located as many as 10 additional post holes. These post holes are of different sizes and are set at different angles. They may represent as many as three, superimposed, structures. This complexity was unexpected, and much more work will be needed to sort out the structural history of this area.

The random sample was continued in other parts of the site and revealed the presence of another structure along the northern boundary. This would seem to be an unlikely location for a structure. It is on the edge of a steep-sided ravine leading to the St. Mary's river. Excavations revealed the presence of two large post holes set on a steeply sloping hill side. Above the post holes was primary building debris including hundreds of wrought nails and many large chunks of wall plaster. Artifacts included with this material fit well into the period ca. 1650-1670. They include 12 whole tobacco pipe bowls, elegant wine glass fragments and a complete spur with its buckles. As yet, there is no definite association for this building. It could have been built during the ownership of Garret Van Sweringen, a prominent innkeeper in St. Mary's City, but there is no record of his erecting any other structures on the property. The destruction debris was sealed by a layer containing late 17th century materials. This

appeared to be an intentional fill used to flatten the surface of this area. The reasons for this attempt at leveling the surface are unknown. Work will continue on this site next summer.

Lexington Park

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations at the site of Elionhead Manor/Charles' Gift, near Cedar Point, at NAS Patuxent River during the first half of 1999. Excavations revealed structural remains and refuse deposits ranging from the seventeenth through the early twentieth centuries. Of particular significance was a 22 by 38 ft. pit, extending to a depth of 5 ft. below surface, and filled with exceptionally well preserved late seventeenth century materials. The date of this feature was established by the presence of dated window leads from 1675 and 1682, and by the absence of Staffordshire earthenwares and early white stonewares. Artifacts included portions of at least 21 North Devon gravel-tempered milk pans, 3 storage jars, 1 tall jar, 1 pipkin, 2 chafing dishes, 1 chafing dish or salt, and 1 baking pan. In addition, portions of at least 15 Sgrafitto vessels were recovered from this feature. Other important artifacts included wine bottle fragments, tobacco pipes (including examples with LE, WE, RS, WK, IP, and AA marks), faunal remains (many with butchering marks), and a pipe clay statuette of a British monarch (perhaps Charles II or James II). Another important discovery was the brick foundation of a structure, measuring 41 by 51 ft., and containing a core that was constructed during the late seventeenth century. This building appears to have been destroyed and rebuilt during the War of 1812, since it contains a cellar feature filled with destruction debris and early nineteenth century domestic materials.

St. Leonard

Archaeologists at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum have completed a third season of excavations at the King's Reach Quarter Site as part of JPPM's annual Public Archaeology Program. King's Reach Quarter is a late 17th/early 18th-century servant or slave dwelling site. It is associated with the King's Reach Site, a nearby planter's house investigated by Dennis J. Pogue in the 1980s. A barn believed to be contemporary with the two dwelling sites was excavated under the direction of Julia A. King and Edward E. Chaney in 1993.

During the excavations at King's Reach Quarter, archaeologists uncovered evidence of a structure measuring 20 by 40 feet, with its long axis oriented east-west. It appears to have been a trench-set post building. The trench varied in width from approximately 16 to 36 inches, and cores indicated that it also varied in depth, with its base averaging 2.5 feet below the bottom of plow zone. Small posts were spaced at intervals of a little more than two feet across the trench, and the bases of the posts varied in depth within the trench. At the northwest corner of the structure, where the trench was widest, no post molds were noted. Since only the northeast corner of the trench was excavated, it is not clear if posts were not present at certain portions of the building, or whether the post molds simply were not evident at the top of the feature. No evidence of a hearth has been found in the building, suggesting that it may not have been a dwelling. Domestic artifacts are common in the yard to the north of the building, and structural postholes found in that area suggest that the dwelling was located northeast of the trench-set building. The only artifacts recovered from the trench were wrought nails.

Trench-set structures of the kind found at the King's Reach Quarter Site are known as puncheon buildings. Their small posts are spaced at close intervals to bear the weight of the structure. Puncheon buildings are typically thought of as crude, expedient architectural adaptations to an initial settlement setting. They should therefore be rare on later colonial sites, although there are scattered historical references to puncheon buildings in the 18th century, and the main house at King's Reach had a puncheon shed addition. If anyone has investigated a puncheon structure from the late 17th or 18th centuries, please contact Kirsti Uunila at (410) 586-8555 (uunila@dhcd.state.md.us).

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis sponsored its 19th season of field work in Annapolis this past summer. The project worked at the Upton Scott House, a Georgian style great house in the city's historic district. Students working at the Upton Scott House concentrated excavations in the present-day back yard of the house. The layout and function of this space in the 18th century were questions left unresolved after the 1998 field season. In the late 1700s, the majority of Dr. Upton Scott's property lay on the present-day front of the house, and sloped to the river in terraces. The function of the rear yard was unclear, particularly because the formal rooms of the house faced this rear yard. No artifacts that might have been indicative of a work space were recovered in 18th century contexts from the present-day rear yard. Rather, evidence suggests that this yard was an open space, with a compacted sandy clay surface, intersected by raised flower beds. As well, beneath the occupation level, remains of the brick clamp, used to fire bricks for the construction of the main house, were uncovered in one portion of the yard. Final interpretations wait as analysis of artifacts and stratigraphy continue. New in summer 1999, in addition to the usual field school for graduate and undergraduate students, Archaeology in Annapolis ran a high school field program. Following an essay contest which ran during Maryland's Archaeology month, four high school students were chosen to attend a special three week field and lab program geared toward 9th through 12th grade knowledge and skill levels. This high school program proved to be successful and will be repeated this up-coming summer.

Statewide

The Maryland Historical Trust's Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab), located at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, has begun the monumental task of developing a computerized artifact database dictionary and lexicon for materials found in the state's collections. In addition, MAC Lab staff hope that consultants and other archaeologists working in Maryland will adopt the database structure for current and future projects in the continuing effort to make Maryland's collections as accessible as possible for research and exhibit purposes.

To this end, MAC Lab Registrar Katherine J. Dinnel has worked closely with consultants from Re:discovery (manufacturers of a well-regarded collections management and cataloging software) as well as with members of the archaeological community in Maryland to develop a usable, flexible database structure and lexicon. Archaeologists from the Archeological Society of Maryland, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, Fairfax County Park Authority, R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Greenhorne and O'Mara, Historic St. Mary's City, KCI Technologies, Louis Berger Associates, the Maryland Historical Trust, the MarylandState Highway Administration, John Milner Associates, the National Park Service,Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, and URS Greiner-Woodward Clyde have participated in working committees as part of the effort to develop the new catalog.

The new catalog should be ready for a test drive this fall. For more information about this project, or if you have ideas or suggestions for us, please contact Katie Dinnel at 410 586-8584 (Dinnel@dhcd.state.md.us).

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation [submitted by Andrew Edwards]

Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research has been, and will be, involved in numerous projects this year:

1. The 15th annual Colonial Williamsburg-College of William & Mary field school was conducted in two five-week sessions beginning June 1st and ending August 6th. In addition to the regular W&M sessions, students from the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Texas at Austin worked with CW archaeologists on sites in Williamsburg and Carter's Grove (Martin's Hundred). The sites include:

• The Palace Lands Quarter

In summer 1998, field school students under the direction of Dr. Maria Franklin of the University of Texas searched for the remains of a rural "quarter" that housed field workers, most likely African-American slaves, on lands owned by Governor Fauquier in the third quarter of the 18th century. The site, which would have been just outside the town in Fauquier's day, is located in the woods near what is now the Colonial Williamsburg Visitor Center. Briefly tested in 1997, the site yielded fragments of a brick hearth. Further excavation was undertaken to expose more of the building and to determine its size, function, and date. Discoveries include a root cellar and a long ditch paralleled by a row of postholes. The series of postholes may be evidence of a second small building separated from the hearth by the ditch. Artifacts recovered securely date these features to the years between 1740 and 1780.

This year, Dr. Franklin and students from UT and W&M opened additional areas, examining the surrounding yard associated with the quarter. Additional features associated with the quarter and an earlier ditch/palisade complex were excavated. A report is in progress and should be available in the spring.

• Martin's Hundred Site CG10

From ca. 1624 to 1650, settlement at Martin's Hundred rapidly expanded across the landscape. Martin's Hundred Parish was formed in 1634 and a thriving community flourished until mid-century. While archaeologists have developed a good understanding of these early years, relatively little is known about life at Martin's Hundred after 1650. Since only two sites have been identified that date to this later period of settlement, it seems that this community slowly faded away. The few documents that do exist for Martin's Hundred reveal a closely knit community made up of both freeholders and servants, be they European, Native American, African or African American. By 1713, however, Martin's Hundred Parish was dissolved and the remaining residents joined Yorkhampton Parish. In the remaining years prior to 1720, the land at Martin's Hundred was purchased by Robert "King" Carter and consolidated into the type of large plantation that would characterize the "Golden Age" of Virginia.

Site CG-10 is a late 17th-century domestic site showing clear evidence of at least one structure. Three separate postholes, nearly three feet on a side, suggest a reasonably substantial dwelling that was occupied long enough to require at least two repairs. Based on a hypothesized average survival rate of 10 to 12 years per post, this structure may have been standing for as long as 35 years. The evident differences between CG-10 and other nearby sites from an earlier period of settlement (CG-11, CG-2, Site F and Site G) will allow us to explore this dynamic period of change as Virginia society emerged from its early origins.

Students from the University of California at Berkeley, led by doctoral student Kevin Bartoy, uncovered evidence from this forgotten period of history at Martin's Hundred. This

excavation is attempting to better understand the formation of society in early Virginia through both visible and less-than-visible traces of past human activity. Throughout the summer, students and staff kept an online journal of the excavation. These entries allowed one to follow this 'virtual dig' as history was unearthed at the site. An on-line bulletin board also provided the opportunity to ask questions of the archaeologists and students. The "virtual dig" can be viewed on Colonial Williamsburg's web site at http://www.history.org. This summer's work included experimental botanical work involving extensive flotation of the plowzone, chemical sampling, and the identification of phytoliths. This effort was led by UCB PhD candidate Steve Archer.

• The Hallam Theatre Site

Colonial Williamsburg's ambition to reconstruct an 18th-century theater is now six decades old. Interest now centers on the Hallam Theater, which operated from 1760 until 1780. Documents tell us that this structure was located south of the Exchange in the back yard of the Moir lot. Exploratory excavations have turned up several architectural features, all possible remains of this elusive structure. This year, W&M field school students, along with Learning Weeks in Archaeology participants, assisted in a large-scale excavation designed to expose the theatre in its entirety. The project is scheduled to take two years to complete.

• Nassau Street Ordinary

As part of Colonial Williamsburg's participation in Williamsburg's 300th birthday celebration, the Department of Archaeological Research staged a public excavation of a site that was at the crossroads of Williamsburg's birthplace in 1699. Presently preserved under a stretch of Nassau Street, the tavern that served Middle Plantation residents in the late 17th century was uncovered by William & Mary students directed by Phil Levy in June of this year.

In 1699 the capital was moved to Middle Plantation, which was then renamed Williamsburg. The ordinary continued to serve the citizens and visitors of Williamsburg until sometime around 1725 when it was razed. Its excavation will give Williamsburg residents and summer visitors to the Historic Area a chance to see one of the important buildings standing at the time Williamsburg was established. The excavation accompanied a major archaeological exhibition at the DeWitt Wallace Gallery entitled "When Virginia was the Wild West".

Researchers disagree about the original owner and construction date of this ordinary. Some argue that regional elite John Page transferred this land to his son, Francis in the 1670s. Francis Page, an attorney and county official like his father, is thought to have built this structure as his dwelling. Page's dwelling was later turned into an ordinary. Others suggest that in 1663, Robert Weeks purchased 50 acres of land in this area. As county constable Weeks received a license to keep an ordinary in his home. In 1667 his license was suspended until he posted a bond. Analysis of the material recovered from this summer's excavation will help resolve the debate over who built this structure and when was it built.

The first exploration of the site occurred in 1940 when architectural draft sperson James Knight excavated the western half of the cellar. The portion of the cellar under Nassau Street was left intact and was the focus of this summer excavation. From the 1940 excavation, we have some clues as to who built this structure and when. Knight found two complete diamond-shaped casement windows and several pieces of other windows. Approximately 10% of the strips of lead used to hold casement window glass in place contain a date. Dates impressed on the lead strips found in this cellar include 1674, 1693, 1694, and 1695, suggesting the structure may date as early as the 1670s.

• John Jackson Site at Jamestown

With the support of the National Park Service, through Colonial National Historical Park, Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists returned to Jamestown this summer to investigate the home of early town resident and gunsmith John Jackson. The remains of a structure discovered by excavators in the 1930s, designated Structure 24, is situated on property belonging to Jackson, who lived on the Jamestown waterfront during the 1620s. Last summer (1998), excavations focused initially upon re-locating and recording Structure 24, and then examining the area surrounding the structure for information on the daily life and activities of the Jackson household.

The choice of Structure 24 as a project site is the direct result of the interdisciplinary approach to understanding the nature and development of James town's New Towne undertaken as part of the five-year Jamestown Archaeological Assessment. Research through the Assessment has established a framework for understanding the overall development and appearance of the early town at a series of stages during the 17th century. The next step in this research is to closely examine and explore the archaeological record of each individual period with the aim of "peopling" the town---understanding the nature of daily life.

As the first decade of English colonization in Virginia drew to a close, occupation on Jamestown Island began to shift outside of the fortified settle ment. By 1618, land outside of the fort had been opened to development, and lots were laid out in what became known as "New Towne" by surveyor William Claiborne by 1623. Yet little recognizable archaeological evidence for occupation in New Towne during the first quarter of the 17th century was unearthed during two major government-sponsored archaeological investigations of the 1930s and 1950s.

This summer, the excavations examined the area between the Jackson House and a nearby well. The work showed that Jackson's house was larger than previously thought, and evidence was found of a possible forge. New York University doc toral candidate Karen Wehner directed the work. She and Dr. Audrey Horning will cooperate on a report that should be completed by the end of this year.

In addition to daily field and lab work, a series of specialized lectures and workshops were given by Colonial Williamsburg staff. In these workshops, students received exposure to faunal and artifact analysis, environmental archaeology, ceramic history, computerized site recording, and architectural chronology. The faculty included Dr. Marley R. Brown III, Director, Zooarchae ologist Dr. Joanne Bowen, Dr. Audrey Horning, Dr. Maria Franklin, Dr. Lisa Keal hofer, Curator William E. Pittman, Hesterton Project Director Dominic Powles land, and Staff Archaeologists David Muraca and Andrew Edwards. Staff Archae ologist Gregory Brown coordinated the field school.

Other Projects:

2. Archaeological Assessment of George Washington Birthplace National Monument

The current phase of the archaeological assessment aims to recognize, evaluate and organize the park's archaeological resources, past and future. This is necessary in order to produce a more complete and accurate interpretation of those resources so they may be passed along to the park's visitors in an interesting and informative way. This year's project will:

• Address the role of African-Americans and their contributions to the economy of the Northern Neck. In this phase of work, this would be primarily a docu mentary search.

• Create a detailed but readable description and evaluation of each archaeological project undertaken within the park.

• Conduct a very-close interval archaeological survey of the historic area in order to determine the layout of the 18th-century plantation and the location of the slave quarters.

• Conduct a close-interval survey of the two late 17th-century sites in order to try to determine their relationship with the Brooks and Washington sites.

• Develop a popular publication on the archaeology of GEWA.

Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists began working at George Washington Birthplace in mid-March and continued through the last week in May 1999. The project will be completed by the end of 1999.

3. An Archaeological Assessment of Yorktown

Included in the research agreement between the National Park Service, through Colonial National Historical Park and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, is an archaeological and historical assessment of nearby Yorktown. Although famous for being the location of the last major battle of the American Revolution and the subsequent surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, Yorktown was, for over 100 years, a major seaport, supplying Williamsburg with most of its imported goods, site of a major (and illegal) pottery factory, and an important player in the Civil War. Today, Yorktown is a quiet village with many houses surviving from its 18th-century heyday. Much of the town and surrounding battlefields are now protected, preserved, and interpreted by the National Park Service's Colonial National Historical Park. Research for the Yorktown Archaeological Assessment has been divided into two parts. The first, an historical and archaeological overview, was accomplished in 1997 and 1998. The second, an intensive look at Yorktown's waterfront, was started in 1998 and is still in progress. The historical and archaeological overview produced a summary document and annotated bibliography emphasizing the development of the town from the late 17th century through its decline after the American Revolution and the establishment and character of Yorktown's diverse neighborhoods. Included in the historical research was a profile of Yorktown's long role as Williamsburg's provisioner, as well as an overview of the area's Native American resources.

The first year's archaeological assessment attempted to place in one document and in one database a synopsis of all of the archaeological activity that had taken place within Yorktown. The evaluation database included such information as the location and extent of the archaeology, who was in charge, who sponsored it, when, what was found, and the quality of the surviving records. The database was combined with Yorktown maps to produce a GIS map of Yorktown showing the known archaeological sites, the level of investigation for each, areas of sensitivity, and the potential for further work, if any.

The second phase of the assessment deals with the waterfront. Yorktown was the leading port in Virginia during the first half of the 18th century, and an understanding of the waterfront area is essential to an understanding of how the town functioned. The historical research in the second phase of the Archaeological Assessment of Yorktown is focusing on the people who were involved in the waterfront and the various buildings and structures that were located in this section of Yorktown. The report will include an examination of:

• the individuals who owned the buildings at the waterfront

• the people who leased a building or a part of a building at the waterfront

• those persons who worked at the warehouses and who helped to unload the ships that anchored at Yorktown

• the operation of the ferry to Gloucester

• the variety of buildings and structures on the beach—warehouses, wharves, ordinaries, stores, ferries, batteries, landings, and tobacco scales.

Environmental Laboratories

Zooarchaeology: Two years ago, as part of a major study of Williamsburg's provisioning system, the faunal laboratory synthesized numerous historical documents and over 50 large faunal assemblages from sites located throughout the region. Since then several projects have built upon interpretive themes that emerged from this study. One study was to analyze measurements of cattle remains dating from the early 17th to late 18th centuries to determine how cattle responded to changing nutritional levels resulting from the combined effects of soil degradation and changing agricultural practices. Another study was to measure the crown heights of cattle teeth to develop yet another assessment of slaughter ages. A third study was to analyze high style cuisine as it is reflected in faunal assemblages from the Peyton Randolph site and the Richard Charlton "Coffee House", a site where the region's wealthy and powerful congregated.

Archaeobotany: The phytolith laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Lisa Kealhofer, has extracted, identified, and analyzed phytoliths from sites at Rich Neck, St. George Tucker, the Charlton Coffee House, and Peyton Randolph, as well as Yorktown, Jamestown, and George Washington Birthplace. Contractual work has been done for Monticello and Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. Members of the environmental labs have applied for a National Center for Preservation Technology and Training grant to do a regional environmental history of the Williamsburg - Jamestown - Yorktown historical crescent.

Mount Vernon [submitted by Esther White]

During the summer of 1999 Mount Vernon's archaeologists, under the direction of Esther White and Christy Leeson, began excavations at the site of George Washington's distillery. This is the first season of a multi-year project designed to study the distillery, as well as Washington's gristmill complex where the distillery was located. Thane Harpole, Betsy Alexander and Courtney Summy served as field crew.

Built in 1771, Washington's merchant mill operated as a highly profitable venture for the next 30 years, shipping flour to Europe and the West Indies. In 1797 his farm manager, James Anderson, a Scot, convinced Washington the production of corn and rye whiskey would complement the milling operation. Anderson supervised the construction of a 75 x 30 foot building housing five stills near the mill. His son John, the distiller, assisted by six slaves, produced 11,000 gallons of whiskey in 1799, which sold for $7,674, the third highest revenue producer on the plantation (after the fishery and gristmill).

During the 1999 field season, a 20-foot section across the building was excavated to assess the preservation of the site, as well as the potential for archaeological remains. Preservation appears to be excellent and numerous features related to the 18th-century industry were discovered. The west wall is intact, although the east wall of the building was robbed, probably during the early nineteenth-century when the distillery ceased operation. The foundation consists of massive river-rocks from Great Falls, MD. The walls above the foundation were constructed of sandstone, quarried at Mount Vernon. A 10-foot-square brick paving was also uncovered, possibly the foundation of a stair leading to the building's loft.

Other archaeological features include an elaborate system of buried wooden troughs, and earthen, and brick drains that channeled water into, throughout, and out of the building. Documentary evidence suggests that water was taken to and from five worm tubs that cooled the distillate, condensing it into liquid alcohol. The drainage system discovered appears to be the remnants of this system. A wooden trough set into the ground served to drain water along the exterior of the building away from the structure. Outside this feature, a fence surrounded the building.

By 1850 the site was in ruins and the buildings were dismantled. In 1933 the Commonwealth of Virginia reconstructed the gristmill and miller's cottage, operating the property as a state park. Archaeological excavations conducted at that time uncovered the distillery's foundation, but a proposed reconstruction did not materialize. The site was marked with a brick outline and sign.

Future excavation seasons will continue to uncover the building's footprint and surrounding yard, examining the physical remains of the distillery. The work is part of a larger program to restore and interpret Washington's gristmill complex, which also contained a cooperage, slave quarters, miller's house, malt kiln, and animal enclosures. Through an agreement with the Commonwealth, Mount Vernon is restoring the mill to working order and studying the property. The restored, operating mill will reopen to the public in April 2001. In the next few years ownership of the park will transfer to Mount Vernon, and a reconstruction of the distillery is anticipated at that time.

Poplar Forest [submitted by Barbara Heath]

Staff archaeologists and students continued an intensive study of the five-acre ornamental core of Jefferson's Bedford County retreat. Under the overall direction of Dr. Barbara Heath and the supervision of Tim Trussell, Field Supervisor, and Heather Olson, Laboratory Supervisor, research has focused on identifying changes to the landscape through

time. Research has focused on the design of the sunken south lawn, or parterre. Additionally, staff have sampled an earthen mound that Jefferson constructed west of the house as part of a pair of unusual landscape features; begun looking for fence lines that defined significant boundaries between key areas of the ornamental and functional landscapes; and undertaken a close interval survey of portions of the core to locate additional landscape information.

Jefferson planned a sunken lawn, or parterre, when designing his octagonal house. The house was built into the side of a hill, with the excavation of an approximately 200 ft. area south of the house designed to both accommodate a basement level to the structure and to form an important portion of the pleasure grounds. He directed that the lawn slope gradually away from the building, and paid enslaved workers for their time in undertaking the work. Soil from the excavations of the house basement and the sunken lawn was used to create two earthen mounds that flank the house.

In 1812, Jefferson directed that his overseer, Jeremiah Goodman, "plant on each bank, right and left" of the sunken lawn, "a row of lilacs, althaea, guelder roses, roses and calycanthus." Twentieth-century photographs showed each bank of the lawn lined with Kentucky Coffee trees. Although no documents survive to indicate Jefferson's intention to plant them there, references to his use of these trees elsewhere on the property, in addition to the age of the trees recorded in the photographs, suggested that these might be part of the original planting plan as well.

Large-area excavation of the sunken south lawn was begun in the summer of 1998, and focused on the eastern bank of that feature. A line of planting holes, approximately 1 ft. in diameter and spaced from 5.5 ft. to 6 ft. on center, was discovered running north-south along the slope of the lawn. The holes were sealed by a layer of soil which post-dates 1830, and many contained artifacts, none dating later than the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

In addition to the planting holes, archaeologists also uncovered a french drain, designed originally to carry roof run-off from the main house, and an attached wing of dependencies. Constructed sometime after 1814, the drain also ran north-south between the level of the lawn and the slope of the bank, cutting the last of the planting holes. It ended 200 ft. south of the south face of the house. A perpendicular drain ran west from this drain, ending abruptly just at the edge of the west bank of the lawn.

In the twentieth century, several layers of fill were deposited on the east bank of the lawn, serving to magnify its slope and to create the illusion that the lawn's shape was rectangular. In fact, the line of the drain indicated that Jefferson had designed it to run away from the house at an angle, creating a lawn that was narrower near the house and widened significantly as it ran to the south. Had the lawn been symmetrical, the southern end would have been twice as wide as the northern end that adjoins the south wall of the house.

During 1999, excavations began along the west bank, looking for evidence to confirm the new lawn shape and the regular placement of plantings. Surprisingly, the western side of the lawn did not mirror the shape of the eastern. No corresponding north-south drain was discovered to mark the interface between lawn surface and bank, but a regular line of planting holes at the foot of the bank confirmed that the lawn on this side ran due north-south. The holes, like others discovered previously, were spaced at 5.5 ft. to 6 ft. intervals, and those that contained dateable artifacts confirmed an early nineteenth-century origin.

A small section of brick drain was discovered near the house. It apparently was installed to either carry roof runoff, or effluent from an interior privy, away from the dwelling. Its southern extent was robbed out and relaid with quartz cobbles. This rebuilt drain curved towards the south portico of the house and may have served to water a clump of trees that Jefferson had placed there.

To date, further research is needed to date the planting of the Kentucky Coffee trees, and to reconcile the differences between the evidence discovered on the east and west sides of the lawn. Our preliminary hypothesis suggests that we have uncovered evidence for two planting schemes, with the western arrangement predating the eastern. Further work is needed to confirm this hypothesis.

Preliminary pollen and phytolith analysis of soil layers and feature fill of the planting holes and drains have been promising. To date, pollen from some of the species Jefferson specified in his planting memoranda have been identified. Because pollens from naturally occurring trees and weeds tend to swamp those created by ornamentals, samples are being reanalyzed at a higher count per slide to attempt to locate additional ornamentals. Similarly, the phytoliths have provided valuable information about grasses and weeds growing along the banks and lawn surface, and are showing possible microclimatic variation that may indicate differences in light and shade along the lawn's banks. They have not provided much information about the plantings themselves. Analysis of both sources of evidence is ongoing. Dr. Scott Anderson of Northern Arizona University is undertaking the pollen analysis, while Dr. Lisa Kealofer of Santa Clara University, in conjunction with Kelly Sullivan of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, is working with the phytolith samples.

A horticultural intern completed a study of the plants Jefferson specified for the lawn area, concluding that the climate, soil conditions and growth habits of the plants suited them for use here. His work has provided valuable insights into how the lawn may have looked as the plantings matured, and into Jefferson's design intent.

Staff archaeologists also removed a section of the west mound to collect soils sealed by its creation ca. 1806 for comparative microbotanical and chemical analysis. During excavation, they located a planting hole containing early nineteenth-century artifacts which may be part of a planting of willows and aspens that Jefferson had designed for the

area. They also uncovered a thick deposit of sterile, redeposited subsoil sealing a cobble "floor" upon which the mound was constructed. Beneath the cobblestones, soils relating to the earlier agricultural use of the property were removed and sampled.

Staff members have also begun the search for fence lines as part of an ongoing assessment of boundaries and roadways within the property. A 10-acre enclosure, and a 61-acre enclosure known as the "curtilage" appear on an 1813 map of the property. Both fence lines, if discovered, will provide key information about how the area between the house itself and the larger, agricultural landscape was partitioned and used. To date, a single posthole has been uncovered. Whether it is part of the 10-acre enclosure, or associated with a later nineteenth-century garden, has not yet been established. This project is also part of a larger Master Planning initiative recently undertaken by the Corporation that owns and operates the property.

Finally, staff and students have continued a close-interval survey of the core five acres in an attempt to locate undocumented structures or landscape features. To date, several periods of paving have been uncovered north of the house, as well as a concentration of daub which may relate to an agricultural outbuilding that predated the construction of the main house. Testing will con
tinue for the remainder of the year.

Laboratory analysis during 1999 has focused on final identification and interpretation of an assemblage of late eighteenth-century artifacts from a slave quarter excavated from 1996-1998, and on the processing of materials from the landscape excavations. In addition, Hidden Lives, the Archaeology of Slave Life at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, was published in May by the University Press of Virginia. The book, authored by Barbara Heath, summarizes work at a ca. 1790-1812 slave quarter excavated from 1993-1996.

Staff involved in the project for the 1999 season include Keith Adams, Eliot Balasz, Bree Detamore, Ted Fassler, Scott Grammer, John Mullin, Donna Nevers, Liz Paull and Sarah Stroud.

Students from across the country participated in two on-site programs during the summer of 1999; the 11th Annual Field School in Historical Archaeology, held from June 6-July 11, and "Digging, Learning and Teaching: Archaeology for Teach ers at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest," held from August 2-6.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

New Brunswick

Shediac Island

While excavating a Late Woodland shell midden site on Shediac Island, Kevin Leonard of Archaeoconsulting discovered an eroding historic midden on the island's west (windward) side, exposed to the Northumberland Strait. A large basal portion of a cast iron kettle, bearing two of three foot lugs, with a large mass of charred material adhering to the interior, was spotted first. It lay on a sandstone ledge, having eroded out of a thin lens of midden deposit exposed in the erosion profile. Historic and locational aspects indicate that the pot must once have hung in the hearth of Paul Meyer Robinson, a Norwegian sailor who settled on Shediac Island as the lighthouse keeper in 1863. Kevin Leonard has been unable to access descriptive studies of cast iron kettles for dating purposes. Anyone with suggestions is asked to contact him at kleonard@.mta.ca

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom _____

Address/Adresse _____

_____

Telephone _____ E-Mail _____

Mail to:

Lysbeth B. Acuff, Treasurer, CNEHA
Department of Historical Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

Rates

	U.S.	CDN
__Individual/ordinaire	$20.00	$23.00
__Student/etudiant	$12.00	$13.00
__Joint*/conjoint*	$25.00	$28.75
__Fellow**/Associe**	$35.00	$40.00
__Life/a vie	$500.00	$575.00
__Business/entreprise	$40.00	$46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif	$30.00	$35.50

*For any two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

**For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

March 2000 NUMBER 45

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historicalarchaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies,and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunalanalysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit amanuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

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.

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 Conjuration: 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 Cochrane 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:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9. (e-mail: rob_ferguson@pch.gc.ca)

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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 Garman, 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

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 (prehistoric). With the link of archaeological heritage to the tourism industry, some of the above collections reside yearround 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 pinnace "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 whiteware 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 ell 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 Saintonge 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 Chadboune 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 174Os 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 photo graphs and field surveys, the authors traced the supply systems for the historic industrial complexes. The work discusses and delineates timber crib dam con struction 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.

Table 1 - Survey of Naugatuck Valley Dams - 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
Platts Mill	Waterbury	Timber Crib/Grouted Riprap	10	Power/Process Water	Platt 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

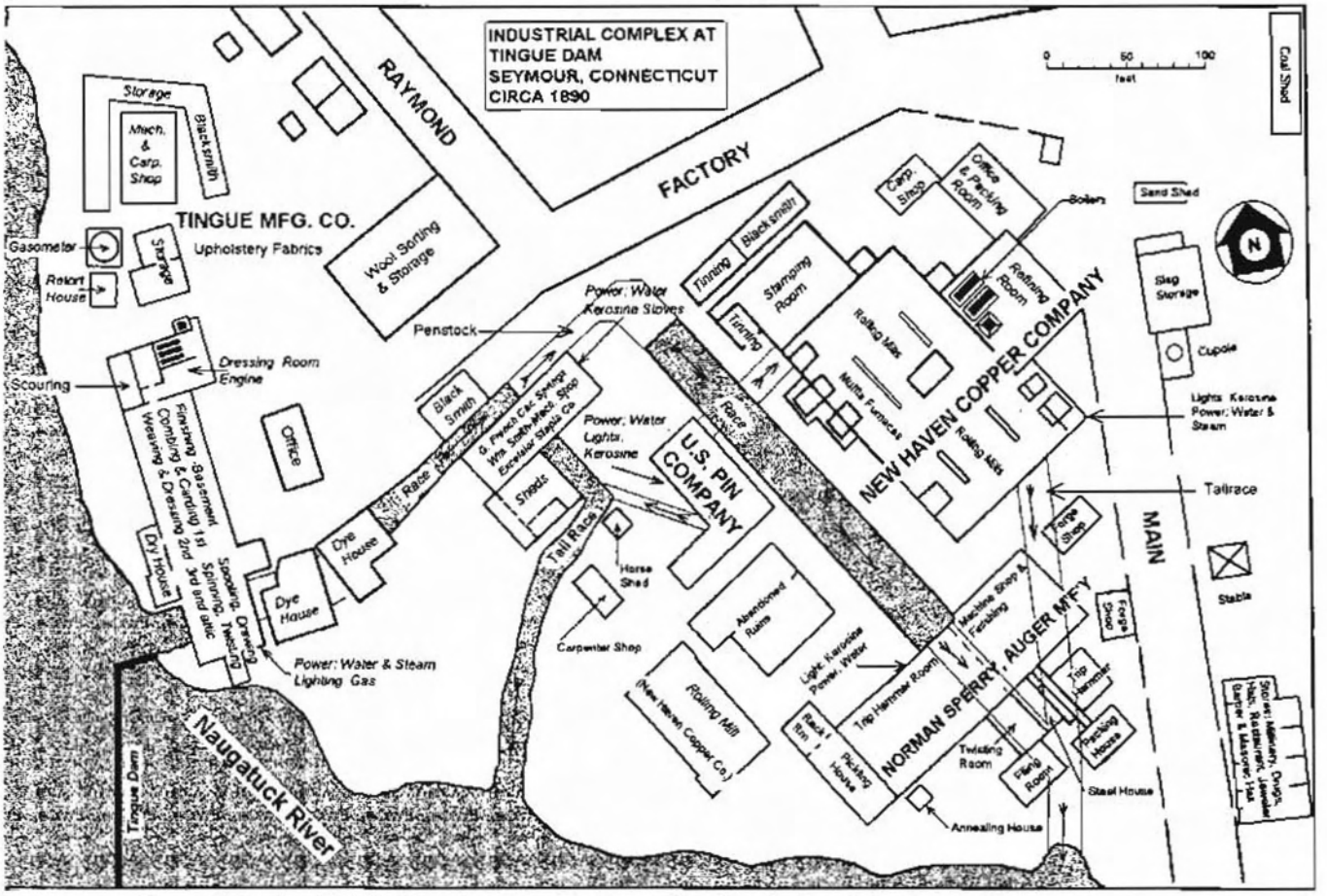


Figure 1 - Delineation of the industrial complex at Tingue Dam, Seymour, Connecticut. Based on a Sanborn Insurance Map of 1880 with historical material and information from aerial photographs taken in 1949. A former open canal system has been partially replaced by penstocks. Note that the Tingue plant has ist 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 alkalinization 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 stirrup, 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 manyother 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 thearea 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 or 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 east ern 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 Geo-Graf 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 dissembling 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 accouterments 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 ISTEA 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 ship 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 privies 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 lead 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 Mary land: 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. Chandlee 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, formally 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 theexcavations. 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 Lucken bach 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 colo nial 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, underly ing 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 detect ing 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 anomal ies, 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 identify 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 interpretingarchaeological 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

Name/Nom: _____

Adress/Adresse: _____

Telephone:_____ E-Mail: _____

Mail to:

Sara Mascia
Treasurer, CNEHA
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510

or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Pierre Beaudet
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

Rates

	US $	CDN $
__ Individual/ordinaire	20.00	23.00
__ Student/etudiant	12.00	13.00
__ Joint*/conjoint*	25.00	28.75
__ Fellow**/Associe**	35.00	40.00
__Life/a vie	500.00	575.00
__Business/enterprise	40.00	46.00
__Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucratif	30.00	35.50

*For two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

** For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Hisatorical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

July 2000 NUMBER 46

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Sherene Baugher
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583
Email: david.starbuck@mciworld.com

Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historicalarchaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies,and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunalanalysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit amanuscript 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 addi tional 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 Dorrance 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:

HPIX2@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: Silas 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 Garman, 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) 566-3116 /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 Arnaz 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 appear ance 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 inves tigations. 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 bunkhouses 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 collegues du Quebec,

Je suis toujours a votre disposition pour recueillir les textes que vous voudrez bien m?envoyer - en francais ou en anglais - pour publication dans cet espace qui nous est reserve. Les autres membres du CNEHA sont tres interesses a vos recherches. La prochaine date de tombee est en septembre.

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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.

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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 important 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
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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: Archaeology 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.

BACK ISSUES OF *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

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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

THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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** For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate.

** Pour ceux qui s'interessent hautement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-Est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Mail to / Poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Susan Henry
Treasurer, CNEHA
113 E. Raymond Ave.
Alexandria, VA 22301

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

October 2000 **NUMBER 47**

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historicalarchaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies,and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunalanalysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit amanuscript 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 preprinted 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 spon sored 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.0. Box 2667, Long Beach, CA 90801; fax (562) 290-0064; Sosmith@mciworld.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

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Treasurer: Sara Mascia
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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 win ning 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 coordina tors; 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 Hammlet, 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 Pudakawitz, 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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rob_ferguson@pch.gc.ca

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Dena.Doroszenko@heritagefdn.on.ca

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3.
monique_elie@pch.gc.ca

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ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com

RHODE ISLAND: Kristen Heitert and Ray Pasquariello, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860.
KHeitert@palinc.com

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qwerty.uiopl@juno.com

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.
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 andenslaved 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 archaebiology 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 parisitological studies; Dr. Alison Bain is an archaeoentomologist; and Dr. David Landon is a zooarchaeologist. These scientists bring together expertise in the iden-

tification, analysis, and interpretation of a wide range of plant and animal remains from archaeological sites.

The goal of creating an environmental archaeology unit is to conduct and promote archaeological research in landscape history, historical anthropology, health, sanitation, and nutrition, especially in connection to the growth of urban environments and culture. The Center thus provides an institutional structure for promoting research that explores the relationship between human culture and perceptions of the environment. This interdisciplinary research will broaden our understanding of the cultural and historical roots of many of the world's contemporary environmental problems.

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Exhibit — "The Archaeology of the Central Artery Project: Highway to the Past"

The Central Artery, Boston's Big Dig, is the largest federally funded highway construction project in the United States. Since the project began, archaeologists have investigated several significant historic and prehistoric sites in Charlestown, the North End, South Boston, and the area of Massachusetts Bay. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has put on display many of the materials recovered during these excavations. The exhibit may be seen at the Commonwealth Museum in Boston. Because of its popularity, particularly with students who are touring at the rate of 900-1000 per month, the exhibit has been extended until July 2001.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission will release a new book on the exhibit, *Highway to the Past*, in time for Massachusetts Archaeology Week 2000. The book summarizes highlights from the Central Artery Archaeology Project. In addition, from Tuesday, October 10, through Saturday, October 14, from 1-2 pm, MHC archaeologists will be available in the museum to answer questions about the archaeology of Boston's Big Dig and about archaeology in Massachusetts. Additional materials will be brought out for display at these times.

The Commonwealth Museum is open Monday to Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, and Saturdays, 9:00 am to 3:00 pm on non-holiday weekends. The museum is located at 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts, 02125. For further information, call (617) 727-9268 or 727-8470.

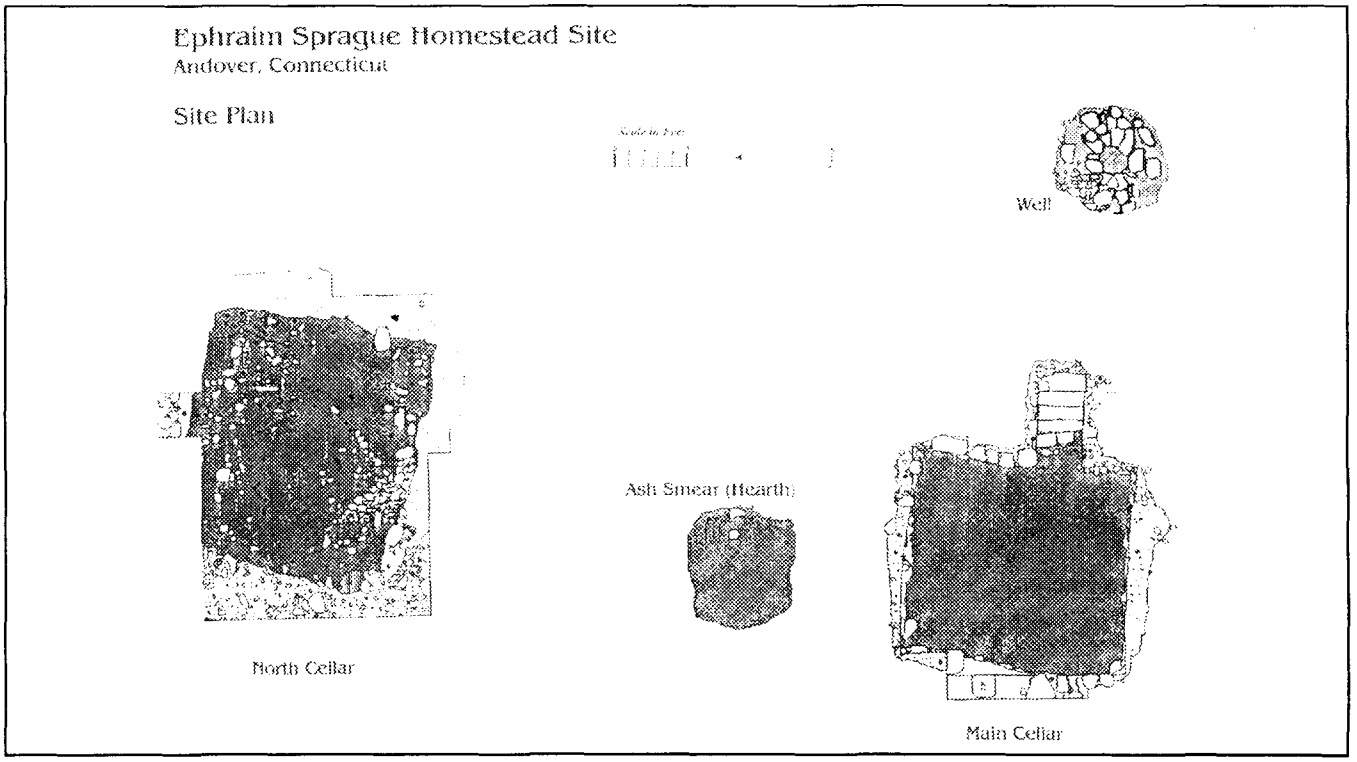
Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Ephraim Sprague homestead (1705-1750)

[submitted by Meg Harper]

PAST, Inc. has spent the last year working on two particularly interesting and important 18th-century homestead sites, each found in the paths of new state roadway construction. Still in the process of artifact analysis, the sites have already contributed substantially to an understanding of our colonial period heritage and will continue to provide



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.



Data Recovery: Ephraim Sprague Homestead Site Andover, Connecticut

Small saw cut from sheet brass, probably hand-made from a remnant of a kettle or other brass utensil epitomizes the combination of primitive "make-do" necessities and "luxuries," such as imported tea sets, that characterized Connecticut's internal frontier of the early 18th century

Fast, Inc. Photograph, 1999

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.

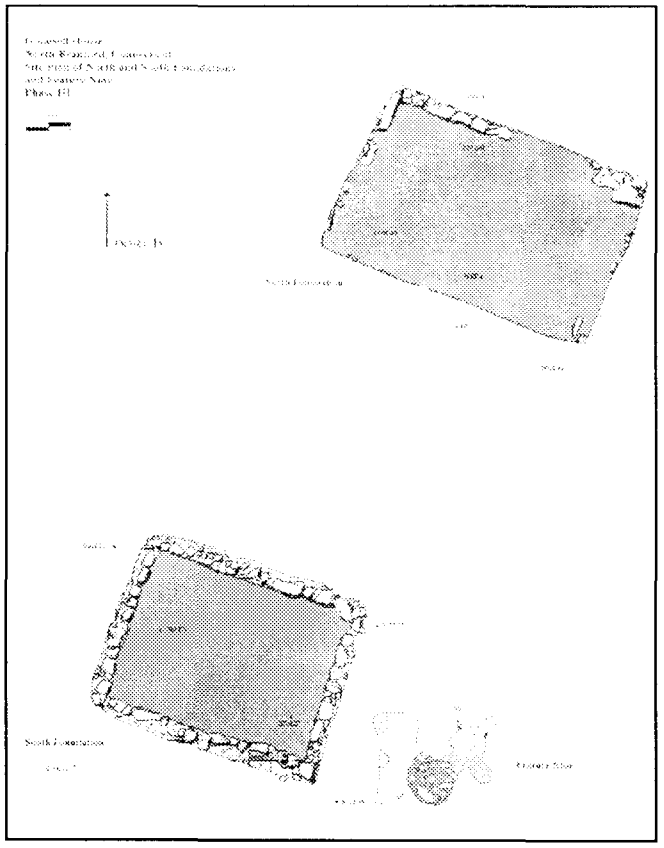
The detailed documentary research by the project historian found that Ephraim Sprague was captain of the local militia and served in the Three Years War, also known as Greylock's War, one of the French and Indian Wars. Sprague also represented the town in the Connecticut General Assembly, and was a deacon 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 discov ered 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 equipage. 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 Scharfen berger, 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 restora tion 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 build ing 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-century 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 struc tural 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

[submittedby 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 futher 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 ofthe 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 where abouts 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

accessible for future research and to accommodate any future bones. The ceremony was attended by military representatives from America, Britain and Canada, as well as local dignitaries.

An Honour Guard of six men from the 3rd United States Infantry Regiment from Fort Meyers, Va., walked behind the 19th-century glass hearse that was drawn by a single Shire horse, in the procession to the site. Wearing Revolutionary War uniforms and white period wigs, the men carried the plain wood box to the crypt, standing guard until it was lowered into it. American and British flags that draped the coffin were presented to Mayor Anne Bain.

The project is ongoing, and historical research continues. Testing the adjoining property, once part of the original Knoll, has been recommended because the trench may continue there.

NEW PUBLICATION

Interpretations of Native North American Life: Material Contributions to Ethnohistory, edited by Michael S. Nassaney and Eric S. Johnson, University Press of Florida. Published in cooperation with the Society for Historical Archaeology. 480 pp., 78 b&w illustrations and maps, 9 tables, bibliography, and index. ISBN 0-8130-1783-1, Cloth, $55.00. http://www.upf.com

For archaeologists interested in contact-period studies, this new volume features three chapters of immediate interest: Eric Johnson, "The Politics of Pottery: Material Culture and Political Process among Algonquians of 17th- Century Southern New England;" Paul A. Robinson, "One Island, Two Places: Archaeology, Memory, and Meaning in a Rhode Island Town;" and Michael Nassaney, "Archaeology and Oral Tradition in Tandem: Interpreting Native American Ritual, Ideology, and Gender Relations in Contact-Period Southeastern New England." The volume also features twelve additional chapters contributed by historians, art historians, ethnohistorians and archaeologists. Forward by Charles E. Cleland.

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The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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*For two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

** For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Hisatorical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

March 2001 NUMBER 48

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historicalarchaeology 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.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Niagara Falls, Ontario, 2001 Annual Meeting
October 18-21, 2001

The 2001 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be held at the historic Skyline Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls, Ontario. This hotel has been elegantly refurbished and is a historic landmark where Kings, Queens and Prime Ministers have stayed for over a century. Cityview and Fallsview rooms will be available. The hotel is located across the Falls and connected to Casino Niagara and as part of a complex, there is also a Planet Hollywood, Hard Rock Cafe, Hershey Store and more just steps away! Come to the Niagara region to see one of the most diverse and breathtaking landscapes in the world.

We are looking for papers for the following sessions for Saturday and a half-day on Sunday:

Military Archaeology of the Northeast
Urban Archaeology
Cultural Landscapes
Public Archaeology
2 Half-day General sessions (Sunday morning)

Papers are to keep to a 20-minute maximum limit. There will be a question period at the end of each paper presentation. Equipment available for presentations will be slide projector or overhead projectors ONLY.

Friday sessions will consist of Workshops and Tours:

Tours:

War of 1812 Tour of the Niagara Region
Walking Tour of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Canals and Hydro Sites
Drinking as a pastime (Includes a workshop and winery tour)

Workshops:

Military Archaeology
Evaluation of Archaeological Collections

A Reception is being planned for Fort George in Niagara-on-the-Lake. A Banquet is being planned for in Niagara Falls.

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Niagara Falls, Ontario, 2001 Annual Meeting
DEADLINE FOR TITLES AND ABSTRACTS:
JUNE 1, 2001

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Toronto, ON, Canada M5C1J3

Conference Co-Chair:
Joe Last
Parks Canada
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Cornwall, ON, Canada K6H 6S3

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

Volume 28 (1999) will be with the printer by the time you read this, so I expect that copies will be distributed to the membership sometime in early April. This will most likely be the last issue of the journal to appear under my editorship, and even if I say so myself, I think it is going to be a most handsome as well as substantive volume. We have a fine selection of articles on a wide range of topics and an expanded book review section. Most exciting for me is the fact that we have been able to include color illustrations inside the journal for the first time. We have used color not just as decoration but to illustrate an article on ceramic identification in which color illustrations should aid readers in identifying 17th-century Portuguese tin-glazed wares on American colonial sites.

The editorial office is still open for business as usual, and we have several manuscripts in progress. I hope that before I step down as editor we will produce a second volume in our monograph series. The forthcoming theme issue on 19th-century farms is not ready to go into production, and I may not have adequate time to see it through to completion during the remainder of my tenure as editor. But I am assured that it is in the works.

The Executive Board of the Council will discuss the change of editorship at its mid-year meeting in March, after which time we will be able to make an announcement to the membership regarding who the incoming editor will be. I surely look forward to collaborating with a new editor over the upcoming months in order to assure a smooth transition in the editorship.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. 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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WEST VIRGINIA: Position Available

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

D. D. Blaisdell Site, Dedham

[submitted by Ellen Marlatt and Kathy Wheeler]

In October 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC completed a Phase I and limited Phase II survey for Covenant House/HOME, Inc., for their proposed subdivision of low-income housing on Bald Mountain Road in Dedham, Maine. Proposed impacts include the construction of 12 homes and an access road leading from Bald Mountain Road into the subdivision.

On one of the proposed lots and within the Common Lot, two cellar holes have been linked to the occupation of Daniel Blaisdell, his wife, Eunice, and their 11 children. The Blaisdell Farmstead (ME-119-002) is a small family farmstead occupied during the 1820s to probably about 1900. The farm was one of several in the area, small in scale and varied in scope, supplying grain, apples, and hay to a local market. Daniel's farmstead may have been linked to that of his kin, George Blaisdell, his son, J. W. Blaisdell, and Dudley Blaisdell, who each owned farms nearby on Bald Mountain.

In order to keep costs down, survey was undertaken with the explicit goal of determining site boundaries for the purposes of avoidance and preservation. Although the property was deemed potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, sampling was not adequate for evaluation of eligibility.

A total of 48 shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated around the two cellar holes, which were linked to D. D. Blaisdell (Walling 1860). In addition, a metal detector survey was carried out to aid in identifying site boundaries. A total of 233 19th- and very early 20th-century domestic and architectural artifacts were recovered from half of the testholes, while the remaining 24 STPs were negative for material culture. The largest amount of material was recovered from test pits nearest the cellar hole features.

Domestic refuse (ceramic, bottle glass, mammal bone) made up 41.6% of the total assemblage, with ceramic material comprising the largest portion (25.3%). Several personal items were recovered as well, including a pipe stem fragment

marked "Davidson Glasgow" with a 5/64" bore, glass and iron buttons, and a leather shoe heel. Most of the 56 ceramic sherds were undecorated whiteware and white granite with some pearlware. Among the decorated ceramics were sprig-painted designs on whiteware (typically dating from 1835 to 1870), chrome painted designs (from ca. 1830 to 1860), and sponge painting (popular from the 1830s to the 1860s), and blue shell edge, which is a form of decoration spanning the entire 19th century.

From the decorated wares, it appears the site was occupied during the 1830s. The presence of low quantities of pearlware—manufactured from 1780 to 1830—suggests that these were the earliest ceramics brought to the site, which correspond to the beginning stages of childbearing and rearing for the Blaisdell family. The most prevalent ware recovered is whiteware, generally available between 1830 and 1860, during which time the Blaisdell family was expanding with the arrival of multiple children. During this phase of the household developmental cycle, it is not unusual to detect the growth of a family in the acquisition of many ceramic vessels. Pearlware represents less than 10% of the sherds recovered, with whiteware comprising almost two-thirds, and white granite slightly more than 10% of the ceramic total. In plotting a timeline for the acquisition of ceramics, we see an "entry-level" assemblage with pearlware in the earliest years at the site (ca. 1825); a burgeoning collection of whiteware tableware during the years 1832 to 1850, when eight children were born to Eunice and Daniel; and the final stages of a household in the small number of white granite sherds, acquired after the children had left the house after 1860.

The ceramic evidence indicates an occupation from the 1820s to the late years of the 19th century. Among the architectural debris, a few wire nails were found, indicating the structures stood through the turn of the 20th century. The paucity of 20th century materials, however, strongly suggests that the house and barn probably did not stand much longer after that, and it is likely that the site was abandoned after the death of Eunice Blaisdell and that of her surviving children who continued to live with her.

Sayward-Wheeler Site, York

[submitted by Ellen Marlatt and Kathy Wheeler]

In October 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted archaeological investigations of the north yard of the Sayward-Wheeler House in York, Maine, prior to restoration work on the north side of house. The objective of the survey was to reconstruct for SPNEA the historic ground surface and to recover any artifacts uncovered in the process. SPNEA wishes to correct negative drainage problems against the north sills by lowering the grade of the soils against the house. The north yard slopes with a gradient perhaps as steep as 15 degrees from north to south, resulting in a drainage pattern of high water volume against the back foundations and sills.

The site examination of the back yard revealed that an extensive bedrock ledge underlies thin deposits of soil with depths ranging from 5 cm (2") to 30 cm (12"). A total of 8 m2 was excavated in two days, yielding 1,364 artifacts. The overwhelming majority (81%) of the assemblage was composed of architectural materials such as nails, window glass, brick, and mortar. Ceramics and other domestic refuse made up the remainder. Although the artifacts related to the house, most were architectural materials deposited by routine house maintenance. No pre-Contact cultural materials were recovered during the survey.

The highest density of artifacts is in the west yard, just outside the kitchen door. This small, protected area encompassed by the small ell and the northwest corner of the house might have served as a dooryard, where domestic activities such as food preparation, laundering, and child's play are centered. The presence of 13 buttons, a glass bead, scissors, and other clothing-related items indicate habitual use of the area for perhaps mending, washing, or drying clothes. No toys were found in the north yard, and it is possible that playing on the bedrock ledge was discouraged.

As a result of the site examination, we believe that the bedrock ledge served as the "historic" ground surface. In the west yard, a pea gravel fill was brought in to cover the ledge in the early 20th century, probably during the early years of the Wheeler occupation. All other layers appear to be fill layers brought in to cover the bedrock, perhaps to make the back yard more accommodating (i.e., less treacherous). With the exception of one unit, the artifacts within the soil deposits all appear to come from mixed contexts, as would happen if loads of earth were trucked from one part of the yard to another. The one exception is N100 E96, where the lower cultural stratum contained materials all dating between 1760 and 1830. This one portion of the back yard may have been a domestic midden, truncated by the addition of the house to the north. The deposit has been further disturbed by the construction of concrete sills against the back of the house.

Within the soil layers covering the bedrock, we did not recover high densities of domestic refuse that might inform on the diet or acquisition habits of Sayward-Wheeler inhabitants, and we therefore recommend that SPNEA be allowed to remove all soils overlying the bedrock.

Chadborne House

The sixth season at the Humphrey and Lucy Chadbourne site in South Berwick, Maine (1643-1690), produced two very important findings. One goal for the season was the definition of Structure Three, which turned out to be a 48-foot-long earth-fast building. Building width has yet to be defined. Most important, Structure 3 sits immediately in front of the main homestead (Structure 1), and is connected to it by a shed ell. This created a massive compound with courtyard, enclosed on at least three sides. So far, this plan is unique for northern New England and reflects the vast merchant wealth of the Chadbourne family. The plan may have been influenced by the enclosed farmsteads of Devon, the

birthplace of Lucy Chadbourne. The plan compares favorably to the merchant compounds of mid-seventeenth-century Connecticut which have been studied by Robert St. George. Work also continued in the cellar of Structure 1, where a huge pile of ironwork was apparently thrown as a part of site clean up and backfill, soon after the homestead burned down in 1690 during the Salmon Falls Raid. In addition to a range of tools, the pile includes pieces of ironwork from the nearby Chadbourne sawmill. Some of the iron could possibly be from the original 1634 sawmill, built by the Chadbournes for John Mason, the Proprietor of New Hampshire. In the 1650s the Chadbournes were accused of taking the ironwork from the 1634 mill to use in their own new sawmill. The 1634 mill is believed to be the first gravity sawmill constructed in New England, and one of the earliest in the British colonies. The on-going excavations are a project of the Old Berwick Historical Society and are directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College. Plans, photos, and a summary report through the 1999 season are available on line at: www.salem.mass.edu/~ebaker/chadbourne.htm.

Fort St. George on the Kennebec

Excavations will continue at the Popham Colony's Fort St. George (1607-08) during the period August 23-September 13, 2001, under the direction of Jeffrey Brain. This year we will focus on the area east of the storehouse in an attempt to discover if the houses shown on the John Hunt map in this area were actually built. Persons interested in joining the field school should contact Denis Thoet at the Maine State Museum.

Fort Shirley

After a planned absence during 1999, excavation resumed at the site of Fort Shirley (ca. 1750) in Dresden during the spring of 2000 as a five-week introduction to historical archaeology under the auspices of Bates College, directed by Prof. James Leamon and assisted by archaeologist Norman Buttrick. Although the general location of Fort Shirley (originally named Fort Frankfort) is well-known, the precise position of the fort and its associated structures has long been a matter of debate. Complicating the issue are two contradictory plans of the fort drawn by the same artist/engraver at about the same time. The search for Fort Shirley has continued for over a decade as a Bates College course and occasionally as a summer field school, but now owing to changes in personnel andcurriculum the course was officially to conclude after the spring of 2000. Typically, the most provocative artifacts and features are always discovered at the end of the day, the week, the season, or ... when the course comes to an end. No difference here; by the conclusion of the five-week course, we had uncovered enough evidence, archaeological and documentary, to demonstrate that neither of the two contradictory fort plans was completely correct or totally wrong. On one plan the size and shape of the palisade conforms to archaeological evidence — but not the layout of the block houses. On the other hand, archaeological evidence seems to confirm the location of the block houses on the second fort plan, but not the palisade. So far, there is no easy explanation for the discrepancies — except for the ignorance of the artist. Currently, we are negotiating one final, final season at the Fort Shirley site to confirm our conclusions.

Barnabas Soule Site

Barnabas Soule bought the land on the east side of the Cousins River in "Old North Yarmouth," now Freeport, Maine, from his brother Cornelius Soule in 1745. He acquired more land from Thomas Scales on the Cousins River in 1756 (York Deeds). Senior students from Freeport High School in a Fall Archaeology class, given by Norm Buttrick, excavated the site and also did primary research and individual reports on the site. Material culture found was typical of the mid-18th century, although there was evidence of burning, indicating the site was probably destroyed during the Indian wars (King George's or the French and Indian War) in the region. James Leamon of Bates College assisted students in mapping and excavation techniques.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Dennis Howe

Effingham

[submitted by Ellen Marlatt and Kathy Wheeler]

In July 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) completed a Phase IA survey to verify the presence or absence of a reported "slave grave" site above the bank of the Ossipee River in Effingham, New Hampshire, in advance of bridge replacement for New Hampshire Department of Transportation. A strong and persistent local tradition claims that the project area contains the grave of a slave named "Cato," the slave of John Costelloe, one of Effingham's early settlers. Several geographic features in the immediate area are locally known by this name, including "Cato field," the colloquial name for grave site "Cato Hill," a small hill in the vicinity, and "Cato pit" — a gravel pit stripped for road materials in the 1940s. The reference to Cato also appears in 19th-century land deeds and probate records (1863, 1864, 1912) where 35 acres are identified as the "De Cato Lot." Local informants claim that the grave is
marked by "a rectangular arrangement of rocks on the [Ossipee River] bank about a hundred yards from the bridge, and in 2000, archaeologists noted two such arrangements of stone lying in an east-west orientation.

Archaeologists used several techniques to investigate "Cato's Field," including a metal detector survey, soil cores, and limited subsurface testing. A total of 218 Euroamerican artifacts were recovered from two STPs, including 189 ceramic sherds that were reconstructed to form a small, handled factory-made banded slipware Pearlware pitcher decorated with blue and green slipware bands. Fragments of a fer-

rous metal spoon including the curved spoon handle were also recovered, as were portions of a medicinal bottle.

The archaeological study has resulted in almost irrefutable evidence that a person was buried in an African tradition along the west bank of the Ossipee River. Primary documentary evidence was not helpful, beyond a single reference in the 1790 census of a single slave belonging to the Costelloe household. Documentary and archaeological evidence from many African-American burial sites, however, point to the strong likelihood that the alleged gravesite in Effingham is, in fact, an African-influenced burial site.

Following the first of Jamieson's (1981) three criteria for identifying burials as African-American, we note presence of material objects in association with the deceased that could easily be categorized as burial goods. The banded pearlware pitcher, bottle, and spoon are consistent with the types of objects placed on burial mounds at other sites. These items may have been personal belongings (perhaps the last used by the deceased), or those considered "the best in the house" by family members. The pitcher form is especially striking in its connection with water, an important association in African-based philosophies. Since almost the entire vessel was recovered from the leaf mat of a single 0.5m-x-0.5m STP, it is clear that the pitcher was broken in situ. Spoons have been documented as personal items as well as ritual objects, some engraved with patterns reflective of spiritual beliefs. Unfortunately, the spoon bowl fragments recovered during this survey are too badly corroded to read any sign of inscriptions or engraving.

Because of the strong evidence of a most unusual and unprecedented African burial in rural New Hampshire, we are recommending a full-scale effort to recover, disinter, and reinter the individual(s) in Cato's Field. We ask any one with knowledge of single or isolated African-American burial sites in rural settings in New England to contact us so that we can add to our comparative database.

Canterbury Shaker Village

[submitted by David Starbuck]

The largest of the Canterbury blacksmith shops was built at the Church Family in 1811, on the west side of Shaker Road and just to the south of the Trustees' Office that handled business dealings with the outside world. Shaker Village proposes to reconstruct the Shop and the smaller Ox Shed that was attached to its northern end. David Starbuck and Elizabeth Hall (both of Plymouth State College) were hired from June through September of 2000 to excavate the sites of both buildings and to salvage most of a dump that was discovered on the west side of the Blacksmith Shop.

From historical sources it was known that the Blacksmith Shop measured either 25 or 28 by 50 feet and contained a brick forge that was removed in 1849 and replaced with two cast iron forges. Later modifications to the building appear to have been minor, and the Shop was subsequently removed in April of 1952. The Ox Shed, measuring 24x24 feet, was taken down in 1900. During the archaeological field work, it was possible to determine the outline of the Blacksmith Shop, to establish that the large rockpile on the site was a base under the Shop (rather than a filled-in cellar hole), and to excavate much of the cellar at the south end of the foundation. The cellar was found to contain the very intact base of the original 1811-1849 brick forge.

The adjacent dump was extremely informative, and contained evidence for shoeing oxen, for working soapstone into either stoves or gravestones, for smoking tobacco, and for repairing firearms. Also, there were large quantities of domestic artifacts in the dump, indicating that the smith(s) actually lived in the Shop.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Metheny

17th-Century Faunal Remains from Plymouth

[submitted by Timelines, Inc.]

Archaeological investigation of a proposed wastewater route near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1998 identified a significant Contact Period site yielding blue glass beads, lithics, and features. A limited amount of faunal remains were also recovered, most of these having been calcined in cooking fires. One large basin-shaped feature contained a smaller discrete deposit of unburned semi-articulated bird bones in one corner. Lithics and fragments of shell-tempered Native pottery were the only other artifacts recovered from this deposit, and it does not appear to be a recent deposit that is intrusive into an older feature. Recent analysis of the faunal remains from the site has revealed that the bird bones from this feature are those of an adult rooster or hen, *Gallus gallus*. The bones present are one left and one right femur, one left and one right tibiotarsus, one half of the pelvis, one fragment of a right coracoid, one sternum fragment and several longbone and flat bone fragments. All of these bones are from one individual that appears to have been intentionally buried, possibly complete or at least discretely from the rest of the deposit. The bones present may be the result of a meal, but they are in a condition that precludes their examination for butchering marks.

During the Contact period, *Gallus* was an Old World genus, and its presence indicates that the Native people living at this site had contact with Europeans from whom they acquired this bird. The most likely source for this bird was probably the English colonists living at Plymouth. Chickens had been given as a gift to Massasoit in March of 1622 when the Sachem was ill. This event was recorded by Edward Winslow who told Massasoit of breaking a bottle of drink that he had brought for him and that if Massasoit sent some men to Plymouth they could get more and "also for some chickens to make him broth...." But when the messenger returned with the chickens "he would not have the chickens killed, but kept them for breed" (Edward Winslow, *Good News from New*

England. Undated reprint of original work. Applewood Books, Bedford, Massachusetts).

Regardless of where the bird came from, the remains of this Gallus constitute the only example of early seventeenth-century livestock recovered from a New England site and the only known seventeenth-century example of a Gallus burial from a Native site.

Underwater Resources Survey and Management Plan

[submitted by David W. Trubey, Deputy Director, MBUAR]

In addition to reviewing the work of its permittees and offering technical advice and assistance, the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources has just completed an inventory of and management plan for naval ship wreck sites in the waters off Massachusetts. This project was sponsored by the Naval Historical Center in Washington, DC, as part of the Department of Defense Legacy Project.

A total of fifty-eight known and potential shipwrecks were identified, representing vessels from the Colonial period through World War II. The historical significance of these shipwrecks was assessed through the application of federal and state standards currently in use. This study indicates that a number of these sites represent a potentially significant, in some cases undisturbed, body of data that could yield important information concerning such subjects as vessel development and construction, changes in naval activity and strategy over a course of more than three hundred years, and the lifestyles of the generations of seamen that have sailed the waters of Massachusetts.

In the course of the study, both natural and man-made threats to these sites were identified. Utilizing current federal and state cultural resource legislation, immediate and long-term management strategies were presented that are expected to increase public awareness of and appreciation for these resources as well as foster site protection and stewardship.

Additional information on the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources can be obtained by visiting the Board's website at http://www.state.ma.us/czm/buar.htm.

Millville-Bridges Project

[submitted by Barbara Donohue]

Timelines, Inc., recently conducted an intensive (locational) survey of the Millville-Bridges Project in Millville, MA. Historic research revealed a more complex eighteenth-century milling history of the Island (MIL-HA-1), located on the Blackstone River, than previously anticipated. Deed research revealed that three grist mills were constructed on the Island during the eighteenth century. The last one was in operation until ca. 1857. While secondary sources state that a woolen mill had been constructed on the Island ca. 1814, primary research suggests that a woolen mill was in operation from ca. 1857 to ca. 1870. A field walkover of the Island revealed a flume, a filled-in keystone, and foundation remains that are probably associated with the nineteenth-century development of the Island's history. Field testing, consisting of the excavation of three shovel test pits within the area to be impacted by the project, revealed large foundation rocks associated with one of the early grist mills and fill episodes associated with the razing of all structures sometime after 1903.

Middlesex Canal, North Billerica

[submitted by Barbara Donohue]

Timelines, Inc., recently conducted an assessment of integrity for a water-filled section of the Middlesex Canal, including documentary research, the machine-assisted excavation of two trenches, excavation of two shovel test pits, and monitoring of construction activities. While planned documentation (draw ings, photography, and measurements) proved impossible as the dewatering effort failed, historical research and field observations indicate that dry-laid stone walls were utilized for embankments along the canal walls, and "puddled" clay was utilized to further waterproof the canal prism. This is the first documented use of "puddled" clay along the canal. Enough elements of the physical properties of the canal were observed to suggest that the canal prism, with its distinctive design, materials, and workmanship, were intact and retained integrity. While the tow path and berm were not observed due to the adverse field conditions, there is no reason to assume they were not present.

Sophronia Young House Site

[submitted by Barbara Donohue]

An intensive (locational) survey was undertaken by Timelines, Inc., for the New Seabury Development in Mashpee. The survey revealed a historic-period site consisting of two depressions: one of the depressions was interpreted as the cellar hole for a historic-period house and the other as a possible well. Test pits placed in 5-m intervals from the cellar hole contained cultural materials dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in undisturbed con texts. Historical research determined that the house site was associated with Sophronia Young, a member of the Mashpee Tribe who died in 1850. As archaeological evidence at the Sophronia Young House Site has the potential to provide insight into issues of continuity and change in eighteenth and nineteenth-century settlement and subsistence systems in Mashpee, a site examination was conducted. The report for the site exam is currently in its final phase of production.

King Street Old Burying Ground, Littleton

[submitted by Martin Dudek]

Archaeological monitoring was conducted for thirteen tree or shrub plantings within the historic King Street Old Burying Ground in Littleton, active between 1717 and 1909. The installation of a waterline hookup outside the cemetery was also monitored. Archaeological monitoring within the cemetery led to the discovery and avoidance of two grave shafts, both identified near the top of the B horizon.

Displaced footstones were also documented, with seven footstones rediscovered apart from their original locations. Cultural materials included a scattering of late eighteenth- through recent twentieth-century materials, with late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century refuse recovered below three redeposited eighteenth-century footstones inside the west stone wall. Historical data documented earlier cemetery renovation efforts, tree plantings, and tree removals. Archaeological data indicate that cemetery landscaping, the addition of later monuments, and the redeposition of footstones are all elements of an archaeological landscape history.

Rowley Village Forge Site, Boxford

[submitted by Matt Kierstead and Kristen Heitert]

PAL recently completed a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Rowley Village Forge Site in Boxford, Massachusetts. This site encompasses the undisturbed archaeological remains of a seventeenth-century bloomery forge for charcoal smelting of bog iron ore, and associated surface features including dams and earthworks. The site is the only known undisturbed seventeenth-century bloomery forge site in Massachusetts. The forge operated between 1668 and about 1681, and was built and operated by Henry Leonard, a British ironmaster who was originally hired by John Winthrop, Jr., to work at the Saugus Iron Works. Extensive Essex County court records document numerous legal cases involving Leonard and his sons, and provide clues to the site configuration and operations.

The Rowley Village Forge Site has great potential to contain evidence for early colonial ironmaking technology and waterpower infrastructure. Background research suggests that in addition to a bloomery forge, the works may have also included a secondary ironworking operation, possibly a finery forge for conversion of pig iron to wrought iron or a chafery forge for reheating wrought iron bars for forging anchors. Research questions focus on what processes were used at this site and where those processes took place. Through analysis of the legal cases, early ironmaking technology the surface features, two possible areas were located for future excavation. PAL anticipates performing limited excavations to pursue these research avenues in support of the archaeological significance section of the National Register nomination.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Eighteenth-Century Albany Stockade Discovered

Monitoring a new sanitary sewer line along the west side of North Pearl Street in downtown Albany, staff of the New York State Museum under the direction of Chuck Fisher observed a line of wooden posts over 2 meters below the road surface. The posts were hit by excavation equipment, but the line appeared to be continuous. The operator retrieved several pieces of posts for inspection, and three pieces were collected. In addition, several very short sections of bases were left where an existing sewer line installation had truncated them. Artifacts collected from a trench in which the posts had been set included white salt-glazed stoneware, blue-painted delft, gray salt-glazed stoneware, two sherds of pearlware, the base of a case bottle, a clay pipe stem, oyster shell, clam shell, and animal bone. All of these objects had been deposited into the trench after the stockade fell into disuse and the posts rotted during the second half of the 18th century.

The next day, another section of the stockade containing the base sections of six more posts were found well preserved beneath a cellar floor of a build ing. These posts were in vertical position, and the upper portions were apparently cut off at the cellar floor level about 2.1 meters below the street surface. The posts were basically flat on the bottom, either sawed or chopped at an angle, but not sharpened at the base. Opposite sides were trimmed flat so that they fit tightly against the neighboring posts, while the other sides were trimmed of branches but otherwise were unfinished. There were some gaps in the line of posts that were approximately the size of a single post, possibly removed during later episodes. Excavations into these gaps recovered sherds of porcelain, feather-edged creamware, and bottle glass. Again, the collection
reflects an 18th-century deposit that appears to have been deposited after the stockade fell into disuse during the second half of the 18th century.

Since the construction trench cut across the line of posts, it was possible to avoid destroying additional ones.

Military Sites Archaeology in Lake George

[submitted by David Starbuck]

A team of students and volunteers, directed by David Starbuck (Plymouth State College), spent the summer of 2000 conducting the fourth season of excavations at Fort William Henry (1755-1757), a British frontier outpost from the French and Indian War that is located at the southern end of Lake George. At the same time, a second team began the first season at the adjacent site of Fort George, built in 1759 to replace William Henry after the famous "massacre" that occurred there. Fort William Henry is privately owned by the Fort William Henry Corporation, whereas Fort George lies within the Lake George Battlefield Park, which is owned and managed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

The final season within Fort William Henry focused upon the West Barracks, and findings included burned timbers (stacked three high) from the barracks' east wall; the charred floor at the bottom of the cellar underneath the bar racks; and the remains of the 9x9-foot stone foundation underneath one of the barracks' fireplaces. Inside this cellar there were numerous gunflints, fragments of mortar shells, and many burnt fragments of butchered bone. No further excavations

are anticipated in the near future, and Starbuck's book on the fort, entitled Massacre at Fort William Henry, will be published in fall 2001 by The University Press of New England.

Less-well-known is the nearby site of Fort George, located on a bluff over looking the south end of Lake George and the famed "Million Dollar Beach." Long managed as a campground, Fort George has never been studied archaeologically, although Starbuck directed a small surface mapping project there in 1994. Archaeological testing began in 2000 that will hopefully continue for at least several seasons, and the field work was supervised by Andrew Farry (Michigan State) and Brad Jarvis (University of Minnesota). Three barracks' foundations were sampled, along with lesser sites, and artifacts indicate that these were buildings constructed during the French and Indian War, with at least some continued use during the American Revolution. Artifacts included sherds of delft, white salt-glazed stoneware (with dot, diaper and basket decoration), buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware; numbered regimental buttons and many undecorated buttons; a 4-pound cannonball; a furniture hinge with the owner's name inscribed on it; numerous fish bones, and more. Soil stratigraphy was deeper than expected, the stone foundations were well-built, and one of the foundations contained large quantities of wall plaster. The site thus proved to be amazingly intact, and it is hoped that one of the outcomes of this project will be greatly increased public interpretation and new exhibits for visitors.

Lundy Estate, Town of Wawarsing, Ulster County

[submitted by Wendy Harris]

During the summer of 2000, Cragsmoor Consultants (principal investigators Arnold Pickman and Wendy Elizabeth Harris, with architectural historian Harry Hansen) completed an historic resources survey of the Lundy Estate. The Open Space Institute recently acquired this 5000-acre tract, located in the southern foothills of the Catskill Mountains. It has been in private hands since the early twentieth century and has undergone virtually no development since this time. Twenty-four sites of historic interest were identified, including standing structures, building foundations, and other remains. Of special interest is the Vernooy House, a Dutch-American stone farmhouse dating to ca. 1760-1780. The tract also contains many remains associated with the various forest-related industries that dominated Ulster County's economy during much of the nineteenth century. These resources include the ruins of a bark peelers hut; two hoop shavers' sheds; sawmill remains; and the ruins of Brownville and Potterville, two settlements centering upon sawmills that once housed sawmill workers and other participants in local industries.

Oneida Youth Assist in Excavation of 17th-Century Site

A two-week project sponsored by Colgate University under the leadership of Jordan Kerber, associate professor of anthropology, involved five Oneida youths screening soils while working with Colgate University students in an excavation at the Oneida-owned Dungey Site. The collaboration between the Oneida Nation and Colgate began in 1995. The Dungey Site dates from between 1650 and 1670. Finds include trade beads, wampum, and remnants of European manufactured goods. The partnership between the Oneida Nation and Colgate may be the only one of its kind in the country. Students are very enthusiastic about finding remains of their own past. Even Oneidas formerly opposed to archaeology find the initiative of value.

SUNY New Paltz Investigates Huguenot Sites

Students of the State University of New York at New Paltz, located in the Hudson Valley, are focusing excavation efforts on Huguenot Street, located in the town of New Paltz. The town was founded by French farmers who built their stone houses near the Wallkill River. The excavations are taking place under the supervision of Joseph Diamond, professor at the college. Remnants of colonial occupation are being found that date back to the 17th century as well as prehistoric times.

Buffalo Canal Slip to be Restored

Governor George Pataki recently announced that the historic commercial slip of the Erie Canal that was discovered over a year ago during archaeological excavations in the harbor area of Buffalo will be rehabilitated and re-watered. Governor DeWitt Clinton set out on his journey to carry water from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the new canal from this slip. The state has committed funds needed to complete the project that includes restoring several old cobblestone streets and restoration of the old Central Wharf and warehouses. The county and city will share the rest of the cost.

New Finds in Lake Champlain

The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum has discovered the canal boat-schooner *Troy* that disappeared off Westport, New York, in 1825. The tragedy that took the lives of five young men and boys has remained a mystery since then. The Troy had a cargo of iron ore for the newly established Westport iron furnace. The Lake Survey Project revealed a remarkably intact shipwreck, the only example of an early sailing-canal boat ever located and an important link in the evolution of Lake Champlain commercial vessel design.

Archaeological Excavations at Fort Ticonderoga

Hartgen Archeological Associates of Troy, New York, are conducting excavations in the northern half of the Fort Ticonderoga East Barracks and bakery in the northeast bastion to determine if anything remains of the original Fort Car illon. Even after 90 years of invasive restoration and reconstruction work at the fort, remains were found. The study of the ovens uncovered a flagstone floor dating to the mid-18th-century in the east half. The original tile floor inside the actu-

al baking chambers also was found. An 8-inch section of a rosary also was discovered on the surface of the bedrock directly under the hearth, perhaps as a blessing of the structure when the French constructed it in 1756. Outside the ovens, in the north end of the East Barracks, soil deposits also were found fairly intact. Undisturbed remains of the original wooden floor system of the building were found resting on stone piers. Investigations of the exterior footings of the East Barracks were carried out in the parade ground where deep, undisturbed soils also were found. Each layer contained thousands of artifacts ranging from food bones to the cock from a 1730s-1740s French musket with a flint and its leather patch still held in place. More work is planned.

New Finds in Downtown Albany

Another construction site along the downtown riverfront of Albany, New York, has yielded colonial-period features that will be reburied for construction of a parking garage. Remains of a 17th-century Dutch structure, a later tannery complex, and an early brickmaking site have been found. Hartgen Archeological Associates believes the Dutch structure dates to the 1650s as does the brickmaking site. The large wooden tanning vats date to the 1750s or later. The crews are working under heated shelters in an effort to finish the work before construction is scheduled. There also is some hope of changing construction plans and maintaining the exposed structures available for public viewing since the finds are next to the Albany Visitors' Center.

Human Remains Returned to Iroquois

The Rochester Museum and Science Center is returning the skeletal remains of 241 Native Americans to four Iroquois nations. One hundred forty-one will be returned to the Seneca, 43 to the Mohawks, 32 to the Cayugas, and 25 to the Onondagas. The remains are of Native Americans who died 200 to 450 years ago, when the Iroquois Confederacy controlled nearly all of upstate New York. The delivery will mark the largest collection of remains and artifacts ever returned to the Iroquois. Earlier this year, the Rochester Museum returned 25 skeletal remains and 45 burial objects to the Oneida Nation.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann DeCunzo

Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site

[submitted by Barbara J. Shaffer]

McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc (MTA), recently completed Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Testing at the Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site, on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration and Delaware Department of Transportation.

7NC-B-11, the Weldin Plantation, is a historic farmstead that may date to the early eighteenth century and was occupied until the mid-twentieth century. The evolution of the site throughout its occupation may allow a unique opportunity to compare the occupation of one site during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The property was owner-occupied at various times throughout its history and tenant-occupied during other times. Comparison of different occupations, with presumed differences in economic status, may provide important data concerning socioeconomic patterns throughout the history of this site. The site is considered to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Anne Arundel County

The Lost Towns team has had a busy and productive year in 2000. Excavations have continued at London Town, in Edgewater, Maryland, with more than 3000 school children participating in hands-on archaeological education programs throughout the year. Meanwhile, Lost Towns project continues excavations and analysis of several other "lost towns" sites in Anne Arundel County.

The Project conducted emergency excavations at Homewood's Lot, when a proposed subdivision and associated construction threatened one of the earliest colonial sites in Anne Arundel County. The site, on the shores of Whitehall Creek near Annapolis, MD, is one of eight sites located so far, in the 17th-century Providence settlement, founded in 1649. Phase II investigations revealed a complex and fascinating array of four centuries of construction and material culture, including a ca. 1650 structure and associated cellar. While this complex of buildings is not currently under threat, plans for future development will be carefully monitored to ensure that this aspect of the 17th-century Providence settlement is not lost. A report documenting the investigations should be available in late 2001. Recent discoveries from Swan Cove (18AN934), another of the known Providence sites, promise to reveal exciting information about the only confirmed 17th-century tobacco pipe kiln site in the New World. Recovery of a unique terra cotta pipe form, pipe wasters, and copious "muffle" fragments indicate that the 17th century occupant, Emanual Drue, had an extensive pipe making operation on the site.

The Lost Towns team just completed a half-hour video accounting the history and archaeology of a 17th-century site called Chaney's Hills (18AN1084). The site was discovered during a county-required survey prior to the property subdivision. The initial Phase I and II survey, conducted by Hettie Ballweber in 1998, and additional Phase III work by the Lost Towns team, has revealed portions of the early homestead of the Chaney family. Numerous descendents of the original Chaney family still reside in the county and have supported our efforts to investigate, analyze, and protect this significant archaeological resource. As part of this process, the Eugene

Chaney Foundation supported production of a video chronicling the history and archaeology of the site, and includes an animated 3-D model of the earthfast Chaney homestead, based upon the archaeological record. This video is available from the Lost Towns Project for a modest fee.

Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project has several exciting plans for 2001. Our focus will turn to the search for the 17th-century town of Herring ton, in southern Anne Arundel County, somewhere near the shores of Herring Bay. Many of the Lost Town's crew have spent their winter revisiting 17th-century tobacco pipe collections from several sites in the County and expect to publish and distribute a volume on the results. The London Town Foundation, in cooperation with the Lost Towns team and Anne Arundel County, will begin construction of a $4.2 million museum and lab facility projects in the summer of 2001, which will showcase the archaeological discoveries from Anne Arundel County. Anne Arundel County and London Town will also begin reconstruction of an earthfast structure, the "Lord Mayor's Tenement," at London Town Park in Edgewater, Maryland. Reconstruction has been planned based upon several years of archaeological investigations, with the architectural design provided by Willie Graham of the Architectural Research Division of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The Lost Towns Project welcomes visitors and volunteers throughout the year.

Baltimore County

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) recently completed a comprehensive archaeological survey at Hampton National Historic Site, located in Towson, Maryland. This sixty-acre property, now managed by the National Park Service, was once part of a much larger agricultural and iron plantation owned by the Ridgely family from the mid-eighteenth-century through the early twentieth-century. Today the park includes one of the largest, most elegant Georgian mansions in America, complemented by a series of formal garden parterres and terraces. The property also includes a number of domestic struc
tures and outbuildings that were once part of the working plantation.

The purpose of the survey was to collect information concerning the archaeological resources at Hampton. This information will be used in conjunction with previous investigations to provide NPS with a comprehensive guide for the preservation, recovery, and interpretation of these valuable resources.

The fieldwork, conducted from March through mid-September under the direction of Chad Long, has resulted in the recovery of thousands of artifacts deposited prior to and during the Ridgely's occupation of the site. The survey has also identified the remains of various structures, garden features, walkways, trash pits, and discrete areas of prehistoric activity. Combined with documentary and stratigraphic information collected during the survey, these resources will provide the backbone for the comprehensive report to be submitted to the National Park Service.

Shovel testing in the area immediately surrounding one of Hampton's earliest structures (a gambrel-roofed farmhouse) has added to the debate concerning when and in what sequence this structure was constructed. While various architectural clues have suggested a mid-eighteenth-century date for the earliest portion of the farmhouse, the overwhelming majority of artifacts found around the building postdate the 1770s. To help solve this dilemma, a dendrochronology study (sponsored by the Maryland Historical Trust and Historic Hampton, Inc.) is currently being performed on the farmhouse. Hopefully, the results will be available in late spring.

Archaeologists are processing and analyzing the artifacts collected during the survey at the MAC Lab in St. Leonard, Maryland. Once completed, a comprehensive report detailing the survey's findings will be submitted to Hampton. The report should provide Hampton with a better understanding of the nature and distribution of the archaeological resources at the park, as well as guide NPS in the stewardship of those resources.

Chesapeake Region

In the spring of 2000, archaeologists from the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum conducted a Phase I survey of 23 War of 1812 terrestrial sites in Maryland. (A complementary underwater archaeology investigation was led by Susan Langley of the Maryland Historical Trust, but is not discussed here). The project was a partnership between the Maryland Tourism Development Board and MHT, using funding provided by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program. The work was led by Dwayne Pickett, under the supervision of Ed Chaney. Because of the nature of these battle sites, the survey consisted of shovel test pits excavated in areas that produced metal detector hits. The primary finding of the project was that most of the sites had been heavily disturbed by later construction activities or collectors. This may indicate some
thing about the low significance Americans have traditionally placed on the War of 1812. At those few sites that had not been badly disturbed, artifact recovery was still low. This probably was a byproduct of the relatively small size and low intensity of most of the engagements in Maryland, and also reflects the fact that only a few days were allotted for the testing of each site. Two sites, Fort Stoakes and Fort Point, still had intact earthworks. Three others — Caulk's Field, Fort Hollingsworth, and the Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek — produced military artifacts, including cannonballs, grapeshot, and musketballs. The latter two sites are on public land, and thus protected from future disturbances. Additional investigations are planned for the St. Leonard Creek site, which is located at JPPM.

Prince Georges County

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission's Archaeology Program is currently working on two public archaeology projects in Prince George's County, Maryland, Northampton Plantation (18PR320) and Mount Calvert (18PR6). Both projects have received partial funding from the Maryland Historical Trust's Non-Capital Grant program.

Since 1990 the Archaeology Program has been working at the site of the former Northampton plantation in central Prince George's County. Over the past decade Archaeology Program staff have worked with volunteers from the community as part of the project's public outreach program. The project has focused on the excavation and interpretation of two structures originally constructed as slave quarters and used as tenant houses until the mid-20th century. At the center of this group of volunteers are the descendants of Lizzie Hawkins, a slave that lived at Northampton during the mid-19th century. This partnership with the descendants of Lizzie Hawkins has been instrumental in not only the excavation of the site, but also the preservation and restoration of one of the slave quarters and the development of public archaeological park. A public volume on the history and archaeology of Northampton is planned for the near future.

In the spring of 2000 the M-NCPPC Archaeology Program began its fourth year of excavations at Mount Calvert (18PR6), located along the Patuxent River in eastern Prince George's County, Maryland. Mount Calvert is a 76-acre multi-component site containing deposits from the Early Archaic through the 20th century. Historically the site was a town and the location of the first governmental seat of Prince George's County from 1696 to 1721, part of an active tobacco plantation until the mid-19th century, and a productive farm through the 20th century. The M-NCPPC Archaeology Program has conducted several Phase I and Phase II archaeological surveys on the property since 1996 with financial support from the Maryland Historical Trust. Several discrete historic components of the site were identified during these surveys, including at least three structures dating from the late 17th to early 18th century, an early 20th century tenant farm house, and the possible location of early 19th century slave quarters.

Currently, the Archaeology Program is working on developing an interpretive plan for the property. An exhibit interpreting the archaeology and history of Mount Calvert will be placed in the newly restored 18th century mansion. Public tours that will incorporate the natural as well as cultural history of the site are also being developed.

Talbot County

The Archaeological Society of Maryland's (ASM's) 2001 archaeological field session will be held at Pleasant Valley Farm, a privately-owned 500-acre plantation near Easton, Talbot County, May 4 through 14. John P. McCarthy, RPA, will serve as Project Director with assistance from the archaeological staff of the Maryland Historical Trust.

A succession of numerous owners, tenants, and slaves are known to have occu pied the property. The property features a brick Georgian manor house, built ca. 1773. However, the property was settled as early as 1669 by Richard Carter, who named it St. Michaels Fresh Run. Carter managed to accumulate a consider able fortune from his plantation, a grain milling operation, and merchant trading. After his death in 1708/09 the property was divided three-ways among the heirs of his brother, but his wife retained dower rights to the dwelling and one-third of the acreage. She appears to have returned to England in 1711.

It is unclear who operated the plantation through 1743 when Robert Goldsborough, of Myrtle Grove on the St. Michael's River, acquired a lease on the property. He purchased the plantation in 1760. At some point he installed the oldest son of his second marriage, Howes, on the property. The existing manor house was built in 1773 when Howes marries a cousin, Rebecca Goldsborough. The Goldsborogh's and their heirs prospered on the plantation into the 19th century. However, hard times after the War of 1812 and the Panic of 1823 forced the public sale of the property in 1829.

Col. William Hughlett purchased the property at that sale and added it to his extensive holdings in the area. His will of 1845 is the first to refer to the property as Pleasant Valley. The property was included in his wife's dower estate, with the provision that it go to their daughter Martha upon the wife's death. Martha deeded her interest to her mother in 1859. Grandson Thomas Hughlett was willed the property in 1863. Thomas and his wife resided at Pleasant Valley into the 20th century.

Archaeological resources have been documented in the immediate area of the extant Georgian manor house, including materials that could date to the earliest period of historic occupation on the property. In addition, several additional historic occupation areas are known.

The ASM field session will focus primarily on an area located a few hundred yards from the manor house where a substantial brick foundation has been identified. Artifacts dating from the late-17th through mid-18th century have been recovered at this location. Excavations will seek to define the extent, nature, and significance of this occupation. As time permits, additional areas may also be tested to document the range of resources present and the chronology of historic occupation across the property.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Poplar Forest

During 2000 and early 2001, staff archaeologists, students and volunteers completed a variety of projects at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's Bedford County retreat. Under

the overall direction of Barbara Heath and the supervision of Scott Grammer (Field Supervisor, Survey and Planning), Randy Lichtenberger (Field Supervisor, Curtilage), and Heather Olson (Laboratory Supervisor), research has focused on identifying changes to the landscape through time. Specific projects, outlined below, are refining our understanding of the changing use of the broad Poplar Forest landscape, and the evolution of the ornamental landscape that Jefferson designed around his octagonal house.

As part of our commitment to landscape research, restoration and interpretation, Poplar Forest formed a long-term advisory panel of landscape architects, historians, archaeologists and horticulturalists in 2000. Current panelists, serving two-year terms, include Ian Firth of the University of Georgia (chair), William Alexander of the Biltmore Estate, Julie Ernstein of the University of Maryland, Peter Hatch of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation (Monticello), John Dixon Hunt of the University of Pennsylvania, and William Rieley of Rieley & Associates. Hugh Miller serves as a liaison with Poplar Forest's Architectural Advisory Panel.

Plantation Survey

Poplar Forest has embarked upon an ambitious, intensive survey of the outlying plantation as a first step in refining the Corporation's schematic master plan for future development and interpretation. The survey, expected to last at least five years, will document all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites that exist within the current boundaries of Poplar Forest (approximately 500 acres). Sites located in a preliminary survey conducted in 1995-1996 will be revisited in hopes of refining our understanding of them and in order to collect data useful in their future interpretation to Poplar Forest visitors.

Due to the range of cultural components already known to exist at Poplar Forest (Late Archaic, Woodland, 18th-20th century), archaeologists are employing traditional subsurface testing in conjunction with metal detector testing. Test pits are spaced along staggered intervals, 25 ft. apart, and are excavated to subsoil. Metal detectors (White's Classic III LXTM and Compass Coin Scanner ProTM) are swept along transects surveyed for subsurface testing. The operator sweeps an area approximately 3 ft. on either side of each transect and flags all positive metal detector signatures with pin-flags. A survey and recovery team follows and piece-plots positive signatures with a Nikon 520 Total StationTM. The metal object is then recovered.

The first stage of the Poplar Forest survey was begun during the summer of 2000 and is ongoing. A thirty-acre area, referred to as the "Ridge Field" by Thomas Jefferson, has been selected as the first area to be investigated. Preliminary results suggest the presence of a Late Archaic period site (identified by the presence of quartz points), likely disturbed by modern road construction. Historic artifacts have also been recovered, although it is too soon to accurately assess the existence of specific structures or features. This first stage of the Poplar Forest survey will continue through the year and should be complete by the end of 2001.

Wingos

A preliminary survey of Wingos, one of Jefferson's late 18th-century quarter farms, was begun in the fall of 2000. Given by Jefferson in 1790 to his daughter and son-in-law, the property has been privately owned since that time. Due to time constraints and soil compaction, caused by years of grazing by cattle and the extremely dry weather conditions at the time of the survey, subsurface testing was fairly limited. A power auger was used to excavate test holes at 50 ft. intervals across the site. All soil generated from the auger was screened through 0.25 in. mesh. In addition, staff swept transect lines with a metal detector, and flagged all positive hits. Two 5 ft. x 5 ft. units were then excavated to subsoil; one in a depression that appeared to be associated with a possible stone wall, and another in the area of highly concentrated metal-detector hits. While the first unit failed to produce artifacts, the second yielded hand wrought nails, a fragment of creamware, green bottle glass and bone. Staff will return to the site in the spring to continue testing.

Curtilage

Within the 61-acre curtilage surrounding the octagonal house, archaeologists have continued to explore Jefferson's ornamental landscape and the dynamic forces that have affected it since his last visit in 1823. Research has focused on the potential for Jefferson-period landscape restoration, while also examining the land-use and material culture of later nineteenth and twentieth century occupants of Poplar Forest.

Road

Northeast of the house, a possible Jefferson-period road surface was identified while staff members mitigated the impact of computer line installation. The quartzite-cobbled road was located beneath a portion of modern gravel road that was mechanically stripped away. A mixture of artifacts ranging in age from Jeffersonian to twentieth century was recovered from the interface of the modern and historic paving. These artifacts had apparently been pressed into the top of the red clay matrix surrounding the quartzite cobbles. Most notable among the artifacts was a nearly complete wrought door handle that matched the door handle on the westernmost of Jefferson's two octagonal brick privies. It is presumed that the handle found on the road is the missing handle of the nearby east privy.

The cobbled road lies in close proximity to the projected location of the circular road "540 yards round" that Jefferson described in an 1812 planting memorandum. In that memorandum, Jefferson requested his overseer to plant a row of paper mulberry trees on each side of the circular road at 20 ft. intervals. Two tree holes identified near the edge of the newly-discovered road may represent the location of paper

mulberries. As key elements of Jefferson's elaborate landscape design, the location of the circular road and paper mulberry plantings are important to any future landscape restoration attempts. Further excavation will take place along the presumed route of the circular road in April 2001.

Brick and Cobble Feature and Associated Midden

A large feature filled with hand-made bricks and cobbles was also identified northeast of the main house. This discovery was made during the course of the annual "Digging, Learning, Teaching" seminar for teachers in August. The fea ture, which remains to be fully exposed, measured in excess of 10 ft. square. It may be associated with the northernmost of two mid-nineteenth century brick tenant houses located 40 ft. to the south. Research suggests that the North Tenant House was built in 1857 and served first as an overseer's residence and later as home to various farm managers. A midden of domestic refuse measuring nearly one foot thick was located between the feature and the tenant house. The artifact assemblage from the midden and the fill overlying the feature dates from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries with a preponderance of artifacts having late nineteenth century TPQs. Future investigations will be designed to reveal the horizontal extent of the brick and cobble feature and identify its function. An open-area excavation of the yard between the feature and the North Tenant House will examine the potential link between the two.

East Mound

As part of the construction of Jefferson's house and ornamental landscape carried out between 1806-1810, slaves excavated a sunken lawn to the south of the house. They used the soil removed from the lawn and from the area within the foundations of the house itself to construct earthen mounds that flank the house to the east and west. Jefferson initially instructed that these mounds be planted with willow and aspen trees, and later added lilacs, calycanthus, gelder roses and althea. In 1814, workers removed a portion of the east mound as they constructed a brick and stone dependency wing, anchoring its eastern end to the side of the mound.

The wing itself, excavated from 1989-1991, is currently undergoing reconstruction. As part of this project, archaeologists are examining a 10 ft. x 35 ft. area along the east wall of the dependency wing to facilitate the installation of a drain line. In the process, they are looking for evidence of Jefferson-era plantings on the mound surface, for further information about the construction of the mound itself, and for environmental data about the pre-mound landscape and later plantings on the mound. To date, one planting hole has been located, containing a range of early nineteenth-century artifacts.

To address environmental questions, excavators are collecting soil samples for pollen and phytolith analysis from both the planting hole fill and surround ing soil, and from the 1806 ground surface sealed when mound construction began. Pollen samples collected from beneath the west mound in 1999 were analyzed by Dr. Scott Anderson of Northern Arizona University as part of a larger environmental study of the early nineteenth-century landscape. These revealed a signature typical of agricultural fields, with high percentages of weed pollens. The sample also contained the highest percentage of Mesic hardwoods and hemlock pollen found in any context sampled at Poplar Forest to date, suggesting the presence of old-growth forest in the vicinity at the time that the mounds were constructed. Pollen from Zea mays and large Poaceae, indicative of cultivated grasses such as wheat, were also recovered from the 1806 surface, suggesting that the area was in agricultural use at that time.

Laboratory

On-site laboratory analysis during 2000 has focused on final identification and interpretation of an assemblage of early 19th-century through mid-20th-century artifacts associated with deposits in Jefferson's sunken south lawn, analy sis of artifacts recovered from a late 18th-century slave quarter, and cataloguing of artifacts generated from excavations within the curtilage and the plantation survey during 2000. Following a substantial addition to the archaeology laboratory, finished last spring, staff undertook and completed a thorough reorganization and repackaging of materials in long-term storage. Included in this project was the final cataloguing of all artifacts collected prior to 2000. In 2001, staff will focus on reorganizing our study collection, digitally imag ing all artifacts contained within it, and updating our GIS system.

Archaeology staff at Poplar Forest in 2000-2001 include Keith Adams, Eliot Balasz, Doug Buren, Bree Detamore, Scott Grammer, Barbara Heath, Mike Jennings, Randy Lichtenberger, Michelle McClenny, Evan Miller, Heather Olson, Kelly Ormond, and Liz Paull.

Gaines' Mill Unit of the Richmond National Battlefield

Between September 1999 and September 2000, archaeological survey and excavation was conducted by Sweet Briar College at the Gaines' Mill Unit of the Richmond (Virginia) National Battlefield. Based on the results of geophysical tests (conducted by Dr. Bruce Bevan) and previously determined goals of the Park Service staff, several areas were selected for archaeological investigation. Based on previous historical research conducted at the park, it was determined that there was the possibility of several outbuildings associated with the plantation complex of the Watt family farm, occupied from the early 1800s to the time of the Battle of Gaines' Mill in June 1862. The farm, in Hanover County, is an example of middle class family farm. It was believed that, if present, out buildings would be on the eastern side of the house and in the area, now recognized as the front of the house, where there was surface evidence of bricks. Initially, the yard was systematically surveyed by shovel test units. Recovered artifacts ranged in date from the early 19th century to early 20th century. This depositional pattern fits well with the

known occupation of the Watt family, and the subsequent occupation of tenant farmers on the property. Few Civil War artifacts were recovered, most of which do not appear to be in original context.

Initial survey results identified a barn and several landscape features, including evidence of orchards. Larger excavation units in the yard of the property's main structure were opened, based on shovel test results, several revealing a brick foundation. Further excavation was necessary to determine the form, function, date, and possible occupation of the structure. A shallow builders' trench was identified and excavated, as were significant portions of the brick floor and several possible subfloor features. The stratigraphy of the feature excavation was composed of a layer of brick rubble and a burn layer of ash. Large quantities of early 19th century artifacts were recovered from the burn layer, but none appeared to be burned. Included in this artifact assemblage were pieces of creamware, pearlware, clear vessel glass, green bottle glass, glass bead fragments, and colonoware. At this time, it appears likely that the structure served both as a kitchen and as home to enslaved African Americans.

Also excavated was a "cellar" depression revealing late 19th and early to mid-20th-century artifacts. These artifacts reflect the tenant farmer population that occupied the house until the land was transferred to the battlefield preservation group in the 1930s. According to records in the office of the assistant superintendent, there was repair and preservation work done by the CCC in the 1930s. Additionally, shovel testing was conducted, unsuccessfully, to locate cabins occupied by enslaved persons in the woods along the northern boundary of the park property. The area had been identified in a Park Service Cultural Landscape Report as an area of high potential, but few artifacts and no structural features were identified.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island National Park - Greenwich Adjunct

In July 2000, Parks Canada archaeologists surveyed a new parcel of land recently added to PEI National Park. Known as Greenwich, this land sits on the north side of St. Peters Bay, on the northeast coast of Prince Edward Island. The land was acquired to protect a rare assemblage of parabolic sand dunes.

Greenwich also contains significant evidence of human occupation spanning 11,000 years. The Jones site, a Late PalaeoIndian site, had been excavated previously by Dr. David Keenlyside of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Also in this area are the remains of Havre St. Pierre, or Saint-Pierre du Nord, one of two French communities established in 1720 on what was then known as Ile Saint-Jean. The residents of Havre St. Pierre settled primarily on the south side of the bay, but census information from 1752 suggests that at least nine fishing and farming establishments were located on the north shore. Following the expulsion of French and Acadians from Ile Saint-Jean in 1758, the area was settled by British immigrants, primarily from Scotland. The lands have remained under cultivation until recently so that much of the surface evidence for the French community has been levelled. Several cellars from the British period are more apparent.

One of the goals of this past summer's survey was to identify locations of the French establishments and evaluate the state of the resource. Two areas were investigated. One, a rocky height of land with two large cellar depressions, is known locally as the site of the French church. Documents indicate the church was on the other side of the bay, and the size of the cellar is inconsistent with known Acadian sites. A test excavation, however, uncovered a rich deposit of French-period material below the expected late-18th-century British deposits. Undoubtedly, British immigrants had built over an earlier French residence, obliterating the former building but not the yard deposits. Of particular interest in the French stratum are the faunal and floral remains. Faunal material, including a large number of fish bones, plus bird and mammal, is currently under analysis by Dr. Francis Stewart in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Kevin Leonard has recovered cereal grains and seeds of at least half a dozen other plant species thus far.

A large open field was selected for conductivity survey, using the EM-38 meter. This meter is now capable of simultaneously recording electrical conductivity and magnetic readings, vastly increasing the potential for interpreting anomalies. Despite difficulties with high grasses in the field, we were able to cover an area 50m x 40m. We tested one



Karen and Carl Perley and Max Syliboy excavate an 18th-century French cellar at Greenwich, Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada. The feature was located using an EM-38 conductivity meter.

significant anomaly within this area which was identified as another French residence. While the surface had been disturbed by subsequent agriculture, an earth-walled cellar pit was preserved. Artifacts recovered are consistent with an early 18th-century French domestic occupation.

A larger conductivity survey will be undertaken in 2001 to locate other French-period sites. A visitor centre is scheduled to open in the spring of 2001. This includes exhibits on both the natural and the human history. The centre includes a research facility which can be used for future archaeological projects.

The 2000 field project was directed by Rob Ferguson of Parks Canada, working with David Keenlyside (Canadian Museum of Civilization), Scott Buchanan (Epekwitk Heritage Consulting), Kevin Leonard (Archaeoconsulting), plus crew from the Fortress of Louisbourg and volunteers.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Poplar Forest and the University of Virginia

Poplar Forest will host two field schools in 2001. The Poplar Forest-University of Virginia 13th Annual Field School in Historical Archaeology will be held from June 3-July 6th. For more information, call Barbara Heath at (804) 525-1806, or visit our website at http://www.poplarforest.org/13annual.htm. "Digging, Learning, Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Poplar Forest" will be held from July 31-August 3. Contact the University of Virginia Lynchburg Center at (804) 582-5107 for registration information.

Lake George Battlefield Park

In the summer of 2001, Adirondack Community College will conduct its second archaeological field school at Lake George Battlefield Park in Lake George, New York. The Park is the location of the 1755 Battle of Lake George and contains Fort George and the vast military camp created by General Jeffrey Amherst in 1759. Fort George was the only fortress on Lake George occupied through both the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, and foundations of bar racks and other military buildings are scattered under the trees at this unusually pristine site.

The field school will be directed by David Starbuck and will be held from July 16 through August 24, 2001. Students may obtain up to 6 course credits, and application materials may be obtained by contacting the college at 518-743-2236 (email is: castellr@acc.sunyacc.edu) or David Starbuck at 518 494-5583 (starbuck@netheaven.com).

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom: _____

Adress/Adresse: _____

Telephone:_____ E-Mail: _____

Mail to:

Sara Mascia
Treasurer, CNEHA
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510

or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

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840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3

Rates

	US $	CDN $
__ Individual/ordinaire	20.00	23.00
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__Life/a vie	500.00	575.00
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__Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucraif	30.00	35.50

*For two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu`un exemplaire des publications.

** For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Hisatorical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

JULY 2001 NUMBER 49

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historicalarchaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Outgoing Editor

You might expect activity to have slowed down as the time for transfer of the editorial office approaches, but this has not been the case. On the contrary: we have been most fortunate in receiving a small tidal wave of revised manuscripts and book reviews. The only thing I could do was to go ahead and put together another volume, so as I write Volume 29 is well into the production stages. David Landon and I will work together to bring it to completion and get it to the printer over the next couple of months, so if all goes well it should be in the hands of the members before the October meeting.

I was very excited about and pleased by Volume 28 -- the color illustrations, the range of topics covered, the overall high quality of the articles and book reviews. I didn't think we could quite top that, but I report with great pleasure that Volume 29 should prove just as useful and stimulating as the previous volume. Why do I say that? Here's a preview of the table of contents that will answer that question beyond a doubt.

Forthcoming in Volume 29:

Telling Time for Archaeologists: *Terminus Post Quem* Lists for Historical Archaeologists, by George L. Miller (Yes, this is the famous Miller *TPQ* list, revised, expanded, updated, and illustrated!)

Ordinary and Poor People in 18th-century Delaware, by John Bedell and Gerald Scharfenberger

Waiting for the Second Coming: The Canterbury Shakers, An Archaeological Perspective on Blacksmithing and Pipe Smoking by David Starbuck

The Archaeology of Schoolhouses: Oella School as a Case Study, by James Gibb and April Beisaw

Review essay: On the Care and Feeding of Preservation Managers, by Edward L. Bell

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And several interesting reviews of even more interesting books.

I'd like to thank Steve Brighton for his hard work as my assistant over the past few years and give him the credit he deserves for all the effort he put into running the journal office and mastering desk-top publishing so that the appearance of the journal could continue to improve and, along with the newsletters, get mailed to the members as quickly as humanly possible.

A Short Note from the Incoming Journal Editor:

As the incoming editor for Northeast Historical Archaeology I want to thank Mary Beaudry for her many years of dedicated work. The high quality of our publications should be a source of real pride for CNEHA. I have a difficult act to follow, but I am committed to maintaining the quality of the publications and will work hard to do so. Based on the current plan, Mary will still be working on the publications for quite some time while the new editorial office is get ting established. Thank you Mary! I am especially excited to work with the CNEHA membership and to broaden my understanding of the scope of historical archaeology research in the Northeast. In the coming months I plan to put together a new editorial advisory board. At the annual meeting I will also be collecting names of potential manuscript and book reviewers. The success of the journal requires the help of many individuals so let me know if you are willing to participate. Please note the new address for manuscript submissions and back order issues: Dr David B. Landon, Anthropology Department, UMass Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125 (617 287-6835) david.landon@.umb.edu

Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by October 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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NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188. lmfh@aol.com

PENNSYLVANIA: Rebecca Yamin, John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com

RHODE ISLAND: Kristen Heitert and Ray Pasquariello, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860. KHeitert@paline.com

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 126 Union St., Apt. 4, Bennington, VT 05201. vrolando@sover.net

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551. barbara@poplarforest.org

WEST VIRGINIA: William D. Updike, Staff Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 3556 Teays Valley Road, Suite #3, Hurricane, WVA 25526. wupdike@crai-ky.com

CNEHA Bibliography Project

The Board of CNEHA has decided to update the bibliography that appeared in Volume 15 (1986) of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, which covered up through the year 1987. The publication of the new bibliography will coincide with the 2006 celebration of CNEHA's 40th anniversary. Consequently the new bibliography will cover the years 1988 through 2006.

Bibliographic entries (published articles and books only) will be welcome from now until 2006. Please provide cross-referencing information by: 1) topic, 2) state, and 3) time period. Only articles and books dealing with the Northeast and historical archaeology will be listed.

Please send entries to David Starbuck at P.O. Box 492, Chestertown, NY 12817, or starbuck@NetHeaven.com

CNEHA Annual Business Meeting

October 8, 2000
Lord Nelson Hotel
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Meeting called to order by Chair Sherene Baugher at 9:00 am.

1. Motion to approve Minutes of the October 17, 1999 Annual Business meeting as reported by Dena Doroszenko
   Moved by: David Starbuck
   Seconded: Sue Henry Renaud
   Carried
2. Newsletter report: David Starbuck
   Requested copy for the October issue in the next few days. Have new editors for Rhode Island, still looking for an editor for West Virginia. Curation column contribution solicited.
   Motion to accept report:
   Moved by: Diana Wall
   Seconded: Terry Klein
   Carried
3. Budget & Finance: Sara Mascia
   US account income, $11,000; expenditures, $8900; current balance is $21,000. Very good financial shape
   CDN account, income $2000; expenditures, $5913; $5912 current balance of account. Membership dues will not be going up this year.
   Motion to accept report:
   Moved by: Diana Wall
   Seconded by: Silas Hurry
   Carried
4. Membership reports: Wade Catts/Rebecca Yamin
   a. Individual
   433 (5-6 new memberships from this conference)
   b. Institutional
   37 members to date
   Motion to accept report:
   Moved by: Verna Cowin
   Seconded by: Rob Ferguson
   Carried
5. Publication reports
   a. Journal: Mary Beaudry
   High level of activity. In progress, Vol. 28 (in production, to printer late this year/early 2001), 4 submissions to the monograph series. Manuscripts in progress: 1 awaiting review, 1 reviewed and soon to author, 4 other manuscripts awaiting revisions, i.e. Vol. 31. Theme issue on Farmstead in progress, with copy editor and in various stages. Another theme issue on Dutch Colonial Archaeology is in progress.
   Back issue sales low this year.
   Motion to approve report:
   Moved by: Sara Mascia
   Seconded: Lu Ann De Cunzo
   Carried

6. Search for a new Journal Editor: Lu Ann De Cunzo

One of the biggest challenges facing CNEHA over the next months. Search extended to Jan. 15, 2001. Invited written proposals to be submitted to the committee. Position will be advertised widely. Contact the committee members, including Sara Mascia, Ann-Eliza Lewis, Rebecca Yamin or Lu Ann De Cunzo.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: Sue Henry Renaud
Seconded: Sara Mascia
Carried

7. Programs & Meetings:

a. 2000 Halifax:

Rob Ferguson: 112 registered to date. Website courtesy of Steve Powell and the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society. Tours have done well.

Motion to accept report:
Moved by: Sara Mascia
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

b. 2001, Niagara Falls/NOTL

Hotel venue will be in Niagara Falls, Ontario, with Friday events scheduled to take place in the Niagara-on-the-Lake area. Tours and workshops are being planned. The conference weekend will be October 18-21, 2001.

Motion to accept report:
Moved by: Eva Macdonald
Seconded by: Diana Wall
Carried

8. Nominations & Elections report: Karen Metheny

Nominations went out in June; 10 candidates on the slate. Ballots went out in August with 134 ballots returned. The new Board members are:

Sherene Baugher
Terry Klein
Sara Mascia
David Starbuck
Joe Last

Motion to accept report:
Moved by: Eva MacDonald
Seconded: Diana Wall
Carried

9. New Executive Officers: Karen Metheny

Chair: Sherene Baugher
Treasurer: Sara Mascia

Motion to accept report:
Moved by: Terry Klein
Seconded: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Carried

10. Student Paper Competition: Karen Metheny

Panel of 5 judges: Joe Last, Nancy Dickinson, Ann-Eliza Lewis, Bruce Fry, and John Triggs. Six student papers in the competition. Awarded Honorable mention to Kerry Shamell -- ceramic paper; Second Place, Amanda Crompton, Memorial University; First prize: Tom Mohr, University of Toronto. The students have 3 months to get their papers revised for publication in the journal. Awards also include a 1-year membership in CNEHA.

Motion to approve report:
Moved by: Lu Ann de Cunzo
Seconded: Diana Wall
Carried

11. Resolution of thanks to Outgoing Board Members: Joe Last

Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded: Karen Metheny
Carried

12. Resolution of thanks to the 2000 Conference organizers: Wade Catts/Tim Riordan

Motion to accept resolution:
Moved by: Karen Metheny
Seconded: Eva MacDonald
Carried

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Marie-Lorraine Pipes: Objected to length of paper format, requested that CNEHA consider a 15-minute format with a 5-minute question period at the end of each paper. Another audience member agreed that discourse and exchange after each paper be considered in the future. Mary Beaudry agreed that the lack of exchange seems to have become endemic at historical meetings, and she would heartily endorse a change in format towards an open format.

Motion: Diana Wall proposed that this change be attempted at next year's conference. 15 minutes and 5 minutes discussion for next year's conference paper format. To be determined at the next business meeting as to whether this format will become policy.

Discussion ensued on this format and its use by other organizations.

Motion withdrawn by Diana Wall

MOTION: At next year's conference, as a trial run, after every paper, a 5-minute discussion period will be included. This format will be evaluated at next year's ABM.

Moved by: Diana Wall
Seconded: Meta Janowitz
Carried

Motion to adjourn: Mary Beaudry
Seconded: Sara Mascia
Adjourned at 9:40 am.

Respectfully Submitted,
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

The Industrial Revolution at Lover's Leap: The Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company

[submitted by Melinda Belles, Western Connecticut State University]

The business that perhaps made the best use of the plentiful resources of New Milford, CT, was the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company (BWFC). The BWFC's factory was situated at the junction of the Still and Housatonic Rivers, once the location of a waterfall that dropped approximately 200 feet to a rocky gorge. When the BWFC bought the land in 1881, the rights to waterpower were included in the purchase. Over the next few years, the company bought almost all of Lover's Leap, the waterfall area's legendary name, and began leasing area land for the purpose of mining silica, which was a key ingredient in many of the company's products.

The BWFC was incorporated in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1876 and by the late 1800's there was an auxiliary plant built in Branchville, Connecticut, and the company had offices in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, South America and England. Though the company was a public concern, the principal owner and founder was a German-Dutch man from Pennsylvania named Granville Breinig. Little is known about Mr. Breinig, though it may be assumed that he was a temperance man as a general store on his property was allowed to keep its lease as long as no alcohol was sold.

The BWFC made a wide array of products though, as the name implies, its main product line was wood finishers. The best-known product was Breinig's Lithogen Silicate Paint, which was an oil-based paint that incorporated silica and feld spar fillers. Wood that had been painted with Litho-White, as it was called, was especially weather resistant, making the product particularly popular with farmers. Wheeler's Patent Wood filler, another well-known product, filled in the grain in wood to give a smooth appearance to paint or varnish that was applied to it. Other products included varnishes, Breinig's Oil Stain, Japans (used to coat metal to prevent rusting) and a full line of interior enamels and exterior lead paint. They also made one of the first substances known to remove varnish or paint.

Ground silica or quartz, feldspar and flint were used extensively in the company's paint products, and also provided a side business. In 1893, Breinig, the owner, and various company personnel founded the Silicite Stone and Emory Wheel Company. Any cast-off pieces of quartz or flint were crushed and used in a portland cement, for emery wheels, or for sandpaper. Some of the emery, or grinding wheels, that were defective were used in retaining walls that can still be seen at the site today. Ground feldspar was sold to two soap companies: Soapolio, a granular soap, and Bon Ami, an all-purpose kitchen cleanser.

Mr. Robin Stack, a local man whose grandfather and father were both managers at the BWFC, relayed an interesting story regarding the contract with Bon Ami. It seems that when the company was just starting, they attempted to buy ground silica from the BWFC. Unsure if Bon Ami would be a success and be able to pay their bill, Mr. Stack's grandfather suggested that they send some feldspar gratis, about five carloads' worth as a sort of investment. The gamble paid off, and Bon Ami contracted feldspar from the BWFC up until the company's demise in 1928.

The BWFC's plant was "modern and spacious" for its time. As previously mentioned, it was strategically located at the junction of the Housatonic and Still Rivers, adjacent to the Great Falls. Having bought rights to waterpower, the company first blasted a "wheelpit and races out of solid bedrock" (SIA 1981:107). Two sixty-six inch turbines of 121 horsepower each were installed, and a massive shaft, 160 feet long and seven inches in diameter, provided the power for most of the silex mill, where the mineral processing took place. In later years a steam engine was added, estimated to be around 350-400 horsepower. The accounts of the dimensions of the silex mill vary, but it was approximately 200 by 60 feet in diameter, and three stories high.

The paint mill and filler mills were in adjacent buildings, and the japans mill was located at the other end of the property. A carpenter shop was located right above the wheelhouse. Originally the plant had a boarding house on the premises; however, in 1896 two houses were constructed that served as housing for plant management, and the boarding house disappeared. Other buildings on the property included a blacksmith shop, shipping house, cooper shop, a box shop, and a hennery. Two large kilns, one made of fieldstone and one of brick, are still standing today.

These kilns were instrumental in processing the various minerals used in BWFC products. The brick kiln is fourteen feet high and ten feet square; according to maps from the Sanborn Insurance Company, there was some sort of tramway attached to the side. The larger fieldstone kiln is about eighteen feet high by twelve feet square. Both are lined with firebrick and have open tops for loading. As the plant grew in size, spur tracks were brought in off the nearby Housatonic Railroad right up to the tops of the kilns to allow for easier loading.

These kilns heated silica and other minerals to soften them for the next step, the grinding process. This took place on the first floor of the mill, in "costly tubs" (Unknown 1902) constructed for grinding. These tubs were extremely heavy, with their foundations in the basement of the mill, and probably consisted of a "pavement" stone, with a moveable block above it. Some of the cracked stone wheels found at the site were probably used somehow in this process, and segments

of the "pavement" stone, which has been finished to an amazing smoothness, were also found.

After this step, the silica would be packed into barrels and dried, or moved up to the third floor for the bolting process. Here the silica would be forced through a silk cloth to produce a fine powder. Mr. Stack had samples of the bolted silica, and it was extremely fine, almost like baby powder. From this point the mineral was used in one of the various products produced by the mill, or sold to another business.

The plant employed a number of local people in its works, as well as making use of a new supply of immigrant labor. In a 1901 report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, fifty men were recorded as being on the company's roster. While no women were listed as working at the mill, Mr. Stack says that women did work in the offices and, at times, in the paint shop. Mr. Stack also told me that many employees were Polish or Ukrainian immigrants, brought directly from Ellis Island. They would board at a house run by a Polish woman named Evaneski, who would save the money they earned at the mill for them. Many of the immigrants would save enough to return to Poland and bring relatives back with them.

Working conditions at the plant varied depending on the section of the factory you worked in. Though the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows no labor law violations, there were health problems that were associated with this type of work. The first problem was silicosis, which was caused by the constant inhaling of silica dust. The dust would become permanently lodged in the lungs, making breathing near impossible. Mr. Stack remarked that he would see healthy, robust men become threateningly ill in as little as a year. The other problem, which was told to me by New Milford historian Joe Lillis, was chemical in nature. Workers in the paint mill would become ill because of chemical inhalation. Whether this was responsible for as many deaths as silicosis is unclear. Lastly, some of the men who worked in the paint shop came down with the inevitable case of lead poisoning.

After a minor setback when the silex mill burnt to the ground in 1902, the BWFC was a successful business through 1917. Whether its success would have continued is unknown, as DuPont bought out the paint and varnish half of the business that year. The silica mill continued operation, continuing contract jobs with companies such as Bon Ami, and the Silicite Stone and Emory Wheel Company was still in business. Empty buildings were rented out to local businesses, including a hat factory. The plant ceased operations in 1928 after an offer from Connecticut Light and Power, who needed the land in order to complete construction of the Shepaug Dam. The factory buildings were dismantled for building materials, and the office and management homes were moved to other locations. The valley was flooded in 1955 after the construction of the dam. It took only seven hours to fill, forming what is known today as Lake Lillinonah.

The mill site is now in ruins, though, as mentioned before, the kilns are still more or less intact. They stand as a sort of monument to the ideology behind its operation, the 19th-century business paradigm that prescribed control of raw materials, production and distribution. The BWFC adhered to all three principles; it mined quartz from nearby land, it constructed a modern factory, and it saw to its own distribution. It is unfortunate that so little of its history is available to us today. Industry in the 19th century was inventive and exciting, constantly changing to incorporate new technology and ideas. Knowing what worked and failed, and understanding consequences of past ventures is the key to realizing our present, and ultimately, our future.

The Lake Whitney Slow Sand Water Filtration Plant - HAER No. CT-186

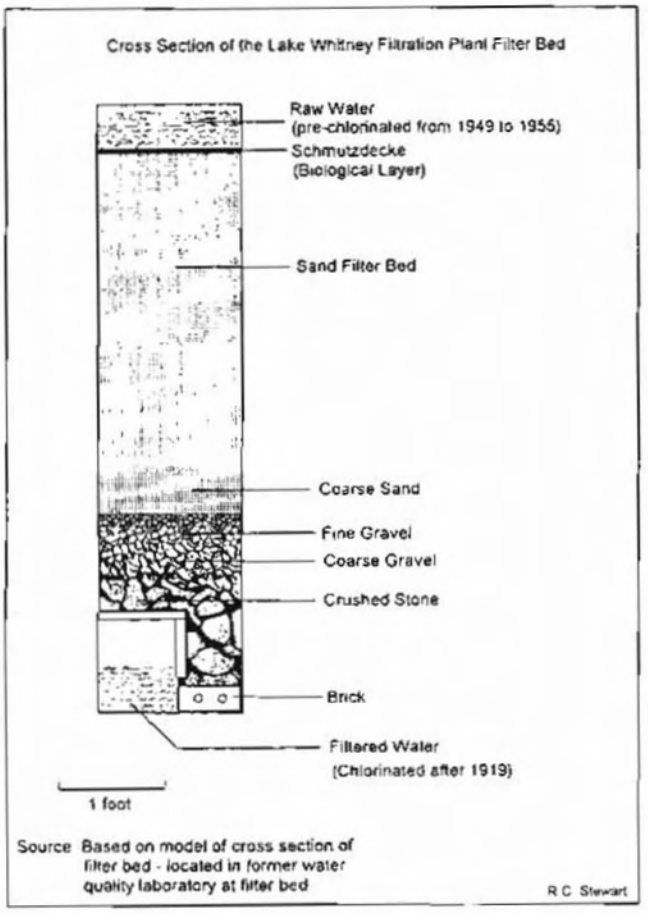
[submitted by Robert C. Stewart]

As mitigation for the replacement of its slow sand filter plant, the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority sponsored a recordation of this site. The Whitney filter plant operated from March 28, 1906 to August 1991 and combined physical, chemical and biological techniques to purify New Haven's water supply.

Toward the middle of the 18th century American communities began to expand into densely populated cities. The cities needed a modern urban infrastructure capable of supplying pure water for drinking, industrial use and fire fighting plus disposing of sewage and solid waste. New Haven, Connecticut had a privately owned water supply company that was founded in 1849. Its reservoir was subject to contamination and a 1901 typhoid outbreak influenced decisions that led to construction of a filtration plant at the New Haven's Water Company's Lake Whitney reservoir. The preferred method for water purification at the time was a relatively simple engineering design based on slow sand filtration and biological removal of pathogens.

Without knowledge of bacteriological theory, the first sand filtration plant for water purification was built in Paisley, Scotland in 1804. In the 1870s Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur's work developed many of the laboratory procedures that were later used for analyzing the effectiveness of water treatment methods. By 1900 people understood that a single contaminated reservoir could infect an entire city. The public began to insist on having pure water supplies. Slow sand filter design was well-established technology by the time Professor H.E. Smith, A.B. Hill, George W. Fuller and Charles A. Ferry developed the New Haven plant filter process in 1901.

The design provides an environment for mechanical filtration and complex biological activity. The Whitney filtration plant consists of twelve sand beds covering a total area of about four acres. These are enclosed in building that is set partially underground. Ferry selected reinforced concrete as



the construction material. First used in 1866 in England, this material was relatively inexpensive and had the advantage that semiskilled workers could form and place it. The Lake Whitney Water Filtration Plant represents an early use of reinforced concrete in Connecticut.

The roof is covered by almost two feet of grass-covered earth. The top of the bed is made up of a layer of fine sand three feet-eight inches deep. Below this is a sixteen-inch layer of fine sand, coarse sand, fine and coarse gravel, and crushed stone. Each bed is underlain by tile passages that collect the filtered water and converge to a collector system that conveys the filtered water to a clear well. Water from the clear well was pumped to water mains throughout the system. Chemical treatment in the form of chlorine was not used until 1919.

To work efficiently, the rate of filtration has to be carefully regulated and monitored by frequent bacterial testing of the purified water. Straining does not remove bacteria in a slow sand filter, instead, protozoa which normally are part of the biota in ponds and rivers, eliminate them through biological action. The protozoa form a layer on top of the sand called the Schmutzdecke. This layer of living protozoa forms a biological filter that traps bacteria. The protozoa utilize bacteria as a food supply. Both of these operations remove inorganic, organic and biological contaminants from potable water.

With ample food, the biological layer grows, thickens and slows filtration. Periodically, this material and a thin layer of sand must be removed. This sand is washed free of organic material and returned to the bed. In normal operation one of the twelve beds would be out of service for maintenance. Except in very small plants, slow sand filtration has been replaced by coagulation, rapid filtration and purification plant. Documentation of the New Haven slow sand filter has been submitted to the Historic American Engineering Record.

Cornfield Point Lightship Located

[Submitted by Nick Bellantoni and Peter Johnson]

In November of 2000, the Office of State Archaeology and the Connecticut Historical Commission coordinated with wreck divers and Klein Sonar to conduct a search for the Coast Guard Lightvessel #51, *Cornfield Point*, which sank off the mouth of the Connecticut River in Long Island Sound on April 24, 1919. The vessel was sunk due to a collision with the Standard Oil Company Tug and barge *Secony #8* during a spring storm. At the time of the sinking all of the crew were rescued taking only the ships logs with them.

The *Cornfield Point* was the first light vessel with all steel construction and the first light vessel illuminated with electric lights. Originally constructed in 1892, she was also the first in a class of four ships used by the Coast Guard. The lighting apparatus consisted of four gimbaled lamps on each of two mast heads positioned 90 degrees from each other. Due to her all steel construction and electrical lighting, this vessel represents a technological turning point in ship construction and lighting. A record search by the National Archives was conducted, no ships drawings or equipment blue prints have been located.

On November 9, 2000, Klein side scanning sonar equipment located the vessel at 190 feet below the water. The ship is upright with two masts standing. The wreck is on a firm bottom and looks to have some damage at the bow from the collision or when she hit bottom. The anchor chain appeared in the scanning and at the stern the sonar picked up the propeller notch between the rudder and hull. There also appears to be a good current scour under the stern leaving the rudder clear of the bottom.

Future research goals include nomination of the vessel to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, planned dives in partnership with the State of Connecticut and the U.S. Coast Guard to inspect the integrity of the vessel are being scheduled for the summer of 2001. For further information, please contact the Office of State Archaeology, U-4214, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-4214.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Followup on Downtown Albany Finds

As reported in the last newsletter, Hartgen Archeological Associates had discovered more colonial-era features in downtown Albany: a 17th century Dutch structure, what was then identified as a tannery complex, and an early brickmak ing site. The work now has been completed after considerable public outcry about preserving the remains for public viewing.

What were thought to be tannery features are now seen as remains of a rum distillery that operated between ca. 1750 and ca. 1810. Eighteen wooden vats were uncovered, connected with an intricate system of wooden pipes, a still, a fireplace, a privy, and foundation of the manager's house. At a weekend Open House held at the site, 4000 visitors came to see the remains in situ. Shortly after that, the remains were buried so that construction of the parking garage could continue.

However, two local businessmen donated $40,000 to cover the cost of extricating and preserving some of the vats. Hartgen Associate staff returned to the site and directed the uncovering and careful removal of two of the vats and some of their connected piping. The remains were quickly transferred to the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Basin Harbor, VT, for treatment, a two-year process. Eventually, they will be displayed to the public, perhaps in a new Albany Archeology Museum now being discussed.

More Downtown Albany Finds

A small area being explored for footings for a pedestrian bridge to be built over Interstate Highway 787 for better accessibility to Albany's riverfront uncovered more of Albany's past. Archaeologists from Hartgen Associates found 18th century stone and wooden features. During the 1750s, the area would have been close to the edge of the river and a natural spot for English troops to secure their boats. The remains likely related to an unnamed creek that ran along the north side of the current city street centuries ago. Exposed at the site were a stone culvert and some flat wooden crib work, both dating around 1750. The wood feature was unlike anything seen before in Albany excavations. The remains apparently have been protected over the years by a large railroad platform built in the 19th century and by the city street. After an additional exploratory trench was excavated, the city elected not to extend the archaeolog ical work beyond the impact area.

Colonial Soldier Remains Unearthed at Lake George

The partial skeleton of what may have been an 18th-century soldier was unearthed by a work crew in the town of Lake George. After a human skull was discovered, archaeologist David Starbuck was called to the scene and supervised the uncovering of the upper torso. Arms from the elbows down and hip bones were missing, but a thigh bone was found. There were no artifacts such as buttons or fabric found with the body. Study of the remains by Starbuck and the county coroner revealed that the skeleton was between the ages of 18 and 25. He had been dealt a direct blow to the head and then scalped. Deep knife or blade wounds were found on the skull. The body was buried at Fort William Henry in Lake George where other soldiers already are interred.

Summer Archaeology Camp

Fleet Financial Foundation has awarded the Albany County Historical Association $7,000 to perform an archaeological excavation and summer camp in Albany in July 2001. The excavation will take place on the site of the Ten Broeck Mansion's original carriage house, a structure demolished in 1999 due to its unsound condition.

The summer camp will allow students to assist archaeologists from Hartgen Archeological Associates who have been hired to excavate the site. The Fleet Bank money will be used to offer a number of full scholarships to students from the surrounding poorer neighborhoods. The public also will be invited to view the work.

New York City

Reported by: Nancy Brighton

Liberty Island, New York

(submitted by Bill Griswold)

The 2000 season at Liberty Island, New York, NY, involved the excavation of units intended to ground truth the geophysical survey that was conducted on the island in 1999. In 1999, 8.5 of the 13 acres of Liberty Island were investigated by various geophysical techniques including GPR, EM and the Magnetometer. A small crew of archaeologists worked on the excavations while rangers interpreted the excavations to the large number of visitors who had come to see the statue.

Fifty-five units were excavated across the heavily stratified site, sampling the identified anomalies as well as certain areas where no anomalies had been identified (for control purposes). The archeological survey identified the likely

remnants of several military buildings belonging to the Fort Wood period.

A pre-Fort Wood period midden, first discovered in 1999, was found to be much larger than had been expected. The analysis of the faunal material recovered from the midden indicated that the remains were most likely from soldiers stationed on the island and that the animals were likely being butchered elsewhere with the meat being brought over to the island. Liberty Island, or Bedloe's Island as it was then known, was fortified twice prior to the construction of Fort Wood, once during the Revolution when the British occupied the island and later by the Americans in the 1790s. Additional excavations are planned to more thoroughly investigate the historic period midden and the buildings belonging to the Fort Wood period.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann DeCunzo

Cedar Creek in Northern Sussex County
[submitted by Ronald A. Thomas, c/o MAAR Associates, Inc.]

MAAR Associates, Inc has discovered the location of a mid-18th century homestead located along the upper reaches of Cedar Creek in northern Sussex County. Discovered during Phase I investigations to satisfy Section 106 regulations for a residential development, the site represents a period of time little studied within this drainage system. Contained within less than a two-acre tract, the site, based on the surface distribution of various artifact types, appears to contain several structures, one of which may be a post-in-the-ground domicile with cellar hole. Further investigations have been recommended.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Anne Arundel County

Anne Arundel County's *Lost Towns Archaeology Project* continues a busy season of fieldwork and educational outreach programs for the general public and school children. Over 3,000 school children took part in the project's hands-on activities this spring, and the popular monthly "Dig Day" program hosted for the general public continues through the fall.

Lost Towns Project director Al Luckenbach and London Town Foundation Director Greg Stiverson are moving forward with plans to reconstruct the 17th-century "Lord Mayor's Tenement" at historic London Town Park in Edgewater. Willie Graham with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation designed the two-story, two-room tenement structure using an archaeological grid map and data provided by *The Lost Town Project* team of archaeologists and volunteers. The project's excavations revealed a 20'x20'-footprint based on exterior posts that supported the building.

Graham's architectural plans for the building feature a clapboard roof, siding and covering around the chimney. The new tenement building will be constructed using post-in-ground architecture, traditional wood framing members, and handcrafted finishing work. While the exact function of the original tenement structure cannot be determined, the central focus of the reconstructed building will be a working kitchen and fireplace. This new kitchen area will make it possible to demonstrate many different aspects related to colonial cooking.

The kitchen will be used as a springboard for discussing the exchange of plants between the New and Old Worlds, the diet of early settlers, the changing environment of the Chesapeake, and many other topics. These historical connections will be illustrated using vegetables and fruit grown in the nearby garden and plants found in the formal gardens. The actual building process will be an important educational and interpretive tool for London Town visitors and the local community, as volunteers will be encouraged to assist with the reconstruction project.

This spring, *The Lost Towns Project* began searching for Herrington, another of Anne Arundel County's colonial "lost towns." The town of Herrington, also called Herring Creek Town, was located in the southern region of the county along the banks of Herring Bay and Herring Creek. The project was awarded a generous grant from the Maryland Historical Trust to identify any archaeological sites and document this little known "lost town." The research of historians Tony Lindauer and Jay Thomas provides context related to the formation and eventual demise of the town.

In 1668, a single port was created for Anne Arundel County at "Richard Actons land", which was located on the Severn River. Ten months later another ordinance indicates the presence of an additional port "afore Herrington in Herring Creek", suggesting the presence of a previously unrecorded port. Although Actons' land and Herrington were declared as ports, their enumeration as ports is not synonymous with the creation of a town. However, other sources indicate the presence of a settlement by 1668. Originally drafted in 1661 and printed in 1670, Augustine Herrman's map of Virginia and Maryland depicts Herrington. Later in 1683, in the same legislation that created London Town, the "Act for the Advancement of Trade" listed a town "att Herring Creeke on the Town Land".

The chain of title for the property indicates that the town was located on the property of William Parker, which was

surveyed in 1651 and patented in 1666. It is not known how many lots were settled at Herrington, but we do know that only five individuals owned one-acre lots in 1691. Over the next few years Christopher Vernon, owner of the surrounding plantation, purchased several of these lots, possibly incorporating them into his surrounding plantation. In 1706 and 1707, Herrington was designated once again as a town but is absent from subsequent records.

Project staff members are currently gathering information from residents in the Town Point community, as well as conducting targeted shovel test pit surveys. The fact that Herrington disappeared from the countryside before it ever became a thriving community makes this search particularly challenging.

West Virginia

Reported by: William Updike

Marmet Lock and Dam Replacement Project

The Hurricane, West Virginia Office of Cultural Resource Analysts Inc. has recently completed excavations at an 19th-century saltworks (46Ka354), and a probable slave cabin (46Ka352) associated with the saltworks. The project was funded by the Huntington District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Marmet Locks and Dam replacement project on the Kanawha River near Charleston, West Virginia. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of William D. Updike.

During the early to mid-19th century, salt production was the primary industry of the Kanawha Valley of West Virginia. Salt was first made in the Charleston area in 1797. The war of 1812 brought about a rapid expansion of the industry, as foreign sources of salt were unavailable. Salt was manufactured in large masonry furnaces by boiling brine. Once manufactured, the salt was packed in barrels and shipped down the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers to Cincinnati and Louisville, where it was highly valued in the meat packing industry. Prior to the Civil War, the salt industry was highly competitive, and furnace owners quickly adopted new technologies such as coal fuel and evaporation pans or faced financial ruin. The salt industry of the Kanawha Valley began to decline during the 1850s as railroads shifted markets away from the rivers, and the city of Chicago began to become the meatpacking center. A devastating flood in 1861, the Civil War and the shift of the packing industry to Chicago brought a crippling blow to the Kanawha salt industry, from which it never recovered.

Fieldwork consisted of the removal of the plowzone from the site where a furnace had been documented during Phase I and II testing. During the course of these investigations, two furnaces were documented. One furnace was encountered on the edge of the riverbank and consisted of a linear trench 75 feet in length. Heavily fired soil was encountered around this feature and extended to a depth of 14 feet below the furnace. The dimensions of this furnace are very close to those given for an open pan furnace dating from the 1810s-1820s. Documentary evidence suggested that this furnace might have been built either in 1821 or 1822. This furnace was very interesting in its construction. Like earlier kettle furnaces, it was a rock-lined linear trench; however, most pan furnaces were square or rectangular. It appears that this furnace was an adaptation of a known technique, the linear kettle furnace, to the new evaporation pan technology. The second furnace was a portion of a "Kanawha Grainer" furnace. The Kanawha Grainer system consisted of a masonry furnace with an enclosed evaporating pan. Steam captured from the pan was piped to large wooden vats where the brine was converted to salt. This was the most advanced system of salt production used in the Kanawha Salines, and it was unique to the Kanawha region. Documentary evidence suggested this furnace dated from the early 1830s. Archaeological remains of this furnace consisted of a large fired area and a builder's trench. Unfortunately, flooding had destroyed a portion of this furnace. Artifacts from the flood deposits suggested an early to mid-19th-century date for the flood episode, possibly the flood of 1861. Documentary evidence and the presence of this type of furnace suggest that the owners were very aware of the highly competitive markets and the necessity to keep up with technological progress in order to survive.

The Willow Bluff site (46Ka352), was also documented during Phase I survey of the project area. This site was defined as a probable domestic site dating to the first half of the 19th century. The site was not depicted on 19th century maps, and there were no descriptions of the site from extant 19th century records. Phase II testing of the site revealed the presence of an sandstone chimney base, and an apparently stratified cellar. Data recovery excavations at the site included the excavation of 151 contiguous 1-by-1 meter units, and 16 features. Features at the site represented a H-shaped chimney base, a large trash filled pit, and postholes of recent and 19th century fences.

Over 77,000 artifacts were recovered, including the remains of at least 147 vessels of creamware, pearlware, and porcelain, as well as utilitarian redware, stoneware, and yellowware. Other artifacts included large numbers of faunal remains, container glass, and architectural remains.

Of great interest was the presence of two punched 18th century Spanish coins, and what appears to be the bowl of a pewter spoon that has been beaten flat and has a hole punched through it as well. These artifacts suggest the presence of African-American slaves. Slaves were the dominant component of the workforce at the Kanawha Salines, and this on-going research is the first to examine this aspect of 19th century life in this region.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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Adress/Adresse: _____

Telephone: _____ E-Mail: _____

Mail to:

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or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

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840 Sir Adolphe Routhier
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Rates	US $	CDN $
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__Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucraif	30.00	35.50

*For two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

** For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 2001 NUMBER 50

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historicalarchaeology 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.



ROBERT L. BRADLEY

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Historical archaeologists in Maine and throughout New England lost a good friend and colleague when Robert L. Bradley, 55, of Dresden, Maine (formerly of Brookline, Mass.), died of cancer at his home Sept. 22, 2001. He leaves his wife Christina and a son, Alex, both of Dresden; a sister, Georgia Zaborowski, of Groton, Mass; and a brother, Joseph, of Ossipee, N.H.

Bob graduated from Milton Academy in 1964, received his B.A. in archaeology from Harvard University in 1968, and his Ph.D. in archaeology from the University of London in 1974. During his undergraduate years Bob worked out west as site surveyor on the Hell Gap Excavations in Wyoming in 1965, as Site Foreman at Hell Gap in 1966, and as Field Director at the Frazier Site in Colorado in 1967.

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Life Memberships

There is a one-year window of opportunity to become a Life Member of CNEHA at the current, modest rate of $500 U.S. or $575 CDN. This opportunity will end on December 31, 2002, after which the Life Membership rates will rise to $750 U.S. or $800 CDN.

Canadian Members, Please Note:
The board has decided to accept future submissions to the Newsletter IN FRENCH, if any of our Canadian members want to do that.

On page of this Newsletter is a list of Canadian members who joined/renewed at the Halifax Conference.

In 1976 Bob began a 25-year career with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, first as staff Historic Archaeologist and in 1986 as Assistant Director of the Commission.

Bob continued fieldwork after his arrival at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. From 1978 to 1983 he directed excavations and ruins stabilization at Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site, Bristol; he was director of excavations at Fort Edgecomb State Historic Site, Edgecomb; and from 1986 to the present Bob directed excavations at Sir William Phips birthplace site, Woolwich. Bob contributed numerous articles to the *Maine Archaeological Society Bulletin* and other publications. He also published *Maine's First Buildings: The Architecture of Settlement, 1604-1700* (1978); *The Forts of Maine, 1607-1945: An Archaeological and Historical Survey* (1981); *Maine's Historic Places* (with Frank Beard, Bette Smith and Arthur Spiess, 1982); *and The Forts of Pemaquid, Maine: An Archaeological and Historical Study* (1994).

Bob was a pioneer in historical archaeology in Maine. It is safe to say that there is not an historical archaeologist working in Maine today who was not helped or influenced by Bob in some way. He was also a uniting force within the community of Maine historical archaeologists. Bob's knowledge, guidance and humor will be sorely missed.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David Landon

As you all know, the editorial office for the journal moved across Boston during the summer, finding a new home at the University of Massachusetts Boston. If any of you have moved recently, you know what this is like! What seemed to be a very simple and quick task actually went quite slowly. We moved the last five boxes of files during the second week of September and brought the new editorial assistant for the journal, Eleanor Breen, on board the first day of fall. The new office shows all of the hallmarks of a recent move, with many of the files still in boxes waiting to be unpacked and organized. I would ask any of you who have manuscripts waiting in these files to be patient as we try to sort out what needs to be accomplished. I am happy to report that we have caught up on the back issues orders, so if any of you are waiting for these they should be on their way.

We are currently in the process of doing production work for Volume 29. In the last newsletter Mary reported that this process was well underway, but it has made little progress since. We have successfully gotten the journal layout program running and begun the process of learning the production system. Unfortunately, we are still on the steep part of the learning curve. Volume 29 will not be ready for the October meeting, but we hope to have it at the printer by the time of the meeting and in the mail in early December. Once this is completed we should have a much better grasp of the

production process and be able to move forward more rapidly with the work on the upcoming double issue on Farmsteads.

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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"WILDE AMERICK"

"Wilde Americk": Discovery and Exploration of the New World

This new exhibit at the Yale Center for British Art contains 100 maps, atlases, prints, travel accounts, expanding awareness of New World, globe from 1522, and frontier manuscripts. The exhibit will be open through December 22. Check out www.yale.edu/ycba

SYMPOSIUM AND BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

If These Pots Could Talk: Collecting Two Thousand Years of British Household Pottery [Submitted by Amy C. Earls, Book & Exhibit Review Editor, *Ceramics in America*]

Symposium:

A lecture on British pottery traditions by the eminent historical archaeologist and ceramics scholar Ivor Noel Hume highlights a symposium at the Milwaukee Art Museum Auditorium on Saturday, October 6, 2001, 9 am-5 pm. This event, sponsored by the Chipstone Foundation and the Museum's American Heritage Society, coincides with the publication of Noel Hume's latest book and exhibition, *If*

These Pots Could Talk: Collecting Two Thousand Years of British Household Pottery, as well as the publication of the inaugural issue of Chipstone's new journal, *Ceramics in America*. The day-long symposium will feature a presentation of a 1967 Colonial Williamsburg film featuring Noel Hume, a lecture on multidisciplinary approaches to historical ceramics by David Gaimster of the British Museum, and a lecture and demonstration of 2,000 years of British pottery making by Rob Hunter of *Ceramics in America* and Michelle Erickson of *Period Designs* in Yorktown, Virginia. Tours of the exhibition, as well as the rest of the reinstalled American Collection Galleries, will be provided by Noel Hume and the curatorial staff of the Chipstone Foundation and the Milwaukee Art Museum. Admission for the symposium is free with the $6 admission to the Milwaukee Art Museum. Lunch will be provided. Please register by September 25 to (414) 220-4287. The exhibit's dates are October 5, 2001-January 20, 2002.

Book:

If These Pots Could Talk, Collecting 2,000 Years of British Household Pottery, by Ivor Noel Hume, $65 hardbound plus shipping/handling. 500 pp., 600 illus. (540 color), October 2001. University Press of New England, 23 South Main St., Hanover, NH 03755-2055; 800-421-1561 voice; 603-643-1450 fax; www.upne.com

Historical archaeologist and social historian Ivor Noel Hume brings British history to life with the stories behind the everyday ceramic objects that he and his late wife Audrey collected over a 40-year period. *If These Pots Could Talk* presents "a panoramic view of pottery in Britain and her colonies from the landing of the Romans to the bad intentions of the Germans in 1939." Beginning as a novice at London's Guildhall Museum in the immediate postwar years, Noel Hume shares his passion for reconstructing lives from bits and pieces of crockery. Concentrating on earthenwares, stonewares, and porcelains commonly found in archaeological excavations but uncommonly encountered in decorative arts exhibits, this book runs the gamut from burial urns and chamber pots to wine cups and witch bottles. Written in a personal and often humorous style, this gorgeous volume will appeal to nonspecialists and experts alike. Wonderful color photographs, largely by noted photographer Gavin Ashworth, enhance the historical and personal commentary. Part catalog, part memoir, *If These Pots Could Talk* is a beautiful tribute to the richness of collecting and the rewards of a true partnership.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Archaeological Investigations at the ca. 1850s New London, Connecticut, Engine House [Submitted by Sara F. Mascia, Historical Perspectives, Inc.]

Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) recently completed a documentary study and field investigation of the Amtrak (MDP) site in New London, Connecticut. The project site, located in an abandoned train yard adjacent to an active Amtrak rail line, was undertaken as a requirement of the Connecticut Historical Commission. The HPI project, directed by Sara F. Mascia, was aided by a team of archaeologists from the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) in Providence, Rhode Island.

The New Haven and New London Railroad was chartered in 1848, and construction of the single-track rail line began in 1850. In 1852 the small railroad officially opened and operated successfully between the two cities for many years before it was reorganized as the Shore Line Railway in 1864. The 1868 Map of the City of New London provides the earliest detailed view of the project site. At that time, two transportation features identified as the "Engine House" and "Turn Table," were present. The square engine house was standing on the site until sometime between 1897 and 1902 when the building was razed.

Since railroads became a major source of transportation, engine-houses have been used to quarter and/or service the large engines after runs. The design and construction of engine-houses began in Britain during the first half of the nineteenth century. The earliest design types were either circular roundhouses or square structures. Historians generally agree that large circular, or semicircular, roundhouses were more commonly built throughout the United States to service steam engines along the main lines during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Because of this, the name roundhouse has become almost synonymous with the engine or locomotive house. A review of cartographic sources through out the Northeast indicates that, in actuality, many small square houses were constructed and demolished throughout the late nineteenth century. Although the majority of engine-houses were built at terminal or division yards, a few were constructed at junctions or in proximity to structures needed during the service of the engines (e.g., water tanks, oil-houses, ash-pits). The square house, in most cases, was more rectangular in shape. There were three basic types of square engine houses: the run-through design, which was open at both ends; the sub-track type, which was open at one end and had buffers at the other; and the radial track type, containing one or more interior turntables.

The excavation of the Amtrak rail yard provided the opportunity to examine the construction of several mid-nine-

teenth century transportation features. Excavators uncovered the foundation of the former turntable, part of the drain age system, a locomotive inspection pit, and the working, or "operational," surface that was once present within the nineteenth century rail yard. The excavation, together with the examination of historical documents, tells a story of the function of this small New London rail yard over time. Excavation revealed that the New London rail yard features were typical in design, using large cut granite stone for the foundations and brick for the pit flooring. Because of the proximity of large granite quarries all over New England, granite was a popular construction resource for engine house foundations. The engine house was originally a sub track design with an exterior turntable. The building was later enlarged and altered to become a run-through type of engine house that was open at both ends. The interior inspection pits were likely not altered during this transformation.

Although no evidence of the overall engine house floor was found, it was probably bedded with coal and cinders, which was typical of low-cost engine house construction in the mid nineteenth century. The prolonged use of coal as a source of energy encouraged the regular deposition of large piles of coal within rail yards. In addition, the presence of coal and ash on the surface encouraged drainage and absorbed spilled oils and lubricants. Artifacts were limited to a few metal fragments associated with the railroad, such as a small part of the track and construction materials. As railroad companies consolidated during the late nineteenth century, engine repair was conducted at central facilities. The smaller engine houses, which were no longer cost-efficient, were razed. In the case of the New London engine house, the above ground sections of the features, including the tracks, were removed and the area was filled. Current city plans for a surface parking facility will not impact the ca. 1850s engine house or turntable foundations.

Fort Wooster Park, New Haven
[Submitted by Lucianne Lavin, American Cultural Specialists, LLC]

Fort Wooster Park, located on the eastern shore of New Haven Harbor in the City of New Haven, is the first city-owned property in Connecticut designated as a State Archaeological Preserve.

The Park was once part of the Reservation set aside for the Quinnipiac Indian Tribe by the New Haven Colony in 1638--the first Indian Reservation in North America. The Park's hill was originally called Indian Hill and Fort Hill, for an Indian fort that once stood on its summit. Yale President Ezra Stiles mentioned the Quinnipiac fort in his Itineraries and Memoirs and provided a sketch of the fort, whose earthworks were still visible at the time of Stiles' visit in 1760-1762. The land was sacred to the Quinnipiac Tribe; Native American burying grounds were located in the general area.

During the Revolutionary War the top of Fort Hill formed part of the patriots' regional signal system. Brushwood was burned at night to produce a bright fire and swamp hay by day to produce a smoky one as a signal for the approach of enemy ships, thereby alerting local villages and calling their militias for assistance. As a result, the hill was referred to as Beacon Hill. The hill was the locus of a famous engagement between the patriots and the British in the summer of 1779.

To provide stronger military defense for the eastern shore, the Connecticut General Assembly resolved in August 1779 to construct a fort on Beacon Hill. The fort was completed during the War of 1812 and given the name Fort Wooster in honor of Revolutionary hero General David Wooster. A signal master's watch house and a telegraphic signal pole were built within the fort. The fortification contained a guard of 100 men. The Fort Wooster cannon were fired on February 13, 1815 to celebrate the war's end, and in May of that year the Fort was dismantled.

The New Haven Park Commission bought the site in 1890 to help fulfill its goal of providing open space for the City's citizens. Upon the 116th anniversary of the invasion of New Haven by the British on July 5, 1895, a huge celebration was held on the top of Beacon Hill in the area of Fort Wooster. The program included a number of speakers, patriotic music, the Governor's Foot Guards, and the dedication of a brass plaque to the American patriots who participated in the skirmishes about the hill during the British invasion of New Haven. The tablet read: "On this spot a signal beacon was established in 1775 and about this hill American patriots bravely resisted a large force of invading British troops July 5, 1779. To honor the deeds of the fathers the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution placed this tablet 1895."

At a meeting of the Board of New Haven Park Commissioners on June 26, 1996, the Board approved the request to erect a sculpture commemorating the Quinnipiac Indians on the Fort Wooster Park property. The monument was erected and dedicated in November, 2000, amid ceremonies that included a Native American blessing ceremony performed by Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's Indian Affairs Coordinator and Native spiritualist Ed Sarabia, Native songs and dancing.

The destruction of Revolutionary War and sacred Indian sites is particularly acute because the kinds of cultural remains associated with them are often prized by collectors. A group of concerned citizens, including native New Haveners, teachers, a Native American, and an archaeologist, formed the Quinnipiac Memorial Monument committee and vigorously lobbied for state recognition of this significant archaeology site. The recent designation as a State Archaeological Preserve affords this site, and the other four, state-owned Preserves, a degree of protection against construction impacts and unauthorized excavations.

Filling in the Gaps at the Henry Whitfield State Museum

by
Thomas F. Tartaron, Yale University
Michael A. McBride, Henry Whitfield State Museum

In fall 2000, Yale University's Department of Anthropology undertook the first of a proposed multi-season excavation on the property of the Henry Whitfield State Museum in Guilford, Connecticut. The Museum features the "Old Stone House," a structure built in 1639 to house the Puritan minister Henry Whitfield and his family in the newly founded Plantation of Menuncatuck. These excavations are part of an ongoing program on the part of the Museum to elucidate the history of the house and its occupants. In addition to archaeology, documentary research and architectural study have helped to clarify the changing form of the house, as well as various outbuildings and other features that have appeared and disappeared over time.

The Whitfield family lived in the house for only about 11 years, after which they returned to an England now safe for Puritanism--minus a couple of daughters who had married in Connecticut. The house remained in private hands, changing ownership by purchase or bequest, until in 1900 the State of Connecticut purchased the building and surrounding property, and promptly converted the house into Connecticut's first State Museum. Although the roster of owners of the Whitfield House is known to us, the occupants of the house and the attached land were mainly tenants, about whom we know little. Specifically, in the period between 1650 and 1850, very little information is available on either the tenants or the ways in which the property was utilized. It is chiefly through archaeological research that this lacuna may be addressed. Beginning in the mid-19th century, photographs, documents, and other evidence detail aspects of the changing appearance of the house and grounds.

In the second half of the 20th century, four relatively small-scale archaeological projects were carried out on the property. In the 1960s, museum curator John Kopper placed a number of test excavation units around the grounds, including six units adjacent to the house, as well as others near the present barn and visitor center, and among lilac bushes north of the house. Sarah Langley and Beverly Anderson conducted four seasons of excavation in the 1970s, focusing primarily on a small rise in the northeast corner of the property, around 50 meters from the house. Their investigations yielded evidence of possibly superimposed structures, delineated by post-molds and perhaps compacted surfaces. Traces of prehistoric exploitation were found in incised Niantic pottery sherds and a Levanna projectile point. This excavation ceased before early hypotheses could be fully evaluated, however, so the results must remain tentative. In 1996 and 1997, Harold Juli of Connecticut College conducted excavation seasons south of the house, where a formal herb garden had been established in 1942. Finally, Gregory and Dorothy Walwer undertook a Cultural Resource Management study comprising 12 shovel test units behind the current visitor center, and five 1.5 x 2-foot excavation units adjacent to the house. In general, the Kopper, Juli, and Walwer projects encountered moderate to high densities of materials in considerably disturbed deposits, indicative of relatively recent (i.e., 20th century) landscaping and other activities that disturbed the cumulative remains of 17th-19th century discard behavior.

Yale University's 2000 season, undertaken in the context of a year-long course sequence in archaeological field techniques, focused on a 4 x 5 meter grid situated within 10 meters of the northeastern corner of the Whitfield House. The principal aims of the initial season were to assess the stratigraphic deposits, to illuminate the various uses to which the area was put over time, and to obtain comparative data with which to address variability in the use of areas adjacent to the house. No structures could be seen here in old images of the house, but the area is adjacent to hypothetical former cooking locations. We conjectured that the excavation area might yield evidence of household discard patterns over time. With the exception of the Connecticut College excavations, prior work around the house consisted of test trenches of limited extent. We felt that there was much more to learn, and an opportunity to put the previous findings to good use. The modest objectives of the 2000 season are part of a broader interest in exploring the diverse uses of the landscape, both near to, and at a distance from, the house itself. Previous excavations have, for example, produced rare but suggestive evidence of Native American exploitation of the Whitfield property, in the form of pottery sherds, projectile points, disturbed midden features, and possible remains of dwellings. As our investigations continue, the opportunity to address Native American presence will be important.

The results of the first season were quite interesting, though problematic in some respects. As was the case in previous excavations near the house, the upper, artifact-bearing layers show extensive disturbance, mainly from landscaping and digging of pits and trenches. These disturbances have two main sources: renovations of the house in 1868, 1902, and in the 1930s; and 20th century grading and other landscaping after the property was converted into a museum. Nonetheless, a basic stratigraphic sequence can be identified for the six excavation units. The lowest stratum consists of sterile glacial sands and gravel. In the last Ice Age, southern Connecticut was covered by glaciers until around 14,000 years ago. These sands and gravels were probably scoured from the underlying bedrock and then deposited upon the retreat of the glacier. Above this is a thick (ca. 45 cm) subsoil or B horizon. The B horizon is typically a zone of accumulation of fine, clayey particles, often stained a reddish color from the leaching from above of iron oxides in solution. The B horizon contained only a few historical artifacts that entered through various kinds of disturbances. This hori-

zon must represent a long period of stable soil formation, of several thousand years' duration. We detected no traces of human impact synchronous with this long period of soil development. In one of the units, a thin (< 10 cm), buried A horizon was preserved above the subsoil. The lack of this buried soil in other units conforms to the Walwers' finding that in some units a buried A horizon was detected, while in others it had been apparently stripped. This A horizon may have been the surface known to Native Americans, or even the surface at the time of the arrival of Henry Whitfield and his cohort. Shell, and very little else, was found in this buried soil. An organic, artifact-rich layer of fill and mixed deposits overlies the subsoil. The layer contains artifacts and features from the 17th-20th centuries. The uppermost layer is the modern top soil, or A horizon, typically between 10 and 20 cm in thickness.

The features and artifacts recovered from the cultural deposits allow us to address questions about how this part of the property was used at various times in the past. Relatively few intact features were found, undoubtedly because of subsequent disturbances. One shell midden was discovered in situ, and the massive quantity of shell overall--on the order of 10,000 shells of oyster and clam--suggests a wider midden (or middens) that was subsequently disturbed, losing its spatial integrity. Other features included a pit dug into the subsoil, and a large ceramic drainage pipe, perhaps for conducting water or sewage away from the house. The brown glazed surface of the pipe is typical of ceramic utility pipes of the late 19th and 20th centuries. This pipe was not previously known, and it does not serve any currently operational utility.

Preliminary Artifact Quantities, 2000 Season.

Material	Approximate Quantity
Shell: oyster and clam	>5,000
Pottery sherds	1,637
Animal bones	1,075
Nails	541
Glass	441
Pipestems	46
Other metal objects	30
Small finds (buttons, keys, toy parts, etc.)	13
Other, uncounted material: construction material (slate, stone, mortar, brick); coal; plastic	small quantities

The artifacts we recovered tell an interesting tale (see Table). There is a fairly clear indication that the primary use of this area over a long period of time was for discarding food waste. The three most abundant categories, shell, pottery, and animal bone, are of a character that suggests food use. The shell numbers several thousand specimens of oyster (*Crassotrea virginica*) and clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria* [quahog] and *Anodonta* sp. [soft-shell clam]). The shell appears to have been used by the colonists and their successors for meals and perhaps in the early years of the Plantation as an ingredient in mortar. Some percentage of the shell is likely associated with Native American use, as suggested by the intact midden mentioned above.

The bones of seven types of animals were recognized: bird, bovine (cow, oxen, or other cattle), canine, fish, pig, rodent, and sheep or goat. A clear picture emerges of residents raising animals on the grounds, slaughtering and processing them, eating them, and finally discarding their bones in the excavation area. A minimum of 13% of the bones exhibit signs of human modification in the form of butchering, burning, or calcining That some occupants raised and slaughtered animals on the property appears to be confirmed by a print of the house that appeared in the *Ladies Repository* magazine for 1842-1849. In this view, just east of the house, one sees two tall, forked tree trunks, spaced per
haps a few meters apart, with a wooden crossbar resting horizontally in the forks. In form, this matches the apparatus that was used in post-medieval England for hanging animal skins and carcasses for bleeding. Cattle and pigs were more abundant than fish or sheep and goat as potential food animals. Non-food bones from all of the major types suggest that animals were raised on the grounds; we know that in the late 19th century, the property was used as a dairy farm. The quality of the cuts of meat indicated by the bones covers a broad range that probably reflects the variable socioeconomic status of the residents of the house over time. There are, however, signs that the inhabitants were often of humble means. The sample is weighted toward mature individuals and their less desirable meat, and many of the modified bones are from less desirable cuts of meat.

We processed approximately 1,637 pottery sherds, including the following categories: redware, pearlware, creamware, stoneware, and porcelain. There is an emphasis on utilitarian wares, and relatively few of the more expensive serving and display wares. While it is certainly true that expensive vessels were used less often and in a more careful way, the prevalence of utilitarian wares points to a domestic assemblage, and does not contradict the assumption that many of the house's occupants have been of humble standing.

A secondary use of the excavation area is indicated in the distribution of construction debris from the numerous episodes of reconstruction and renovation. The artifacts demonsurate changing preferences in such materials as granite gneiss stone, mortar, slate, brick, glass, and nails of several styles and manufacturing techniques. It is possible to point to specific events that undoubtedly contributed to the debris: the renovations of 1868, 1902, and the 1930s are included, but other, unrecorded events are suggested in the brick and in some of the earliest nails.

An interesting piece of negative evidence is the lack of any trace of out buildings in this location. It must be pointed out

that several structures on the properties were moved about and placed without benefit of excavated foundations. Yet, the evidence for outbuildings is slight, and this may always have been an open area associated with discard, and possibly also part of the property in which animals were grazed or kept.

A glimpse at the discard habits of the occupants is offered by the spatial patterning of this material: the density of waste is significantly higher in the units nearest the house than in those just a few meters further. It seems that the inhabitants were content to toss this waste "out the door," so to speak, rather than haul it away. Although this behavior fits an historically known pattern for similar households in colonial and more recent times, it is interesting in light of our own sensibilities with regard to appearances and odors. Interestingly, a similar pattern prevailed for the construction materials, including nails (D = 541), glass (D = 441 fragments), fragments of the local granite gneiss that was used for the walls of the house, mortar, slate, and brick. It seems that construction debris was also discarded close at hand.

Several dozen objects of a personal nature were collected. Of these, 46 were pipe fragments, 44 of the English white kaolin clay variety, and two of red clay. Their chronology is not yet known precisely, although from certain morphological characteristics such as bowls and bore diameters, we believe that they range in date from the mid-17th century to the early to mid-19th century. The pipe fragments also were concentrated in the units closest to the house. Other small finds include several buttons, a fragment of a tortoise shell comb, one iron and one brass key, and the remains of a Colgate toothpaste tube, whose label appears to carry a production date in the first decade of the 20th century.

The data obtained in the 2000 field season furnish useful comparative data in which prior archaeological work may be illuminated. The results from our excavation differ in interesting ways from those obtained in the Connecticut College excavations. The density of our material, given the far smaller volume of excavated soil at this point, appears to be substantially higher. Proportionally, our deposits seem biased to a far greater extent toward food remains--shell and animal bone may comprise up to 80% of all objects (by count) in the 2000 assemblage. The implication of the comparative data is that the 2000 excavation area witnessed much more concentrated food-related activity, and for much of the historical period may have been the main discard area for food refuse. This functional differentiation is potentially important for reconstructing the various activities, and activity areas, distributed about the landscape. The chronological implications of variability in the data are much less clear at this point, as a result of the disturbed nature of all the deposits so far investigated in the areas adjacent to the house. As part of our ongoing work, detailed study of objects and stratigraphy will be crucial, as will background research by which historical and archaeological information may be compared, contrasted, and utilized in combination.

On May 6, 2001, the students and directors of the project participated in a public presentation of the findings at the Nathaniel B. Greene Community Center in Guilford, as part of our common commitment to public outreach. An exhibit of some of the recovered artifacts was on view at the museum during the month of May 2001. Excavations are continuing on Saturdays in fall 2001, not far from the "front door" on the house's western side. We expect that with these results in hand, we will have a very good sense of the variability in activities performed near the house itself.

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Fort St. George on the Kennebec

The saga continues at the site of the first English Colony in New England. Excavations directed by Jeffrey P. Brain in August and September 2001 were focused on the area east of the storehouse. The primary objective was to discover if four houses shown on the John Hunt map in this area were actually built. Our explorations revealed postholes and artifact distributions that appear to confirm the presence of at least two of the structures. We plan to expand our excavations at one of these locations next year in order to reveal the entire building. Please see our website for a review of the history and archaeology of the colony: www.popham-colony.org. Also see www.archaeologychannel.org for a video of recent excavations.

York

In May and June of 2001, Archaeological Research Consultants of Ellsworth, Maine, carried out limited excavations on the grounds of the Elizabeth Perkins House, York, Maine. Perkins House is a mid eighteenth-century house on the York River, which is an historic house museum owned by Old York Historical Society. The interpretation of the house focuses on Elizabeth Perkins, the long-time owner of the house and a leader of the colonial revival movement. Archaeological survey was carried out prior to extensive landscaping work on the property. Landscaping was being done to improve drainage around the house, as well as to re-establish the extensive early 20th century gardens, developed by Elizabeth Perkins. The main find of the survey was the remains of a 24'-long warehouse, directly adjacent to the York River. Only one wall of the warehouse was exposed. It was constructed with a combination of earth-fast post and sill on grade techniques. This building appears on the 1777 Atlantic Neptune map of the Piscataqua, and the artifacts recovered suggest it may have been constructed in the early to mid eighteenth century. The project was directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Metheny

Plimoth Plantation

[Submitted by Karin Goldstein, Curator of Original Collections]

Plimoth Plantation is adding archaeology to its website! Check out www.plimoth.org/museum/archaeol.htm for short descriptions of Plantation-sponsored excavations, images of selected artifacts, and photographs of archaeologists like Jim Deetz and Harry Hornblower. We are adding new pages frequently, and welcome comments.

Plimoth Plantation potters constructed a wood-fired kiln in July, assisted by English archaeologists David Dawson and Oliver Kent. As there are no records of a potter in the town of Plymouth in the 1620s, this kiln is representative of a type used in England at the time. The completed structure will be used as an exhibit of period kiln design. It will enable Crafts Center potters to make more accurate reproductions for the museum, to demonstrate the process of wood firing and to offer a series of workshops to the public.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

2001 Field Season at New York State Historic Sites

Excavations at New York State's historic sites began in May and continued until September 2001. Although the field season was slower than most, several important projects were completed.

Fort Montgomery State Historic Site, located in Bear Mountain State Park, is to be opened to the public on October 6, 2001, with a ribbon-cutting by Governor George Pataki and an exhibit of artifacts excavated from the site. New trails, viewing platforms, and signs have been developed to assist the public in understanding the layout of this Revolutionary War fort built by the Americans in 1776 and captured by the British in 1777. Archaeology at the site in 2001 involved excavating areas to be disturbed by the establishment of these new interpretive aids. In addition to the archaeological work by the crew from Peebles Island, Ed Lenik of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants in New Jersey tested routes proposed for the new trail system.

The establishment of a new fire suppression system for the main house at Lorenzo State Historic Site, located in Cazenovia, required archaeological test ing ahead of construction. Members of the Peebles Island archaeology staff dug test units along the length of the proposed route. In several instances, an early ground surface level was found, littered with fragments of creamware as well as broken bricks, brick chips, and machine-cut nails with hand-hammered heads deposited during house construction in 1808.

At Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site, in the Thousand Islands Region, revamping of handicapped access routes led to excavation of units near the doorway of the stable, a building which has been rehabilitated as exhibit space. Early road surfaces were found, as expected, but few artifacts relating to the building's original use.

Smaller projects were conducted at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, Clermont (Robert Livingston's house), and Johnson Hall in the Mohawk Valley.

Archaeological Testing Continues at Fort Ticonderoga

Hartgen Archeological Associates are conducting further excavations at the site of a storehouse built by the French at Fort Ticonderoga in 1757. Plans are to reconstruct the building as the Mars Education Center, named after the candy company family that is donating funds. The storehouse was set on fire by the French when they left the site during the 1759 British attack. The main goal of the work is to study the history of the former storehouse and how it was used. Archaeologists thus far have found drainage systems, trash bins, animal bones, and cannon balls. Many of the artifacts already are on exhibit at the site. Plans for the new building are changing as the archaeologists find out more about the original structure; the intention is to preserve and interpret as much of the original, remaining fabric of Fort Ticonderoga as possible.

Archaeology Continues at Oneida Site

Under the direction of Jordan Kerber, associate professor of anthropology, Colgate University students and Oneida youths have been excavating various sites on Oneida land, including the Dungey site, believed to have been an Oneida village in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Oneida youths work for two weeks at the site, helping to sift the soils. Hundreds of glass trade beads, a Dutch coin, wampum, smoking pipes, a button, food bone, plant remains, and a charred maize kernel were among the items found. The program began in 1995.

Archaeology at Old Fort Niagara

Elizabeth Pena, Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Buffalo, State University of New York, has resumed the archaeological program at Old Fort Niagara, located near Buffalo. The 2001 season focused on the continuing excavation of the British guardhouses dating to 1768.

The new project plans to integrate materials and notes from previous excavations with data from the 2001 season, so that existing archaeological collections and notes can be analyzed, interpreted, and published. Research questions focused on whether social boundaries were maintained or blurred between enlisted men living in one guardhouse and the officers living in a second one. Distinctions in architecture, features, and material culture will be compared with similar sites elsewhere. Undergraduate and graduate students from the University and Old Fort Niagara Association's volunteers conducted the work.

Hillary Clinton Visits Lake Champlain Archaeological Site

A Lake Champlain ferry carrying Senator Hillary Clinton, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum director Art Cohn, the mayors of Burlington, Vermont, and Plattsburgh, New York, Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, and about two hundred historians, divers, and other politicians traveled across Lake Champlain from Burlington to Port Kent and Valcour Island. The trip was set up to call attention to the underwater mapping project currently being conducted by the Maritime Museum. At Valcour Island, the ferry stopped while a crane hauled up an 800-pound cannon discovered two years ago buried 5 feet under the bottom of the lake. As the crowd watched, the cannon was laid on the deck of a boat while Art Cohn explained its significance and thanked Leahy for helping the museum receive funding. Cohn had waited two years to bring up the cannon because he wanted to have the mapping project established first. The cannon appears to be the one that burst during the Battle of Valcour Island in 1776, killing one soldier and injuring others. The battle took place on October 11 when 15 vessels commanded by Benedict Arnold were attacked by the British. Clinton was interested in many details about how the cannon was found, and she stated that by carefully and properly recovering such artifacts we are not only honoring our history but also sending a message to people that our being here is possible because a lot of brave young men gave their lives.

1661 Stockade Found in Kingston, New York

Joseph Diamond, chair of the Anthropology Department at the State University of New York at New Paltz, directed excavations at the Matthewis Persen House in Kingston, New York, an early Dutch settlement in the mid-Hudson valley. The 1661-1663 south stockade of the original town of Wiltwyck that was burned by Indians on June 7, 1663, was among the features discovered. Associated with the stockade trench was the 1663 burned layer, consisting of a black stratum of charcoal mixed with sand. Excavation of the burned layer also located possible repairs to the stockade as well as a wide variety of Dutch colonial artifacts including delft plates and tiles, Westerwald stonewares, marbles, spoon fragments, gunflints, roemer glass fragments, and numerous clay pipe fragments dating to the third quarter of the 17th century. Also found were a variety of Native American artifacts including projectile points ranging in age from the 17th century back 3000 years. The Matthewis Person House, a 17th-century double Dutch stone house, is being restored for use as a county-wide museum.

Rogers Island Visitors Center Opened

In July 2001, the Rogers Island Visitors Center opened, a facility where visitors can learn more about the colonial history and prehistory of the region around Fort Edward. Artifacts uncovered by David Starbuck (Plymouth State College) and teams from Adirondack Community College are an important aspect of the interpretation, along with four life-sized mannequins, four video-taped presentations, hundreds of photographs, and thousands of words. The archaeology lab, where volunteers are busy analyzing the finds, can be viewed through plexiglas windows. Since opening, more than 2,500 people have come through the Center. On the east bank of the Hudson River, south of the original Fort Edward and across from Rogers Island, Starbuck and volunteers spent three weeks salvaging the site of a sutler's house that had been looted by collectors throughout the 1990s. Underneath 6-8' of silt from repeated flooding of the Hudson River, finds included dozens of wine bottles, coins, gunflints, and ceramics (chiefly delft) dating to the 18th-century occupation.

Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George)

A field school sponsored by Adirondack Community College spent six weeks in July and August testing 18th-century military sites in the Lake George Battle field Park, which is managed by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and is located on a high bluff overlooking the south end of Lake George. The Park was originally the most-intensively occupied British military site on Lake George and was the site of the 1755 Battle of Lake George, the 1757 Entrenched Camp that accompanied Fort William Henry, the 1759 site of Fort George and its many outbuildings, and the site of an extensive hospital camp during the American Revolution. This was the second season of excavations directed by David Starbuck (Plymouth State College), and the field supervisors were Brad Jarvis (University of Minnesota), Andrew Farry (Michigan State),

and John Farrell. Laboratory analysis was under the direction of Elizabeth Hall (Plymouth State College).

During the 2001 season, a large number of huts and barracks were tested, as well as the one surviving bastion of the fort completed by British General Jeffrey Amherst in 1759. Survey work was extensive, rather than intensive, and was designed to test the accuracy of British engineers' maps from the late 1750s. The foundations from at least 8-10 structures were tested, as well as dumps and earthworks, and nearly all had been occupied during both the French & Indian War and the American Revolution. Distinctive finds included a brass pocket sundial & compass, a musket barrel, a lead weight, buttons of the 26th Regiment, stems from wine glasses, a very intact door lock mechanism, and a complete bayonet.

More Archaeology in Downtown Albany

Hartgen Archeological Associates continued work on sites in downtown Albany prior to new development. A spring 2001 project was conducted on Maiden Lane where footings were planned for securing a pedestrian bridge over Interstate 787 to the Hudson River. A mixture of 18th- and 19th-century artifacts was found along with wooden features below the surface of the road. The spot would have been close to the edge of the river during the 1750s, before land fill extended the space. A stone culvert dating to ca. 1770 was uncovered along with flat wooden crib work, perhaps an early log walkway, that dates to the mid-18th century.

Update On Previous Archaeology in Downtown Albany

Two of the 18th-century wooden vats discovered last year at an Albany park ing garage construction site, believed to have been a rum distillery, have been removed to the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Vermont for conservation. Archaeologists from Hartgen Associates who discovered the site were present to remove carefully, piece by piece, the precisely joined vertical wood staves of white pine and some of their connected plumbing. The staves were labeled and wrapped in moistened burlap before traveling to Vermont. Two local philanthropists offered $40,000 to help pay for the preservation project. The other remains were carefully covered over before construction began.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Merchants and Drovers Tavern, Rahway, New Jersey

[submitted by Richard Veit, Monmouth University]

This summer was Monmouth University's second excavating at Merchants and Drovers Tavern. The tavern, a late 18th century structure, in Rahway, New Jersey, is being extensively restored. Monmouth University is assisting with the completion of a historic landscape study for the property. The fieldwork was directed by Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger, ably assisted by Kris Beadenkopf (University of Maryland, College Park), Michael Gall (Monmouth University) and Scott Wieczorek (Monmouth University).

Excavation focused on four different locations: the probable site of a 19th-century store, a paved area around a bell-shaped brick-lined cistern, a 19th-century well, and the site of the tavern's carriage sheds. The locations of the carriage sheds and store were known from Sanborn maps of the property; the cistern had been revealed during an earlier study by Hunter Research, and the well was a fortuitous find, prompted by a depressed area in a gravel parking lot. Excavations at the latter site revealed a stone-lined well containing a mixed assemblage of 19th and 20th-century artifacts. Excavation terminated at four feet below ground when a visitor to the site revealed that he had dug through the same well while looking for bottles in the 1970s. Our disappointment was palpable. Nonetheless, the visitor did help us understand the puzzling feature, which appeared badly jumbled in the center, but showed intact stratigraphy on its periphery. The carriage sheds proved similarly disappointing. Extensive alterations to the property in the mid-20th century, which included the relocation of another tavern, the Terrill Tavern, from elsewhere in town to the Merchants and Drovers property, had wreaked havoc on the archaeological deposits.

The deposits found by the cistern and store more than made up for the disappointing well and carriage sheds. Excavation by the cistern revealed a well-preserved brick paving running west into the tavern yard towards a privy excavated the previous year. Late 19th-century deposits containing a large quantity of window-related hardware, particularly fragments from shades, overlie it. Initially excavations at the store site were tedious and unproductive. Large quantities of fill had been dumped in the area, and it seemed likely that the store itself had been removed during the course or road improvements. However, at roughly two feet below the current ground surface, large quantities of whole and broken bottles, glass stemware, ceramic vessels, and well-preserved tin cans began to be uncovered. These were underlain by a deep deposit containing hardware, numerous medicine, soda water, and beer bottles, as well as entire sheets of window glass carefully stacked, more tin cans, stoneware crocks, barrel hoops, and even shoes. Although analysis of the collection is ongoing, our preliminary inter-

pretation is as follows. The store, which was standing in 1880 but gone by 1890, was destroyed--possibly by fire. Although much remained within the cellar of the store, it was not salvaged. Instead, the open hole served as a convenient dump for trash from the tavern. This happened over a fairly short period of time and then the cellar hole was covered with topsoil. Later, more fill was added to the site, considerably elevating the ground surface. The single five-foot square that we excavated at the store revealed a deposit of great interpretive value, dating to the mid-1880s. The report on the excavation is currently in progress.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce the publication of a new exhibit catalog to accompany its main orientation exhibit. The catalog, like the exhibit, is titled "Once the Metropolis of Maryland", and it traces the story of Maryland's first capital from its English roots in the 1630s through its demise at the end of the 17th century and subsequent rebirth as a major archaeological project and outdoor museum in the later 20th century. The catalog is 58 pages with full color illustrations throughout, focusing on the archaeological artifacts recovered in over thirty years of sustained research. The publication includes contributions by Silas D. Hurry, Curator of Collections, Martin Sullivan, the Museum's Executive Director, Henry Miller, the Director of Research, and Timothy B. Riordan, Chief Archaeologist. Copies are available from the Historic St. Mary's City Museum Shop (P.O Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686) at a cost of $9.95 plus $3.95 shipping and handling (plus applicable sales tax if ordered from a Maryland address).

Annapolis

The University of Maryland's Archaeology in Annapolis Field School undertook test excavations over five weeks in June and July, 2001, outside of the historic district in Annapolis in Eastport, a 19th century worker enclave of Annapolis. Archaeology in Annapolis is run jointly by Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland College Park. These investigations were supported by the Annapolis Maritime Museum. Two lots were examined, both domestic properties settled after the Civil War. These investigations were undertaken as part of an initiative to explore the Eastport neighborhood as a community distinct from Annapolis, but also representing a history of work in industries important to the city and throughout the region.

While Annapolis was surveyed and settled in the late seventeenth century, Eastport, which lies across Spa Creek on a peninsula in the Severn River, was largely farm land until 1868, when an association of businessmen incorporated the Mutual Building Association of Annapolis, the first such building and loan association in Anne Arundel County. Before that time, the peninsula was the site of a significant historic farm handed down through the Hill family to Benjamin Ogle, Governor of Maryland from 1798-1801. There was also a small defensive battery on the Severn during the Revolutionary War. The Mutual Building Association built the first bridge across Spa Creek in 1868, connecting the peninsula to the city center. The community was sparsely settled until another group of entrepreneurs formed the Annapolis Glass Company in 1885, which produced green and clear glass in a factory on Spa Creek, in Eastport, until 1903. In the early twentieth century this structure would house a slaughterhouse and sausage factory, as well as a shop for boat building, and would employ many Eastport residents. Boat building, and also oystering and canning have been very important industries in this community.

Archaeological investigations in Eastport have been oriented towards recent events and contexts, and above all of relevance to the contemporary community. Researchers have cooperated with the Eastport Maritime Museum in attempting to represent important individual and community histories that have given shape to the neighborhood. At the two sites, intact deposits from the turn of the twentieth century were identified. More importantly, contacts with local residents and home owners have contributed to the contexts in which material recovered from these two sites might be interpreted. These deposits can be associated with specific families, or with a number of renters who leased from locally notorious landlords. As an archaeology of the recent past, oral history will figure prominently in developing a narrative of this community and its relation ship with the city and its own past.

The University's Field School also excavated on Wye Island at William Paca's 1790 estate. Excavations were begun during the summer of 2000 and showed the property to be intact archaeologically and that the vast garden terraces were built by hand, probably with enslaved labor. During the summer of 2001, ruined outbuildings were discovered in a sampling procedure on additional areas of the plantation which once housed up to 150 enslaved Africans and African-Americans. Although Wye Island was made famous by Boyd Gibbons in his book of the same name, Paca's property, which once composed the entire eastern half of the island, is very poorly known historically and archaeologically.

Members of the Archaeology in Annapolis team, includ-

ing students from the field school, also excavated at the site in the heart of the historic district of four house lots owned and occupied by African-Americans from the 1830s to the 1960s. This excavation was sponsored by the Maryland Historical Trust and Banneker-Douglass Museum, home of the State of Maryland's Center for African-American History and Culture. A public interpretive program which introduced the archaeology to the public was supported by the Maryland Humanities Council.

Extensive deposits of 19th and 20th century domestic remains were discovered in wells, privies, and cellars that were still intact on the property. These are all being analyzed now at College Park. The material will be incorporated into a dissertation being written by Eric Larsen for the Department of Anthropology at the State University of New York, Buffalo. The excavations at the Banneker-Douglass Museum site are the final archaeological explorations conducted over a period of ten years at the site of the Anne Arundel County Courthouse. This entire city block dated to the late 17th century and, in the 19th and 20th centuries, was part of a mixed black and white neighborhood. The neighborhood was demolished in the late 20th century.

Further work on Wye Island is being conducted during October 2001. The University will continue its work in Eastport during the summer of 2002.

St. Leonard

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, based at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, has been awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities' Division of Preservation and Access to develop an electronic artifact catalog for 31 of the state's most important collections. These collections represent 12,000 years of human occupation in the state, and cover all geographic regions. Among the collections are materials from two 17th-century plantation sites, the Benjamin Banneker site, America's first black scientist and a self-taught mathematician and astronomer, a 19th century iron worker's residence, the Sotterley slave cabin, and a Civil War era hospital. The materials from these collections will be recatalogued, and the new catalogs then entered into a database. At the end of the project, in August 2003, a Finding Aid will be produced. The ultimate goal is to make the database available on the Web so that researchers, students, curators, educators, and others with an interest in Maryland's archaeological heritage can access the information contained within the collections. Katherine Lee Priddy serves as the Lead Project Curator for the effort, with assistance from Jennifer Kehs and Jamie L. Ferguson. For more information about the project, contact Julia A. King at (410) 586-8551 or at king@dhcd.state.md.us.

Maryland Diagnostic Artifact Web Page

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at the Maryland Historical Trust's Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has recently embarked on a project to create a digital type collection of diagnostic artifacts found in Maryland. With funding provided by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Kate Dinnel, Collections Registrar, and Sarah Emmert, Project Researcher, are designing and implementing the first phase of this project -- ceramics from 1500 B.C. to the late 18th century. This web page project will provide easily accessible and comprehensive descriptions of ware types, multiple images, a glossary of terms and a bibliography of local and regional references. Our goal is to provide this information to compliance and other research archaeologists working in Maryland to help standardize artifact identification, especially for those trained in other regions. We also anticipate that this web site will provide a useful research tool for students of archaeology and the general public. This project will be available on the Internet in April 2002. For further information, contact Kate Dinnel at dinnel@dhcd.state.md.us.

Statewide News

The Office of Archeology of the Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office, is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Charles L. Hall as the new State Terrestrial Archeologist. Dr. Hall will replace Tyler Bastian, who retired in January after 32 years in the position.

He will supervise terrestrial archaeological programs within the Office of Archeology, which also includes the state underwater archaeology program.

For the past eight years, Dr. Hall has directed the large and active archaeology program of the Maryland State Highway Administration. He also serves as an Adjunct Faculty member at Towson University, a part-time faculty member at the University of Maryland College Park, and as a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Archeology. Prior to coming to Maryland in 1993, he was Staff Archeologist at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Dr. Hall has a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. His areas of research specialization include prehistoric settlement systems, cultural ecology and geographic information systems, and quantitative analysis. Dr. Hall can be reached at (410) 514-7665 or at hall@dhcd.state.md.us.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to David B.Landon, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125.
david.landon@umb.edu

CALL FOR PAPERS

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Wilmington, Delaware, 2002 Annual Meeting October 17-20, 2002

The 2002 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be held at the Wyndham Hotel in Wilmington, Delaware. First settled by the Swedes in the early seventeenth century, Wilmington has been the site of numerous archaeological excavations during the rejuvenation of its downtown. We will have the opportunity to see some of the artifacts and to hear about these excavations during conference tours and talks. The nearby Brandywine Valley, with its beautiful scenery, magnificent gardens, museums, and antique centers, presents many opportunities for pre and post conference trips. Wilmington itself offers numerous museums and historical sites.

Papers will be presented on Saturday and Sunday. Proposed thematic sessions are:

Material Culture - Why Artifacts
Cross-Border (Canada and the United States) Studies
Farmsteads Revisited
Collections Management
Archaeology of the Twentieth Century
Chesapeake Archaeology
Delaware Archaeology
Underwater Archaeology in the Northeast
Industrial Archaeology in the Northeast
Special Invited Session: The View from the South - Historic Archaeology in the Southeast

General papers are also welcomed. If there are ideas for additional sessions, please contact the program chair at meta_janowitz@urscorp.com

Papers should be kept to a 20-minute maximum limit. There will be a five-minute question period at the end of each paper presentation.

Friday sessions will be Workshops and Tours. The tentative schedule includes the following:

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Tours: Winterthur Ceramics and Glass Collections
The Hagley Museum
Colonial Delaware - Swedes, Dutch and English in Wilmington and New Castle
Gardens of the Brandywine
Forts of the Lower Delaware River and Bay
Wilmington - Market Street and Riverwalk

Abstracts are due by June 7, 2002. The preferred format is email or other electronic means in MS Word or WordPerfect. Please send to Meta Janowitz, URS Corporation, 561 Cedar Lane, Florence, NJ 08518-2511, or fax 609 499-3516, or call 609 499-3447 or email meta_janowitz@urscorp.com

Update–*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David Landon

To start, I am happy to report that Volume 29 is, as I write, at the printer. The successful completion of Volume 29 marks an important milestone for the new editorial office. The journal and this newsletter will likely be arriving at nearly the same time, providing lots of spring reading for CNEHA members!

Our next journal issue is a double issue, Volume 30-31 for 2001-2002. This is a thematic volume entitled "The Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Farm steads." Many of the papers are based on conference presentations at the 1997 CNEHA meeting. Sherene Baugher and Terry H. Klein are the volume's guest editors. They have been collecting the papers and editing them for content, while Ann-Eliza Lewis has been working on the formatting and copyediting. Our new editorial assistant, Eric Proebsting, will begin the layout and computer production shortly. This volume is very much a collaborative effort, drawing on the talents of many members of the Council. As such, it promises to be a strong publication with a wide appeal. We are sincerely hoping to have this double volume completed in 2002 to bring the journal production up to date. I will provide an update on progress and a better sense of the contents in the next newsletter.

Please send in your articles for Volume 32, 2003! While we currently have several pieces in various stages of review and revision, we still need additional articles for the 2003 issue. This is the perfect opportunity to send in your manuscripts. Send in your submissions, and we'll get them moving through the review and revision process.

The journal office has received the following new and forthcoming books for review:

Arnold, Bettina, and Nancy L. Wicker, eds.
2001 *Gender and the Archaeology of Death*. Walnut Creek, CA: Altamira.

Bain, Allison
2001 *Archaeoentomological and Archaeoparasitological Reconstructions at Ilot Hunt (CeEt-110): New Perspectives in Historical Archaeology (1850-1900)*. BAR International Series 973. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Brassard, Michel, and Myriam Leclerc
2001 *Identifier la ceramique et la verre anciens au Quebec: Guide a l'usage des amateurs et des professionnels. Cahiers d'archeologie du CELAT 12*. Quebec: CELAT.

Cantwell, Anne-Marie, and Diana diZerega Wall
2001 *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Chouinard, Alain
2001 *Archeologie et archeometallurgie de la forge et des forgerons de l'habitation Loyola en Guyane.* Cahiers d'archeologie du CELAT 11/Serie archeometrie 2. Quebec: CELAT.

Nelson, Sarah Milledge, and Myriam Rosen-Ayalon, eds.
2001 *In Pursuit of Gender: Worldwide Archaeological Approaches.* Walnut Creek, CA: Altamira.

Starbuck, David R.
2002 *Massacre at Fort William Henry.* Hanover, NH: University Press of New England.

New Masters Program: Historical Archaeology of the Modern World (AD 1500-2000)

Department of Archaeology,
University of Bristol, UK

The Department of Archaeology at the University of Bristol are delighted to invite suitably qualified applicants for a new taught Masters programme (MA) in Historical Archaeology of the Modern World for October 2002 entry. Applicants will usually have Archaeology, Anthropology, History or Geography as a first degree subject or major - and will be able to demonstrate a genuine interest in history and archaeology.

Background

Over the past 30 years, academic interest in the archaeology of the 'post medieval', 'later historical' or 'modern' period (1500-2000 AD) has radically shifted. From a series of smaller disciplines - clay pipe studies, garden archaeology and industrial archaeology - an increasingly coherent and confident discipline, international in perspective, has developed – especially in the USA and Australia.

The legislative provisions for archaeology and heritage management around the world have defined modern archaeological remains as of equal importance with earlier material. Meanwhile the contribution of archaeological evidence to our understanding of the development of the modern world, has been recognised by other disciplines, such as economic and social history, art history, and anthropology. This course is a response to this sea change in the boundaries of archaeology.

Details

Applications from individuals from a range of academic and professional backgrounds are invited, and applications from overseas students and mature students are particularly welcomed. The programme may be taken as full-time study (one year) or part-time (two years, UK and EU residents only). This course aims to combine a broad academic content with sound and detailed practical elements. Students will gain detailed knowledge of the material remains of the modern period, and of current theoretical and professional issues in historical archaeology. The course provides a sound basis for a career in professional archaeology and heritage management/CRM anywhere in the world, or for further academic research.

The Archaeology Department at Bristol is home to a young, exciting, international and rapidly expanding graduate school in archaeology – the success of which will be built upon by this new Masters programme. Bristol makes a natural home for a taught course in the new global historical archaeology. It was in Bristol that the meeting in autumn 1963 was held which led to the formation of the Post-Medieval Ceramic Research Group – which was to grow into the Society for Post Medieval Archaeology (SPMA) three years later. Bristol's role as a key city in the development of the medieval and post-medieval Atlantic world also makes it an appropriate location.

Programme Directors:

Dr Mark Horton (Reader in Archaeology, Head of Department) and Professor Mick Aston BA, FSA, MIFA (Professor of Landscape Archaeology).

One of the main strengths of this taught course is that it draws upon a wide range of specialists of national and international standing from other Universities and professional organisations, who will teach the components of each Unit. Full details of the Masters programme are online at http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/research/histarch.html

For further details please contact: Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk or Julie Shackleford (Secretary) Historical Archaeology MA, Centre for the Historic Environment, Department of Archaeology, 43 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 1UU. UK. Tel: +44 (0) 117 954 6070, E-mail: Julie.Shackleford@bris.ac.uk

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. 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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Robbing Hoods: The Growing Problem of Looters

by Gerard P. Scharfenberger

Abstract

The integrity of archaeological sites can be compromised by any number of factors: development, weather, and mitigation among others. Yet, none are more senseless or preventable than the callous, selfish act of looting. For years, archaeologists have been virtually powerless to do anything about looting. Rather, they are left to wonder how skewered their data are as a result of missing artifacts and blitzed stratigraphy. The tide, however, may be turning as legislation specifically aimed at looting is being sponsored more frequently and the public becomes more aware of the significance and fragility of our cultural resources. This paper spotlights a few of the more blatant instances of looting and its consequences, along with some suggestions for combatting its devastating effects in the future.

Introduction

Looters, bottle hunters, pot hunters, relic hunters - whatever the moniker, they can easily and correctly be called "headaches" for both contract and academic archaeologists alike. They are pseudo-archaeologists who rape uninvestigated sites for personal profit with no regard for the documentation of the artifacts or features they ultimately destroy. It is a practice that transcends the narrow notion of theft from the individual; it is removing resources that are a part of our irreplaceable cultural heritage and belong to each and every one of us.

As surveillance and detection equipment becomes ever more simplified and less expensive, and therefore more accessible to the general public, the pool of would-be looters steadily increases. With a never-ending market for their goods and the omnipresent potential for financial gain, there is little to discourage these weekend warriors from plying their destructive trade. Once an artifact is removed from the archaeological context without proper documentation of provenience, it becomes a mere bauble to be dispensed with at the local flea market, or relegated to the otter purgatory of residence on the mantle next to junior's soccer trophy. Allow that same artifact to be properly contextualized and displayed in a museum setting, and it becomes an endless source of information for generations to come.

Looters and Looted Sites

It is nearly impossible to find an archaeologist active in the field, especially those in urban areas, who has not come across looters or felt their ruinous presence. Urban archaeologist Joan Geismar, no stranger to the joys of a productive privy, relayed a particularly disconcerting instance of the ruthless ness and guile of urban relic hunters. While working on a site in Brooklyn, Dr. Geismar was approached by several bottle hunters whom she implored to stay away from the data-rich project area, which they apparently did. However, they paid a security guard a very nominal fee, entered adjoining backyards just outside the project area, and proceeded to loot three privies. Whether they excavated anything of value, either historically or monetarily, no one except the looters know for sure. One thing for certain is that potential treasure troves of information are obliterated for future archaeologists (Joan Geismar 1996, Personal Communication).

A recent article entitled "Bottle Brigade" in *Archaeology* Magazine spot lighted a well-organized band of individuals who have anointed themselves with the misleading and undeserved title, "Urban Archaeologists." They proudly boast of how they approach unsuspecting property owners and extract their permission to excavate a privy or well. In a few hours they abscond with their loot, and like the irreversible damage done to a landscape by strip mining, leave an empty void where once stood a pocket of history. However, one must give the devil his due, as ringleader Jeff Kantoff openly admits: "We are not interested in the history of every little piece that we find and we're not interested in having somebody come down here to draw pictures of how it was found in the ground" (Belson 1996:100). The duality of purpose in this statement not only trivial izes one of the basic precepts of archaeology, but reiterates the bottle hunter's disinterest in any scientific pursuits.

In addition to his efficiency in destroying future sites for professional archaeologists, Mr. Kantoff gives no apparent indication of being allergic to media attention. An article on April 23, 1995, The New York Times pictured Mr. Kantoff alongside dozens of bottles taken from Brooklyn backyards. He speaks of perusing maps for the locations of pre-1860 brownstones and then "cajoling puzzled landlords into letting them dig up their backyard." To make matters worse, Mr. Kantoff has legitimized himself to the point where he is lecturing at the local historical societies. Incredibly, Cathy Wassylenko, a board member for the Society for Clinton Hill, went so far as to say, "I think they are more knowledgeable, in a lot of ways, than credentialed archaeologists." (sec. B, p.10). It is this kind of irresponsible thinking and reckless reporting that should alarm professional archaeologists the most, and it should be the prime target of intensive public education, possibly the only plausible way to put an end to looting. Numerous attempts were made to contact Ms. Wassylenko and give her the opportunity to elaborate on or clarify her puzzling statement, but to no avail. In the process, though, it was learned that the Society for Clinton Hill is an organization that sponsors walking tours of historic homes in Brooklyn. One can only shudder at the thought of bottle hunters being sanctioned by a group with such access and proximity to verifiable historic properties. It is analogous to the fox being given a guided tour of the henhouse.

The Potential of Undisturbed Deposits

The recording of artifacts as they are found in their relative provenience is paramount to the integrity of the data and the eventual conclusions drawn from analysis. Provenience is, very simply, vertical and horizontal location of the artifact in the order of soil levels. The levels can be either actual or arbitrary, depending on the site, with the younger levels closest to the surface, and each successive, descending level is normally older than the one above. It is the provenience analysis of the surrounding soil, related arti
facts, and neighboring strata that could add immeasurably to the existing historical record. If, for instance, a medicine bottle with a begin date set at ca. 1870 is found in a context certifiably dated to ca. 1850, then an important new dating benchmark has been set and, as is the crux of scientific endeavor, our body of knowledge is correctly adjusted and thus improved. To further illustrate the potential for informational loss at the hands of bottle hunters, one need only look at the wealth of data culled from an urban cistern that has been excavated, monitored, and recorded under proper archaeological procedures.

An article in the Winter/Spring 1995 issue of Federal Archaeology profiled a site on Manhattan's Lower East Side. In researching a proposed lot slated for a new police headquarters, archaeologists found evidence of 19th-century buildings, necessitating further subsurface testing. Subsequent excavations uncovered vestiges of an early 19th-century building and its features, most notably a beautifully intact cistern. When the excavation was completed, archaeologists had recovered an immense cache of artifacts, including coins, bottles, ceramics, buttons, and marbles. Most relevant to our subject is the overall picture gleaned from this undisturbed site. Using the dates of ceramic patterns as well as coins, investigators were able to verify the date of the cistern, its period of use, and the time of abandonment as large-scale public water systems were introduced. This is a shining example of prototypical archaeology at its best. Not only were scores of artifacts properly recovered, but their environment recorded as well. Future archaeologists now have new additions to their research arsenal, and city museum goers have fresh and unique visual evidence of their rich, cultural past.

Looting in Rural Areas

Looting, however, is not a phenomenon that is limited to

urban sites. A case in point is the Monmouth Battlefield in Freehold, New Jersey. I can personally attest to the viciousness of looters at this site and to the gaps they create in what are already fragmented historical records. The Battle of Monmouth was the longest, largest, and arguably the most pivotal battle of the Revolutionary War. Yet, astonishingly, there has not been one cannonball found and only a smattering of musket balls discovered where an enormous exchange of artillery occurred (Sivilich 1994). Years of pre-Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) looting and post-ARPA illegal activity have gutted a once artifact-laden landscape. Were it not for period maps, diaries, and eyewitness accounts, the record of this most critical moment in our nation's history could have been radically and erroneously changed. Nevertheless, the accuracy of these records is very suspect in its own right, and subject to the interpretative latitude of modern historians and tenuous record keeping of the times. Unlike concrete archaeological evidence that, when available, can often confirm or negate conclusions drawn from historical hearsay, we must be content with the crumbs of physical evidence left to us and try to corroborate (or correct) the written record.

While this is an instance where the written record sufficed somewhat for the lack of a viable archaeological record, one can only surmise the sites that have been, and will be lost, once the buried resources are removed without documentation. How much precious data and how many heretofore unanswered questions will remain due to the greed and selfishness of relic hunters? The prospect is frightening and should be of paramount concern to all those who study and practice a discipline so vital to our cultural heritage.

A textbook example of the cunning brashness of looters can best be exemplified by a recent incident in Sandy Hook, N.J., part of the Gateway National Recreation Area. As a component of a large historical district, it boasts a military presence which pre-dates the American Revolution and evidence of seasonal prehistoric aboriginal settlements. Sandy Hook has numerous historic structures and documented archaeological sites dating from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. One significant archaeological site is an early 19th century tavern which, according to historians, catered to a clientele made up of crews from the pilot boats that guided shipping in and out of New York Harbor. After 1817 the property was purchased by the army who may have used the building as an office or residence for military personnel, but did lease it in later years until it burned to the ground in May 1855.

For 125 years the site lay little remembered, until in 1980 a Park Service archaeologist and an historian working together pinpointed its location. In 1987 five test units revealed over 10,000 artifacts, mostly representative of the period ca. 1800-1850, along with a smattering of prehistoric lithic debitage and pottery sherds. The historic artifact types ran the gamut from faunal remains, ceramics, and architectural hardware, to military artifacts and hand-crafted items. The site proved to have great structural and stratigraphic integrity, a tremendous artifact assemblage and excellent preservation of organic remains, yet it would ultimately fall victim to a common dilemma facing archaeology today, namely a lack of funds needed to conduct the necessary excavation, to fully record information, properly collect artifacts and analyze the data. For nearly fifteen years the site lay dormant, its location kept secret, until one spring weekend an illegal pot hunter, armed with a metal detector and a shovel, raided the site, removing layers of valuable strata along with untold artifacts and, in effect, destroying forever portions of a once pristine historical site (Dana Linck 1997, Personal communication).

This site is a microcosm of the problems facing archaeology today. Under funded agencies simply cannot tend to all known sites, nor explore potential ones. Thus, sites brimming with archaeological promise lie vulnerable to the eager pot hunter, who is all too aware of the unimpeded ease with which he can loot, often with total immunity from reprimand. Yet, as we will see, it is this seemingly futile pairing of circumstances that may well hold a solution to both.

Possible Solutions

The ARPA, while offering protection to sites on federal lands, gives no protection to resources on privately owned properties. The landlord has the final say over who may be allowed onto his property and what will become of anything found on the property. It is here that archaeologists face their biggest challenge if the wanton destruction by relic hunters is to be ended or at least curtailed. The question is simply, what can be done? Without the benefit of a legislative club to wield, the task becomes difficult, but not impossible. There are several strategies that can be implemented to counteract the looting menace.

One important step would be to standardize the identity of who may represent themselves as archaeologists. Minimum academic requirements, employment in a reputable contract firm, or association with an academic institution could be all, or in part, the criteria for acceptance. Just as it is illegal to practice medicine without a license or gain entry to a home posing as a police official, so too should it be considered fraudulent to excavate and remove artifacts under the falsely represented pretense of archaeology.

Second, exert relentless pressure on our elected officials to sponsor legislation designed to combat the looting of archaeological sites. Several states, most notably Florida, have recently passed legislation that provides for stiff fines and jail sentences for anyone, even first offenders, convicted of looting sites on state property. Currently, an anti-looting bill (S1324) co-written by the author and Senator Joseph Kyrillos (R-New Jersey) is now working its way through the New Jersey Legislature. Only severe penalties meted out with unwavering regularity will discourage people from looting. At least in New Jersey as it stands now, penalties are

exceedingly weak. Recently, two looters caught metal-detecting in the Monmouth Battlefield State Park were served with a punishment consisting of a $150.00 fine and the confiscation of their metal-detectors for thirty days - hardly a deterrent to the hardcore, profit-driven looter.

A third approach would be to alert organizations such as local historical societies, landmark commissions, and civic groups, which are on the periphery of archaeological intrigue and have a vested interest in aiding and abetting our preservation efforts. They act as direct conduits to citizens who not only have a foregone passion for history, but are often the very persons of means who would be the property-owner targets of bottle hunters. Also, the lack of funds for archaeological research, coupled with the desire to involve the public in preserving their heritage, has opened up scores of opportunities for volunteers to participate in the archaeological process, even those with little or no experience. This would not only swell the ranks of sorely needed volunteers, but also satisfy the lust to explore in those pot-hunters whose motives are not profit driven.

The fourth, and probably the most effective approach, would be the direct education of the public by archaeologists, preferably beginning at the high school level. People must be made aware that pot-hunters do exist and that they are contrary to everything for which true archaeologists stand. Every lecture, exhibit, and article should have the protection and preservation of potential sites as a cornerstone of its informative body. It should be the archaeologist's mantra, just as eating right and exercise are fixtures to those espousing physical fitness. We must correct the prima facie attitude pervading the public's perception that bottle hunters are harmless and even commendable. Venues such as the PANYC Public Program and other similar gatherings would be the precise forums for indoctrinating the general public in a cause beneficial to all. Our greatest ally in this war will be a well-informed public who can help end the destruction of knowledge that should belong to and be available to everyone. The meticulous care that the professional archaeologist takes to record his data could be applied to imparting the empirical sense of urgency in preserving the invaluable data source. Attempts should be made to offer easy access to those history-minded citizens who own, or inadvertently stumble, across a historic site, appealing to the sense of cultural heritage inherent to all of us. This will not only enlighten the private landowners, but also discourage the recreational, novice pot-hunter, whose innocent desire to own a tangible piece of history, juxtaposed with the naivete of provenencial procedure, does in no way lessen the blow dealt the archaeological record. We must counteract the media romanticization of the very people who are robbing us of our rightful cultural heritage. There is no gray area in this issue and there is no room for compromise; it is a moral crime of such enormous proportions as to defy any appropriate penalization. The context and meaning of an archaeological site once disturbed is lost forever. We must be resolute in our conviction to end this practice, for timidity on our part will make our sin of omission infinitely more destructive than the looter's sin of commission.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge the following: Dr. Joan Geismar for taking time during a hectic period to provide me with outstanding background material; Daniel M. Sivilich for his excellent essay and thoughts on this critical issue; Valerie Moore for her editing suggestions; John Killeen for his patience, encouragement and input as an embryonic idea evolved into what is hopefully an insightful paper addressing a severe crisis facing archaeology today; and Dana Linck for relating his "war stories" and for doing a superb job of keeping one step ahead of the looters.

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Gerard P. Scharfenberger is a Small Finds/Architectural Material Specialist with Louis Berger and Associates in East Orange, New Jersey, and a commissioner on the Middletown Township Landmarks Commission. Author's address: 833 Kings Court, Middletown, New Jersey 07748.

CURRENT RESEARCH

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Excavations at the Mabee Farm

Volunteers under the direction of Ron Kingsley and Louise Basa, Schenectady Community College professors, continued work at the Mabee Farm in Rotterdam, New York. Dating back to the 1670s, the Mabee Farm is under development as a historic site by the Schenectady Historical Society. The current survey is being done to determine which areas contain features of significance before construction takes place.

Lake George Shipwreck has Record Visitation

Visitation at one of Lake George's three shipwreck preserves set an all-time record in 2001. The site, "The FORWARD Underwater Classroom," open from Memorial Day weekend through Columbus Day weekend, had a total of 212 divers who voluntarily signed in at a station located on the lake bottom. That was 56 divers more than in 2000 and 18 more than the previous high in 1998. "The FORWARD Underwater Classroom" has two shipwrecks, a 1906 launch and a small cabin cruiser. Divers swim along a 500-foot trail that includes two shipwrecks and several stations with educational signage. The increase in visitation probably is due to the State reprinting the park's informational brochure, available from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

Fort Montgomery Opened to the Public

Fort Montgomery, built by the Americans in 1776 and captured by the British in 1777, has been an undeveloped part of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's historic site system until recently. After extensive clearing of the wooded site, work on the extensive collection of archaeological artifacts excavated from the site in the late 1960s and early 1970s has continued, while interpretive signs, trails, and viewing platforms were built during the summer of 2001. On October 6, 2001, public ceremonies were held at the site accompanied by a temporary display of archaeological artifacts organized by Bureau of Historic Sites archaeologists Lois Feister, Joe McEvoy, and Chuck Florance. CNEHA member Ed Lenik, who helped excavate the site with Jack Mead, was a tour leader for those interested in viewing the archaeological features. During the winter of 2001-2002, work on the artifacts continued, and analysis of the material was begun by Chuck Fisher from the New York State Museum and his staff. This information will provide input for more interpretive initiatives at the site for 2002, prior to the 225th anniversary of the battle on October 6, 2002.

RPI Research Center to Focus on Subsurface Sensing

The National Science Foundation has established a new engineering research center to develop technologies that will improve the ability to detect objects underground, underwater, or embedded in living tissue. Known as the Center for Subsurface Sensing and Imaging Systems, it includes Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, the University of Puerto Rico, and Northeastern University in Boston, the headquarters for the program. The research is expected to provide advances in medical imaging, detecting underground pollution, and monitoring the structural integrity of bridges, roads, and buildings, and to provide new technologies for marine biologists and archaeologists.

Historic Indian Remains Reburied

Harvard University's Peabody Museum returned more than 100 skeletal remains excavated in 1903 from a Seneca Indian Nation burial site near Buffalo. The bones were reburied by tribal leaders the day after they were returned. In all, 197 remains and nearly 3000 tools, pottery sherds, beads, pipes, and other objects taken from Iroquois Confederacy graves were returned by the museum. About half of the funeral objects and 122 remains were excavated from a single site at the Seneca reservation about 40 miles southwest of Buffalo.

Ganondagan to Build New Trails

The federal government will spend $100,000 to restore a pedestrian trail that linked the Seneca village of Ganondagan to a palisaded fort on a neighboring hill three centuries ago. The grant is part of the National Recreational Trail Program. The trail will allow visitors to the State Historic Site to walk from the site of the Seneca village burned in 1687 by the French to the site of a Seneca Fort. Reestablishing the link between the two was not possible until the state purchased land that lay between the two sites in 1998. Archaeological testing by Bureau of Historic Sites archaeologists will begin this spring prior to construction of the new trail. Special care also will be taken not to destroy the environment, site manager Pete Jemison said, as part of the purpose of the new work is for visitors to enjoy the beauty of the site.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Bloomery Forge, Morris County
[Submitted by Ed Rutsch]

A survey was conducted by Pat Condell and Ed Rutsch for the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry at the site of a proposed interpretive facility at High Point State Park. A second survey investigated several alternative sites of a proposed Fisherman's Access Road, Boat Lunch, and Parking Lot at Split Rock Pond in the Newark Reservoir Watershed in Morris County, N.J. Split Rock was the locale of a long-lived (1775 to 1885) Bloomery Forge operated by the Cobb family. The Forge in its last phase adapted a number of technological advances usually associated with post-Civil War coal-fired blast furnaces. They include a hot blast furnace and a "Wilson Deoxidizer." The Forge represents the last version of the ancient bloomeries established in the Crucible steel works in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. Condell and Rutsch would appreciate hearing from anyone who has information on the "Wilson Deoxidizer." Please contact them at edrutsch@ptd.net or 40 Shale Road, Sussex N.J. 07461.

Morris Canal Historic Site, Warren County
[Submitted by Ed Rutsch]

Pat Condell and Ed Rutsch are working with the preservation team of Githens Associates, in the development of a preservation and interpretive plan for the site of Incline Plane 9 West, part of the Morris Canal Historic Site in Warren County, N.J. The work is supported by the Warren County Parks Department, which plans to create a county-wide greenway trail along the Canal's historic right-of-way.

Atsion Ironmaster's Mansion, Wharton State Park, Burlington County
[Submitted by Ed Rutsch]

A research team led by Budd Wilson, Ed Rutsch and Pat Condell tested around and in the Atsion Ironmaster's Mansion revealing that the building had been erected in 1826 on the site of an earlier Ironmaster's home. The earlier dwelling was built ca. 1765, when bog iron was first smelted at Atsion in the Pine Barrens Region of Southern New Jersey. This work was performed for Githens Associates of Montclair, N.J., under contract with the Division of New Jersey State Parks and Forestry.

Trenton, Mercer County
[Submitted by Hunter Research Inc.]

The Potteries of Trenton Society (POTS) has completed its reprint of the booklet *From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, Circa 1850 to 1940.* POTS received a publications grant from the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of State, to fund the reprint. The Trenton Convention & Visitors Bureau provided additional funds to increase the size of the print run.

Originally published as a teachers' guide in 1998, Teacups to Toilets was produced for the New Jersey Department of Transportation by Hunter Research and Wilson Creative Marketing. The booklet was created as part of the cultural resources mitigation plan for the U.S. Route 1/New York Avenue southbound exit ramp in Trenton, N.J., which passes through the property of the Enterprise Pottery, the first pottery in the United States built exclusively for the manufacture of sanitary porcelain (bathtubs, sinks, toilets, etc.). The booklet interprets the history of the pottery industry in Trenton through text, photographs, maps, charts, a time line and glossary.

Copies of the booklet are available free of charge from the Potteries of Trenton Society. To receive your free copy, write to Patricia Madrigal, POTS, Hunter Research, 120 W. State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08608 or email madrigal@ hunter-research.com

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Survey of the Proposed Iron Hill Bikeway, New Castle County
[Submitted by Chris Espenshade, Skelly and Loy, Inc.]

Skelly and Loy, Inc., is currently completing the reporting of the Phase I survey of a proposed bicycle path on the eastern and northern slopes of Iron Hill. The work was conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation. Iron Hill is the highest point in the state and is known for its prehistoric jasper quarries and early iron pits. In addition, there was a possibility that military activity occurred in the project area during the Revolutionary War Battle of Cooch's Bridge. The project included archival research, interviews with local relic-hunters, and field survey of the 2.4 km long by 3.2 meter wide corridor. No jasper outcrops or near-quarry sites were discovered, and the area of possible military action had been destroyed by previous highway construction. The traces of the early iron industry were limited to two roads crossing the project area and an early 1700s ore pit approximately 20 meters outside the project limits. The report will be completed this spring.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Rebecca Yamin

Investigations of the Blacksmith Locus, Defibaugh Wagon Shop, Bedford County

[Submitted by Chris Espenshade, Skelly and Loy, Inc.]

Skelly and Loy, Inc., recently completed the analysis and reporting on Phase III investigations of the blacksmith locus of the Defibaugh WagonShop. The work was conducted for Engineering District 9-0 of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. The study included extensive background research, field excavation, and laboratory analysis. The construction date of the blacksmith shop is unknown, but the wagon shop and blacksmith shop were certainly fully operational in the 1830s. The blacksmith and wagon shops were operated by the Defibaugh family through the mid-1850s, during which time the William Defibaugh gun shop was also located nearby. The Shearer family apparently took over the operations from the Defibaughs, and the Shearers continued to operate the blacksmith shop into the 1930s. A total of 36.7 m2 (395 ft2) was hand excavated, representing one-hundred percent of the undisturbed portion of the former blacksmith shop. The archival record and archaeological remains indicate that the blacksmith shop started life as a general service smithy. Beginning in the 1830s, much of the labor at the shop went to supplying iron pieces for the adjacent wagon shop. The importance of wagon-making apparently declined in the late nineteenth century. By the twentieth century, wagons were only occasionally made at the site, and repairs were the major activities of the blacksmith shop.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) announces its 2002 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital. The site under investigation may have been used by William Nuthead, the first printer of Maryland during the 1680s. Last season revealed the presence of a chimney and part of a tile floor. This summer's goal is to fully define the 17th-century structure. For the student, the program is an intensive, 10-week experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week includes lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following weeks, students participate in the excavation, recording and analysis of sites in an internationally famous archaeological district. Guest scholars speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students also have the rare opportunity to learn about and help sail the *MARYLAND DOVE*, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged tobacco ship.

This course is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History and Museum Studies. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, a state honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. The program costs $880 which covers tuition and fees. There is a $60 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through the museum. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student. HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C., in Southern Maryland.

To apply send a letter stating your interest in the course, prior classes, experience, special skills, and the phone numbers of two academic references. Please include a phone number and address both at school and where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is limited so apply early. For specific questions about the course, email: toriordan@smcm.edu or call (240) 895-4975. Send letters to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research, HSMC, P.O. Box 39, St Mary's City, Maryland 20686. Application Deadline: May 6, 2002.

Annapolis

The University of Maryland Summer Field School in Urban Archaeology conducted test excavations at two home lots in the Eastport neighborhood of Annapolis, Maryland, last summer, and will return to these sites and a third one in June and July of 2002. This neighborhood is situated across Spa Creek from the historic district, on a peninsula that was plantation land through much of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. However, the investigation focuses on the present community that was settled at the end of the nineteenth century. The Mutual Building Association of Annapolis purchased a little over a hundred acres on the peninsula in 1868, laid out 256 lots on a grid of streets and bridged Spa Creek, and began to mortgage home lots for small weekly or monthly payments, perhaps in order to attract and settle a labor force, which would come from both free or emancipated African Americans and from whites around the region. This was the first such building and loan association to form in Anne Arundel County, and similar

arrangements created other neighborhoods around the city.

In the 1880s the Annapolis Glass Company formed and built a glasshouse in Eastport in an attempt to bring industry to the city, but the success of the factory was marginal. Instead, fishing and boat building would become very important to the community and to the city. In particular, sporting boats would be attracted after World War II and introduced to the city through Eastport boatyards and marinas, becoming one focus of the contemporary economy of Annapolis. While much of the waterfront in Eastport is either paved or developed, the interior of the peninsula has remarkable integrity, in terms of architecture and archaeological preservation. Sites have demonstrated intact deposits of trash and debris corresponding to the 1900s through to the present. The research in the Eastport neighborhood has focused on the history and significance of work in Eastport (in boatyards, shucking and packing houses, on work boats and regional truck farms), on the importance of race in the social and working life of the community, and on the place of both of these in the wider history of the city.

Virginia

Submitted by: Barbara Heath

Study of Historic Pottery-Making in Washington County

[Submitted by Chris Espenshade, Skelly and Loy, Inc.]

Skelly and Loy, Inc., is completing a study of the earthenware and stoneware traditions of Washington County, in southwestern Virginia. The project is being conducted under a Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Historic Resources costshare grant, and project partners include Washington County, the Washington County Preservation Foundation, and the William King Regional Arts Center. The four goals of the project are: 1) to create a historic context for pottery traditions, building on previous research by Kleil Napps, Roddy Moore, and Marcus King; 2) to identify potential shop locations; 3) to archaeologically survey suspected shop locations; and 4) to utilize the recovered artifacts to characterize the products of each shop. Chris Espenshade, the Principal Investigator, notes that the ceramic history of the area is complex and interesting. There was a blending of Germanic/Moravian and Scots-Irish earthenware traditions beginning in the late eighteenth century, and the slow influx of the northeastern salt-glazed stoneware tradition beginning in the middle nineteenth century. The field work was successful in locating and sampling eight shop locations, six of which have intact kiln remains. In addition, Clay Bottoms was documented as the source of clay for several of the shops. The draft report will be completed by April 2002, and a synopsis paper will be presented at the 2002 MAAC meetings.

Alexandria Archaeology

[Submitted by Steven Shephard, Alexandria Archaeology]

The new Alexandria Archaeology Museum website, www.AlexandriaArchaeology.org, was launched in November. In addition to an attractive new look and feel, the site is now easy to navigate, with pull-down menus leading to all parts of the site, and easy access from the navigation bars to other pages on the Historic Alexandria and City of Alexandria websites. This was part of a larger project encompassing the entire Historic Alexandria website (www.HistoricAlexandria.org).

The Archaeology website includes several hundred individual pages. Web visitors can find information about the Museum and its programs and exhibits (past and present), archaeological sites and finds, local preservation laws, Alexandria history and resources for conducting research, and links to related groups, including CNEHA.

The original site was launched in January 1998. In the last four years, a tremendous amount of progress has been made in the technology of website development. New technology allows better navigation, better integration of database information, and better automation of functions so that information on the site can be updated more easily. Museum visitors will soon have access to the Alexandria Archaeology website and to some PowerPoint slide shows through a kiosk.

We hope you will enjoy browsing the new website. Please use the "Contact Us" link to "Website Questions" to provide us with your comments, questions and suggestions for the site.

Mount Vernon

[Submitted by Esther White, Mount Vernon Ladies Association]

Distillery: Excavations continued during the summer of 2001 at the site of George Washington's 1797 distillery. This was the third season of a multi-year research project to uncover the foundation of the 75 x 30-foot stone structure where five stills converted corn and rye into whiskey. The Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS) has generously pledged 1.2 million dollars to fund the excavation, research, and reconstruction of Mount Vernon's Distillery.

Approximately one-half of the structure's unmortared cobblestone foundation was uncovered during the first three sea-

sons. These massive stones (many are more than two feet in diameter) were boated to the site from the Falls of the Potomac, west of Washington, DC. The superstructure of the building was sandstone, quarried locally at Mount Vernon. Excavations revealed two sections of the foundation where an intact mortar bed, with fragments of this sandstonewall, survived. This represents the point where the wider, dry-laid footing transitioned to dressed and mortared walls. This mortar bed is exactly 24 inches wide, indicating the width of the distillery's walls.

Excavations also uncovered more of the extensive system of buried wooden troughs, and earthen and brick drains, that channeled water into, through, and out of the building. Earthen and brick drains ran along the interior of the foundation, and a wooden trough along the exterior of the building carried water away from the structure. The use of space within the distillery should be understood through revealing and mapping this drainage system. Washington's probate inventory recorded five stills, five worm tubs and a boiler in the distillery, yet there is no documentary information about how the interior was arranged.

The archaeological investigation of the distillery is being complemented by historical research into the voluminous documentary records that detail many aspects of Washington's business. Two account ledgers record the types of whiskey sold as well as the customer and amount paid. Mount Vernon's Weekly Farm Reports provide a detailed description of activities at the site, as well as amounts of grain ground and transferred to the stills. Correspondence between Washington and Mount Vernon's plantation manager and distiller, James Anderson, also survives, providing insight into the creation and operation of the distillery.

This summer's excavations will uncover the remainder of the building's foot print and interior spaces. The excavation is open to the public Tuesday through Saturday. The distillery is located 3 miles west of Mount Vernon, and is adja cent to a large gristmill which was recently renovated by Mount Vernon's Restoration Department. The gristmill will operate daily from 10:00 to 5:00 from April through October.

South Lane Restoration

As the culmination of numerous archaeological excavations carried out over the last decade, the Mount Vernon historic exhibition area referred to as the "South Lane" is undergoing a major restoration. The goal of the project is to restore the lane to its appearance in 1799, the year of George Washington's death and the point in time when the organization attempts to interpret the plantation. The combination of archaeological and documentary data indicates that a structure, the "dung repository," was located at one end of the lane, and that unusual building was reconstructed in 2001. Other elements that will be affected include the brick screening wall and the nearby well house, both of which were determined to represent post-1799 features. A nearby fruit garden and nursery was recreated several years ago, based primarily on the evidence of archaeological investigations. As such, this corner of the Mount Vernon estate has undergone significant changes in the name of increasing authenticity, with archaeological research providing the primary source of data.

The focal point of the project, a reconstruction of George Washington's 1787 Stercorary, or Repository for Dung, is believed to be the earliest building for composting waste in the United States. Excavations conducted at the Stercorary between 1993-1995 revealed a 31 x 12-foot cobblestone floor, set two feet lower than the 18th-century ground surface. This floor served as the pit where manure from the adjacent stable, soapsuds, leaves, and other organic materials were composted before being spread on the gardens and nearby orchard.

Remnants of two brick gable walls and seven postholes were also revealed during the excavation, suggesting the building combined both brick and earthfast building technology. The plan of the structure incorporated three brick foundations which supported wooden sills. The fourth wall was earthfast, with seven posts set to maintain the roof framing. This open-sided, covered design allowed air to circulate, yet the manure was shielded from the elements. The reconstruction, built by restoration craftsmen Gus Kiorpes and Raymond Cannetti, has incorporated the original surviving masonry within modern brick walls and utilizes the 18th-century cobblestone floor.

An early 20th-century brick wall along the South Lane was recently removed as part of this project. A reconstruction of a post and plank fence separating the South Lane and South Grove will replace this wall. Archaeological evidence for the fences, which ran adjacent to the north and south lanes, has been discovered in numerous excavations through the years. Mount Vernon's archaeologists are currently conducting additional excavations to finalize the spacing of the postholes.

Behind the kitchen, a late-19th-century well house was removed. Archaeological and historical research suggests that the area surrounding the well was much less formal during Washington's time. A scattering of kitchen trash, and a random paving of brick bats and compass bricks, was discovered around the well during excavations conducted in 1992. Documentary sources suggest a pump might have been installed at this well by 1799. Currently, the Restoration Department is designing a pumping system to be installed above this well.

Shirley Plantation
[Submitted by Taft Kiser, Artifact Consultants LLC, Richmond]

After a 20-year hiatus, the Hill Carter family, owners of Shirley Plantation since at least 1656, has contracted for further exploration of their archaeological resources. In 1607, Captain John Smith recorded a Weyanoke village on the tract located on the James River just above its confluence with the Appomattox. In 1612 or 1613, Sir Thomas Dale claimed the land for the Baron De la Warre, Sir Thomas West, and by 1625 it was the fourth largest settlement in Virginia. Edward Hill was in the area by 1638, and clearly on the property in 1656. Today, Shirley Plantation is the oldest family-owned business in the United States.

Beginning in April 2001, test excavations by Artifact Consultants LLC discovered ca. 1730s road-building had buried sections of colonial surface along the shoreline. About 3,500 square feet of this surface was hand-stripped and water-screened, resulting in the recovery of about 40,000 Native American artifacts and about 5,000 historic artifacts. A number of Middle Woodland features were found, as well as the chimney of a colonial house possibly dating as early as 1615. The remaining approximately 12,000 square feet of buried colonial surface has been protected from accidental disturbance, and reserved for future work. The Council of Virginia Archaeologists voted the 2001 Sherman Preservation Award to Charles Hill Carter III for his generous support of this testing.

The existing ca. 1730s complex of eight brick buildings was constructed by Elizabeth Hill and her husband John Carter, son of Robert "King" Carter, said to have been the richest Englishman in North America. The buildings stand above the flood plain on a low ridge, and recent work has focused on this landform. The ridge is now believed to be the center of the 1613 plantation, as well as the site of Edward Hill's 1650s complex. Testing found early 17th-century material, as well as a deposit of wall plaster and robbed brick in early 18th-century context. The oversize bricks match those in the existing buildings, implying Elizabeth and John Carter razed her inheritance, the Hill compound, and recycled the materials into a more modern Queen Anne-style complex. Further testing determined a drainage once ran along the foot of the ridge. This drainage has been obscured under as much as ten feet of fill, but appears to have been the plantation garbage dump in the 17th and 18th centuries.

A report on the 2001 work is in progress, and Charles Hill Carter III has funded research through December 2002.

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
[Submitted by Barbara Heath, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest]

Staff in the Department of Archaeology and Landscapes at Thomas Jefferson's Bedford County plantation, Poplar Forest, under the overall direction of Barbara Heath, are involved in several projects:

Site Survey: In 1999, consulting landscape architects from Landscapes identified two areas of the Poplar Forest property as potential sites for future infrastructure expansion. A team of archaeologists headed by Scott Grammer is in the final stages of surveying the first area using a strategy of 2 ft. test units on 25 ft. centers supplemented by metal detector sweeps along transects. To date, three late 19th-century sites have been discovered, and the presence of two Archaic period sites has been confirmed. Structures and landscape features associated with the main building complex of Camp Ruthers, a former YWCA camp in operation from the 1920s through the 1970s, have been recorded. Features dating from the late 19th or early 20th-centuries include a dam, the remains of a pond and an associated structure, and spring houses. Confirmed Ruthers-period features include a softball field, swimming pools, and tennis courts in addition to cabins and landscape features associated with the main log structure. Summer staff member Whitney Thomey has recently completed a senior thesis in Anthropology at William and Mary on the history of the camp and the rise of summer camps in the 20th century.

Staff continued limited metal detector survey and subsurface testing of an area believed to be associated with Jefferson's 18th-century Wingo's quarter in the spring and fall of 2001. The single test unit opened this year contained a collection of late 18th or early 19th-century artifacts including wrought and early cut nails, bone, green bottle glass, and creamware. Limited work at the site will resume as time permits.

The Southeast Core: Beginning in the late spring of 2001, staff archaeologists under the direction of Randy Lichtenberger tested a large terrace southeast of Jefferson's house at Poplar Forest looking for evidence of early 19th-century outbuildings, landscape features and roads, as well as features associated with subsequent owners of the property. Testing across the terrace revealed well-preserved, deeply buried strata associated with the Jefferson period, and a number of 19th and early 20th century features. Most prominent of these was an area of concentrated stone rubble, believed to be the remains of a chimney collapse. Located approximately 60 ft. south of a mid-19th-century brick slave quarter/tenant house, this feature may represent the remains

of more ephemeral housing that predated the surviving house's construction. Sealing the stone feature was a dense deposit of domestic artifacts dating to the 1840s and 1850s, suggesting the destruction of the feature by the late 1850s. Among the artifacts recovered was a tiny fist charm, similar to five recovered in antebellum slave quarter contexts in Tennessee and one from the Carroll house in Annapolis.

The pumphouse: Archaeologists under the direction of Randy Lichtenberger completed mitigation of the site of an underground pumphouse and a field of geothermal wells, installed to provide heating and cooling to the main house. The site was chosen after preliminary testing uncovered only a light artifact scatter and few features. Subsequent block excavations revealed 11 planting holes, spaced on 20 ft. centers, that most likely relate to an early 20th-century orchard that appears in photographs from the period. A report on the pumphouse excavations is available from the department.

The South Lawn: From 1998-2000, staff excavated the banks of a sunken lawn south of the main house, successfully locating evidence of Jefferson-era plantings and an associated drainage system. Laboratory supervisor Heather Olson is completing a report on the early 19th-century artifacts found in association with those excavations. A report on the pollen data from these and other landscape excavations is in preparation.

Field Schools: During the summer of 2001, staff hosted a five-week field school for adults and a one-week seminar for teachers, and participated in a week-long day camp for rising 4th and 5th graders. Information about 2002 field school programs is available on the Poplar Forest web site (www.poplarforest.org) or can be requested by phoning Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest at 434-525-1806.

New London

[Submitted by Randy Lichtenberger, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest]

Archaeologists Randy Lichtenberger and Michael Jennings of The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest conducted archival research and a preliminary archaeological survey in New London, Virginia. The survey marks the first attempt to locate and assess sites in the former colonial town. Founded in 1757, New London was erected along what would become the Lynchburg - Salem Turnpike. The turnpike and its predecessor were the main route westward from the tidewater of Virginia to the frontier of western Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. New London was also the regional supply center for plantations such as Poplar Forest, which was located only three miles to the north. In 1781 a French traveler, the Marquise de Chastellux, noted New London contained some 70 to 80 houses. Many of New London's residents were Scottish merchants who supplied settlers migrating westward. In addition, the town played an important role in the American Revolution. Today, little evidence of the town's early history remains, other than the Virginia Highway marker erected on the location of the colonial courthouse. Rapid development threatens to engulf the original town area, and no archaeological survey has taken place within its boundaries.

The preliminary survey encompassed portions of three original town lots and the site of a Revolutionary War-era arsenal. As of January 2002, the survey has resulted in the discovery of a probable late eighteenth-century site in the vicinity of the former military outpost. A pit feature filled with up to four feet of hand-made brick was found beneath the raised foundation of a ca. 1900 post office/general store. Beneath the pit, excavators noted a thick layer of compacted sandy loam containing white salt-glazed stoneware, delftware, creamware, pearlware, and English brown stoneware. The survey will continue as time permits throughout 2002.

Council of Virginia Archaeologists

[Submitted by Barbara Heath, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest]

The Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA), the organization representing Virginia's professional archaeological community, presents two awards each year to highlight pro bono preservation work in the Commonwealth. The Hoffman Award, in memory of Michael Hoffman, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Virginia, recognizes the work of organizations. The Sherman Award, in memory of Virginia Sherman, Westmoreland County Historic Preservation Officer, highlights the work of individuals outside the archaeological community who have made important contributions to preservation in Virginia. In 2001, COVA presented the Hoffman Award to the Stockner Excavation Company of Carroll County, for allowing archaeological salvage work to be undertaken during the construction of a parking area behind the Carroll County Courthouse, and for donating time and equipment to help in the salvage operations. The Sherman Award winner, Charles Hill Carter III, was honored for instigating and supporting excavations at Shirley Plantation (see report above). Congratulations to both winners.

West Virginia

Reported by: William D. Updike

Historic Component of the Burning Springs Branch Site

[Submitted by William D. Updike, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.]

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. is conducting excavations of the Burning Springs Branch Site as part of the Marmet Lock Replacement Project for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District. The site is located approximately 12 miles above Charleston on the Kanawha River. The historic component of the site represented the home of Colonel John Reynolds, a Kanawha Valley pioneer, legislator, and salt manufacturer. John Reynolds moved to this location in the 1810s, and constructed what was later described as a "white frame mansion." After John Reynolds' death in 1832, his widow and her sons and their families continued to occupy the house until 1849. After 1849, the story becomes murky, as the property was held in trust by a number of absentee landowners. In the late 1870s-early 1880s the site was occupied by Allen Belcher, a hotel owner, until his murder in the nearby town of Malden. After the mid-1880s, it is unclear who lived at the site. Archaeologically, the site consisted of a 40-by-32 foot sandstone house foundation with an interior root cellar, a second, exterior, root cellar, an external baking oven, a well or cistern, two privies, a barn, a chimney base suggesting the location of a smaller, perhaps earlier, house, and a salt furnace. Analysis of the materials recovered from the site will be conducted this winter.

Excavations of the Flowing Springs Mill

[Submitted by William D. Updike, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.]

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc, recently completed excavations at the Flowing Springs Mill, near Charles Town, West Virginia, for the West Virginia Division of Highways. The Flowing Springs Mill was established in the 1780s by Robert Rutherford, an early settler and veteran of the French and Indian War. Wheat agriculture was very important to the Shenandoah Valley throughout most of the 19th century, and many mills were constructed to produce flour for export to cities such as Baltimore, Alexandria, and Richmond. Robert Rutherford was also a subscriber to Oliver Evans' The Young Millwright and Millers Guide, the most influential book on mill construction and automation well into the 19th century. The mill passed through several owners until the 1830s when it was owned by the Snyder family. The Snyder's milled wheat, corn, and rye, and operated a saw mill. Immediately after the Civil War, the mill was sold to the Yates family, who owned the adjoining property. The Yates expanded the mill in the 1870s, enlarging the storage capacity, and continuing to grind wheat, corn, and rye. In 1872, Yates converted the mill to steam power to be more competitive. Ultimately, western states supplanted the wheat growing areas of the east, and larger capacity roller mills replaced mills like that at Flowing Springs. Archaeological remains at the Flowing Springs mill consisted of a 40-by-32 foot mill building, an 11-foot-wide wheel pit, and a 20-foot-long brick steam engine boiler base. Artifacts recovered from the excavations represented both French Buhr and quartzite millstones, a section of a bevel gear, parts of drive shafts and pulleys from hoisting and flour bolting machines.

Study of Hook Tavern, Capon Bridge

[Submitted By Chris Espenshade, Skelly and Loy, Inc.]

Skelly and Loy, Inc., is completing the analysis and reporting of investigations of a portion of the Hook Tavern site for the West Virginia Division of Highways. Hook Tavern was established in the early 1840s and served travelers on the Northwest Turnpike. A portion of the site that formerly contained outbuildings, including a purported slave quarter, was threatened by new road construction. The archaeological research demonstrated extreme disturbance in the study area, and the field crew was provided a first-person account of the razing of the buildings. Despite the disappointing field results, the archival research provided an interesting portrait of Samuel Hook. Hook was both a farmer and a tavern-keeper, but his tavern provided the income to make him among the most successful residents of the county. He had five slaves in 1850, and 10 slaves in 1860. The age and gender profiles of the slaves and the types of agricultural production suggest that the slaves were used for tavern and house hold tasks, and possibly limited barnyard activities. Overall, the study provides an interesting contrast to the eastern and Piedmont Virginia mono-crop plantations that relied heavily on large slave forces. The report will be completed in spring 2002.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

"Hoffnungsthal," Makkovik, Labrador

[Submitted by Henry Cary, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland]

Between June 26 and August 24, 2001, Henry Cary, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland, and four field assistants carried out archaeological excavations at the site of "Hoffnungsthal," Labrador's first Moravian mission. Built in the summer of 1752 deep in a bay near the present day community of Makkovik, the mission station consisted of a small 22x16-foot house accompanied by two smaller outbuildings. In addition to preaching Christianity to the Inuit, the missionaries hoped to set up a large Moravian colony in the area. However, the untimely death of the expedition leader, Johann Christian Erhardt, in September 1752, forced the Moravians to abandon their first mission only weeks after it was completed.

The goal of the 2001 excavations was to learn more about the appearance and construction of the mission house itself. One of the first features uncovered was the foundation, which was made from large, locally-acquired stones held together with clay. Dividing the interior of the house in half was another stone foundation, likely used to give support for internal partitions. These internal sills led up to a large C-shaped hearth in the center of the house which, when exposed, still stood to a height of roughly 50 centimeters. Like the foundation, the hearth and sills were made from angular stones bonded with clay. Running across the short axis of the house interior were four wooden sills that likely supported the floor boards. Inside one corner of the founda tions was an unusual brick-lined post hole. This hole may have anchored a ceiling support beam, but also could have held a post with a pulley system for lifting supplies into the loft. Leading up to the house on the outside of the foundations was a set of stairs made from large flat stones. On one side of the steps, irregular-shaped stones were laid down to form a ramp that was either constructed to support the stairs, or for rolling supply barrels up to the doorway.

Hundreds of artifacts were recovered from both inside and outside the house foundations. Window glass, tobacco pipe fragments, and iron nails were the most common items found, but other interesting finds included musket balls, a lead weight, and a wooden fork handle. Some of the artifacts found give further proof that the house foundations were those of the original Hoffnungsthal mission. For instance, one of the missionaries' diaries mentions that the window sills were painted red, and some of the window glass fragments showed traces of red paint. Perhaps the best find was a clay tobacco pipe that was nearly complete, missing only the mouthpiece.

The Hoffnungsthal project was supported by Memorial University's Institute for Social and Economic Research and J.R. Smallwood Foundation; the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador); the Northern Scientific Training Program (Department of Northern and Indian Affairs, Government of Canada); and the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, which is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Hopedale, Labrador

[Sumitted by Rob Ferguson, Cultural Resource Management, Parks Canada]

Parks Canada undertook a brief surveillance of an 1817 storehouse at the Moravian mission site of Hopedale, August 16-20, 2001. The purpose was to locate cultural remains relating to a brew house and bakery within the building, indicated in recent research by Dr. Hans Rollman, Memorial University of New foundland. Dr. Rollman has had access to a rich archive of Moravian documents which had been, for many years, inaccessible in East Germany. The mission at Hopedale was founded in 1782.

Rob Ferguson, David Igloliorte and two young students, Jarvis Abel and Patrick Winter, excavated 5 test pits within the structure. A concentration of stones was found in the center of one room, but much of the original brick construction must have been removed when the brew house and bakery were moved to another building around 1853. Tobacco pipe fragments were the most common artifact recovered, as well as wrought and cut iron nails, and a bone-handled knife. Cultural deposits reach a thickness of up to 50 cm in places, where bedrock allows. Analysis of the artifacts will be completed at the Parks Canada lab in Halifax.

The community of Hopedale is currently working on a restoration of the complex of buildings in the mission grounds, which includes the active community church from the 1860s. A museum of Moravian and Inuit artifacts is located in an Annex building. Within the town itself are the mission's boat house, and a powder storage shed, now used as a dog house. On the hills above Hopedale are the evocative concrete remains of Canadian and American bases from an old Dew line (Distant Early Warning) station.

Renews, Newfoundland

[Submitted by Steve Mills, Coordinator, Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland]

Steve Mills (Memorial University of Newfoundland) conducted a two-week archaeological survey in Renews, Newfoundland, during July 2001. Renews is located on the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula, 100 kilometers south of St. John's. The project was sponsored by the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program with assistance from the Renews Heritage and Resource Development Committee. One-half of the survey was spent conducting a controlled test program at The Goodridge Site, a meadow near the community wharf. Archival documents indicate that this was the preferred area used by the English fishing admirals in the 17th century. Archaeological investigations of 18th-century gun batteries in Renews in 1993 and 1994 uncovered a 17th-century English West Country planter's house.

The Goodridge Site (CfAf-19) proved to be very rich in archaeological features and intact cultural deposits dating between the 17th and 19th centuries. A single test trench in one area produced close to 400 artifacts, mainly from the 18th century. Bricks, window glass and nails were among those finds, indicating that a building had been located nearby. Many of the ceramic and glass artifacts are associated with alcohol and tobacco consumption, suggesting that this building may have been a tavern or tippling house. An intact buried sod layer at the bottom of this test trench produced late 17th-century artifacts, including fragments of clay pipes and Spanish ceramics as well as a wine bottle base. Another test pit produced over 1 meter of cultural deposits dating back to the early 18th century. In the same meadow several test pits uncovered remarkably well preserved wooden posts, branches and spruce needles believed to represent the platforms (flakes) used to dry salt fish. Artifacts from that area date from the late 18th century to early 19th century.

The second half of the survey was spent investigating cellar pits and stone wall features in the fields (collectively called Ag Dinn's Cove, CfAf-18) along the shore to the east of the community. Artifacts and structural features uncovered during that part of the survey suggest that these cellar pits and stone walls are associated with the late-18th to 19th-century habitation of Renews. Additional testing in various parts of the harbor turned up more evidence of 18th and 19th century house features and cultural deposits at the Cow Meadow Site (CfAf-20) and the Renews Point Site (CfAf-21).

Overall, the 2001 survey was a total success as four new sites were identified. Plans are underway to return to Renews in 2002 to further investigate several of the areas where structural features were found, particularly at the Goodridge Site. That site as well as the archaeological features at Ag Dinn's Cove could prove to have great potential for interpretation and development as tourist attractions.

Nova Scotia

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Canso

[Submitted by Rob Ferguson, Cultural Resource Management, Parks Canada]

During the winter of 2000/01, Parks Canada sought clarification from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as to the actual national significance of Grassy Island National Historic Sites. Based on a presentation from researchers and administrators with the Cape Breton Field Unit and the Atlantic Service Centre in Halifax, the Board iterated that the significance lay in the early European fishery at Canso prior to 1745, and supported the recommendation to broaden the area of recognition to include all of the Canso Islands. In support of that, a 3-day survey was undertaken by Rob Ferguson in September 2001. Information from maps dating between 1687 and 1742 was compiled, and an investigation of fishing rooms throughout the harbor was made by surface surveillance and by test excavation. Most of the area lies under a dense thicket of bayberry and alder bushes, which greatly restricted both visual and excavation investigations. However, a number of sites were verified around the harbor. The most
significant of these is a site of the early French fishery, identified in Nicolas Denys' 1672 history of Acadia as the Admiral's harbor, the premier anchorage. It was also the fishing station of one of the last French residents of Canso, Claude Petitpas, who left when New Englanders asserted their claim to the harbor by force in 1718. Early tobacco pipes, ceramic sherds of Normandy stone ware, unslipped Saintonge, and a grit-tempered coarse earthenware, and glass and iron fragments, within a small, 35-cm2 test pit, indicate that the area contains a rich cultural deposit of a commercial fishery which extends back into the late 1500s.

Results of the survey were presented to the Board in November 2001. A decision on the new designation will be forthcoming in 2002.

Halifax Parkade

[Submitted by Stephen Davis, Davis Archaeological Consultants Ltd.]

During the months of April and early May 2001, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited conducted an assessment of archaeological resources within the development area for a new downtown Halifax Parkade. The archaeological crew performed monitoring of fill removal as well as salvage of subsurface cultural resources. The work was conducted under a Heritage Research Permit issued by the Nova Scotia Museum.

The features excavated represent typical structures found in backyards during the 19th century. These include middens, privies and a possible well. Over two thousand artifacts were recovered, most of which were ceramic tablewares and glass bottles. As there was no Municipal garbage collection in the early days of Halifax, household items were often disposed of in backyard trash pits (middens) or were thrown in a well or privy. Many of the artifacts recovered date to the period ca. 1830-1870, although some earlier material was found.

The above information is extracted from the Nova Scotia Museum website. For more information on the parkade excavations, including artifact images, visit the following web sites: museum.gov.ns.ca/arch/whappen.htm www.stmarys.ca/academic/arts/anthropology/sdavis/NSfieldwork2001.html

Fortress of Louisbourg

[Submitted by Charles Burke, Cultural Resource Management, Parks Canada]

In 2001, the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada completed a six-year archaeology project designed to record cultural resources in the installation corridors for new underground services. Besides requiring extensive archaeological research, mitigation, and salvage, the project afforded an opportunity to reevaluate past excavation, identify undisturbed areas, and for streets, to undertake a systematic approach to the recovery of cultural remains. Early in the project, we established a requirement for digital record ing. This entailed the development of a geographic information system (GIS) with the aid of total station or global positioning (GPS) survey, and the creation of a digital archaeological data archive.

Although more than a quarter of the original French townsite is excavated, serious information gaps remain. Throughout the 1960s and '70s archaeology focused on the recovery of structural data for the reconstruction program, and yards and streets were frequently unexcavated or often, excavated without a research design. In addition, many unexcavated baulks, often without accurate locational data, remain on site. On a more practical level, the incredible wealth of townsite excavation records does not include intrusive activities required to develop the modern town. Water mains, storm sewers, electrical and telephone corridors, alarm systems, roadways - generally these activities occurred without archaeological recording.

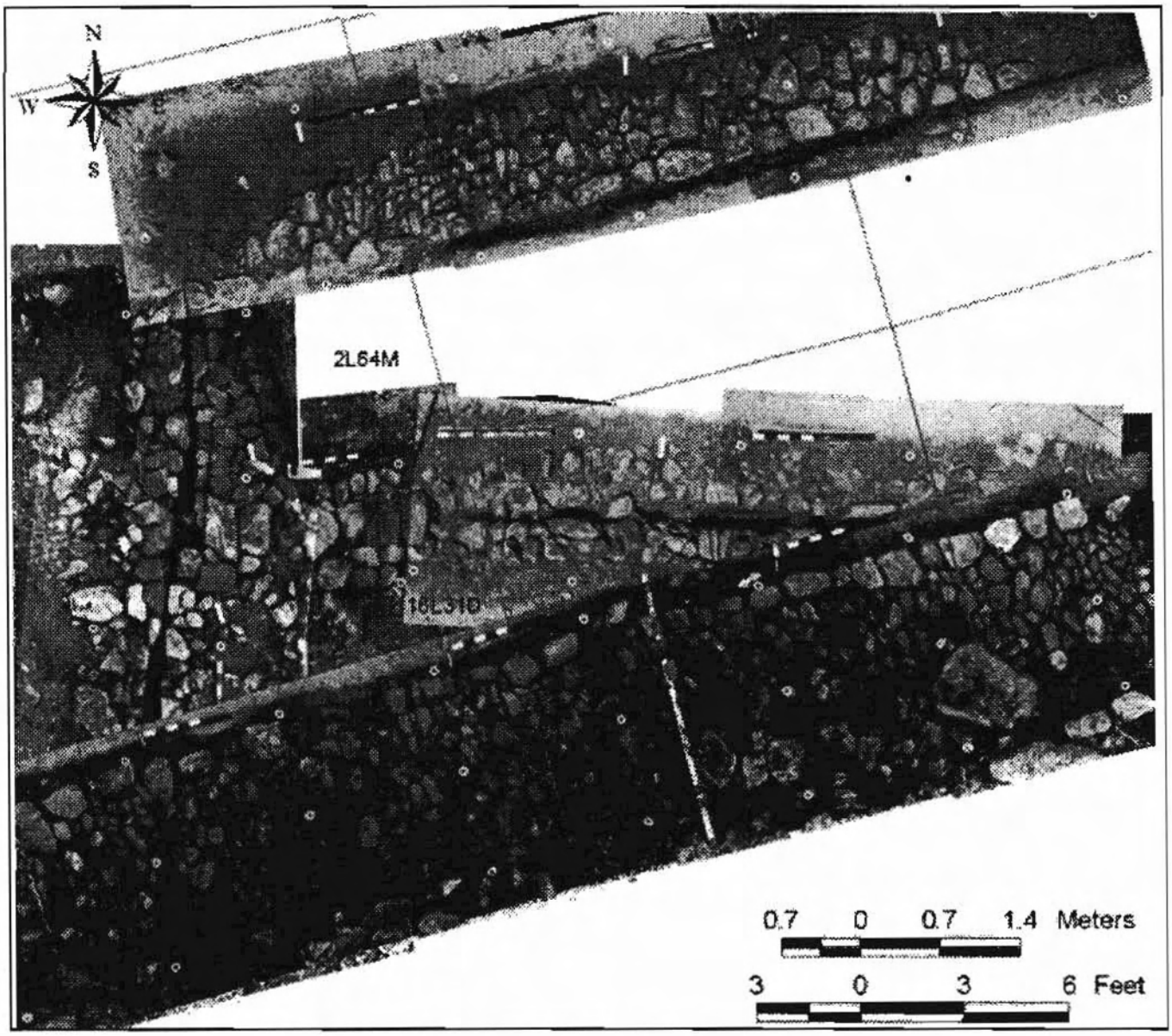
Over the past six years, archaeology has provided significant new information (and 150,000 artifacts) about the 18th-century town and its suburbs. In particular, three seasons devoted to the excavation of Louisbourg's principal streets provide an opportunity to analyze street features like pavé and drainage systems in a broader context than ever before. Most important, the use of digital technology and GIS allows us to create seamless and accurate mosaics of archaeological features excavated and removed over several years.

In 2001, we focused on two of Louisbourg's main streets, excavating both original pavé and stone lined drainage systems built in the first quarter of the 18th century. Under the direction of Charles A. Burke and Nicole E. Brandon, the project conducted tests to correlate electromagnetic anomalies with below grade features as well. In total, 120 linear meters of 2m wide cobble pavé was excavated.

Pavé is a French term defining a laid cobblestone road or walkway generally found beside buildings. Although creating a solid walking surface on eighteenth century gravel streets had advantages, the original builders primarily installed pavé to drain building runoff and rain away from foundations. In Louisbourg, a complex and integrated street and building drainage system developed during the French occupation. Since Town administrators required owners to maintain the area between their property and the street center, pavé and drainage systems evolved into a temporal patchwork. The original occupants regularly pulled up street pavé to clean or rebuild drains, to install new drains from recently built structures, or to repair building foundations.

Louisbourg's pavé consists of a single layer of cobble fieldstone placed tightly into a prepared surface graded away from the building toward the street center. Small beach cobble pavé was used less frequently. The pavé is always bounded on the street side by a row of larger border stones protecting the interior pavé from damage.

The drains excavated in 2001 are typical examples of their type at Louisbourg. A mortared sandstone-capped drain collects water from two buildings, directing it 20m through the street to an intersection with a rubble and boulder-capped drain that channels the water under the street, through a building, and across a town block to the harbor. The drains



Composite image of Rue Royalle pavé and below-street drainage system.

are set in trenches cut into the glacial till with boulder and dressed stones forming the walls. The drain channel width varies between 17-22cm, and sterile redeposited soils covered each drain.

The report is currently in progress.- For additional information please contact charles_burke@pch.gc.ca

Prince Edward Island

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Greenwich

[Submitted by Rob Ferguson, Cultural Resource Management, Parks Canada]

Parks Canada continued a resource inventory of the new Greenwich Adjunct to Prince Edward Island National Park. The Adjunct contains part of the community of Saint-Pierre-du-nord, which existed around St. Peters Bay from 1720 until1758, when the population was deported by the British. In a 2-week period in June 2001, Rob Ferguson, with Scott Buchanan and Helen Evans, conducted an EM-38 survey, recording electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility over an area greater than 16,000 m2. The survey highlights one French farm site, including a cellar which had been located by test excavation in the 2001 season. The mapped results, developed by Duncan McNeill of Geonics Limited, present sufficient detail to indicate possibly two cellars and fenced limits to the farmyard.

Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom: _____

Adress/Adresse: _____

Telephone:_____ E-Mail: _____

Mail to:

Sara Mascia
Treasurer, CNEHA
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510

or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Joseph Last
PO Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario
Canada K6H6N7

Rates

	US $	CDN $
__ Individual/ordinaire	30.00	35.00
__ Student/etudiant	20.00	23.00
__ Joint*/conjoint*	35.00	40.00
__ Fellow**/Associe**	45.00	50.00
__Life/a vie	500.00	575.00
__Business/enterprise	50.00	60.00
__Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucratif	40.00	45.00

*For two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deuxpersonnes de la mame adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

** For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Hisatorical Archaeology and wish to support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate. / Pour ceux qui s'interessement a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2002 NUMBER 52

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to David B.Landon, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125.
david.landon@umb.edu

The Five Points Collection and September 11th

The Five Points analysis was conducted in two large rooms in the second basement of 6 World Trade Center. The facilities were luxurious in terms of space and we were grateful to the General Services Administration for supplying us with so much room to work. The collection was stored in boxes on shelves in one of the rooms and the other was subdivided into areas for washing, layout, conservation, and individual cubicles. After the Five Points project was completed, the African Burial Ground staff took over the workspace, but the Five Points collection remained in storage, awaiting transfer to a permanent repository. Unfortunately, the storage room was destroyed by the collapse of Tower 1 on September 11th. While some boxes containing burial ground related material were recovered from the front workroom, nothing was left of the storage room.

As is recommended archaeological practice, a set of records and many photographs were kept elsewhere. A detailed report including an abbreviated artifact inventory has just been distributed and a comprehensive inventory will eventually be available in Access. But the bulk of the collection is gone, all but 18 artifacts. The 18 artifacts, including a teacup decorated with the printed image of Father Theobold Mathew, had been loaned to the Archdiocese of New York for an exhibit. They returned the artifacts last summer and instead of sending them back to the Trade Center I requested they be sent to Diane Dallal at the South Street Seaport Museum "for safekeeping." They are presently on display at New York Unearthed in Manhattan.

Rebecca Yamin
Philadelphia

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David Landon

The editorial office continues to be busy this year. We are currently working on the next publication, a double issue of Volume 30-31 for 2001-2002. As I reported previously, this is a thematic volume entitled "The Archaeology of

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Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads." As you can see from the list of contents below, this publication includes a wide range of interesting articles. Collectively, these chapters offer perspectives that will significantly advance our understanding and appreciation of 19th and early 20th century farmsteads. Completing this issue in 2002 is currently the major goal of the editorial office.

Current Table of Contents, Volume 30-31:

Introduction to the Archaeology of 19th-Century Farmsteads in the Northeastern United States and the Eastern Canadian Provinces, by Terry H. Klein and Sherene Baugher

The Archaeology of 19th-Century Farmsteads: The Results of a Workshop Held at the 1997 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, by Terry H. Klein, George L. Miller, Mark Shaffer, Wade Catts, Mary Beaudry, Lu Ann De Cunzo and Dena Doroszenko

The Archaeology of Agriculture and Rural Life in Northern Delaware, 1800-1940, by Lu Ann De Cunzo

How the Past Became a Place: An Example from 19th-Century Maryland, by Julia A. King

What was it? Archaeological Evidence of Agricultural Drainage Systems in the 19th Century, by Sherene Baugher

Burning Down the House: The Archaeological Manifestations of Fire on Historic Domestic Sites, by Dena Doroszenko

Trying to Think Progressively about 19th-Century Farms, by Mary C. Beaudry

A System for Ranking the Research Potential of 19th- and 20th-Century Farmstead Sites, by George L. Miller and Terry H. Klein

Recovering Information Worth Knowing: Developing More Discriminating Approaches for Selecting 19th-Century Rural Domestic Sites and Farmsteads, by Karen D. McCann and Robert L. Ewing

Living on the Edge: Consumption and Class at the Keith Site, by Maria O'Donovan and Lou Ann Wurst

Research Questions for the Archaeology of Rural Places: Experiences from the Middle Atlantic, by Wade Catts

Rethinking the Mengkon-Mixing Bowl: Salvage Archaeology at the Johannes Luyster House, A Dutch-American Farm, by Gerald P. Scharfenberger and Richard F. Veit

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by Sept. 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. 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. rob_ferguson@pch.gc.ca

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PENNSYLVANIA: Rebecca Yamin, John Milner Associates, 1216 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com

RHODE ISLAND: Kristen Heitert and Ray Pasquariello, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860. KHeitert@palinc.com

VERMONT: position available

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551. barbara@poplarforest.org

WEST VIRGINIA: William D. Updike, Staff Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 3556 Teays Valley Road, Suite #3, Hurricane, WVA 25526. wupdike@crai-ky.com

CNEHA Annual Business Meeting

October 21, 2001
Brock Plaza Hotel
Niagara Falls, Ontario

Meeting called to order by Chair Sherene Baugher at 8:31 am.

1. Approval of last year's ABM minutes

Motion to approve: David Starbuck
Seconded: Paul Huey
Carried

2. Treasurer's Report: Sara Mascia

Income is $7,195.09. Expenditures total $12,812.58. As of Sept. 11, 2001 the US bank balance is $7,156.66. Canadian: $1,236.46 income. Expenditures include a conference advance of $1,750.00. As of Oct. 1, 2001, the balance of the Canadian account is $1,164.16. The balance of the business CD account is $10,212.21 US.

Fees have remained the same for the postage, printing and maintaining the journal office. The Board has decided to raise membership fees by 10 dollars in order to maintain the high quality of service to our members. It was a difficult decision by the Board to increase dues. No comments from members present.

Motion to accept Treasurer's report.
Moved by: Mary Beaudry
Seconded: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Carried

3. Newsletter Report: David Starbuck

Number 50 at printer, should be mailed out in the next 2 weeks. West Virginia editor added. Please submit news to area editors. Highlighted Silas Hurry and Lois Feister who have submitted news every edition.

4. Journal Editors reports: Mary Beaudry & David Landon

Journal transition has been smooth. Collated sufficient number of articles, which will be v.29 and will become David Landon's responsibility now. Mary Beaudry transferring 9 boxes of archival material to Dena Doroszenko. Thanked all the assistant editors over the years.

David Landon: Transition was more chaotic for him--learning stage and working on the 1999 journal. May have 2 volumes out in this coming year. Double issue on Farmsteads as well, which will mean 3 volumes in very short order. Tribute to Mary Beaudry for her 17 years on the Board.

5. Membership Report: Wade Catts

Individual: as of Oct. 15, 2001: 360
43 Institutions
We need more members therefore; membership drive will start next year.

6. Elections report:

Sherene Baugher noted that Terry Klein has resigned from the Board, Ann-Eliza Lewis reported on his behalf. New Board members introduced: Lu Ann DeCunzo, Paul Huey, Rebecca Yamin, Ed Morin, and Richard Veit. Two positions vacated and appointment of 2 new people for a 2-year term: 1 Canadian: Suzanne Plousos (replacing David Starbuck who remains on the Board as Newsletter Editor) and 1 American: Karen Metheny (replacing Terry Klein).

7. 2001 Conference: Niagara Falls, Ontario, 2001: Dena Doroszenko

A highly successful conference. A total of 150 attendees. The tours and workshops were well attended. A profit for CNEHA is projected. During this conference, as was requested at last year's Annual Business Meeting, a 5-minute question period after each talk was scheduled. Members present approved result of this new introduction to the conference schedule becoming part of the CNEHA conference procedures.

8. Oct. 17-20, 2002, Wilmington, Delaware: Wade Catts

Brandywine River Valley. Scenic and historic area. Winterthur Museum, Longwood gardens, Newcastle, City of Wilmington rejuvenated riverfront and Market Street. Wyndham Hotel. Significant consulting firm support for this meeting.

9. 2003 Conference Venue: Location to be determined within commuter distance of Boston.

10. Resolution of Thanks to Outgoing Board Members: Ed Morin

Whereas, the term of office of a certain valued member has expired and the resignation of a second valued member has been reluctantly accepted by the Executive Board of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, the Council acknowledges their contributions to the organization and expresses its heartfelt thanks to, Mary Beaudry, who has dedicated the past 16 years as Journal Editor to ensure the highest standards of quality, professionalism and integrity of this publication and to her selfless efforts as a Board Member, and to, Terry Klein, for all his guidance and efforts in service to the Council as both a past Chair and Board Member. Therefore, be it resolved that the Council expresses its unreserved appreciation for the leadership, dedication and efforts of these board members.

Moved by: Ed Morin
Seconded: Sara Mascia

11. Resolution of Thanks to Conference Organizers: Richard Veit

Whereas the 2001 CNEHA conference has been a resounding success and Whereas, Niagara Falls has proven to be a splendid venue for such a conference; Whereas, we have all enjoyed learning much about the city and region's archaeology; Whereas Fort George proved to be a superb venue for a reception; Whereas the entire conference has been conducive to the dissemination of knowledge and an exchange of ideas;

Now therefore, be it resolved that the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude for all the hard work, long hours and excellent efforts of the conference organizers: Dena Doroszenko and Joe Last, Conference Co-Chairs, for a job well done! Eva MacDonald for the excellent local arrangements. Ellen Blaubergs for a superb bookroom. For the support provided by Parks Canada Agency, Ontario Service Center; Archaeological Services Inc.; Mayer Heritage Associates; Historic Horizon Inc.; Jon Jouppien Heritage Consultant; and Heritage Quest. We are also grateful for the assistance of Suzanne Plousos; Ron Dale, Dave Webb and the Fort George Staff; Phil Dunning; Charles Bradley; Dennis Carter-Edwards; Jon Jouppien; Bev Garner; Ron Williamson; Marie-Lorraine Pipes; Archaeo-Expeditions; Doug Mackey and Cynthia Blakemore; Maja Bannerman; Doug Willett and the Niagara Pumphouse Visual Arts Center; Adele Kon and the City of Niagara Falls; Erika Alexander and the Friends of Fort George; Niagara-on-the-Lake Chamber of Commerce; Niagara Falls Tourist Bureau; and the Brock Plaza Hotel. Finally, thanks again to Dena and Joe for a job well done and a memorable conference!

Moved by: Richard Veit
Seconded: Ann-Eliza Lewis
Carried

12. Other Old Business: none

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Student Award Papers: Karen Metheny

Sixth paper competition. 4 papers presented during the conference: Christa Beranek (Boston University), Henry Cary (Memorial University), Claire Freisenhausen (University of Toronto), and Tina Visalli (SUNY Brockport). Jury: Karen Hartgen, Rita Griffin Short, David Starbuck, David Landon, and Lu Ann De Cunzo.

Hon. mention to Henry Cary
First prize: Christa Beranek, Boston University

Henry and Christa will receive certificates, and 1 year's membership in CNEHA. Christa's paper will be published in NEHA.

2. Liz Kinney approached Board members about lack of students within CNEHA membership. Offered to work with CNEHA Board to form a Student Membership Drive Committee, with Kinery. Appreciation expressed by Sherene Baugher

No Other new business

Motion to adjourn: Sara Mascia
Seconded: Karen Metheny
Carried
Adjourned at 8:59 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Pemaquid Area

In June, 1999, historical archaeologist Neill De Paoli, along with Sheila McDonald of Maine's Bureau of Parks and Lands and several area-residents, discovered the remains of an early 18th-century well or cistern while examining the eroding banks of the Pemaquid River near the river's mouth on Maine's south-central coast. All that was visible were the worn stubs of seven barrel staves protruding from the river bank. The Bureau of Parks and Lands, in recognition of the feature's potential archaeological significance and vulnerability to additional storm damage and destruction, funded two seasons of archaeological investigations of the "Barrel Site" after receiving permission from the property owners to excavate.

The results of the 1999 and 2000 excavations have been impressive. Historical archaeologists have unearthed what appears to be a wood-lined well or cistern consisting of two complete and well preserved red oak barrels sitting on top of one another. The wet and oxygen-free environment protected the wooden barrels from bacterial and marine pests that normally destroy such objects in a relatively short period of time. Originally, the well/cistern was probably comprised of three barrels. The third and uppermost barrel may have been removed or deteriorated on site after being exposed by a local antiquarian in the late 1800s. The barrel's owner had the initials "DA" carved into the exterior of one of the barrel staves. The letters appear to be those of David Allen, a Pemaquid merchant who purchased a house and river lot on the site of Colonial Pemaquid in 1736.

Historical archaeologists also made a series of intriguing discoveries in the pit where the barrels sat. They unearthed ten "head" staves and planks immediately outside the top of the second barrel. Apparently, the work crew constructing the well/cistern laid the staves and boards down in the mucky fill as a makeshift "floor" to make moving about easier. The men had salvaged most of the wood from one of the tops or bottoms of the barrels. The barrel pit also contained a varied array of late 17th- and early 18th-century artifacts. Finds included clay smoking pipes, German and English earthenware and stoneware plates, bowls, jugs, brass washed common pins, handwrought nails, and bricks. These colonial-era items and those recovered elsewhere on the "Barrel Site" are probably debris from a nearby dwelling and a possible shipyard dating to the late 17th and the 18th centuries. With these artifacts and a 1736 deed, DePaoli has been able to confidently date the water reservoir's construction to the second quarter of the 18th century. The 1736 Allen deed suggests David Allen may have used the well/cistern as a source of water for his family or the possible shipyard.

Conservator Molly Carlson is currently stabilizing and conserving the remains of one of the two barrels. The second barrel was left on site and reburied. Grants from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Bureau of Parks and Lands have made the conservation possible. Eventually, the Bureau of Parks and Lands will have an exhibit prepared that features the barrel and its story placed in Colonial Pemaquid's museum.

This past summer, De Paoli shifted his focus three miles upriver to two lots at Pemaquid Falls. Since 1984, the New Hampshire-based archaeologist has been searching for evidence of the English farming hamlet that existed at the Falls from the 1650s to 1689. Investigations began on the site of a shipyard that may date as early as the late 1600s. Local maritime historian Nicholas Dean first reported the site in the early 1980s. Dean discovered a wooden ship's way eroding out of the banks of the Pemaquid River. Interest was further heightened when a geologist discovered a small toy or model boat dating to the late 1600s boat near the yard. This summer's work identified a shipbuilding operation dating to at least the mid-1800s. Archaeologists unearthed discards of metal and wooden hardware and structural timbers left by the workmen as they constructed and repaired boats and ships. One of these vessels included the Charles A. Sproul, a 68-ton schooner constructed by father and son Charles A. and William Sproul between ca. 1871 and 1878.

De Paoli selected the second lot (CR lot) because of its proximity to Pemaquid Falls and a complex of open fields. Fish and game were attracted to the area while the falls provided the settlers with a dependable source of power for saw and grist mills. While the archaeologists did not unearth remains of the 17th-century farming community, they did not leave the property empty-handed. Crew members recovered household and building debris from a farm house built in the 1760s and removed from the site in the early 1800s.

Debris includes a modest amount of coal and slag from what appears to be a blacksmith shop that operated in or adjacent to the dwelling. De Paoli plans on continuing to investigate both Pemaquid Falls sites in the years ahead.

Scarborough Town Farm

Sometime between 1750 and 1773, Joseph Munson built a "double two story house" in Scarborough, Cumberland County, Maine. Over the years, his property changed hands many times and belonged to generations of farmers, a state governor, and a minister. In 1867, the town of Scarborough purchased the house and the accompanying 120 acres for use as its town farm for support of its poor.

For over 80 years, from 1867 to 1952, the farmhouse, or "Alms House," sheltered the local poor who had nowhere else to turn. Proceeds from the farm helped to defray the cost of their care. Eventually, State programs began to supplement the town's resources by providing for certain classes of the poor, including veterans, children, and the mentally ill. Beginning in the 1930s, Federally funded welfare programs were also instituted, further reducing the responsibility of the town. Its purpose largely superseded by state and federal programs, the town auctioned the property off in 1953. From 1954 to 2000, the former Alms House once again served as a private residence. In October, 2001, Crane & Morrison Archaeology completed a Phase 2 evaluation of the grounds surrounding the former Alms House. The property is currently being developed as a subdivision.

The testable area of the site was quite small, about 0.2 acre, since heavy grading had been done prior to our arrival. A total of 18 square meters was excavated in the undamaged portions of the house yard and barnyard. Nearly fourteen thousand individual artifacts were recovered, dating from all periods of the site's occupation. The most notable artifacts were those dating from the site's tenure as the Town Farm, including patent medicine bottles and tins addressing respiratory and digestive ailments. A shallow privy pit adjacent to the standing house, dating from the Town Farm period, was also found and investigated.

One of the original research goals for the project was to look for changes in the farm's layout that might have occurred during the nineteenth century as a response to the Industrial Revolution as studied by Thomas Hubka and Richard Waldbauer, or as a response to the change in use of the site from family farm to a Town Farm. We also wanted to see if changes in health, diet, and overall quality of life could be observed, particularly by examining the privy's fill.

The archaeological data to answer these questions could not be found. The former Alms House is typical of a house that was altered over time in the way Hubka described. Just as he discussed, the main section of the alms house, a Cape Cod house, originally stood alone and was added to over time. What is not known is exactly how separate free-standing buildings on the farm might have been arranged and used, for instance, before 1820. With regard to the privy, the artifacts and fill layers indicated that it had been cleaned episodically; the final filling consisted of trash without "night soil" placed in the pit in the 1930s or 1940s when a plumbed indoor toilet was installed. Town farm sites are a type of site that could yield new information about 19th century Maine. Unfortunately, the Scarborough Alms House site, compromised by grading prior to the archaeological evaluation, could not fulfill that promise, and no further work was recommended.

Greater Frenchman's Bay Historical Sites Survey
[submitted by Pamela Crane and Peter Morrison]

In 2000, the Abbe Museum initiated an historic sites survey of the Frenchman's Bay region in eastern Maine. Frenchman's Bay is in coastal Hancock County and lies between Mount Desert Island on the west and Schoodic Peninsula on the east. The coastline of the Bay, including its islands, stretches about 210 miles. The work was funded by the U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Maine Historic Preservation Commission's Survey Grant Program. Fieldwork funded by this grant was carried out in 2000 and 2001.

This region was home to the Abenaki for thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans, and they remained an important political, cultural, and military presence during the colonial period. During the 17th century, the Frenchman's Bay area was within the French-claimed territory of Acadia, although both English and French missionaries, settlers, and traders may have lived and worked there from time to time. After the end of the French and Indian Wars in 1763, an influx of Yankee settlers brought the region firmly under English control. Their settlements were later incorporated, becoming the towns of Bar Harbor, the Cranberry Isles, Franklin, Frenchboro, Gouldsboro, Hancock, Lamoine, Mount Desert, Sorrento, Southwest Harbor, Sullivan, Trenton, and Winter Harbor.

According to William Shirley's 1795 History of Maine, "there were anciently, many French settlements on the part of the bay, which is opposite to the banks of Mount Desert, as well as on the island itself." Furthermore, second-hand sources indicate that the earliest New England settlers to arrive in the 1760s found abandoned settlements that they attributed to French colonists who preceded them. Unfortunately, we have yet to uncover a first-hand description of one of these sites, and the second-hand descriptions are inexact in their descriptions of the site locations.

In 1979, Robert Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission reviewed secondary sources and produced a list of French and English sites that might exist around Frenchman's Bay. To date, none of these sites have been verified in the field. The sites he entered include the Winskeag Settlement, (Wabanaki, ca. 1676-1725); the Hautville Settlement Site (French, ca. 1697); the De La Mothe Settlement (French, 1688); Ash's Point Fort Site (French, seventeenth century); Petit Plaisance (French and English, 1688); the St. Sauveur Mission (French, 1613); and Madam Leval's Colony (French Settlement, 1790s).

As a result of the 2000 and 2001 field seasons, 44 historical sites were identified in the field. The list of sites provides an initial indication of the variety of sites that are to be found in the region, including homesteads, farmsteads, a possible Revolutionary Era fortified trading post, tidal mills, a canal, mines, abandoned boats and ships, and landings. As far as has been confirmed, these sites date from the period of first Yankee settlement after 1760 and through the 19th century; seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century sites remain elusive. Still, the study was successful in leading to a better under standing of the colonial documents and how their descriptions may fit the present-day landscape which, it is hoped, will lead to successes in future seasons. Contacts with landowners, members of local historical societies, and other interested people has led to numerous leads that still need to be followed-up. Clearly, there is much work to be done around Frenchman's Bay in the coming years.

Pownal

The excavation of a 19th century site occurred during the months of September and October of 2001 with Norm Buttrick as Director of Archaeology and Sue Clukey as Project Director obtaining grants from the Maine Humanities Council, the Pownal (Maine) Historical Society, and other sources. Members of the community as well as some 7th and 8th graders of Pownal were served by this excavation by volunteering to learn how to dig correctly and enjoy learning about history in a different way.

The question as to what type of site this was: "Tavern," "Inn," retail store or farmstead may have been answered. First of all, very few artifacts relating to the site being a "Tavern" or for that matter an "Inn" were found. The artifacts you would expect to find in large numbers would be: pipe stems and bowls, mug fragments, as well as wine bottle fragment such as was found at the Stevens Tavern (Buttrick Report 1999, MHPC), and an abundance of redware for food preparation and pearlware or hardwhite ware patterns for consumption of food were not found as well. Cyrus Jones, the owner, was refused a liquor license in the 1830s, but a reference was made in a deed transaction in 1836 as to Cyrus Jones being an Inn holder of Pownal, Maine, but there is little artifactual evidence that a retail store existed. There is the possibility that there could have been a trash pit located on the site giving more evidence that an "Inn" or retail store actually existed. Tim Dinsmore of Newcastle, Maine, worked on a retail store site (Hale), and found thousands of clay pipes and stems (most were unused) as well as hundreds of buttons and other retail goods of which nothing of the kind was found on this site (half a dozen pipe stems or bowl fragments and only a few buttons).

In conclusion to the use of the site, I would have to say that for most of its history, the house site was a 19th century farmstead rather than any of the other classifications that tradition has pinned on it. Perhaps for very brief periods a store was run out of part of the house as well as a room or two for boarders.

Portland

A research survey in the Bayside Development District of the City of Portland, ME, was requested by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to determine the feasibility of conducting a Phase I archaeological survey. The survey was conducted by Norman Buttrick of Portland. A number of industrial sites were located on maps from 1837 to 1916, which included the Portland and Rochester Railroad Depot (1852-1880s), E. M. Lang's Solder and Die Works, which later became part of the Portland Stove Foundary complex (1880-1996). There were a number of other industries located in the district which included Joshua T. Emery, a stonecutter of granite, and the Clapp Wharf, as well as the interesting shanty town buildings of "Harris Island" at the bottom of Pearl Street. All this area was once part of Back Cove and thus under water until 1837 or earlier. Although the report contained much unpublished or untold information, a Phase I archaeology survey was not considered necessary because the land was highly disturbed due to the heavy industrial use of the area since the Portland and Rochester Railroad era, and the area was well documented through maps and photographs.

Castine

A team of archaeologists from the University of Maine under the direction of Alaric Faulkner has begun a long-term survey and mapping project in Castine, Maine. Located in a strategic position for controlling traffic along the Penobscot River, Castine is renowned for hosting a plethora of historic fortifications dating from the 17th through the 19th centuries. After many years of studying the 17th century habitations, Faulkner's team has begun work on defensive works related to the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The project, started in August of 2001, focuses on Witherle Woods, a large track of land on the Castine peninsula that has hitherto been little studied because of its dense forest cover. To date, evidence for at least seven different sites, largely British and American batteries, blockhouses and their appurtenances, have come to light.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Albany Almshouse Excavations

Prior to construction of a multi-million dollar biomedical research facility, the New York State Museum archaeology crews are excavating the site of an Albany Almshouse dating to the late 19th century. As many as 1500 bodies could be buried there. More than 200 bodies have been discovered so far. Archaeologists have discovered most lying within disintegrated wooden coffins. The archaeologists will examine the remains in search of insights into the health and living

conditions of Albany in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The study is taking place in temporary labs on-site; the excavations, which began in February, are conducted under heated tents. Following examination of the bones, they are being sent to a local funeral home for new coffins for reburial at Albany Rural Cemetery. Although matching the lists of inmates at the Almshouse with individual skeletons probably is not feasible, Chuck Fisher, New York State Museum archaeologist in charge, says, "I think that we'll give these people an identity that they never had, telling about how they lived their lives and what obstacles they overcame. We have lots of identities." (Source: *Albany Times Union*)

Artifacts from the Battle of Valcour Island to go on Exhibit

Divers surveying the murky bottom of Lake Champlain over the past few years off Valcour Island removed several artifacts. Valcour Island was the location of an important Revolutionary War naval battle in October 1776 when Benedict Arnold's American fleet took on a larger and more powerful British flotilla. The Americans fled that night after a daylong battle, but the time and energy spent in the battle resulted in the British having to retreat to Canada. Using records from the battle, divers located the line of defense the American ships set up between Valcour and the New York shoreline. Included in the finds were an exploded American cannon, a bayonet, and a wooden cartridge box that still has its owner's initials. All artifacts are being treated at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Basin Harbor, Vermont. They will go on exhibit there by the end of the summer and then, probably by October in time for the anniversary of the battle, at the Clinton County Museum in Plattsburgh. (Source: *Plattsburgh Press-Republican*)

Archaeology at the Clintonville Bloomery Forge Site

Gordon Pollard, Professor and Chair of Anthropology at SUNY Plattsburgh, New York, directed a fourth successful season of field work at the Clintonville Bloomery Forge Site in the Ausable River Valley on the east side of the Adirondacks. The excavations revealed new details of the large forge building and associated bellows structures that operated from 1830 to 1890. The 2001 tests confirmed and defined two exterior stone walls for the western bellows house, plus a lower stone ledge that may have framed the waterwheel pit to drive the bellows machinery and an archway through the south wall that served as an exit for the discharge from the waterwheel. Other tests revealed the work area floor adjacent to the stone blacksmith forge below which, unexpectedly, was found the foundation of an early bloomery forge for making iron. The earlier forge had been dismantled down to its lowest courses of brickwork prior to converting this section of the building into the blacksmith's area. Finally, two-thirds of the lower portion of another bloomery forge was found, also made of brick. The heavy cast iron plates that had framed and formed the firebox had been removed and left staked at the front of the forge. Another rare discovery was two sections of cast iron pipe that had served as conduits for the air-blast tuyere through the outside of the forge. Excavations will continue in 2002. (Source: *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, Winter 2001)

Zebra Mussel Study Reveals New Information

A team from the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum has been studying the invasion of zebra mussels in Lake Champlain waters. In addition to collecting water and zebra mussels on six shipwrecks, they recovered a cast iron window grate from a mid 19th century canal boat first located in the 1980s. Then, although the grate was rusty, it was quite visible. Now, the divers had trouble relocating the grate because of the zebra mussels covering all the surfaces of the shipwreck. Upon recovery, the team immediately performed a series of tests that indicate that a sulfur-reducing bacteria was present between the zebras and the grate. This lends support to the theory that the zebra mussels are radically affecting iron. The divers also noticed a large number of fish in the proximity of an area of crushed zebra mussel shells. They put the area under remote surveillance and recorded fish eating zebra mussels and spitting out their shells. In addition, several fish were caught and examined. This confirmed they were eating zebra mussels. The team is not suggesting that fish predation is a means of controlling zebra mussels, but these observations are helping to understand better the dynamics these invaders are bringing to the lake's ecosystem. (Source: *LCMM News*)

Grant Received to Restore Seneca Trail

The federal government has rewarded a $100,000 grant to restore a pedestrian trail that once linked the 17th century Seneca Indian village of Ganondagan to a palisaded fort on a neighboring hill. The grant was the largest among four announced recently as part of the National Recreational Trail Program. The grant will pay for more than two miles' worth of hiking and equestrian trails at the Ganondagan State Historic Site in Victor, New York. The village and fort was burned in 1687 when French troops and rival warriors led by the Marquis DeDenonville attacked it. Archaeologists from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's Archeology Unit stationed at Peebles Island will test the location of the route of the trail prior to construction. (Source: *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*)

Slave Settlement Found Near Hyde Park, New York

Local historians and archaeologists are working to bring the story of a settlement of freed and fugitive slaves to life. The settlement of as many as 60 families hidden in woods near Hyde Park was called New Guinea. The residents most-

ly were brought to the area originally as slaves by wealthy families. The settlement is believed to date back to at least 1799, when the state legislature passed a law providing for the gradual freeing of slaves by 1827. By the mid-19th century, most of the blacks in Hyde Park had moved to the settlement. Today, the site is owned by the Town of Hyde Park and managed by the Hyde Park Recreation Department. Foundations of stone houses sit amid rock outcroppings and trees. The local Historical Society contacted Christopher Lindner, archaeologist-in-residence at Bard College, and together they launched a project that includes a field school for the summer of 2002 and eventually a special curriculum for local students. Documentary research into deeds, tax rolls, church records, and newspapers is underway. Five cellar holes have been found along with a scattering of cultural materials, such as glassware, pottery, and the rusted wheel of a child's toy cart. Plans are to test the site and to preserve and interpret most of it for the future. (Source: *Poughkeepsie Journal*)

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

Surveys completed: As part of museum and campus development, Historic St. Mary's City has recently undertaken two survey and testing projects in the National Historic Landmark. A Phase I and Phase II examination on an 8-acre parcel of land in St. Mary's City uncovered evidence of an early 17th century domestic site, likely the house built by a carpenter named Philip West in 1637. This is a particularly important site since West represents a social and economic class of whom very little is known from 17th century Maryland. Another portion of the field shows evidence of an intact Early Woodland site, with a good quantity of Accokeek pottery sherds found in plowed and unplowed contexts. An interesting 19th century feature survives in the eastern corner of the study area. In 1880 the roadbed for a railroad line was built through Southern Maryland with a spur planned for St. Mary's City. The railroad was never completed and the company went bankrupt. Portions of the graded bed are still preserved in St. Mary's City. Another survey was completed at St. Mary's on a tract of land known as the Triangle. Several Native American sites were found, as well as at least two colonial period sites. An 18th-century cellar was discovered, and it is likely part of the ca. 1754 Hicks Mackall plantation that once stood in the vicinity of the survey. This discovery may be part of the only surviving architectural remnant of this plantation.

Museum Development: Historic St. Mary's City has recently completed the installation of a new exhibit which investigates the archaeology and architecture of the Roman Catholic brick chapel of 1667. The exhibit includes illustration of the excavations, artifacts recovered, and plans for reconstruction. The installation of this exhibit is part of a larger museum reorganization which moved the museum's gift shop to a new location on the property and thereby created more exhibit space within the Visitor Center.

Cambridge

A team made up of the Summer 2001 Archaeology Field School at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, began a preliminary archaeological investigation at the purported birthplace of Harriet Tubman on a working farm located in Bucktown, six miles south of Cambridge, Maryland, on Greenbriar Road, near the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. The work is a collaborative effort between Washington College and the Maryland Historical Trust. The investigation was initiated at the urging of Richard Hughes, Director of Archaeology at the Trust, and is supported financially largely through grants from the Trust.

The ultimate goal of the project is to locate and identify the habitation and work sites of the residents of the farm, as well as any outbuildings on the property, with an eye towards future consideration of the property as a possible tourist site.

The tasks of the investigation were to conduct background research, surveys, and excavation of Blackwater Farms, Inc. to verify it as the Brodess plantation and,

1. To locate and identify the plantation house on the Brodess plantation where Harriet Tubman was born.
2. To identify the location of the cabins for enslaved laborers on the Brodess plantation.
3. To identify the location of other living and activity areas on the plantation.

This was achieved through a combination of archival background research, oral histories, archaeological field investigations including walking surveys, remote sensing, shovel testing, and test units; laboratory analysis of recovered materials; and preparation of a technical report. Extensive archival research was done by Richard Hughes in 2000 and is ongoing. The preliminary archaeological investigation was conducted in 2001, for the Washington College Archaeological Field School from July 9 - August 17th and archaeological work continued through October, 2001. Informants included residents of the area such as historians affiliated with the Harriet Tubman Organization, John Creighton, and Dr. Kay McKelvey, and members of the descendant communities in the Bucktown area. The area excavated include up to approximately 8 acres in the east and west fields of the 168-acre Blackwater Farms, Inc.

Work on the plantation included survey, and testing including remote sensing, and the uses of shovel test pits as well as 1 x 1 meter test units. By the end of the Summer 2001 Field School, evidence was found of habitation near the probable site of the plantation house. The evidence consisted of a pit below the plow zone of burned earth, slag, and metal which could signify some sort of blacksmithing or forge activity. This evidence was encouragement enough for the team to make plans to continue to search for evidence of the planta-

tion house during the Summer 2002 Field School, which will occur June 3 - July 12, 2002.

Project Director:	Field Director:
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Baltimore County

The Maryland Historical Trust Press is proud to announce an important new publication on the archaeology and history of Benjamin Banneker and the African-American experience in Maryland. Benjamin Banneker, widely regarded as America's first African-American man of science, resided for most of his life on a farm in Baltimore County, Maryland. Historical records provide scant glimpses of the home where this humble farmer and self-taught astronomer lived from 1737 to 1806. Susanna Mason of Pennsylvania, who visited Banneker in 1796, described his house as a "lowly dwelling built of logs, one story in height and surrounded by an orchard." Banneker's house reportedly burned to the ground on the day of his funeral. The passage of time and forces of nature gradually erased any visible vestiges of the house and farm.

Over 175 years after his death, the combined efforts of historical and archaeological research led to the exciting discovery of Benjamin Banneker's homestead. During the 1980s, archaeological testing identified the remains of at least two dwellings on the farm -- an early structure likely built by Banneker's parents and the later dwelling that burned following his death. The excavations recovered artifacts revealing the everyday aspects of Banneker's life: buttons & buckles, a razor blade, pipestem fragments, thimbles & straight pins, farming implements and gun flints, cutlery, many pieces of the ceramic and glass vessels he used for cooking and eating, and evidence of the wild and cultivated foods he ate. Testing also uncovered traces of Banneker's scientific endeavors and personal pursuits: slate pencils, an optical lens, and a jaw harp.

The archaeological discoveries reveal tangible evidence of Banneker's homestead and yield new insights into the life and times of this important figure. While the initial archaeological testing has just begun to scratch the surface of this significant site, preserved within Baltimore County's Benjamin Banneker Historical Park and Museum, future research efforts will expand our knowledge and appreciation of Benjamin Banneker.

Chesapeake Region

The Chesapeake Archaeological Studies Group has been awarded a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for the project, "A Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture." The purpose of this project is to examine how Old and New World understandings of social and cultural difference were transformed, giving rise to a variety of new cultural forms. Through a comparative analysis of 18 archaeological collections representing sites from Maryland and Virginia, the project will explore how the diverse ethnic and social groups that made up colonial Chesapeake society used material culture to shape their relationships with one another, and how these relationships varied through time and space.

The Chesapeake Archaeological Studies Group was formed in 1994 as an informal artifact study seminar meeting two or three times a year. The group, which maintains its informality, expanded in 1998 to include analysis and interpretation. The NEH grant for the group will be run through the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Project staff include Gregory Brown, Al Luckenbach, David Muraca, Dennis Pogue, and Julia A. King. Collections from the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Historic St. Mary's City, the Lost Towns Project, Mary Washington College, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the MAC Lab will be the focus of study. For more information on the NEH project or the Chesapeake Archaeological Studies Group, contact Julie King at king@dhcd.state.md.us.

Statewide

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is pleased to announce the completion of the first phase of developing a series of diagnostic artifact identification web pages. With financial support from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) of the National Park Service, this web site provides an introduction to the types of colonial European pottery and American Indian ceramics commonly found in Maryland. Type descriptions are illustrated with images, primarily taken from the Maryland State Archaeological collections, to assist archaeologists in identification of local material culture. Please visit the web site at www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/index.htm.

West Virginia

Reported by: William D. Updike

Marmet Lock and Dam Replacement Project
[Submitted By Alexandra Bybee, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.]

During the spring and summer of 2001 and winter of 2002, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel conducted archaeological excavations of two historic cemeteries for the Marmet Lock and Dam replacement project in Kanawha County, West Virginia. The first cemetery excavated, the Reynolds cemetery (46Ka349), contained a total of 31 burials. Interments were made from 1832 until approximately 1900, based on dates assigned to recovered mortuary arti-

facts and the earliest inscribed grave marker. Hexagonal coffins and rectangular caskets were identified at the site, and both utilitarian hardware (cut nails, screws, tacks) and mass-produced hardware (escutcheons, thumbscrews, viewing glass windows) were recovered. Personal items consisted primarily of glass buttons, although jewelry items, such as a glass bead necklace and a child's ring, several tortoise-shell and rubber hair combs, and a full set of upper dentures were also recovered. Although skeletal preservation was poor, several dental pathologies were noted in the assemblage, including enamel hypoplasias and dental caries. A small number of individuals exhibited shovel-shaped incisors, suggesting Native American biological affinity.

The second cemetery excavated, 46Ka142, contained a total of nine burials. Artifacts and skeletal material recovered from this cemetery has not yet been analyzed, but preliminary information suggests that use of the cemetery ended by at least 1860. Both hexagonal and rectangular coffins were identified at the site, and only utilitarian hardware was recovered. Few personal items were collected, but one burial contained at least four metal buttons and another held a metal hair comb containing a preserved mass of hair. Skeletal preservation ranged from poor to fair, and dental pathologies (enamel hypoplasias and caries) were identified during an inventory of the recovered remains. One adult female burial contained fetal remains within the pelvic girdle.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Excavations at Pano's Trading Post
[submitted by Christian Roy, roychristian@yahoo.com]

At the request of the Corporation Archeo 08 of Rouyn-Noranda (Abitibi), a six-week archaeological investigation was conducted in the summer of 2001 on the site of Pano's trading post, situated near the mouth of River Duparquet and Lake Abitibi. Identified in 1992 during a survey of cultural resources along the western riverside, the first investigation of this trading post erected between 1720 and 1765 focused on establishing the site surface area, its period of occupation as well as locating its main architectural features.

Described in 1774 by John Thomas, a Hudson's Bay Company servant who visited Pano's trading post during his exploration of the Lake Abitibi, the settlement consisted of three buildings surrounded by one row of stockades. The dwelling houses and the warehouse were made of cedar logs while a small patch of land served to grow cabbage plants and lettuce. At the time, two French men, a French woman and a child, and an old Indian manned the post.

More than 40 trenches and test pits (65 m2) were excavated in a cleared area of 1,700 m2 during this first investigation. The results of fieldwork were quite convincing, as the vestiges of two different buildings and a refuse pit were located in the central part of the site. Quite a few postholes and other minor architectural features were also identified. Furthermore, two ditches situated at the northern and southern end of the trading post were discovered during the investigation. These remains marked the extent of the settlement and certainly served for drainage purposes. Let us also mention that various artifacts and fire-cracked stones found north and south of the ditches could indicate where the Indians visiting the post for fur trading activities encamped during their stay.

This archaeological investigation has allowed the recovery of an important number of artifacts related to the fur trade. Thousands of glass beads and other trade ornaments were found along with various flintlock gun parts, gun flints and lead shots. Building hardware, tools, knife blades and other implements were also unearthed, while the only ceramic materials uncovered so far consist of tin-glazed earthenware and creamware. Finally, the presence of various items typical of the French Regime could further indicate that Pano's trading post was in use since the second quarter of the 18th century.

The results of this year's investigation are now being analyzed and the archaeological report should be available in the coming months. Particular attention will be paid to the architectural remains unearthed and to the spatial distribution of artifacts in order to identify activity areas. Such data will no doubt prove useful in preparing next year's full-fledged archaeological excavation of the site.

Greenwood Publishing Group Announces:

A Lasting Impression Coastal, Lithic, and Ceramic Research in New England Archaeology

edited by Jordan E. Kerber

The authors discuss various issues pertaining to Native American settlement, subsistence, and technology in New England from the first human occupation of the region around 12,000 years ago until shortly after European colonization about 400 years ago. The volume is dedicated to the late distinguished archaeologist Barbara E. Luedtke.

Your book will be shipped upon publication (estimated 11/30/02). Please allow 2-3 weeks for delivery. A Lasting Impression edited by Jordan E. Kerber. Bergin & Garvey, 2002. ISBN 0-89789-850-8. Est. Price, $24.95. Shipping Charges, $4.00 for 1 copy (You will not be charged until the title is shipped). Mail order to: Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 88 Post Road West Westport, CT 06881.

Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 2002 NUMBER 53

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
http://www.smcm.edu/cneha

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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 David B.Landon, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125.
david.landon@umb.edu

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David Landon

I am happy to report that a new editorial assistant, Julie McNeil, started work on the journal in September. Julie has jumped in full force, helping to continue the production of the next issue of the journal, volume 30-31 (2001-2002). As you all know, this double issue contains an interesting array ofarticles on the practical and theoretical issues involved in excavating, assessing, and interpreting farmstead sites. Our current hope is to have this publication ready to sell at the SHA meeting in January, a goal that clearly reflects my optimistic spirit. With the publication of this volume the journal will be back on schedule. Volume 30-31 will be followed closely by volume 32 (2003), an issue on a GIS project in upstate New York edited by James Delle and Patrick Heaton. The manuscript version of this volume has already been revised and returned to the editorial office. We have started the preliminary editorial production steps and, unless we encounter unexpected difficulties, this volume will be out in early 2003. Thus if everything goes according to plan we will produce two issues of the journal, covering three volume numbers, in the next six months. This would represent a major achievement for the editorial office and would help lock the journal into an on-time annual production schedule.

New books received for review:

Matthews, Christopher N.
2002 *An Archaeology of History and Tradition: Moments of Danger in the Annapolis Landscape.* Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology Series. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Press, New York.

Veit, Richard
2002 *Digging New Jersey's Past: Historical Archaeology in the Garden State.* Rutgers University Press.

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NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by January 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. 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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AIA LECTURE AT OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE

Sunday, December 8, 2002, at 3 pm
Old Sturbridge Village, Fuller Conference Center

"An Archaeologist's View of Life in New England in the Late 17th Century" by Emerson W. Baker, Associate Professor of History, Salem State College [This lecture is free and open to the public.]

Excavations at a series of sites along the seventeenth-century frontier are providing important insights into the lives of the early English settlers in New England. These sites were rapidly abandoned and destroyed in 1689 and 1690 at the outbreak of King William's War. Collectively these archaeological time capsules let us examine the range of society and economy in coastal New England during a time of significant stress and change. The focus of this slide illustrated lecture is the Humphrey and Lucy Chadbourne Site in South Berwick, ME. First occupied in 1643, this property served as a trading post, saw mill complex, farmstead, and home to one of the wealthiest families in the region. Professor Baker is the History Department Chair at Salem State and Director of the Chadbourne Archaeology Site. An informal reception to meet with the speaker will immediately follow.

We're very pleased to offer a special day of events at Old Sturbridge Village for members of any AIA Society. All members who present their AIA membership card* on Sunday, the December 8 at Old Sturbridge Village, will receive a discount admission ($5 off). At 11:00am, Ed Hood, Research Historian for Architecture and Material Life, and Staff Archaeologist at OSV, will deliver a brief (20 minute) slide lecture introducing the current exhibit, "The Enduring People: Native American Life in Central New England." He is the curator of the exhibit, and after the slide lecture he will continue the talk in the gallery. This exhibit features an extensive collection of 19th century Indian-made artifacts from Southern New England, of which OSV has one of the best collections in the country. Included in the exhibit is the oldest known wooden bowl from New England (ca. 4,300 yrs old), as well as a full-size replica of a mid 18th century southern New England wigwam, furnished with a mix of Native and European items. This personal talk/tour is available to AIA members, with their reduced admission to OSV. Please contact Ed Hood (508 347-3362) to register by Friday, December 6, or remember to bring your card. Please join us at Old Sturbridge
Village and make a day of it!

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Fort St. George on the Kennebec

Excavations at Fort St. George in Popham Beach continued for three weeks in August-September 2002. Following up on last year, we opened up more of the area east of the storehouse and focused on three locations. At the location identified by the John Hunt map as the site of the vice admiral's house, we added to our assemblage of artifacts, but found few additional structural remains. In the central part of the fort where Hunt indicates an empty "Market Place" we indeed found absolutely no evidence of buildings or any other 1607-1608 features. At the third location, however, which is east of the stream where Hunt shows housing for the colonists, we found a number of typical Fort St. George style postholes and molds revealing the presence of at least two small structures. We hope to expand this location next year.

Fort Shirley, Dresden

A long-term search for Fort Shirley (1752) in Dresden, ME, came to an end in June of 2001 with the retirement of Prof. Jim Leamon from the faculty at Bates College. The search actually began in 1975 when the late Bob Bradley put in some initial test pits, and then nine years later an Upper Kennebec Archaeological Survey, led by Leamon and Lee Cranmer, continued the search. None of these early efforts was successful in locating the fort's physical remains. Since 1985, however, Leamon, later assisted by Norman Buttrick, directed students from Bates College and from several local high schools in an annual five-week spring-term dig that eventually defined Fort Shirley's entire perimeter. Complicating the task were two contradictory plans of the fort, inserts on two different maps of the Kennebec River valley drawn about the same time (1754) by the same engraver, Thomas Johnston. Archaeological evidence indicates that neither of Johnston's plans was entirely correct. Yearly reports and the final summary report are on file with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Artifacts, plans, notes and the final report have been deposited with the Lincoln County Historical Association.

Captain Robert Given Farmstead, Bristol
[Submitted by Neill De Paoli]

Recently, a hay field in Pemaquid Falls (Bristol, Maine) resounded with the animated voices of fifth graders from the Bristol Consolidated School. The students and their teachers, Lyn Prentice and Linda Brown, participated in an archaeological dig on the farmstead of one of 18th-century

Bristol's leading lights, Captain Robert Given and his family. Each class spent four days on the site digging, screening soil, and keeping field notes. They spent a fifth day washing the artifacts at Colonial Pemaquid's archaeology laboratory and touring the facilities. Throughout the whole experience, the students prepared a daily journal in which they described and illustrated the goals, accomplishments, and their feelings about the program.

The dig was part of a five week hands-on program "History with Dirt on It" designed and directed by Dr. Neill De Paoli. Prior to venturing outside, the students explored historical archaeology through a series of classroom presentations, exercises, readings, videos, and discussions. "History with Dirt on It" immersed the students in local history while enhancing their intellectual skills and knowledge in areas such as historical inquiry, analyses and interpretation, map reading, and human interaction with the environment, important elements of the State of Maine's Learning Results. "History with Dirt on It" was truly a community experience. Over eighty Bristol School students, teachers, parents, and school administrators attended a post-dig assembly presented by the program participants. The Maine Humanities Council and area businesses, historical organizations, and individuals showed their support for "History with Dirt on It" by underwriting program expenses.

During the dig, the students and archaeologists unearthed portions of a stone-walled cellar to the Given home and an array of household and architectural debris. The archaeological assemblage included English pearlwares and creamwares, cream-colored earthenware, and saltglazes, Chinese export porcelain, German Westerwald, and redware. The fine-bodied ceramic plates, dishes, bowls, teapots and bowls, wine glasses, decorated tumblers, and glass flasks testified to the elite status of the dwelling's occupants. One of the most intriguing finds was a ceramic multi-shot mold. The archaeological and documentary evidence suggests the Given home was occupied from the late 1760s or early 1770s to ca. 1830. De Paoli hopes to return to the site and define the full dimensions and layout of the Given dwelling.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Dennis Howe

John Odiorne Homestead

[Submitted by Ellen Marlatt]

A new exhibit on the archaeological investigation of a 17th-century dwelling house has opened at the Seacoast Science Center at Odiorne State Park in Rye, NH. The John Odiorne Homestead is one of the earliest domestic archaeological sites in the state and a unique and well preserved example of frontier settlement along the New Hampshire coast. Investigated by Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC of Portsmouth, NH, in 2000, the dwelling is most likely a one-room timber-framed dwelling house with a lean-to and an exterior chimney. Artifacts recovered from around the collapsed stone chimney base date from about 1670 to 1700, and coincide with Odiorne's modest probate inventory that listed many "ould" or "well worn" possessions. John Odiorne, a fisherman/farmer with ties to fishing operations on the Isles of Shoals 10 miles off shore, died in debt to several Portsmouth merchants. His sons set up households elsewhere, and the archaeological remains reflect household possessions used by only one generation.

The exhibit, designed by Ellen Marlatt of IAC, features a small selection of artifacts from the excavation including tin-glazed earthenware, North Devon earthenware, Rhenish stoneware, and fragments of red and gray clay smoking pipes with large bore diameters that may have been made locally. Two shoe, pant, or knee buckles made of brass with silver plate are also present. Of particular interest is a large piece of wine bottle glass in which the two initials "I O" appear to be chiseled or gouged into the surface -- quite possibly the initials for John Odiorne, and may represent a sort of crude "bottle seal," marking the bottle for reuse.

Funding for this exhibit was generously provided by the Odiorne Family Association.

Church Family Burying Ground in Madbury

[Submitted by Ellen Marlatt]

In June 2002, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC was called in to assist in the identification and recovery of human remains from a 19th-century family cemetery in Madbury. The remains came to the attention of authorities when a truckload of gravel dumped out a human skull fragment in Massachusetts. Archaeologists from the Massachusetts Historic Commission traced the truckload of sediments to a gravel pit in Madbury, where town officials noted the presence of "Cemetery #41."

Cemetery 41 was recorded in the 1930s as an unmarked burying ground on property across the street from the dwelling house of Mrs. Patience Church and her son-in-law, Ira Locke. At the time of its recording in the 1930s, no family name was attached to the burying ground, and by 2002, it was known to the town officials only as #41 -- unmarked and unidentified in terms of who used it. IAC's effort included the identification of the number of graves left in the gravel pit, background research to learn the identity of the interred, and the recovery of all human remains in Cemetery #41, so that gravel extraction could continue.

Work was authorized under NH RSA 227-C and conducted after consultation with Acting State Archaeologist, Dr. Richard Boisvert. The presentation will cover the legal components of the recovery; the methodology; the results of archival research that identified the family cemetery as that of the Church-Locke-Woodus extended kin group; and the results of the recovery effort that yielded five complete burials and portions of four others. Altogether, nine specimens

were recovered and turned over to the Town of Madbury for reburial in a town lot.

On October 26, 2002, Kathleen L. Wheeler, Ph.D. will present a talk entitled, "Recovering the Church Family Burying Ground in Madbury, New Hampshire" to the Fall 2002 meeting of the New Hampshire Archeological Society.

Manchester Print Works
[Submitted by Ellen Marlatt]

As part of an ongoing archaeological study in advance of the reconstruction of the I-293 Exit 5 interchange at the Granite Street Bridge in Manchester, Independent Archaeological Consulting (IAC) of Portsmouth, NH, is conducting extensive archival research and some preliminary archaeological subsurface testing of Manchester's west side. From the late 1800s to the early 1900s, Manchester Mills and the Manchester Print Works (later part of the giant Amoskeag Manufacturing Company) built a number of mill buildings on the west side of the Merrimack River including a foundry, pattern house, cotton warehouses, and a chemical laboratory. The German-based chemical dye industry fostered improvements in dyeing techniques and encouraged the textile industry to build their own experimental laboratories. This coincides with a time when the textile industry was reaching its peak, and a cluster of German immigrants located among French Canadian and Irish mill workers in West Manchester. They lived in tenements and privately owned houses, worked in a variety of positions in the mills in addition to running private enterprises in their neighborhood.

On October 10, 2002, Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt of IAC will present a preliminary look at the make-up of this west side neighborhood, examining who these first-and second-generation immigrants were, the tenements and conditions in which they lived, and what archaeology might be able to tell us about how they adapted to urban environment along the edge of the factory city. The talk entitled, "The Changing Faces of West Manchester: An Archaeological Study of the Manchester Print Works and Tenement Life in a German Neighborhood" will be given at the Manchester Historic Association and is part of the New Hampshire Archaeology Week statewide program.

Apple Industry in Newington
[Submitted by Ellen Marlatt]

As part of a Certified Local Government (CLG) Grant administered through the Newington Historic District Commission, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) was contracted in 2002 to help examine and document the lucrative and extensive 19th and 20th-century apple industry in Newington, New Hampshire. This ambitious project included extensive background research done by volunteers, field visits by Newington elementary school students to document several relict apple trees, input from agricultural specialists, as well as a systematic archaeological survey of three surviving orchards and in selected areas of the town.

This project excited a great amount of enthusiasm, and the amount of information gathered was almost overwhelming. Research from the year-long program clearly illustrates the strength and longevity of the orchard industry in Newington. During the fall and winter of 2001/2002, enthusiastic members of the Newington Historical Society combed tax records, land deeds and probate records, and read 19th-century diaries penned by Newington farmer Jackson Hoyt. Several long-standing residents, descendents of Newington's well-established families, gathered to interpret a 1943 aerial photograph showing active orchards, while others offered their own memories of collected oral histories from neighbors.

In an attempt to document the apple trees remaining in town and to understand how rapidly they are disappearing, IAC conducted a controlled archaeological inventory of remaining trees in three orchards planted in the 1920s. Using a hand-held Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) receiver, archaeologists recorded the UTM coordinates of each tree in order to create a map in which they could examine the current conditions of each orchard. Archaeologists also documented the condition of each tree, paying particular attention to the tree's size and health. The data were compared to the 1943 aerials and evaluated. The report will be submitted to the New Hampshire Division for Historic Resources in Concord for review.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey in Norwalk

Early this summer, the Mill Hill cemetery in Norwalk, Connecticut, was the focus of a ground-penetrating radar survey conducted by State Archaeologist Nick Bellantoni and Jim Turenne of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. They were assisted by several members of the Friends of the State Archaeology Office, the Norwalk Community College Archaeology Club and the Norwalk Historical Commission. The purpose of the survey was to determine if there were unmarked burials outside the visible bounds of the cemetery (one of Norwalk's oldest) in the area where the Rogers-Ritch-Merritt house (a.k.a. the Incerto house) is to be re-erected as part of Norwalk's Mill Hill historic complex. The survey did detect what may be the locations of several fallen or moved headstones. As ground-penetrating radar only detects anomalies, subsurface field investigations will be conducted in the flagged loci to identify these features.

Connecticut's Underwater Archaeological Preserves

Connecticut's first underwater archaeological preserves are under study: Lightship 51 off the coast of Cornfield Point and the "Aunt Polly," a yacht along the shores of the Connecticut River. The anticipated preserve designation, administered through the Connecticut Historical Commission, means that a wreck area will be officially designated as a historical site, and that while divers may visit they are prohibited by law from disturbing or removing any of the artifacts.

Lightship 51 was one of a string of U.S. Coast Guard floating lighthouses once anchored along America's coasts to prevent shipping vessels from crashing into shoals and other coastal hazards. Built in 1892, it was the first iron-hulled, self-propelled and electrically illuminated lightship. The 119-foot-long coal-fired vessel was sunk in a marine disaster in 1919 and now lies at a depth of about 190 feet, accessible only to remote cameras and highly trained deep-sea divers.

The "Aunt Polly" was the floating home of the famous actor William Gillette for more than five years. Gillette, who created the now-familiar Sherlock Holmes roll for stage and screen, kept the 144-foot-long luxurious houseboat permanently moored beneath the construction site of his "rock" castle on the Hadlyme heights. The castle is now a State Park, and remains of the yacht, which burned in 1932, are still visible at extremely low tides.

Historical Perspectives, Inc. has received a grant from the state's Department of Environmental Protection to produce educational booklets on both wreck sites. Richard Schaefer will be coordinating the research and writing of both booklets. The DEP financing is through the Long Island Sound License Plate Fund, which has also financed the recently established website -- www.mnh.uconn.edu/underwater -- that provides information on various underwater historical sites and what action the Office of State Archaeology is doing to preserve them.

New York City

Reported by: Nancy Brighton

Excavations End at the Rose Hill Manor Site, Bronx

[Submitted by Allan Gilbert]

The final season of excavation at Fordham University's historic house site took place this summer, 2002. The project began in 1985 and has been pursued continuously over the ensuing 17 years using undergraduates enrolled in fall fieldwork courses and volunteer interns assisting during summer campaigns. Difficulty of access to further undug parts of the site, the steadily deteriorating state of the exposed foundations despite their constant tarpaulin cover and winter insulation, and an increasing personal feeling of "enough already" prompted the cessation of the fieldwork curriculum in favor of full-time focus on analysis and publication. The site will be backfilled this fall after final sampling of building materials, and earth compactors will be employed in the process to minimize the amount of wall damage due to ground settling. When the land surface has stabilized, the buried house plan will be mapped out and marked with low-lying cobbles as part of a landscaping design that will not only return the site finally to some degree of its original bucolic elegance, but also provide a subtle commemoration of the former manor for those who wish to remember the space it occupied.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

The Historic St. Mary's City field school continued excavation at the Print Shop site in the summer of 2002. This summer's excavation focused on the remains of a log slave cabin from the Brome Plantation that sits on top of evidence of a 17th-century structure. The slave quarter, based on a photograph published in 1926, was a log building with vertical board siding. The foundation of this structure, consisting of field stones and brickbats, was exposed. The dimensions of the cabin were 18 ft. by 16 ft. Also located was the heavily robbed out foundation of a massive brick chimney on the north end of the building. Although excavation has not been completed, there appears to be a small, brick-lined storage cellar on the east side of the chimney base. The chimney and the storage cellar were constructed of a mix of 17th and 19th century brick. A larger, brick-lined storage pit was discovered in front of the fireplace. This pit was constructed with brick bats of modern brick and appears to be more recent. Destruction rubble from razing the cabin, ca. 1938, lay on top of the fill of this pit.

Excavations in this area also produced important insights on the 17th-century structure located under the slave quarter. Work on the south side demonstrated that the structure was 24 ft. long. Post holes were located on either end of the wall and there was the suggestion of a central post. Evidence for this post is circumstantial because a major part of the slave quarter foundation sits on top of this area. However, trenches associated with the tile floor of the 17th-century structure, which should be straight, are at different angles on either side of the slave quarter foundation. Post holes along the east side of the structure suggest the building was 20 ft. wide. A large number of 17th-century ceramics were recovered from contexts around the structure and the majority date to the last quarter of the century. To fully understand this structure, more excavation will be needed.

Prince George's County

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) has recently completed two out-

door exhibits that interpret archaeology. The foundation of a former slave quarter of the Northampton Plantation in Mitchellville, Maryland, has been reconstructed as a permanent outdoor exhibit at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park. In addition, a mid-eighteenth-century burial vault was restored at the Darnall's Chance historic house museum in Upper Marlboro.

The Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park -- The late-eighteenth-century slave quarter is the second of two slave quarters in which the foundation has been reconstructed as part of a permanent outdoor exhibit at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park in Mitchellville, Maryland. Both of these exhibits depict the floor plans of duplex structures with central chimneys. One is a forty-two by twenty-four foot brick structure constructedca. 1840. The other is a twenty-two by twenty-four foot frame structure constructed on an ironstone (limonite) foundation ca. 1790.

The Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park is sited in the center of a townhouse community in the affluent Lake Arbor suburb of Washington, D.C. A permanent sign provides an interpretation of the site including 1936 H.A.B.S. photographs of the two structures, text describing the archaeology of the former Northampton Plantation (1673 to 1865), examples of artifacts recovered, and statements from the descendants of Elizabeth Hawkins, an African-American born at Northampton in 1845. Artifact analysis and historical research are continuing via a Non-Capital Grant from the Maryland Historical Trust.

Darnall's Chance Burial Vault -- In the late 1980's a large subterranean burial vault was discovered in the rear yard at Darnall's Chance, a mid-eighteenth-century house in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Scottish merchant James Wardrop constructed the house in 1742. Wardrop then married Lettice Lee in 1745. Their household and twenty-four acre estate included thirty-two enslaved Africans-house servants, craftsmen and field hands. Following Wardrop's death in 1760, Lettice married Dr. Adam Thompson (creator of the American method of smallpox inoculation) and following his death Col. Joseph Sim. Lettice died in 1776 and willed her children the property, including the family burial vault.

The burial vault at Darnall's Chance is constructed of brick and is seventeen feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet deep. It has a very shallow vaulted ceiling and a brick subcrypt that held an adult sized casket. The M-NCPPC archaeology program excavated the vault in the early 1990's. The vaulted ceiling had fallen in and the interior had been completely filled with dirt and rubble at an unknown time. The fill contained brick and plaster rubble, eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century ceramics, bottle glass, animal bone, and oyster shell. The skeletal remains of nine individuals were recovered beneath the rubble. They included a middle aged male, middle aged female, an adult female, adolescent female, adolescent male, and four infants under one year. Dr. Douglas Owlsley of the Smithsonian Institution conducted the skeletal analysis. A descendant of the Lee family of Maryland has provided DNA samples to compare with two of the adults from the vault. The results are pending.

The vaulted ceiling, sub-crypt, and brick stairway have been restored by Culbertson Restoration Inc. of Glen Bernie, Maryland. There will be limited public access to the vault. However, a permanent sign will provide an interpretation of the burial vault including photographs, graphics, and text describing the archaeology. In the spring of 2003 the restored vault will be dedicated and the remains of those buried there will be re-interred. An exhibit on the results of the archaeology and 18th-century burial practices inside the museum will provide a more complete interpretation.

Annapolis

The University of Maryland Summer Field School in Urban Archaeology, under the direction of Mark Leone and Matthew Palus, has completed two seasons of excavation in the Eastport neighborhood of Annapolis, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Students investigated two home sites in the neighborhood settled by working-class people at the end of the nineteenth century. Formerly called Horn Point, the Eastport Peninsula was the location of a Revolutionary War fortification and a series of farms including that of Benjamin Ogle, who was governor of Maryland from 1798-1801. This study has focused on the community of watermen, boatbuilders, oyster-shuckers, pickers and laborers that grew up on the peninsula during the twentieth century. In 1868 investors from Annapolis and Anne Arundel County incorporated the Mutual Building Association and purchased a little over a hundred acres of farmland on the peninsula. The investors laid out 256 lots on a grid of streets and bridged Spa Creek, connecting what is now Eastport to the downtown of Annapolis. Land speculation began to calm around 1880, and the neighborhood developed with many of its own institutions, like churches, businesses and private social clubs for African American as well as European-descended people.

Traditionally Eastport is remembered as a community where working meant more than skin color. However, distinctions were realized between black and white residents, just as they were between old families and recent settlers, skilled and unskilled labor, home owners living in comfort and poor renters crowded into narrow frame dwellings. These dimensions of the community have become a part of its contemporary geography, and they figure strongly in the identity of its residents. The two sites investigated in 2001-2002 suggest this diversity. One house on Chesapeake Avenue has descended through the Churchill family from a Scottish immigrant who came to Annapolis on the *U.S.S. Gloucester*, a gunship stationed as a teaching vessel at the United States Naval Academy in 1898. The other site, located on Chester Avenue, was part of a block of lots purchased by David H. Carroll of Baltimore in 1881. Carroll halved

each lot, purchasing ten and selling twenty. They were then developed as rentals, with narrow homes that frequently housed several families. For instance, the 1910 census shows that an African American family of six, which included laundresses and domestics, two sons who were watermen and two daughters attending school, shared the house on Chester Avenue with an elderly woman and her son, both of whom were white. Many descendents of these families still reside in Eastport. In fact, much of the history of the community is contained within the last three generations.

A brick and mortar-lined well was uncovered by homeowners at an adjacent house on Chester Avenue. City archaeologist Jim Gibb had the opportunity to examine this feature, and he noted that the well was tapped by pipes leading away in four directions, providing water to a number of nearby rental properties. This underlines the importance of sharing and cooperation for families living under these conditions. However, it also raises important questions about the development and modernization of Eastport, which is connected to the infrastructure of utilities and services for Annapolis. This water-sharing arrangement was probably informal and as such would not appear on any available map, but in the twentieth century Eastport would be gradually taken into the administrative power of Annapolis, in part through the extension of utilities. Electricity was extended across the bridge at the turn of the century, and the bills for street lighting were paid by Anne Arundel County. During a sewer project in Annapolis in the 1930s Eastport was provided with sewer and water service throughout the neighborhood. Twenty years later Eastport was formally annexed into the City of Annapolis. The objective of the field school has been to understand the development of this community into the present-day suburb that it is, including the ongoing significance of race, the practical and political contexts of zoning and preservation, gentrification and the real estate market, and the local administration of history and historic sites. This multi-year project will continue in the summer of 2003, combining oral history and archival research with archaeology done in public to accomplish these goals. Matthew Palus is assembling references to archaeological evidence for public utilities in the twentieth century, and invites responses to mp843@columbia.edu.

Anne Arundel County

Gibb Archaeological Consulting recently identified for the Maryland State Highway Administration the Henry Kinder site (18AN1208), a late 18th/early 19th-century tenancy or quarter in the midst of an emergent wetland. Shovel testing at 20 m intervals of nearly 30 acres of the Kinder tract in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, yielded white salt glazed stoneware, pearlware, bottle and window glass, brick, and daub in a slightly elevated ground surrounded by saturated soils. Three contiguous 1 x 1 m units exposed a portion of a pit filled with burned daub, undoubtedly a borrow pit filled with debris from hearth and chimney repair of a wattle and daub structure. The unlikely setting for this site can be attributed to its status as a tenancy or quarter (the landowners lived elsewhere on the large tract) and changes in the local hydrology through cultivation and road construction. Slated for wetland restoration, the site will be preserved, the State Highway Administration abandoning plans to plant trees within the site boundary in favor of hand sowing facultative wet meadow seed mix.

Washington County

Under contract to the Maryland State Highway Administration, Gibb Archaeological Consulting investigated the Bowles Mill site (18WA498), a 19th-century grist mill with surviving portions of the dam's timber cribbing. The State Highway Administration's staff archaeologist, Carol Ebright, identified timbers and a masonry wall on the Great Tonoloway Creek during an initial assessment of potential adverse impacts of bridge widening on Interstate-70, adjacent to the Old National Road near Hancock, Washington County, Maryland. Phase I survey and Phase II site examination clearly defined the partial footprint of the Bowles Mill, in operation from at least as early as 1830 until the early 1880s. In 1880 the mill reportedly used a 15 hp turbine beneath a 6 ft. fall, but the turbine likely was a later installation, probably replacing a breast wheel. Test excavations demonstrated that much of the stonework was cannibalized above and below grade. Eleven notched and tenoned timbers and two series of vertical planks were mapped in the streambed, along with a single vertical post. Ten samples, identified by ethnobotanist Justine Woodward McKnight, represented white oak (*Quercus* spp.) and yellow/hard pine (*Pinus* spp.). Two samples taken from vertical planks measuring eight inches wide by one inch thick proved to be from the genus *Pinus*. The timbers, measuring eight to 12 inches in diameter and ranging from 6 ft. to 24 ft. in length, were pines (3) and oak (4), one other of an indeterminate conifer. Although the timbers were displaced by a succession of floods, they retain an overall grid pattern indicative of a 30 to 35 ft. by 125 to 150 ft. footprint, undoubtedly wedge-shaped in section, reaching a height of 12 ft. on the downstream side. The height estimate is based on elevations calculated from the base of the streambed to the top of a small remnant of the earthen portion of the dam. The mill complex, deemed eligible for the National Register under Criteria (c) [the dam] and (d), will be avoided during bridge widening.

Cumberland

Beginning in 1999 John Milner Associates, Inc. has undertaken seven investigations within the Crescent Lawn section of Canal Place in Cumberland to assist the Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority, City of

Cumberland, United States National Park Service, and Army Corps of Engineers efforts to recreate and rewater the western terminus of the C&O Canal in Cumberland. Recognized as Maryland's first Certified Heritage Area, Canal Place covers the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) canal. The 6.5 acres of Crescent Lawn, now an archaeological district (18AG227), contains an archaeological landscape that provides important information on the configuration of the canal terminus and the boat yards adjacent to it. The C&O Canal runs 184 miles along the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., to its western terminus in the Appalachian Mountains at Cumberland. Cumberland was Maryland's second largest city in the second half of the nineteenth century and an important manufacturing and transportation hub geared toward the movement of coal.

Beginning almost immediately upon the canal opening to Cumberland in 1852, modifications to the canal's terminus began. Archaeological investigations recorded a four-to-ten foot thick stratigraphic sequence chronicling the construction, use, and modifications to the canal basins and prism. Originally the width of the canal was approximately 115 feet. After the canal failed in 1889 and continuing into the 1890s, land filling took place along the east-side waterfront. Initially, canal dredge sediments were placed against the east side, reducing the canal prism to ca. 75 feet by 1910. Additionally, a small canal basin was filled by the mid-1890s and the new-land occupied by German immigrants.

Boat building was a major industry; the city's seven boats yards built practically all of the boats that plied the canal. The 1880 industrial census records that 131 boats were built in Maryland that year. Cumberland's boat yards built 45 percent of these boats, twice as many as Baltimore City. One of Cumberland's boat yards was located in the study area. Initially the boat yard was owned by William Ward, a leading advocate for the construction and routing of the canal to Cumberland. Later, the boat yard was taken over by Henry Thomas Weld, a boat builder who had interests in the coal mines of nearby Frostburg, Maryland. By 1887 the boat yard was known as the Weld and Sheridan Boat Building and Repair Yard. When the canal opened in 1850, the boat yard occupied a central place along it. With the development of Shriver's Basin to the east, the terminus took on a secondary role. However, the boat-building yard remained a successful enterprise until the devastating 1889 flood. By 1892 the boat yard had failed and was converted to a foundry. During the 42 years of boat yard operation, a marine railway, a planing mill, machine shop, office, and two sheds were present. Investigations found that the boat yard ground surface, water front, and associated features were preserved beneath later occupations.

Detailed information on the construction details of the boats that plied the C&O canal boat is scant, only a 1939 architectural drawing is known. To date, investigations have discovered and recorded the remnants of 15 canal boats, the only confirmed remains of C&O canal boats known to exist. Prior to abandonment all the boats were salvaged at the adjacent boat yards. Then the remnants (primarily the flat bottom of the boats) were either sunk in the canal or used as fill. In the 74 years the full length of the canal was operating, hundreds of boats plied the canal. The boats themselves averaged about 14.5 feet wide by 92 feet long, drew 4.5 feet of water and could carry up to 135 tons of cargo. They had a lifespan of about 25 years. Initially, the boats were privately owned but in 1902 they all became the property of the Canal Towage Company and boat design was standardized. The 15 boat remnants reflect at least eight different structural hull configurations. Analysis of the wood used in construction indicates that oak was used for structural timbers and to plank the ends of the hull, while pine was used almost exclusively for floor planks and hull side-planks.

Maryland Underwater News

Maryland's Maritime Archeology Program (MMAP) performed three surveys in 2002. MMAP undertook Phase I underwater remote sensing survey and site testing, as part of ongoing State survey and inventory by the Office of Archeology.

Susquehanna River -- Phase I work on the Susquehanna River, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, produced nineteen submerged anomalies from a remote sensing side scanning sonar survey directed by Stephen Bilicki. The survey team covered an area 4.9 miles long and the width of the river from Lapidum Landing to Port Deposit, down river to Concord Point at Havre de Grace, Harford County, and across the river to Perry Point at Perryville, Cecil County. The goal of this survey was to locate evidence of a War of 1812 shipwreck, any Susquehanna Arks (a vernacular watercraft), canal features, and other upper Chesapeake Bay ship wrecks.

Of the nineteen targets located, four were investigated by scuba divers. The dive team consisted of a student intern from Towson University in Baltimore and the United States Army Rescue Diving Team from nearby Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The first target investigated was determined to be a steel barge of an unknown date. Archival research indicated that steel barges were built during World War II at Port Deposit. Due to the site's position, within the main shipping channel of the river, divers were removed to avoid endangering personnel.

A second target appears to be a barge constructed of wood frames, planks and ceiling features with iron drift rods and diamond shape back plates attached. This structure has intact sides or walls and wooden bottom, in addition to being open at both ends. Its location is directly offshore of an abandoned quarry wharf of unknown date.

The third target proved to be a completely intact canal boat. This site had been previously recorded; however, it was not until the side scan sonar image appeared that its

design type could be positively identified. With a length of 93 feet by 14 feet wide and 11 feet in depth, this shipwreck is the most intact canal boat discovered to date in the state of Maryland. It has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The final target is a 200-foot barge. It is one of only two known vessels of this type in the Mid-Atlantic region (a second is reported to be off the coast of New Jersey). Phase II work at this site will answer construction questions. MMAP work in 1998 may have located the shipyard where this vessel was constructed.

Assateague Island -- Phase I survey was performed off of Assateague Island National Seashore in accordance with a MOA between the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the National Park Service. State Underwater Archeologist Dr. Susan Langley, led this survey. Dr. Langley combined archival background research from numerous federal, local, private, and state archives with extensive remote sensing survey. The field team completed 90% of a 32-mile by 0.5-mile ocean survey. Prior to inclement weather and equipment problems, this survey had completely side scanned the entire project area (>300 linear miles) and performed half of the magnetometer survey. MMAP will return in the spring to finish the survey.

Fort Horn -- The remains of one of Annapolis's earliest defensive forts have been debated: under house or underwater. In May 2002, Stephen Bilicki led volunteers to locate the remains underwater. Prior to conducting a side scan sonar survey, the Maryland Historical Trust's Geographic Information System (GIS) personnel performed several map overlays to predict the locus of fort remains. All of these suggested that the fort walls would be offshore of present day Horn Point.

During the survey, a faint hard image appeared on sonar printouts. Divers performed underwater testing to determine if this could be the remains of the fort in May and September. The September investigations located a hard packed clay/earthen bottom under two to three inches of sand. Elsewhere on the point, hand probing can be performed to a depth of 9 to 12 inches with metal probing rods. To date, no diagnostic fort artifacts have been located. The Global Positioning System (GPS) points of suspected fort walls will be entered into the GIS computer to determine if these underwater features match any known historic features.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Alexandria

[Submitted by Ruth Reeder, Alexandria Archaeology Museum]

For the entire month of October, the Alexandria Archaeology Museum is celebrating Virginia Archaeology Month with special events designed to teach visitors of all ages about archaeology in Alexandria. Events include an in-depth site tour of the Shuter's Hill excavation site, located on the grounds of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial; a 15-mile, three to four hour bike tour celebrating the Alexandria Heritage Trail that includes site tours of Fort Ward and the Shuter's Hill excavation; a guided walking tour of Old Town with City Archaeologist Dr. Pamela Cressey; and a family-friendly Halloween celebration--Historic Hauntings--that invites visitors to investigate so-called unexplained occurrences, peculiar tales, and persistent legends surrounding Alexandria's Market Square, Carlyle House, complete with a spooky excavation site and Gadsby's Tavern Museum. Other on-going events include the Lee Street Site exhibit featuring the history and archaeology of a waterfront block in Old Town Alexandria. Alexandria Archaeology Museum also offers Discovery Kits and Archaeology Adventure Lessons for children, and participates in the Time Travelers Passport program. For more information, contact the Alexandria Archaeology Museum at 703/838-4399 or visit www.AlexandriaArchaeology.org

Fairfield Plantation, Gloucester County

[Submitted by David A. Brown and Thane Harpole, Fairfield Foundation, Inc. http://fsweb.wm.edu/fairfield/]

The Fairfield Foundation, Inc., a non-profit archaeological and historical research organization, has initiated a long-term archaeological research project focusing on the Burwell family home, called both Fairfield and Carter's Creek, in Gloucester County, Virginia. The project began with a survey of the 60-acre core of the plantation in the winter of 2000/2001. Over the last year and a half, the research has expanded to cover four areas: an early eighteenth-century slave quarter; an early eighteenth-century clay borrow pit; the northeast corner of an extensive formal garden; and the ruins of the manor house, constructed in 1694. It is hoped that the study of these distinct areas will provide archaeologists and the public with information on the development of plantation life and culture from the mid-seventeenth through the late nineteenth century.

Excavation of the plowed soils above the slave quarter has revealed the footprint of a small building consisting of two burned clay areas divided by a small root cellar or sub-floor pit. The absence of any other structural remains suggests the building was built on ground-laid sills, likely measuring at least 18' x 12'. Sampling of the root cellar revealed a wealth of material culture, including the fronts and backs of cut cowrie shells, a raccoon bacculum, numerous glass beads, straight pins, and a roughly shaped, black, lead-alloy cube. The excellent preservation of faunal remains within the feature suggests that future environmental analyses will add significantly to the data already recovered.

The sample excavation of a 16' x 14' clay borrow pit, locat-

ed 100' east of the manor house, may prove equally informative about the Burwell family in the early eighteenth century. The artifacts recovered were of high quality, including wine glass fragments and painted delftware. In addition, over 250 wine bottles are estimated to have been disposed of within the three-foot-deep pit, including many that were marked with the seals of the Burwell family, as well as Robert "King" Carter. These seals included over 25 examples of six different varieties with dates of 1710, 1713, and 1715. The pit was capped with waster bricks from a nearby kiln, no doubt used to fire clay excavated from this feature.

The initial excavation of plowzone southeast of the manor house ruins exposed two sections of a substantial garden fence with roughly 10" square timbers set at 10' intervals. The holes for each post measure about four feet square and were subsequently cut by numerous repair posts. Artifacts recovered from the surface of these features suggest a mid-eighteenth-century date for the garden's construction, but future sampling of these postholes and molds will hopefully refine this date. Garden artifacts recovered from the plowzone have been limited to fragments of bell jar glass, but it is hoped that other material culture, as well as features related to planting beds and paths, will be uncovered with the future expansion of the excavations.

The centerpiece of the plantation, and the focus of this field season's excavations, is the manor house, an engaging 81' x 61' brick building constructed by 1694. This T-shaped building has been called the "transitional" building in Virginia architecture, combining design elements from the mid-seventeenth century and the Georgian architectural movement of the eighteenth century. These elements include two pairs of double and triple diamond-shaped chimney stacks similar to those on Bacon's Castle in Surry County, Virginia, built in 1665. Excavations have confirmed the dimensions and thickness of the foundation, the presence of at least five cellar rooms, a carefully prepared builder's trench, and an intact burn layer from the destruction of the building in 1897. Current excavations are focusing on understanding the chronology of this multi-phased building and the lives of the structure's inhabitants from its initial construction by wealthy politically elite landowners, to its use by black tenant farmers at the end of the nineteenth century.

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
[Submitted by Barbara Heath and Randy Lichtenberger, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest]

Staff in the Department of Archaeology and Landscapes at Thomas Jefferson's Bedford County plantation, Poplar Forest, under the overall direction of Dr. Barbara Heath, are involved in several projects:

Site Survey: Staff members have nearly completed an intensive shovel test survey of an area designated by Poplar Forest as a potential site for future infrastructure expansion. The survey strategy consists of excavating 2 ft. test units at 25 ft. intervals supplemented by metal detector sweeps along transects.

Among the features located in the survey area are the remnants of a historic road, several field boundaries and fencelines, and twentieth-century structures associated with a YWCA camp. A recent highlight of the survey was the discovery of a stone chimney and associated artifacts dating from ca. 1840 to ca. 1870. The domestic site may be a slave quarter, overseer's cabin, or early tenant farmer's dwelling. Excavators identified the site near the north face of a broad ridge historically called the Ridge Field. The presence of a probable structural post hole near the west side of the chimney suggests that the building had an east-west orientation. The site is located only 120 feet upslope from a small spring that appears to have been expanded through hand excavation.

Excavators recovered artifacts within a 75-foot radius of the chimney collapse. Cut nails formed the bulk of the assemblage with more than thirty originating from a single test pit near the chimney. A moderate number of window glass, bottle glass and ceramic sherds also was recovered. Undecorated whiteware and ironstone comprised most of the ceramic assemblage, although a few sherds of blue shell-edged whiteware also were found. A large sherd of amber bottle glass with embossed letters proved to be part of a bitters bottle that held "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters." Manufacture of bottles for this once-popular brand of bitters (approximately 25 percent alcohol by volume) started in Pittsburgh in 1853. Other diagnostic artifacts included two Prosser porcelain buttons. These plain four-hole white buttons post-date 1840. The chronologically diagnostic artifacts combined with the absence of wire nails provide the basis for the site's fairly tight occupation dates.

The Southeast Core: Work continued on a multicomponent site southeast of the main dwelling house. Excavations begun in this area in 2001 have yielded a variety of domestic, architectural and farm-related artifacts dating from the eighteenth through early twentieth centuries. Adjacent to a pair of mid-nineteenth century brick duplexes that served as housing for slaves, overseers and later tenants, the site contains evidence of the domestic life of plantation workers in the ante and postbellum years. Documentary evidence suggests the possibility that early nineteenth-century slave cabins associated with Jefferson's ownership of the property were located in this area. Documents also suggest that other key elements of Jefferson's landscape design, including portions of a circular road, a radial road that led across the plantation to the public road and a boundary fence were located in this area. In addition, two Jefferson-era stables may have been nearby.

Summer 2002 excavation focused on the area south and west of a possible chimney base unearthed last season.

Although no additional structural features were found, staff collected large quantities of nineteenth and twentieth-century artifacts. Many of the artifacts recovered in the area probably relate to the occupation of the ca. 1850 South Tenant House, but deep layers containing mid-and early-nineteenth-century domestic and architectural trash may have originated from earlier structures in the vicinity. Tree holes found beneath a soil layer containing Jefferson-period artifacts may represent part of the Jefferson planting scheme.

Circular Road: Northeast of the main house, work continues along the projected route of Jefferson's circular road, defined in an 1812 planting memorandum as "540 yards round." Staff members have recently identified five tree holes that lie along the edges of this route. These features may mark the former locations of paper mulberry trees that Jefferson instructed his overseer to plant around both sides of the circular road at 20 ft. intervals. Staff has expanded the scope of the excavation in order to follow the path of the road and to establish the location of additional roads that intersected with its northeast extent. Excavations have also produced evidence of two mid-nineteenth century cobbled road surfaces south of the route of the Jefferson era road and a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century fence.

Field Schools: During the summer of 2002, staff hosted a five-week field school for adults and a one-week seminar for teachers, and participated in a week-long day camp for rising 4th and 5th graders. Information about 2003 field school programs is available on the Poplar Forest web site (www.poplarforest.org) or can be requested by phoning Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest at 434-525-1806.

West Virginia

Reported by: William D. Updike

Jenkins Plantation Museum (46Cb41)
[Submitted by: William D. Updike, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.]

Beginning in July 2002, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. of Hurricane, West Virginia, began remote sensing and archaeological investigations at the Jenkins Plantation Museum at Green Bottom, Cabell County, West Virginia. The research was sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and field work was directed by William D. Updike. The Jenkins Plantation Museum is comprised of the ca. 1835 home of Confederate General Albert Gallatin Jenkins. A long range plan for the museum is to reconstruct former outbuildings and activity areas.

Current research at the site involved examining a large portion of the area surrounding the house through magnetometer and gradiometer surveys. Based on the results of these surveys, and previous excavations, approximately 200 square meters of the area were excavated. Over the course of the summer the following buildings and activity areas were defined: a 20 x 22-foot kitchen, an 8 x 10-foot stone and mortar-lined privy, a 20 x 20-foot possible office building, and a garden area. The former locations of two sidewalks, and a possible root cellar feature were also examined.

Arbuckle's Fort (46Gb13)
[Submitted by: W. Stephen McBride, McBride Preservation Services]

In April 2002 Dr. W. Stephen McBride (McBride Preservation Services) and Dr. Kim A. McBride (University of Kentucky) continued excavations at the site of Arbuckle's Fort (1774--ca. 1782) in Greenbrier County with a Concord College archaeology class taught by Dr. Robert Maslowski (U.S.A.C.0.E.-Huntington). These excavations were funded by West Virginia Budget Digest Funds and centered on a refuse pit, a cellar, the blacksmithing area, the northern bastion and a possible outdoor cooking area. The refuse pit and cellar produced a large quantity of animal bone as well as kitchen/dining, architectural, clothing and arms artifacts. Particularly exciting finds were two small, eight-sided brass disks which may have been African-American amulets. While these are plain, a third one found in 1998 has an engraved "X."

In the northern bastion, shooting platform posts and a cellar (magazine?) were discovered. The most surprising discovery of the season was a second internal stockade trench which parallels one found in 1992. Future excavations are planned to chase this second internal stockade trench and further excavate the other new features.

Ontario

Reported by: Suzanne Plousos

Victoria Park, City of London
[Submitted by Dana Poulton, D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.]

D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. carried out excavations on a ca. 1850s British military site known as the Framed Infantry Barracks. Principal investigators, Christine Dodd and Dana Poulton, conducted the archaeological investigation on behalf of the City of London as part of the Victoria Park Restoration Master Plan. The ten-week excavation this summer marked the final stage of a four-year program.

Victoria Park was originally part of a 73-acre military reserve established by the British immediately following the Rebellion of 1837. The London garrison served as headquarters for the British Army west of Toronto. The Framed Infantry Barracks, so-called to distinguish it from a nearby log barracks, was the heart of the garrison. The Framed

Barracks complex covered a ten-acre area encompassing the entire northern two-thirds of the park. The remaining southern section of the park overlies the historic drill ground. The British garrisoned London from 1838 to 1853, when troops withdrew to England. During a period of instability occasioned by the Fenian Raids and the American Civil War, troops re-occupied the barrack from 1861 to 1869. Fire destroyed the officers' quarters in 1872 and, by the mid-1870s, the remaining structures were cleared in preparation for the development of Victoria Park.

The 2002 program included a review of areas of the hospital compound partially excavated the previous season. It also addressed the site of the northeast bastion lying within the vicinity of a proposed new formal park entrance way. Finally, the 2002 excavations explored a three-meter-wide alignment for a proposed Loop Path that would meander through much of the former barracks.

The investigations transected the barracks palisade at three points: along the west edge of the hospital compound, in the southwest bastion, and in the southeast bastion. They also revealed a segment of the picket enclosing the hospital compound. Confirmation of these alignments proved important in anchoring the layout of the historic barracks complex within the landscape plans for the modern park.

The excavations recovered artifact samples from four separate privies. The barracks complex included two officers' privies -- one in the southwest bastion, the other in the southeast bastion. D.R. Poulton and Associates explored the portion of each privy that extended into the Loop Path alignment. The investigators also excavated most of an 1839 to late 184Os soldiers' privy, located in the northeast bastion. In addition, they sampled a small portion of the hospital privy.

The four-year program in Victoria Park amassed a wealth of material resources complementing the historical data on the barracks complex. Analysis of the collection is ongoing, but the key finding of the excavation is evident: archaeological remains of the Framed Infantry Barracks are extremely well preserved, making Victoria Park a tremendous resource for future public education and tourism.

Archaeology at Fort Henry

[Submitted by Joseph H. Last and Henry C. Cary, Ontario Service Centre, Parks Canada]

This season marked the second year of Parks Canada archaeological research at Fort Henry. The entranceway ramp was the main focus, with additional excavations on the interior and exterior of the Advance Battery. Primary project goals involved: finding remnants of the original 1832 ramp retaining walls; determining if historical resources associated with their construction remain; and assessing the wall condition to determine why they are failing.

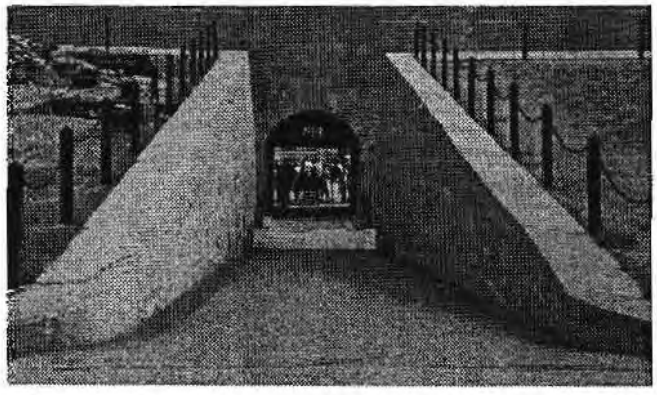
To address these research questions, we opened four test units behind both sides of the ramp walls, complementing two pits excavated during the 2001 survey. Each pit produced important structural information spanning Fort Henry history from 1832 until present. A surprising discovery is the intact state of the 1832 construction. We encountered between two and nine extant courses of the original walls. More remain unexposed beneath the heavy rubble fill of the first glacis. These 1832 walls are massively constructed with stones averaging 50 cm (1.6 feet) in length. The walls themselves are over two meters (6.5 feet) thick.

While wall construction took a great deal of effort, investigation revealed that cutting the ramp channel was also a major undertaking. Beginning at the Advance Battery parade, the limestone bedrock was mined on a 5-degree angle until it reached the ditch floor. At this point, the Royal Engineers had removed more than two meters (6.5 feet) of bedrock and overburden. In addition, digging the area for the Redoubt, ditch, and ramp involved removing over 34,400 cubic meters of bedrock. In modern terms, the backfill would fill 317 tractor-trailers which, placed end to end, would stretch for 6.1 kilometers!

Only the upper courses of the wall were replaced during Fort Henry's recon struction in 1936/38. Unexplainably, rather than use the uppermost course of the 1832 wall, the repairs rest upon an inferior layer of loose rubble. One can distinguish the reconstruction wall from the original by looking north down the exterior face of the ramp wall. The vertical bottommost courses constitute the 1832 construction, while the courses above, cantering towards the glacis, indicate the 1936 and later portions.

Preventing the ramp corners from toppling into the ditch has been an ongoing problem. Excavation revealed at least four attempted repairs, one involving tiebacks with subsequent repairs in concrete. The primary reason for the wall failure appears to be water penetration and the resultant destructive freeze-thaw cycles that displace the lowest courses of the ramp walls.

Despite disturbance during the 1936/38 reconstruction, many of the 1832 fills remain intact, and several interesting artifacts were recovered. A gilded officer's button of the 68th Regiment (who garrisoned Fort Henry for two brief periods in the 1820s) and an 1815 Royal Artillery example were some of the military items unearthed. Also discovered were portions of blacking bottles, clay pipe fragments, shako



chinstraps, plate and bowl pieces, and a musket sling swivel. Friction tubes were common finds. They range in date from the mid-nineteenth century until present. Other intriguing items unearthed in theditch include a plate marked as Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment (RCRR) mess-ware, and a grapeshot ball.

Investigations also exposed a compacted deposit of angular limestone spall that once served as a pavement for the entire Advance Battery parade and a third of the first fort glacis. Developed by John Loudon McAdam, a Scottish engineer and Road Trustee, the "macadamised" surface was adopted by Royal Engineers throughout the British Empire. The method broke with road building tradition by not requiring a heavily developed foundation of stone and aggregate. Instead, McAdam's system emphasized the need for superior drainage. He contended that a layer of tightly packed stone, if kept in a dry state, could bear the load of cart and carriage. Less expensive to construct and maintain, his system became the 19th century method of choice.

The longevity of macadam paving is well documented at Fort Henry where three successive surfaces were encountered. The first, associated with the 1813/14 Fort Henry, was overlain during the construction of the 1832 fort. A subsequent pavement, probably constructed in the 1860s, has all the elements of a classic macadamised design. McAdam specified that stone size should not exceed 6 ounces in weight and pass though a two-inch ring. Larger stone was considered "mischievous," allowing water penetration that undermined his system. Our investigations revealed paving stones of uniform size, measuring 5 centimeters or less. Compressed into an underlying layer of natural clay, the surface sloped visibly to the south, providing fast and effective runoff. Documentary photos show that the macadamised parade lasted into the latter part of the 19th century when it became overgrown with grass and weeds. Later it was covered with tarmac; interestingly, a name derived from the combination of McAdam's system and tar.

The Ft. Henry well was also briefly examined in 2002. The feature is often cited as the only visible remnant of the 1812 fort. After removing the cover, we noticed several characteristics that clearly date the well to the second Fort Henry. First, making the well was a huge undertaking. It has a 3.72 m (12 feet) wide shaft and is over 16 m (57 feet) deep. Instead of being mined into limestone like most of the defensive ditch, the well cuts through a tenacious granite vein. It is unlikely that the 1813 British garrison, with the constant threat of an American invasion, would invest in this enterprise when far more pressing defensive matters required attention.

If we have learned anything from archaeology at Fort Henry, it is an appreciation of the magnitude of the work that went into its construction. Apart from the effort required to build the Redoubt and Advance Battery buildings, the requisite mining and site preparation was an enormous undertaking. It would take the will of a huge workforce and many engineers to see the project completed in a time when funding for colonial defense projects were stretched across the globe.

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