Council for Northeast Historical Archæology
NEWSLETTER

MARCH 2003 **NUMBER 54**

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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 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
Lowell, Massachusetts
October 23-26, 2003

"Thrust forward into a new century"
The Transformation of the Northeast

The 2003 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be held at the DoubleTree Riverfront Hotel in Lowell's historic downtown district, located just twenty-five miles north of Boston. Lowell was a major textile mill center during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, becoming America's first industrial city. The National Park Service has restored many buildings from this period, and today the Lowell National Historic Park encompasses textile mills, canals and gatehouses, and worker housing. The hotel, located in the heart of the historic district, overlooks locks and canals from the era as well as the Merrimack River, power source for the Industrial Revolution in this city. The district also preserves the flavor of this period with cobblestone streets, gas-illuminated street lamps, and trolley cars. The DoubleTree is located near several museums, including the American Textile Museum and the New England Quilt Museum, as well as theaters, restaurants, and shops. The hotel offers a swimming pool and fitness center, restaurant, complimentary parking, and other amenities.

Papers will be presented on Saturday and Sunday. Proposed thematic sessions include:
The Industrialization of North America
Massachusetts Historical Archaeology
The African-American Experience in the Northeast
Landscape Archaeology
Collections Management
Material Culture Studies
Archaeology of the Twentieth Century
Public Interpretation
On the Edge of a Wilderness: Colonial and Contact Sites in the Northeast

Contributed papers are also welcome. Papers are limited to twenty minutes in length and will be followed by a five-minute question and answer period. Please contact the program chair with proposals for additional organized sessions.

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Friday's sessions will be dedicated to tours and workshops. Proposed tours include:
Lowell National Historic Park
Canal Boat Tour
Commonwealth Museum—"Archaeology of the Central Artery Project: Highway to the Past" (MHC Collections from the Big Dig)
Boston and the Harbor Islands—Guided tour of Boston's Archaeological Sites
Walking tour of the Fruitlands Museum and the 18th-c. Willard Farmsite, Harvard
Workshops:
National Park Service Collections and Lab Facilities
Late 19th- and Early 20th-Century Ceramics

Abstracts are due by June 30, 2003. The preferred format is e-mail or diskette in MS-Word. Please send to Ann-Eliza Lewis, Program Chair, 7 Leland Ave., North Grafton, MA, 01536 or Ann-Eliza.Lewis@sec.state.ma.us. For questions regarding the program or local arrangements, contact the conference organizers:

Ann-Eliza Lewis: Ann-Eliza.Lewis@sec.state.ma.us
Karen Metheny: kbmetheny@aol.com

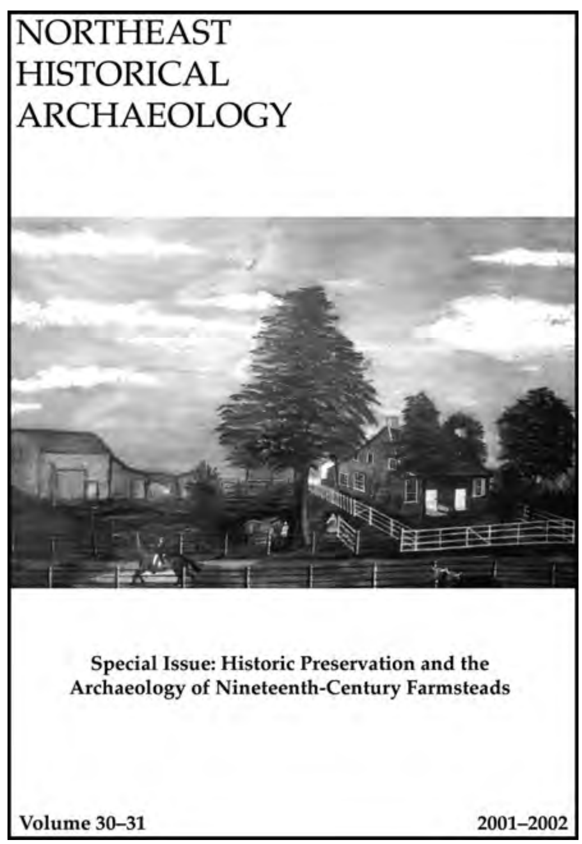
UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David Landon

I hope all of you who attended the January SHA conference in Providence had an opportunity to visit the CNEHA book table and see some of the fruits of our hard work. While we still did not have Volume 30-31 on sale, we did have a printed proof copy to share with the authors and other conference attendees. This special double-issue, "Historic Preservation and the Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads in the Northeast," promises to be of broad interest to archaeologists and historic preservation specialists across the country. We had a pre-publication order form available at the SHA and have pre-sold several copies. Since the conference we have been working on the final editorial changes to the format and layout of the issue. By the time you are reading this we should have the double issue at the printer, which shows, as always, my continued optimism!

Volume 32 is also in the editorial office and has started the preliminary production steps, especially the work on the graphics. This is another special thematic issue, "The Finger Lakes National Forest Archaeology Project: A Case Study in Archaeology and GIS." As an example of a large-scale applied GIS project this volume should also have a broad appeal. More details about the content and coverage of this volume will follow in the next newsletter.

We are currently beginning the process of collecting ideas and manuscripts for Volume 33, the 2004 edition. To those of you who have promised me submissions, now is the time to



follow through! As a final note, I would like to thank one our members, Virginia Sheehan, who has volunteered time to the editorial office to help with the translation and editing of the French abstracts. As always, the continued quality of our publications rests with the efforts of the CNEHA membership.

New books received for review:

Mounier, R. Alan
2003 *Looking Beneath the Surface: The Story of Archaeology in New Jersey.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ.

Lenik, Edward J.
2002 *Picture Rocks: American Indian Rock Art in the Northeast Woodlands.* University Press of New England, Hanover and London.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 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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CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW AND UPDATE

For the last two and a half years, the Bylaw Review Committee (Karen Metheny, Sara Mascia, Ann-Eliza Lewis, and Terry Klein) has conducted an extensive review of CNEHA's constitution. Since originally drafted, the constitution has been amended only once (1982), and the Executive Board felt that a review and updating of the constitution was desirable. To that end, the Bylaw Review Committee proposed a series of amendments to reflect current practice within the organization and changes within the field of historical archaeology generally. The board, after lengthy discussion, passed these amendments on March 16, 2001; October 18, 2001; and October 17, 2002. The changes are summarized as follows:

Geographic Scope: The states of Virginia and West Virginia and the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador were added to the geographic definition of the Council's constituency, reflecting recent growth in CNEHA's membership. The Council's scope now includes six Canadian provinces, thirteen states, and the District of Columbia.

Purpose: This section, which defines the aims and purposes of the Council, has been updated to reflect current issues and concerns as well as advancements in the field of historical archaeology. The purpose now reads: "The Council shall be particularly concerned with furthering the use of both terrestrial and underwater archaeology as a vital tool for understanding the origins and development of the modern world. The Council encourages fieldwork, collections research, and conservation of the historical archaeological record. It is also dedicated to sharing the results of this research with the public and professional communities through meetings, conferences, symposia, publications, field trips, and various educational and public outreach initiatives as deemed appropriate by the Council's membership." The original statement of purpose described a historical archaeology largely based on museum programs and on the development of generalizations concerning historical periods and cultural dynamics.

Terminology: The term "annual Symposium" was replaced with "Annual Meeting," reflecting current usage in the Council's proceedings. The term "Chair" was substituted for "Chairman," and the term "or her" was added after "his" or "him."

Positions and Duties of Officers: The office of Executive Vice-Chair, which has existed in practice for a number of years, was formally added to the list of officers serving the Executive Board. The Executive Vice-Chair is responsible for all non-institutional memberships and for the annual renewal and individual membership drives.

Composition of the Executive Board: The board voted to increase the number of voting board members from fifteen to seventeen and to appoint the standing journal editor and newsletter editor to fill these new positions. Appointed members are not eligible to hold office on the Executive Board during their tenure as editors. Quorum is set at nine members.

Terms of Office: The term of office on the Executive Board was amended so that newly elected officers will begin service at the fall Executive Board meeting and will continue to serve in that capacity for the duration of their elected term on the board.

Composition and Selection of the Executive Board: The board voted to amend the constitution to state that candidates for the Executive Board must hold an individual membership in CNEHA and be members in good standing to be eligible to serve.

Terms of Membership: Membership in the Council is open to any person who endorses the purposes of the Council as well as the ethical standards of the Council that appear in Northeast Historical Archaeology. Previously there was no reference to these ethical standards in the constitution.

The Executive Board passed an amendment requiring senior authors wishing to present papers at the Annual Meeting to be members of good standing in CNEHA.

The board also voted to clarify membership categories and privileges. First, as has been the practice for a number of years, membership in CNEHA will run the calendar year. Categories were formally established for individual membership (individual, student, joint, fellow, and life) and institutional membership (institution/not-for-profit and business/for profit) to reflect current practice of the Council. Membership privileges were also clarified at the request of the Treasurer and the Nominations and Elections Committee to eliminate confusion over who is entitled to receive publications and who is eligible to vote. All individual members continue to receive one set of all Council publications and discounted rates for conferences and for the purchase of back issues of the journal. All individual members (including both joint members) have voting privileges. Institutional members (institution/not-for-profit and business/for profit) are entitled to one set of Council publications and discounted rates for the purchase of back issues, but they do not receive discounted conference registration rates nor are they eligible to vote.

Standing Committees: A number of older standing committees were eliminated or replaced in order to bring the constitution in line with current practice. The board felt that it was more appropriate to leave publication decisions in the hands of the journal and newsletter editors and to instead establish a Committee for Publicity and Outreach (publicity for publications and Council activities, outreach to students and other audiences). The Committee for Programs and Meetings was eliminated since the annual conference committee performs these tasks. A Committee on Awards was created to develop and coordinate an awards program intended to recognize exemplary service to the Council and/or outstanding contributions to the field of northeast historical archaeology. Standing committees carried over from the original constitution include the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Committee on Membership, and the Committee on Ethical Standards and Training. The chair of the Executive Board will hereafter appoint board members to serve as chairs of these committees, thereby facilitating regular communication with the board.

The duties, and in some cases, the membership criteria of these committees were amended in order to facilitate their operation. Budget and Finance, for example, includes the Treasurer, who serves as chair, as well as one representative each from Canada and the United States to coordinate with the Treasurer in handling accounts and financial matters in both countries. Many members will recall that CNEHA maintains separate bank accounts in Canada and the U.S. to accommodate members in both countries and to avoid complications over monetary exchange rates. This committee was designed to alleviate problems that arise with the transfer of membership and conference funds from year to year.

The Membership Committee has also been restructured. Members include the Vice-Chair (responsible for institutional memberships), the Executive Vice-Chair (responsible for individual memberships), and at least one representative each from the U.S. and Canada, to coordinate with the Treasurer in developing membership lists and in conducting the annual renewal and membership drives in both countries.

While the Committees on Budget and Finance and on Membership, as described above, have particular requirements in terms of membership, committee chairs may also appoint other individuals from the board or from the general membership to fill other positions on a committee.

Finances: The amendment states that the Council shall maintain its primary account in the State of New York, where the Council was originally chartered. The amendment also allows the Treasurer to choose the particular bank within the state and to transfer monies as needed to other accounts for conferences, the journal office, etc.

An updated version may be viewed at the Council's website at http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm. The Bylaw Review Committee is preparing one final amendment for the Spring Executive Board meeting that would establish two Executive Vice-Chairs, one from Canada and one from the U.S., in order to facilitate the maintenance of the individual membership lists in both countries and to assist the organization in conducting annual membership and renewal drives. Given the expansion of CNEHA's constituency and in particular the growth of the Canadian membership in recent years, the Board felt strongly that representatives were needed from both countries to handle the non-institutional membership lists, to coordinate with the Treasurer, and to eliminate previous problems in communication and organization. This amendment will also formally recognize the hard work of Executive Board member Joe Last who has taken on the task of maintaining the Canadian membership list and of organizing CNEHA mailings within Canada over the last few years.

REPORT: SEVENTH ANNUAL STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION, WILMINGTON, DEL, OCTOBER 19

by Karen Metheny, Student Competition Coordinator

CNEHA sponsored its 7th annual student paper competition at the annual meeting in Wilmington. Ten students competed this year, the highest level of student participation ever. These students prepared advance copies of their papers for the panel of judges and then presented those papers to the general membership at the conference. Participating students were: Eleanor Breen, University of Massachusetts-Boston; Daniel Costura, Cornell University; Elizabeth Kiniry, University of Massachusetts-Boston; Kathy Leacock, State University of New York-Buffalo; Eva MacDonald, University of Toronto; Elizabeth Newman, Yale University; Eric Proebsting, University of Massachusetts-Boston; Yasha Rodriguez, Cornell University; Michael Roets, State University of New York-Buffalo; and Scott Wieczorek, Monmouth University. All ten students were enrolled in a graduate program, including three doctoral students and seven M.A. or M. Sc. candidates.

The judges awarded first place to Eva MacDonald, a M.Sc. candidate at the University of Toronto, for her paper "Towards a Historical Archaeology of the German-Canadians of Markham's Bereczy Settlement." We look forward to seeing Eva's paper published in Northeast Historical Archaeology in the near future and congratulate her on a fine presentation. Second place was awarded to Eleanor Breen, an MA student at the University of Massachusetts-Boston, for her paper entitled "Whose Trash is it Anyway: A Ceramic and Stratigraphic Analysis of the South Grove Midden," an archaeological study from Washington's Mt. Vernon. In addition to receiving a year's membership in CNEHA and a certificate of award, these students will have their papers published in the journal.

Each student is to be congratulated for the excellent scholarship and hard work represented by his or her paper. CNEHA also wishes to extend its thanks to the judges for this year's competition: Suzanne Plousos, Tim Riordan, Carolyn White, Kate Dinnel, and Karen Metheny. Students are encouraged to participate in next year's competition, which will be held in Lowell, MA, on October 25. Details on the 8th annual student competition will be included with the general call for papers.

The Diminishing Importance of Historical Archaeology in Vermont

by Elise Manning-Sterling

New draft guidelines for archaeology were presented by the Vermont State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (VDHP) to professional archaeologists this past spring. These new guidelines may make Vermont historical archaeology a thing of the past. The SHPO indicated that under political pressure to cut costs, they had streamlined the environmental review process and revised the types of sites considered potentially significant.

The purpose of this paper is three fold. First, I will outline the new and apparently cost-driven guidelines that threaten Vermont's historic resources. Secondly, this paper can be a petition to the VTSHPO and VDHP to call their attention to specific cultural resource concerns. It is hoped they will reexamine and revise policies that could potentially write off 200 years of Vermont history solely for the benefit of developers. Finally, some suggestions for possible solutions will be presented. Most importantly, this paper solicits insight and input from others concerned about the preservation of the state's historic sites.

Economic conditions over the past several years have limited opportunities to meaningful excavations and research for archaeologists. The cost of archaeology has risen and developers have been less willing to offer financial support. Less money and increased pressure to more quickly complete research make it difficult to maintain professional standards. The financial crunch has been felt at all levels, including state and federal regulatory agencies. Increasing political pressure to allow development without costly and timely environmental studies has compounded the problem. Thus, it is becoming increasingly common to see potentially significant sites dropped from consideration earlier in the review process.

The state agencies responsible for historic preservation have apparently lowered standards because of declining political support for comprehensive regulation and historic preservation. As recently codified in the draft guidelines, the solution was to decrease the number of historic sites for state review. In the spring meeting, the SHPO suggested that each site would be considered on its own merits, but stressed that it was up to the archaeologist to present a valid case for each site and to justify the need for additional research. Yet, in the regulatory process, it is not the role of the archaeologist to protect the cultural resources, but for the SHPO to maintain the integrity of the environmental protection laws in place. The VDHP noted that their new guidelines did not eliminate as many historic sites as have new regulations in other states. However, preservationists should not aspire to function just above the worst example, but rather strive to emulate the best.

The new guidelines have created a hierarchy which ranks archaeological sites by type. This has inherent biases in ranking of historic and precontact sites. The guidelines summarize the new hierarchy - "In contrast to precontact sites that can only be discovered and studied through archaeological investigation, many kinds of historic period sites can be understood through historic maps, photos, drawings, written records...."(VDHP 2002:22). In this way, precontact sites have been given priority over historic sites and are more likely to proceed to a further stage of investigation. Precontact sites also have a decided advantage in being reviewed earlier in the process. In Vermont, there is a predictive model form required for all development properties under review. If there is sufficient potential for precontact occupation, most sensitivity areas are archaeologically tested. Fewer potential precontact sites are dropped in the early regulatory stages.

There is no such form to safeguard historic sites. According to the draft guidelines, one lithic flake is considered a site, whereas; "Because Vermont is blessed with thousands of 19th century currently standing structures of all types... with associated deposits and features, a single historic period feature such as a privy or midden deposit associated with any occupation of the property is not considered a "site" by the SHPO." (VDHP 2002:23). After some discussion this paragraph was eventually removed from the guidelines, but the thrust of the SHPO's thinking about historic sites, which include some of our richest features, remains very much a part of the new regulations.

It is not my intention to argue the merits of historic sites over precontact sites. I believe all archaeological sites are equally important. This discussion is meant to focus on the new biased guidelines where, for example, middens and privies do not constitute a site while one lithic flake does. When this discrepancy was noted, the SHPO assured us that precontact sites were the next likely target for future cuts. This unsettling answer is what I really fear, that slowly but surely, all archaeological resources will be threatened.

These guidelines predetermine a process that is by nature unpredictable. Archaeological investigation is now to be determined by priority research topics that primarily limits study to the18th century. Research topics include; the18th century French, 17th and 18th century military history, the War of 1812 and the Civil War, and Early Euro-American settlement up to 1800. Some temporally broader categories include Native people, Vermont's ethnic and minority groups, abandoned communities, and maritime history. Sites relevant to Industry and Commerce up to 1870, and important Vermonters up to 1900 are also considered priority research themes. Sites that are deemed unimportant include almost all 19th and 20th century sites---- unless they are associated with Native Americans, Black Americans, or other minority groups. This racial and cultural bias is weakly justified in an earlier guideline draft -- Minority sites are considered important because "These were communities of people who did not usually write about themselves, nor did anyone else write about them." (VDHP 2001:6).

The guidelines appear to be based on grandiose and flawed assumptions. The SHPO suggests that there is substantial historical literature about poor whites and middle class farmers from all regions of Vermont after 1800. Are the majority of the people who make up Vermont's historic past to be disregarded and forgotten? I perceive this as a state-mandated bias against the largest number of archaeological sites, those occupied by settlers and farmers in the last 200 years, who are deemed less important, if not insignificant, because of the erroneous claim that their lives are adequately documented in the historic record.

The guidelines state that one criterion for determining potential site significance is its importance to a broad public. In Vermont, there is great interest in the agricultural, domestic, and industrial life of the 19th and 20th centuries. However, in the new guidelines, only Euro-American settlement sites dating prior to 1800 are listed as potentially significant. The public's interest was enthusiastically demonstrated at the second annual Vermont History Expo. This successful celebration of Vermont's history was held at the Tunbridge fair grounds and consisted of elaborate and well researched displays by Vermont's 175 historic societies and other preservation and historic research groups.

Archaeology also played a part in the expo, with at least three well-attended exhibits. At the Vermont Archaeological Society booth, numerous people asked about local sites, the possibility of volunteering at excavations, or simply wanted to talk about artifacts they had found while digging near foundations or in gardens. Even with the available historic documentation, people are attracted to artifacts. Why? Because these are the actual fragments of a teacup, pipe, bottle, or glass that graced their ancestors' table, or wrought nails, brick, and slate used to construct an early settler's home. These artifacts are tangible links to the past.

So why do we do archaeology rather than rely solely on documentation? For a variety of reasons, the historical record rarely paints an accurate and complete picture of past activities. In fact, there are number of archaeological data classes that provide details of everyday life that are often missing in the historic record. For example, a site's faunal assemblage can impart what a family actually ate, the wild species they hunted, the composition of their herds, farming practices and butchery techniques. Parasites recovered from a privy provide a wealth of information on public health - clues about diet, diseases, and specific environmental conditions.

There is another topic on which historic documents are also silent, what my co-worker Bill Bouchard calls the "The Archaeology of Failure." As is often touted by the VDHP, there are hundreds, even thousands of 18th and 19th-century farmsteads. These are the farms that succeeded by being economically viable. However, how about the numerous small family-run farms that failed to eke out a living on the frontier? Archaeology can give us insight into the small farms, industries, and enterprises that didn't succeed. These sites, too, are part of Vermont's hardscrabble history.

In the new guidelines, there is wholesale lumping of 200 years worth of history and sites. The guidelines dismiss temporal variation, and differences by region, community, and site types. During the 19th and 20th centuries, there were major changes in material culture, community structure, and spatial organization. The uniqueness of individual farms, domestic sites, mills, and industrial complexes, and the incremental social change and innovations over the last 200 years was not lost on the Vermont History Expo participants.

The VT guidelines borrow from the Minnesota SHPO archaeology manual in addressing site importance. In Minnesota, "If the site is important to just one historical archaeologist or to just a few members of a community, its significance will be difficult to justify." (VDHP 2002:22). However, the SHPO uses similar reasoning to dismiss potentially significant sites. If one or two people in the SHPO office consider a site unimportant it is not considered for further research. This seems difficult to justify, especially when decisions pertinent to a community's cultural heritage are made without the input of the communities themselves. The SHPO is supposed to represent the interest of the people of VT in their collective past. Are the interests of the majority to be discounted while a few bureaucrats with their own biases make the decisions to ignore Vermont's heritage?

The guidelines state that "The VTSHPO will only support archaeological investigations of historic period archaeological sites during the regulatory process if they have a very high likelihood of providing important information that cannot be obtained from other sources." (VDHP 2002:22). An earlier draft further clarified that, "The DHP's policy is that sites that do not significantly complement or supplement the written and archival record and that do not address priority archaeological research questions should not be studied archaeologically in the regulatory process." (VDHP 2001:5-6). The VDHP is essentially claiming that historic research can replace archaeological investigations. Any historical archaeologist knows that unique data is obtained through excavations that often differs from and contradicts historic documentation. More often, archaeology and historic documents provide complementary data that reveal a richer, rounded, and more colorful picture of the past.

For example, recent testing of a lot in a Green Mountain town revealed a rich 1850s domestic site which contained hundreds of ceramics representing numerous tea and tableware vessels, glazed pipe stems, table glass, and structural materials. However, there was a dearth of kitchen wares and no bottles. It is an intriguing assemblage worthy of further study. However, extensive probate research revealed only that the prominent mill owner who resided there in 1917 owned two dollars worth of crockery and glass. There was no documentation about the people who lived at this site in the 19th century. What a different view archaeology can offer from what we often find, or don't find, in the documentary record. Probate records often document a "moment in time" rather than cultural and material process and transformation.

Historic documents also frequently leave out minorities that are a focus of the guidelines– including Native Americans and Black Americans. Also overlooked are the many poor and middle class Euro-American farmers, factory workers, and artisans, most of whose lives and daily activities were likewise not documented. It is well known that the documents weigh heavily toward the wealthy and prominent. By reverting wholly or primarily to the documents, VDHP is regressing to a history of the elite. Vermont retains a historic character comprised of thousands of 19th century farmhouses, barns, outbuildings, mills and factory complexes. One of the main contentions presented by state agencies in challenging archaeological investigations is the abundance of historic buildings and sites. This argument presents several problems. First, there is the flawed equation of standing structures with archaeological sites; the existence of numerous extant farmsteads should not preclude investigation of a potentially significant farmstead site. VDHP's stance also contradicts National Register (NR) criteria which indicate that decisions on determining a site's significance should not be based on the number of similar resources. Second, state regulators often question why, when there are so many19th-century sites, is it necessary to study a specific one that is threatened. Recently, for example, a portion of a mid-19th-century tin shop site was to be impacted by development. A decision was made by the state that no research or testing should be done at the site simply because Vermont has lots of tin shops. One major question that is not addressed is that while there may indeed be other examples of these buildings and sites, What do we really know about them? How many have been studied? How many are truly left undisturbed? And how long will we have hundreds of these sites? Slowly the historic resources of VT will be whittled away so that few are left to advance archaeological and historical research.

Finally, there is the ‘Seen one....Seen em all’ attitude. To cite the guidelines "Some sites, for example, many types of mills, are well documented in written and other records and many exist as standing structures; archaeological investigations may not provide useful or outstanding complementary information. In such a case, historic research may be far more informative than an archaeological investigation." (VDHP 2002:22). There is a real danger of lumping site types, such as mills, by not taking into account differences between or characteristics of specific types of sites, such as gristmills, sawmills, or textile mills, to name a few examples. Even among one site type there can be an immense amount of regional, local, and individual variation in construction and design. Future questions about the history of technology not obtainable in written histories that may be rendered unanswerable by this attitude.

A vital aspect of archaeological research is the documentation of sites before they are destroyed. Archaeological investigation creates a database that can be used to compare sites both with and without supporting historic documentation, and that can be used to compile site types within regional contexts. If we lose the ability to document sites, it is even more difficult to understand those few sites that do get excavated or that may remain undisturbed for the future. The assumption that no new investigative techniques will ever be developed creates an unfortunate precedent.

Archaeological sites also appear to be ‘Damned if they do’ have supporting historical documentation and ‘Damned if they don’t.’ Sites that are well documented will have a lesser chance of further archaeological investigation. This is apparent in an early version of the guidelines that stated; "Vermont’s most recent past, such as the 20th century, generally has the greatest amount and variety of written and photographic documentation, as well as a huge volume of artifacts and architecture that reflect people and communities..... For this reason, the DHP will generally not consider 20th century archaeological sites as significant....unless there are over-riding reasons of significance." (VDHP 2001:6). Then, there is the ‘Damned if they don’t’; If there is little or no historical documentation, there is little chance of finding invisible historic sites during a project assessment.

For example, there is almost no way of identifying early and short-term occupation sites of the17th and early 18th century during a Phase I survey unless one is testing for precontact. However, an early site is occasionally identified in the initial archaeological resource assessment (ARA) phase of the process. For instance, a reference by a noted historian was recently found indicating that a 1760s settlers' house site was located within a project impact area. Incredibly, the SHPO determined that one reference to an early site was not enough justification to warrant even Phase IA research or archaeological testing. The intent of the law, to determine whether a development project would affect any potentially significant archaeological sites, was circumvented by simply bypassing the key early phase of the process - archaeological testing. In this instance there was no need to assess an effect when no site was or could be identified and evaluated. Simply stated, if we don’t look, there will be no chance to identify potentially significant sites.

In the Vermont guidelines, the view of historical archaeology is characterized by the old and tired question – What can we learn from archeology that we can’t get from the historic records? It is surprising that this question is still presented, after the thousands of books and articles that demonstrate what can be learned from historical archaeology. The transformation of American history through the study of material culture appears to have eluded the Vermont regulators.

In a discussion of 19th century historic site significance, the SHPO commented: We know people ate off of crockery......So what?..... That is what we hear from developers all the time. It seems that the SHPO and VDHP should have ready answers to developers’ complaints. That they don’t seems to say more about their attitude toward current archaeology than it does about the developers' views. The SHPO suggested that the solution was for professional archaeologists to do a better job of justifying archaeological research on specific sites. However, in order to produce better research, archaeologists must be allowed to continue excavating and evaluating archaeological sites before they are bulldozed. In order to do justice to historical sites, it is vital that the SHPO and VDHP understand the archaeological profession and its capabilities, and to take up the cause of preserving the state’s historic resources.

After the VT SHPO meeting, I became convinced that positive action had to be taken about the situation. How can we turn this trend around? One manner in which sites can be studied more effectively is to place individual sites in a regional context. This was aptly demonstrated in John Wilson’s article "We’ve Got Thousands of These! What Makes an Historic Farmstead Significant?" (Wilson 1990). The use of a regional context was also supported by Giovanna Peebles, the state archaeologist who has utilized such a context for the documentation of CCC camps. The use of regional contexts is an excellent strategy for managing archaeological sites, but doing so will take coordination among the state agencies and professional archaeologists. To accomplish this goal archaeologists will have to be allowed by the regulatory agencies to both identify and test the historical sites. Increased communication between archaeologists working within the state and the SHPO and VDHP will increase access to information on a wider range of sites and site types. In a discussion with the state archaeologist after the spring meeting, we agreed that it was imperative to bring archaeologists together to learn what site types are currently being studied and to determine how to work on themes and contexts that will enrich research and allow more sites to continue through the review process unscathed. I hope that such communication and cooperation can be accomplished soon in order to help preserve Vermont's historic sites.

The Vermont History Expo celebrated the entire history of the state, but focused on 19th- and 20th- century settlement, agrarian lifestyle, industrial development, and growth of communities. It is apparent that archaeologists should work more closely with historical societies as we share common interests and goals of historic preservation. In fact, spurred on by the new guidelines, an initial theme of the Vermont Archaeological Society spring meeting is historical archaeology and its importance and relevance to Vermonters. It is hoped that historical society members will participate in the archaeology meetings and share details of their current research and views on historic sites. The state archaeologist has also asked to speak at the meeting to address concerns about the new guidelines. I also hope that the SHPO will attend to attain some understanding of archaeologists' and historians' preservation concerns.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Fort Shirley, Dresden

Owing to faculty retirement, the dig at Fort Shirley (1752-1760), sponsored by Bates College and directed by James Leamon, concluded in 2001. The focus of attention has now turned to the question of how best to use the artifact collection for educational purposes. The Lincoln County Historical Association, which owns most of the site, is considering various plans to obtain grants to be used to hire professional help in setting up a permanent exhibit and self-guided tour.

Jane Stover Rodick Brewer Site

The excavation, under the direction of Norman Buttrick, was part of an archaeology class at Freeport High School. The excavation took place on a 19th century salt water farm now owned by the Freeport Historical Society where the public is welcome. The objectives of the excavation were three fold: (1) Provide a "hands on" approach to local history for a senior elective course with the community involved. (2) Answer questions about the site through archaeology evidence: (3) Have students do historical research with primary documents and write a historical and archaeological (analysis of artifacts and features) report on the site.

Jane Stover Rodick was born April 5, 1817 and married Randall Brewer on September 15, 1836. The questions proposed to the students were: How long did the site exist? Who lived in the house and what do we know about the people? How does the artifact analysis help us to understand the people and structure of the house?

Square N530/E495 was excavated for material culture and was the most productive of any of the pits excavated with 191 total artifacts. Percentages were: ceramics 49%, glass 48%, and 2.5% machine cut nails. The largest percent of ceramics were hard whiteware 68% followed by pearlware 31% and a few pieces of porcelain (English) and yellow ware. There were some nice rim fragments of blue shell edge hard whiteware. One of the nicest pieces of pearlware was about 1/8 of a plate with hand painted edge design in black with a purple/blue flow floral transfer print on white. The Mean ceramic date of this unit was 1845, indicating that Jane lived here before the land was deeded to her, perhaps as early as 1836, the date of her marriage to Randall Brewer. A great deal of the glass was window glass, but there was a small percentage of bottle glass including one wine bottle fragment.

One of the main reasons for doing this excavation was to provide an experience for high school students in Historical Archaeology. This experience has helped students learn history in a different way, i.e., handling the material culture, which had not been touched since the Brewers were here. Each student was required to do an analysis of the artifacts that they found. They also had to do their own research of the Brewers and Rodicks to compare what they read to what they excavated. This hands-on history is what excites them into learning about the past more than just reading about it. Community participation was important as well. The Freeport Historical Society, Community Library, High School, Town Office as well as the parents of the students were all involved in helping students.

Vermont

Reported by: Elise Manning -Sterling

Preservation in Place; A Mitigation Plan for the Fort Vengeance Monument Site (VT-RU-216)

Archaeological field investigations conducted by VTrans' consultant Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. have come to an end along the corridor of the Route 7 Upgrade Project in Pittsford and Brandon. One focus of this substantial investigation has been the Fort Vengeance Monument Site. So far, very little is known about Fort Vengeance, which was built in 1780. But we are certain that this site has the potential to provide valuable information on a variety of historical research topics. To date, only a small portion of the site has been excavated; just enough for archaeologists from Louis Berger and Associates, and Werner Archaeological Consulting, Inc. to identify it and establish its spatial boundaries. A wide variety of artifacts and animal bones was recovered during these initial excavations at the Fort Vengeance Monument Site. In addition to identifying a possible portion of the Fort's stockade, excavations also revealed portions of the foundation of a house owned by Caleb Hendee, the local landowner who allowed Vermont to construct and occupy the fort on his property. This house also served as a tavern between 1783 and 1808. The site will be included on the National Register of Historic Places, and VTrans is recommending an innovative and cost-effective method for mitigating this site – to preserve it for future generations.

Preservation in place is a preferred method for protecting in-ground archaeological resources. If a site is not threatened, then it is best to leave it alone. This approach is obviously less costly and less destructive than archaeologically excavating a site. But what is the best approach for preservation when a site is being threatened by development? Should we as archaeologists jump at the chance to excavate it? Or should we try to preserve it in place? Whenever possible, VTrans will redesign a project that threatens an archaeological site in order to avoid the need to excavate it – thus preserving the site in place. In the case of Fort Vengeance, the proposed improvements to Route 7 in Pittsford are threatening to impact this site. Despite efforts to modify the project's design, there is no feasible way to move the road far enough to the east in order to keep it out of the site area. But this does not necessarily mean that the site will be adversely impacted by the proposed road construction. Nor does it mean that the site will need to be excavated. Through a collaborative effort between VTrans, the landowner, and the local Pittsford/Brandon Transportation Steering Committee, a solution has been found. The road can be built up and over the site. VTrans is proposing to preserve the Fort Vengeance archaeological site by intentionally burying the affected portion of it under approximately 2 to 3 feet of fill, and then rebuilding and realigning Route 7 on top of that fill.

The intentional burial or covering of archaeological sites (also known as in situ burial) has been used as a preservation and mitigation method for years. It is a relatively simple process that essentially follows nature's model of site preservation. There are four crucial steps to in situ burial. First, permanent benchmark data is established and recorded, and markers are set in place before a site can be buried. This is to insure that the site's provenience and boundaries are well recorded and will not be lost. Then, a buffer lens of geotextile or culturally sterile sand, gravel, clay, or other material is placed over the site. This separates the site matrix from the fill soil, which is added next. It is very important that care is taken to not damage the site while placing this lens or the fill on the existing ground surface. Finally, a plan for monitoring the site once it is buried must be developed and implemented. Implementing the practice of intentionally burying a site involves much planning and thought. It is also not an appropriate mitigation methodology for every site or situation. Guidance and technical assistance for developing a plan for in situ burial are readily available from the National Park Service Archaeology Assistance Program. When presented with this alternative mitigating plan for the Fort Vengeance Monument Site, the Local Pittsford/Brandon Transportation Steering Committee, which has been closely involved with the design of the Route 7 upgrade, was extremely pleased - especially when the cost of this plan was compared to the cost of excavation.

It is unrealistic to think that this or any other method of preservation is absolute. The aging process of all materials is inevitable and constant. Yet with in situ burial it is possible to keep sites stable for extraordinarily long periods of time by simply leaving them alone in their archaeological context. Undisturbed and in the ground, archaeological sites interact only with the natural environment and can remain stable for thousands of years. Additionally, in situ burial provides archaeologists and communities with an alternative to full-scale excavation of archaeological sites. Most archaeologists agree that it would have been beneficial if their predecessors of the 19th and 20th centuries had been less zealous in their excavations. This realization is reflected in the restraint demonstrated by most professional and academic archaeologists. Likewise, most people today understand and regret that far too many irreplaceable cultural resources have been lost in the past 100 years to the unregulated shovel and bulldozer. VTrans recognizes this, and designs projects that reduce the environmental footprint of Vermont's roads. In the case of Fort Vengeance, VTrans is proposing striking a delicate balance between preservation and progress. Burial in place, for the portions of the Fort Vengeance Monument Site that cannot be avoided by the Route 7 upgrade, will serve the dual purposes of expediting this road improvement project while preserving a nationally significant archaeological site.

For more information regarding In-Situ Site Burials check out the following web sites:
http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/pubs/tch5.htm
http://www.geology.sdsu.edu/activities/seminar/spring00/mathewson/

Village of Warren

In September 2002, a Phase IB investigation conducted by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. for the Warren Sewer project encountered a mid- 19th-century domestic deposit associated with the house of one of the leading manufacturers in the Village of Warren, Washington County, Vermont. The Cardell Site (VT-WA-146) consists of a dense trash deposit at the southeast corner of the standing Greek Revival house at 417 Main Street in the village. Shovel testing and a 1x1 meter unit excavation encountered a wide variety of ceramic and glass table wares, personal items including kaolin tobacco pipes with glazed stems, buttons, faunal material, and architectural debris. The artifacts fall within a fairly restricted time period prior to the Civil War and probably represent the household trash of the William Cardell family who occupied the house prior to 1857, and the Edwin Cardell family who maintained this residence from 1857 to 1918.

Documentary research conducted as part of the archaeological investigations turned up the 1917 will and probate inventory of Elizabeth Cardell, the last of the family to reside in the house. However, the detail of these documents is very limited and can not be directly related to the 19th -century archaeological deposit. For example, the wide array of archaeological ceramics associated with the house are not reflected in the 1917 probate listing of "crockery & glass $2.00." Further investigation of the brief listing will, however, provide some information on the furnishing of the house at the time of her death. Analysis of the archaeological deposits will provide more detail of the household domestic furnishings than can be reconstructed from the documentary record. The final report will place this archaeological deposit in the context of a leading family in a small 19th century upland New England village.

Vermont Copper Mines

PAL has recently completed archaeological surveys at the Elizabeth and Ely copper mine sites in South Strafford and Vershire, respectively. The methodology for these two investigations consisted of a systematic GPS and photographic walkover survey, detailed mapping of visible resources, and limited subsurface testing to locate and identify a representative sample of cultural features. Both of these mines are designated National Priorities List (Superfund) site, and as such, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is coordinating the hazardous material cleanup of the site to protect human health and the environment. The archaeological investigations were conducted for the US Corps of Engineers, New England District, and the Environmental Protection Agency as part of the cleanup activities.

The Elizabeth Mine operated intermittently between ca. 1809 and 1958, first producing copperas and later copper, and was the site of a number of important developments in non-ferrous metallurgy. The approximately 400-acre Elizabeth Mine Site contains numerous industrial foundations and standing structures and at least five distinct clusters of domestic structures, both industry-related and agricultural. Linking these foundations is a network of historic transportation routes and utilities. In addition to these features, a large portion of the site is an artifact of man's effect on the land. The mining process is visible on the landscape in the form of numerous mine openings (now collapsed or closed) and large multi-colored deposits of mine waste.

The Ely Mine operated intermittently from the second quarter of the nineteenth century until 1918. The peak of copper production at the site during the 1870s and early 1880s resulted in the flourishing of a boomtown that contributed to the development of the surrounding area. While the rest of the region was declining in population, Vershire expanded because of the growth of the mining operation. The mine and its associated village are visible today as foundations, walls, and associated features at the nearly 250-acre site. The linear arrangement of ore processing features stretches from a number of openings on the hillside to the remains of the smelter building nearly three-quarters of a mile distant. Approximately 85 foundations of the houses and structures that made up the village that once housed approximately 1000 inhabitants are in six rows arrayed around the site. The vestiges of transportation routes and a water system link the entire site.

The University of Maine at Farmington

The University of Maine at Farmington Archaeology Research Center (UMF ARC) has investigated a wide variety of historic sites in Vermont in recent years. The following summarizes some of the more interesting and unique historic sites we have recently studied:

Swanton

Swanton is better known as a Jesuit mission village, the location of Grey Lock's Castle, and the staging ground for attacks on English settlers in Massachusetts and elsewhere, yet archaeological survey and testing in the Missisquoi Delta area by UMF ARC dates human occupation to 1000 B.C., or the Early Woodland period. Over 40 cultural features with preserved subsistence remains have been identified. A maize kernel identified from the Headquarters site (VT-FR-318) has been radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1110, representing one of the oldest dates for maize in New England. In terms of historical archaeology, the Headquarters site was also the location of the Elijah Rood farmstead (est. 1800) and the site of Swanton's first Dutch farmer, John Hilliker, who settled there in the1780s. A lease agreement dated 1762 gives details of twelve Native American farmsteads on the lower Missisquoi, a number of which were established in a series along the Vermont Route 78 corridor. The Elijah Rood farm may possess one of the longest sequences of continuous agriculture in Vermont.

UMF ARC's ongoing fieldwork and research at the Contact period mission site at Norridgewock on the

Kennebec River in Maine, exhibits interesting parallels, and supplies insight and a unique regional perspective on a variety of themes common across northern New England.

Champion

UMF ARC recently completed a cultural resource assessment and management plan for the Vermont Land Trust on a tract of land formerly owned by the Champion Paper Company in Essex County, Vermont, and historically known as the "Nulhegan District". Of a total divestment of 132,000 acres, UMF ARC was contracted to assess the cultural resources of that portion designated as the public lands, or a total of 48,000 acres. A GIS-based sensitivity study was undertaken to assess the potential for Native American cultural resources. Background research and interviews with members of the Native American community were conducted and provide the necessary information for future survey and a reasonable strategy towards site identification. The bulk of the report, however, concerned itself with documenting historic archaeological sites on the public lands. Twenty historic sites were identified in the field, confirming anecdotal and printed references, and expanding considerably, the number of historic sites in Essex County, listed with Vermont's Division for Historic Preservation. A variety of sites were identified, including six previously unrecorded water-powered mill sites. The 1800, Cargill Pitch grist and sawmill retains significant portions of its head and tailraces and 'two-room' foundation. The majority of the historic sites are logging and lumbering related – dams, saw mills, lumber camps, logging booms, sluiceways and company farms were all represented to varying degrees within the survey area. Three sites are especially worthy of additional research efforts: 1) A rock shelter in Brunswick was occupied briefly by a trapper/WWI veteran. The shelter's setting and proximity to the nearby Native American/Historic Euroamerican site, known as Brunswick Springs (VT-ES-3) and its proximity to some of the earliest established historic sites on this part of the Connecticut River, suggests that the rock shelter may preserve significant cultural remains antedating its early twentieth century occupation; 2) A cut granite railroad turntable located on the Moose River, in the town of Granby, and within that portion of the Champion Lands held by the Essex Timber Company identifies the location of the former Moccasin Mills (1889-1906), a lumbering and wood-manufacturing village inhabited largely by French-Canadian workers. Little surficial evidence survives of this small mill village. The turntable marked the terminus of the "Victory Branch" of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, which served exclusively the interests of the H.C. Stevens and Company. 3) The "Magog Road" identifies a segment of the long-distance stage and freight route that once linked the head of tide on the Kennebec River in Maine with the Canadian port of Montreal. A settlement of five families was attempted along this road in the town of Brunswick, but proved unsuccessful. Preliminary research suggests that the road was used extensively in the early decades of the nineteenth century.

Brattleboro

Archaeological investigations were conducted in three phases (ARA, phase I survey, phase II testing) at the Bradley site (VT-WD-235). Located between Flat and Elliot streets in downtown Brattleboro, the current municipal parking lot, scheduled to be replaced by a three-story, multimodal parking garage and transit-related facility, was the former location of two successive organ manufacturers, the Brattleboro Melodeon Factory and the Carpenter Organ Company. The property is also adjacent to the former site of the Lawrence Water Cure establishment, a hydropathic facility associated with the much better known Wesselhoeft Water Cure, established in the 1840s. Backhoe trenching and large open-block excavation led to the identification of several structures and to the discovery of intact cultural remains of a domestic nature that predate the site's factory period. Land transfers at mid-century refer to a brick reservoir, brick water house, spring and aqueduct, in describing the parcels of land comprising the Bradley site. On both occasions, where historically intact ceramic and other household remains were recovered, lead water-lines were found to be underlying them. While aqueduct companies and subsequent efforts to supply the town with potable water are relatively well documented in the archival record, little documentation of the Frost Aqueduct Company on Flat Street survives, beyond what may exist in the archaeological record. Eighteenth century land transfers establish that the Bradley site was initially part of the Governor's Farm (Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire), and thus potentially preserves cultural remains predating the above discussed contexts. The site's setting on Whetstone Brook was one likely utilized by Native Americans as well. The discovery that portions of the Bradley site retained intact plow zone increased the possibility of verifying this claim and it also presented the prospects of documenting a longer historic sequence than originally thought possible. This study further confirms that opportunities to investigate the archaeological integrity of complex urban-industrial sites in northern New England are limited and their contribution to the field of historical archaeology is potentially very great.

Other Studies

The Sleeman site (VT-BE-238), located in East Bennington, contains subsurface structural remains and artifact assemblages relating to two early nineteenth century structures – a former 1830s cotton factory/mid-nineteenth century powder mill, and an associated dwelling inhabited initially by Isaac Doolittle, owner of the cotton factory and agent for the Bennington Iron Company, located at nearby Furnace Grove. The Lewis site (VT-WN-238), a late eighteenth-early nineteenth century dwelling in Norwich, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, opposite Hanover, N.H., is associated with one of the town's founding families. The family operated the ferry at this crossing, ran an inn and gristmill and practiced small-scale farming. Excavations recovered a wide range of household artifacts and subsurface structural remains were documented. Other historical sites investigated by UMF include a nineteenth-century water powered mill complex in Underhill, Vermont, the Hanaford site (VT-CH-726), and the 1850 roundhouse and turntable of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, located on the Burlington waterfront, known as the Rail site (VT-CH-736), likely the oldest roundhouse/turntable available for study in Vermont.

Hazen-Munsell Blacksmith Shop

In 1994, the University of Maine – Farmington (UMF), conducted a Phase 1 archaeological investigation for the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans) as part of a bridge replacement project in West Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont. These investigations resulted in the identification of the Hazen-Munsell blacksmith shop site (VT-WN-193) located along the western bank of the White River. Structural remains still visible at the surface included a series of dry-laid stone walls, foundation remains of the blacksmith shop, one potential outbuilding and retaining wall. An extant barn postdating the shop was also located in the northeast corner of the same area.

Subsurface testing produced a substantial amount of material information on the blacksmith shop. Artifact remains included bone fragments, ceramic sherds, glass, a kaolin pipe and metal objects. The metal objects consisted of various types of nails, horseshoes, a saw fragment and other tool fragments associated with smithing. This site will be impacted by the proposed bridge that is to be constructed just south (downstream) of the existing bridge and therefore, the UMF recommended that Phase 2 studies be undertaken to determine the significance and National Register eligibility of the site.

In 2001, The Louis Berger Group in East Orange, New Jersey, began the Phase 2 archaeological studies. VTrans recognized that in addition to determining site significance, investigations at the Hazen-Munsell site might be valuable in beginning to establish an historic context for Vermont's blacksmith shop sites and incorporated this into the Phase 2 studies. The Louis Berger Group focused on the examination of archival resources to determine whether or not the Hazen-Munsell blacksmith shop met any of the criteria for National Register eligibility. They also began to establish a specific context for evaluating the significance of blacksmith shops in Vermont. Attention was given to developing research questions that could focus on basic issues such as site function, integrity and national register eligibility. Unlike other property types such as farmsteads and mill sites, to date, there appears to be relatively little data available on blacksmith shops and smithing in Vermont. Therefore, it has been a real challenge to draw definitive conclusions and establish site significance.

The Louis Berger Group investigated various sources of information on blacksmith shops from Vermont, Canada and other areas in the United States and produced a draft property type description based on models found in the Vermont Historic Preservation Plan (Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, 1989). Their investigations lead to some of the following conclusions and additional questions that remain to be answered. It appears that little attention has been given to the study of blacksmith shops in Vermont by historians and archaeologists. The Louis Berger Group found only five examples of blacksmith shops studied, including the Hazen-Munsell site. The current view suggests that the general outline of smithing in Vermont tends to follow other examples from the northeastern United States and can be broken into three basic periods. The early period consisted of a variety of metal and mechanical work followed by a period of narrow focus in iron tool and wagon repair. Then there was a period of decline in smithing activities with the continuing rise in use of the automobile. A general physical feature of blacksmith shops has been described, but is there evidence of architectural features unique to blacksmith shops? Can the degree of specialization be deduced from the archaeological study of characteristics, layout and location? Is there a correlation between the environmental setting within which a blacksmith shop is located and the type of archaeological deposits found? Urban versus Rural?

The Louis Berger Group focused their attention at the Phase 2 level on in-depth archival research which produced some important information regarding the physical description of the shop and activities that took place during its period of operation. Among the archival documents were two account ledgers that detailed the daily functions of the shop over the course of time. It was determined that the functions of this site were best illustrated with the evidence found in the archival material. Photographs provided by a local historian produced clear evidence of the shop's structural layout and location of various components of smithing activities, architectural design and mechanical workings.

Nearly half of the operating life of the Hazen-Munsell site dates to the 20th century. It was also determined that the integrity of the Hazen-Munsell site was compromised due to the collapse of the blacksmith shop and subsequent removal of the structure. Given the compromised integrity of this site, Louis Berger concluded that further field investigations would likely yield a modest amount of information at best, with a disproportionate amount of artifacts from this latter period of occupation. Further subsurface testing at the Phase 2 level was not likely to produce the level of information that was available in archival sources, and there was no indication that the information would be considered significant. Therefore, the property was not recommended for National Register eligibility; however, archival research of the site did prove to be valuable in the efforts to begin establishing a context and property type description for Vermont's blacksmith shops and smithing activities.

Information from:
"An Archaeological Phase 1 Survey of the Hartford Proposed Bridge Improvement Project, BTN 2004(1), Windsor County, Vermont (University of Maine-Farmington, 1997) and "Historical Studies of the Hazen-Munsell Blacksmith Shop Site (VT-WN-193) Hartford BTN 2004(1) Project, Town of Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont" (Louis Berger Group, working draft, 2002).

Sloop Island Canal Boat Study
[Submitted by Adam Kane and Scott McLaughlin]

In the summer of 2003 the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) undertook a Phase III investigation of an Enlarge Erie-Class canal boat in the Vermont waters of Lake Champlain. The study was conducted at the request of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation and the Environmental Protection Agency as an off-site mitigation for the five canal boats located in the Pine Street Barge Canal Superfund site in Burlington, Vermont. This small canal was built for easier loading/unloading of canalboats in the 1860s as Burlington's waterfront boomed with the shipment of millions of board feet of lumber. In 1895, a coal gasification plant, which produced manufactured gas from coal and oil, was established next to the canal. In the process of creating manufactured gas, the locally abundant wood chips were used as a filter. Waste products from this process included coal tar, fuel oil, tar-saturated wood chips, cinders, cyanide, and metals. These wastes were disposed of in the wetlands around the canal, and the legacy of this contamination remains at the site.

In 1983, Pine Street Barge Canal was put onto the National Priorities List as a Superfund site by the Environmental Protection Agency. The descendant companies of those that worked along the canal and the current landowners were charged with cleaning up the site. As part of this process, an archaeological study was conducted in the canal; it located five derelict canalboats, which were later found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In order to mitigate the adverse effect of the remedy on these barges, an off-site mitigation of the Sloop Island Canalboat was proposed and accepted. Located in 1998 during an underwater remote sensing survey, the Sloop Island Canalboat is an intact canal boat which sank while carrying a load of coal.

We conducted the fieldwork in July, August and September 2002. Over the course of 271 dives, the vessels' structure was documented and the contents of the cabin were mapped and recovered. The data from the project is still being analyzed, however, we can make some preliminary remarks based on the current knowledge.

The entirety of the exposed hull remains were documented. This information will allow for a complete graphic reconstruction of the vessel. The hull shape was consistent with that expected of a canal boat. Most of the hull was box-shaped with vertical sides and a flat bottom; a shape designed to carry as much cargo as possible within the confines of the size allowed by the canal locks. The vessel was 97ft 3_in long, 17ft 10in wide, and had a depth of 9ft 10in. The hull contains four openings along the deck: forecastle hatch, cargo hatch, cabin, and booby hatch.

The most interesting information generated from this study will certainly come from the analysis of the artifacts from the cabin. The large number of jumbled timbers overlying the more significant artifacts on the cabin floor made investigations in the cabin difficult. The fasteners that once held the wooden elements of the cabin in place had long since rusted away, allowing the timbers to collapse into the vessel. All of the artifacts from the cabin were recovered and brought to the museum's conservation facility for stabilization and documentation.

The video footage, still images, and sketches of the cabin and booby have yet to be analyzed; however, our current impression of the cabin layout is that the space was divided into sections based on their function. The cabin stairwell was located along the after end of the cabin along the portside. Beneath the stairs was a storage area containing a tool box. To port of the stairs, under the deck along the cabin were a couple of shelves used to store food. The artifacts recovered from the area included crocks, bottles, canning jars, and jugs. A canning jar was full of small fish bones (possibly the remains of pickled fish) and two crocks held the remnants of fresh grapes (i.e., grape seeds) and salt pork (i.e., pig bones). The bottles once contained root beer, beer, and wine. Also located on the shelves were two oil lamps. Forward of the shelving unit was a chest of drawers, which contained tools, shoes, and money. Forward of this and under the deck along the portside was a folding iron bed. In the center of the cabin was a caned arm chair, presumably near the location of the dining table. Located in the forward starboard corner of the cabin was a cast iron double bed under the deck. Aft of the bed was a large cast iron cook range, which was separated from the rest of the cabin by a panel wall and linoleum flooring. To port of the stove was a large hutch with multiple shelves and drawers housing the crew's dishes, glasses, utensils, and patent medicines.

The artifacts found within the cabin suggest that the vessel's crew may have consisted of a nuclear family with a father, mother, and at least one child. Articles of clothing and shoes were found in the cabin. A wool coat was discovered near the center of the cabin and appears from its size, shape, and design to be for a pregnant woman. The heel of a woman's shoe was also found near the cast iron bed. Located within one of the hutch drawers were several colored clay marbles and small buttons, which may have belonged to a young child. Also suggestive of a child's presence aboard the vessel is a checker recovered from the toolbox under the stairs. Through analysis of the artifacts and their provenience we hope to learn about the organization, layout, and function of the cabin. The artifacts also have the potential to help us better understand the economic and physical well being of the canal boat household, their access to and preference for goods, their needs, and the crew's activities within the cabin.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Metheny

The Historic Winslow House

The Center for Cultural and Environmental History at Umass Boston recently completed an archaeological survey of the Historic Winslow House property in Marshfield. The goals of the survey were to investigate specific features relating to the existing structure, and to survey the historic property to identify subsurface resources. Survey techniques included non-invasive electromagnetic conductivity profiling and shovel test pit transects. Excavations identified material densities in several areas, associated with various periods of occupation of the house, and one shell deposit pit feature.

The Historic Winslow House, a National Register-listed property, was built ca. 1699 by Col. Isaac Winslow. An adjacent site associated with Winslow's father, Governor Josiah Winslow, was excavated in 1947 by Harry Hornblower, and in 1971 by Brown University under the direction of Dr. James Deetz. Plimoth Plantation staff members are assisting with the processing of the recent dig, as that museum holds the assemblages from the two previous Winslow site excavations.

Orchard House, Concord

In July of 2001 the Center for Cultural and Environmental History of the University of Massachusetts Boston conducted an archaeological site examination at Orchard House, the former home of author Louisa May Alcott in Concord, Massachusetts.

Built in the late 17th century Orchard House consists of two separate buildings that were joined together by Louisa's father, Bronson Alcott, in 1858. Repair work included the installation of a foundation in the back section of the house and the expansion of the existing half basement and crawl space into a full basement. Archaeological testing was conducted around the foundation to the rear of the house and in the crawl space to determine if any intact archaeological deposits existed and to retrieve any cultural resources that would be impacted by the construction.

Shovel test pits and excavation units around the exterior of the building revealed a portion of the extensive landscape modification performed by Bronson Alcott. Among these modifications were drainage features installed by Bronson and the remains of a sheet midden dating to the first half of the 19th century when tenants occupied the property. This trash deposit had been covered over by Bronson and a detailed description of this modification was noted in his journal. In the cellar crawl space the original well for the property was uncovered. The well was documented in the survey of the property performed by Henry David Thoreau in 1857. It has been preserved and is included in the interpretive plan of the house where visitors can now view the well through a trap door in the kitchen floor.

During the late fall and winter of 2001 construction began on the house. Due to the vigilance and keen eyes of the construction crew and Orchard House staff, several significant features were discovered. The first feature was determined to be a refuse pit from underneath the indoor privy. The privy was constructed around 1873. Earlier testing had concentrated on the exterior of the privy but the presence of a concrete block foundation; poured cement floor and the modern washroom prevented the excavation of the interior of the privy. Artifacts recovered from the feature include pipe stems, ceramics, glass, food remains and tin wares. All date to the period of the Alcott occupation and later. On November 27, 2001 workers again uncovered a feature and archaeologists were called back to investigate. While excavating a hole for crib work construction workers exposed a deposit consisting of large glass and ceramic fragments, oyster shell and personal effects such as cutlery, buttons and a bone comb. Work was halted and the feature was further exposed. The feature was determined to be a continuation of the sheet midden that had been discovered during the summer. Among the artifacts recovered was a sizeable collection of mendable ceramic and glass vessels. These vessels included several sponge and spatter ware plate and tea bowls, shell edge and transfer ware plates and saucers, hand painted tea bowls, stoneware jars and jugs, red ware milk pans and jars and a whole red ware luster decorated tea pot. Among the glass vessels were medicinal bottles, two tumblers, one of amethyst colored glass, the remains of several oil lamps, bottles and a ribbed decanter. Analysis of the artifacts determined that the deposit was created by the tenants who occupied the house prior to the purchase by Bronson Alcott in 1857.

Repair work on Orchard House has now successfully been completed. The new basement greatly increased storage space and a new HVAC system is scheduled for installation. The preservation of the well and its integration into daily tours has been a source of pride for the staff. Artifacts uncovered from the sheet midden have been mended and during Massachusetts Archaeology Week a display of these artifacts was installed at the house. Further archaeological work is supported and encouraged by the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association if funding can be acquired.

Fisher-Richardson House, Mansfield

[Submitted by Martin G. Dudek, Timelines, Inc.]

An archaeological site examination at the Fisher-Richardson House in Mansfield has been underway in advance of structural reinforcement. The initial construction of the early part of the house has been dated to the 1740s, with an addition of equal size in 1800. The house was the focus of an extensive restoration project in 1930. Archaeological work focused on the cellar, where 13 footers and support posts will be added. A series of eight excavation trenches covered the locations of all 13 footers in the cellar. One-eighth-inch screening of all excavated soil was conducted. Recovered materials include principally architectural components and architectural materials, with scattered low-density domestic materials and a concentration of domestic materials in one area.

Excavation of the eight trenches recovered a number of defunct stone footers, two historic disturbances or pits in the glacial till, shallow builder's trenches at several locations, and an earthen floor with associated materials embedded in it. Stone footers or possible footers, consisting of flat stones or large rocks were uncovered in six trenches. One location included a cement footer presently housing a support post; two other stone footers were similarly employed.

Most trenches recovered few domestic items such as ceramics (Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware) or personal items (pins, buttons, beads, etc.). The exception was a location within the 1800 addition, which had a 6 cm.-thick, hard earthen floor with small sherds of pottery embedded, as well as small glass shards, and organic remains - wood, plant fiber, seeds, etc, representing a sealed context ca. 1830-1860. Below the earth floor, overlying glacial till, green shell-edged Pearlware was recovered, a ceramic type consistent with an early nineteenth-century addition. Based on the floor and cultural materials (which represent food refuse, kitchen-wares, and possibly floor sweepings), I suggested that a cellar stairway existed here up to the mid-nineteenth century. Unbeknown to us, an extensive architectural analysis of the house had been conducted and had independently concluded that this location was probably used for an earlier cellar stairway, prior to the construction of a cellar stairwell in the older section of the house when the kitchen was moved.

Plymouth Colony in the 21st Century

Recent work on Plymouth Colony materials includes a symposium at the SHA meetings in Providence entitled "In Small Sites Forgotten: Plymouth Colony Archaeology in the 21st Century," organized by Craig Chartier of the Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project, and Karin Goldstein of Plimoth Plantation. Professor Mary Beaudry of Boston University served as discussant. Papers included: Chartier's synthesis of zooarchaeological research on Plymouth Colony sites; a reinterpretation of the architecture of the Josiah Winslow Site in Marshfield, 1650-1700; Mitch Mulholland's interdisciplinary study of 1627 and 1653 Alden houses in Duxbury, Mass; and Derek Wheeler's report on recent excavations at the Pilgrim John Howland Site in Kingston, Mass.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Ash House Site, Mansfield

[Submitted by Patrick H. Garrow and Nathan Morphew, TRC Environmental Corporation]

Historical and archaeological investigations of the Ash House site were conducted in August, 2001. The site was located within a proposed industrial park under development by the University of Connecticut, and the investigations were conducted by TRC Environmental Corporation under contract to the University. The purpose of the project was to preserve and record the information that the Ash House site contained. The Ash House residential structure had been torn down to be reconstructed elsewhere prior to the investigations. The site of the house consisted of an open cellar hole with intact foundations and a central chimney stack. A barn still stood to the rear of the house, but had been stripped of its siding.

The historical research conducted during this project suggested that the Ash House was built between 1742 and 1751/1752. The house was probably built by Stephen Freeman prior to its purchase by William Johnson in 1751 or 1752. That information was at odds with local tradition, which attributed the house to the Slafter family with a construction date of ca. 1770. Research conducted during this project demonstrated that the Slafters owned the property immediately to the north and had never owned the Ash House site.

The archaeological investigations determined that the property had been heavily disturbed through time, leaving few intact archaeological remains. Few archaeological features were found during the investigations, although a filled cellar hole for an earlier barn and a filled privy pit were found between the Ash House cellar and the standing barn. Available archaeological and architectural information indicated that the standing barn was probably built by the Rybic family after they moved to the site in 1906.

Archaeological investigations in the Ash House cellar and study of photographs taken while the house was being dismantled produced a clear picture of how the house was constructed and changed through time. The house began as a standard 2 over 2 saltbox with a central chimney. The kitchen was on the first floor on the east (south in some descriptions) side, with what was probably a parlor in the western room. The eastern room upstairs had a fireplace while the west room did not, and both rooms were probably used as bedrooms. The upstairs fireplace and presumably the east fireplace on the ground floor were connected by a vent to an unusual ash collection chamber in the cellar that was still present at the time of the investigations. An el was added to the rear of the house at some point, probably in the eighteenth century, and the kitchen was moved to the el. The el was later expanded to a complete lean-to shed with the addition of a room on the west side. A wing was added to the southwest corner of the house in the twentieth century, and a small room for a bathroom was added to the rear of the shed.

Fairly large quantities of archaeological materials were recovered during the investigations. Unfortunately, none of those materials came from intact deposits, and the artifact sizes tended to be very small. The condition of the artifacts and the lack of good context made it impossible to fully address social and economic questions posed in the project research design.

New York

Reported by: Lois Feister

Plattsburgh Museum Plans Progressing

Plans to start a Battle of Plattsburgh interpretive center on the former Plattsburgh Air Force Base are progressing. The Battle of Plattsburgh Association has taken on the charge of publicizing the importance of the War of 1812 battle on Lake Champlain. The focal point of the museum will be the Old Stone Barracks, one of the oldest buildings on the base, dating to the 1800s. The center also will include hands-on activity areas such as boat-building displays, historical re-enactments, and outdoor displays. Former Old Base stables will be remodeled as administrative offices and meeting rooms. (Source: *Press Republican*)

Kingston Excavations May Lead to House Restoration

Excavations in Kingston directed by Joe Diamond revealed remains of the original 17th-century stockade and evidence of the burning of the stockade in an Indian attack. The county legislature now is discussing what to do with the historic Persen House, the site of the excavations. Many favor turning the building into a museum, a visitors' center, or offices for local historians. Since Kingston was New York State's first capital, the city is proud that their city is where the state constitution was ratified 225 years ago. Part of the focus for such an interpretive center would be on the remains of the original stockade, something few cities can boast. (Source: *Poughkeepsie Journal*)

Archaeological Tour at RPI, Troy

Excavations on the grounds of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute yielded evidence of foundations of brick or bluestone beehive-shaped cisterns used for water storage, brick-walled ice houses, and traces of wood-lined privies. The structures suggest small houses crowded with families of 10 or more people, people who probably worked 12-hour days at the factories just down the hill. Hartgen Archeological Associates excavated the site where RPI plans to build a parking garage. The remains will be destroyed by the new construction. Hartgen Associates also sponsored a Saturday open house for the public to view the remains. (Source: *Times Union*).

Excavations at the Finger Lakes National Forest

LouAnn Wurst and her SUNY Brockport field school crew continued excavating sites located in the Finger Lakes National Forest. Eight sites have been identified so far. Finds of fancy glassware and pottery indicate the former inhabitants were not as poor as one tends to assume. The sites originated between 1850 and 1870, and most are farm sites. Maps and census information from the era were used to locate the sites. Although no building remains, sidewalks, or driveways remained on view, students found cellar holes, buried trash middens, remains of a root cellar, and a well filled with rocks. The finds are being studied at Brockport and then will be returned to the Finger Lakes National Forest for future display. (Source: *Star Gazette*)

Bureau of Historic Sites Field Season 2002

Archaeologists from Peebles Island, a New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation office, concentrated their field work this year on Fort Montgomery. Fort Montgomery was constructed by the American forces between March 1776 and October 1777 when they were overrun by the British on their way upriver to assist Burgoyne at Saratoga. Partly because of the delay caused by the British having to take Fort Montgomery and its twin, Fort Clinton, they did not arrive in time. Fort Montgomery is the newest state historic site to be developed and opened to the public. Governor Pataki and other state officials officially "cut the ribbon" on October 6, the 225th anniversary of the battle. Archaeology work at the site this year included small units or trenches dug at the ruins of the barracks, the guardhouse, the powder magazine, Putnam's Battery, and proposed locations for a new flagpole and interpretive signs. In addition, the staff excavated at Olana, home of the artist Frederick Church, and at Ganondagan for a new trail system.

Schuyler Flatts Archeology Park Opened to the Public

Almost thirty years after excavations directed by Paul Huey showed the importance of a property known since the 17th century as Schuyler Flatts, located in Menands north of Albany, the Town of Colonie opened the area as a public archaeology park. In the years since the excavations revealed the remains of the 18th-century Schuyler House, a 17th-century cellar hole nearby, and numerous Archaic burials, the Town historian has accumulated pieces of land to form this park. The park now consists of a large grassy area with the reburied buildings outlined in stone, numerous interpretive signs along winding trails, and an open-sided small pavilion built in the shape and manner of a Dutch barn. The opening ceremonies were well-attended with numerous state and federal officials representing various funding sources as the main speakers.

Union College Professor Excavates at Early House

Visiting archaeology professor Steven Jones of Schenectady's Union College is excavating at the colonial-era Flint House located across the Mohawk River in Scotia. The Scotia village historian asked for this work, hoping to find when the house was constructed and what other structural remains are on the site. Thus far, his team has uncovered 19th-century artifacts, a thick ash and charcoal lens, probably from interior fireplaces, and evidence of several porches.

Robert E. Funk, Retired State Archaeologist, 1932-2002

The unexpected death of former state archaeologist, Bob Funk, shocked the archaeology community last September. Although Dr. Funk was primarily a pre-historian, he developed an interest in historical archaeology and was a frequent visitor to the lab at Peebles Island. Bob worked at the New York State Museum for 33 years, succeeding William Ritchie as state archaeologist in 1971. His research and numerous publications included work on the Archaic period occupation of the Hudson, Susquehanna, and Mohawk Valleys, and Fishers Island. He was working on three books at the time of his death. Both historical archaeologists and pre-historians mourn his loss.

In Short:

Fort Ticonderoga has acquired letters written by Philip Skene, a loyalist who left his lands in upstate New York to return to England after the Revolutionary War. The dozens of items will be added to the fort's extensive collection of Skene-related material. The collection is available to researchers. (Source: *Post Star*)

The Oneida Indian Nation of New York in April 2002 donated $10 million toward the construction of the Smithsonian Institution's new museum honoring Indian culture. The donation was among the largest to the National Museum of the American Indian. (Source: *Times Union*)

The State Department of Transportation has agreed to move the location of a new bridge over the Seneca River to an alternative location to protect an 800-year-old Onondaga Indian grave site. Archaeologists from the New York State Museum uncovered a grave in December 2001 while digging test holes at the first bridge location. The skeletal remains were identified as those of a 5-year-old child from the 13th century. More remains are suspected in the area. Museum staff is currently monitoring the construction activities after conducting more tests.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Camden and Amboy Railroad Yards and Ferry Terminal, South Amboy

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

Hunter Research has completed extensive historical, cartographic, and archaeological studies of the northern terminus of the Camden and Amboy Railroad in South Amboy, Middlesex County, as a part of continuing Section 106 actions in connection with a proposed new Ferry Terminal facility.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad was chartered in 1830 and track opened to South Amboy by September of 1833. It was one of the United States' earliest railroads and served as the principal overland route for travel between the nation's two largest cities, Philadelphia and New York. South Amboy was the railroad's northern terminus and its initial link to the markets of New York City. At South Amboy, the railroad tracks terminated at a ferry wharf and warehouse facility on the banks of the Raritan Bay. Here passengers and cargo were transferred to ships and ferried over the Raritan Bay to New York.

In 1871, the Camden and Amboy Railroad & Transportation Company was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in perpetuity. The freight handling facilities were converted into coal docks, and more coal was reputedly handled here than at any other location apart from Cardiff in South Wales. The overall size of the railroad facilities at South Amboy continued to increase until the end of the first quarter of the 20th century. The wharf facilities at South Amboy began to decline after World War II, an acceleration hastened by an explosion on May 19, 1950, which destroyed buildings and facilities along the Waterfront.

A major component of the study has been the compilation of a composite map showing as precisely as possible the location of all known structures on the property from 1836 to 1950, using a number of detailed inventories from the mid-19th through early 20th centuries, including Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) documentation. A total of 158 individual structures were identified.

The only standing railroad structures within the site are two thawing plants forming part of the large coal docks facility developed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This was probably the largest capacity coal facility in the New York area, with the possible exception of the DL&W at Jersey City.

In 1911 two McMyler dumpers were installed at the coal pier. In order for the dumpers to function in the winter, it was necessary for the coal to be thawed out so that it would slide smoothly out of the cars and not damage the barges. This thawing was accomplished by building the thawing plants. The coal trains were driven into these immense buildings and steam heat used to thaw frozen loads prior to loading at the pier using the dumpers.There were two thawing houses, probably both built in the years after 1911. "B" is about 550 feet long, "A", to the north, is about 425 feet long, and is constructed of cement block around a steel frame. It has an impressive battery of furnaces built on its north side to generate steam for both buildings. A deep cutting between the buildings held the rollback tracks into which the empty cars would be shunted after unloading.

A series of archaeological and geophysical investigations suggest that the onshore archaeological remains of the Camden and Amboy and Pennsylvania Railroad facilities have been otherwise severely compromised by 20th-century demolition and landscape alteration. At most locations there is evidence for extensive and probably repeated disruption of foundations and stratigraphy. A number of the distinctive stone sleepers used in the early years of the Camden and Amboy Railroad prior to the adoption of wooden ties have been identified and mapped.

Amos Rogers House [28Me287] and Brick Kiln Site [28Me286], Washington Township, Mercer County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

Investigations by Hunter Research at this location in central New Jersey identified features from the mid-18th-century Amos Rogers House. This house appears to have been of earthfast or post-in-ground construction. The house site lies on a gently sloping landform in the Inner Coastal Plain on the north side of Miry Run, a tributary of the Assunpink Creek that enters the Delaware in Trenton. In the 18th century this property was part of a larger tract in the ownership of the Rogers family, coming into the ownership of Amos Rogers at some imprecisely known point in the mid-18th century. The documentary evidence suggests that Amos probably built the first house on the property. Through marriage, the property came into the ownership of the Combs family, who probably built the present house in the early 19th century. It remained in Combs ownership until the late 20th century.

In the southeastern portion of the property, adjacent to a small tributary of Miry Run, a concentration of 18th-century material was identified in the initial survey. A combination of excavation units and topsoil stripping with a backhoe located two parallel sub-rectangular features about ten feet apart, with their long axes running southwest and northeast. The western feature, interpreted as wood-lined storage cellar, retained pieces of its white cedar plank lining. A small but informative collection of mid-18th-century artifacts was recovered from the cellar fill. This collection is notable for the high percentage of refined earthenware ceramics, suggesting both wealth and a segregation of functions within the house. The latest date for the diagnostic items suggests that this feature was infilled no later than about 1775.

The eastern feature contained burnt daub, thermally fractured quartzite with mortar adhering to some of the pieces, charcoal and ash, and is interpreted as the base of a hearth. The absence of brick or stone in the soils around the feature, combined with the evidence from the daub and mortar, suggests that the hearth may have lain below a smoke-hood rather than a more formal brick or stone chimney.

Small sub-floor storage cellars and smoke-hood structures are commonly associated with earthfast or post-and-beam construction techniques. These are well known in the Chesapeake Bay region, and increasingly in New England, more commonly in 17th-century contexts, but are poorly known in New Jersey. Examples from the mid-18th century in northern Delaware do, however, demonstrate that these construction practices were used in the Mid-Atlantic. No other structural remains were identified, and the size or layout of the house cannot be recovered. It has probably been destroyed by plowing.

Two adjacent concentrations of broken brick were also recorded in the fields immediately east of the extant complex of Combs-era farm buildings. The character of the material, ranging from very under-fired, non-glazed pieces through over-fired glazed examples, demonstrates that this was the site of a brick clamp or kiln, probably of the early 19th century and perhaps used for the Combs farmhouse construction. Backhoe trenching identified four small postholes that may be related to the clamp, but no other structural features, particularly the predicted channels (flues) and benches (supports for the unburned bricks) found at other sites, were found.

Zabriskie/Steuben House, New Bridge Landing, River Edge Borough, Bergen County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

Archaeological investigations were performed by Hunter Research, Inc. in connection with exterior repairs recently undertaken at the Zabriskie/Steuben House, a state-owned and state-managed historic site that is listed in both the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places as the Steuben Estate Complex (Ackerman-Zabriskie-Steuben House) (SR 8/23/79; NR 1/10/83). The house, a fine example of a mid-18th-century stone Dutch-American dwelling rich in historical associations, is the lynch-pin of a highly significant cluster of colonial and Revolutionary War era historic resources referred to as New Bridge Landing.

The original section of the house, the southern portion of the building, was erected in 1752 by Jan Zabriskie. The Zabriskies expanded the dwelling to the north in the mid-1760s, creating the basic form of the house that survives today. New Bridge Landing saw extensive action in the Revolutionary War, especially during the American retreat across northern New Jersey in November of 1776, but also in subsequent years during the British occupation of New York City. Set in a no-man's land between two opposing armies, the Zabriskie dwelling and its immediate surroundings served as a fort, military headquarters, intelligence-gathering station, rendezvous, and site of several skirmishes and major cantonments throughout the long war. In 1781, the Zabriskie properties were confiscated on account of the family's Loyalist leanings, and two years later the Zabriskie house, tide mill and farm at New Bridge Landing were bestowed upon Baron von Steuben for his service as Inspector-General of the Continental Army during the Revolution. Von Steuben formally owned the property from 1784 until 1788, but was seldom resident there; in the latter year he sold his New Bridge holdings back to the Zabriskies.

The recent program of archaeological research was mostly keyed to the restoration of the front porch of the house. Work was initially intended to include limited background research, a series of test excavations (totaling 75 square feet in area) in areas of repair-related ground disturbance, analysis of findings and preparation of a technical report. Ultimately, the fieldwork was expanded to include additional monitoring of the contractor activity in the front porch area and, following the recovery an unusually rich assemblage of late 17th- through late 19th-century artifacts from this area, the analysis and reporting work components were also expanded.

The archaeological investigations produced various and useful specific data concerning the likely sequence of porches applied to the south (front) facade of the house, and also allowed for examination of the building's east wall foundation. Two types of masonry were distinguished, reflecting the original construction of the house in 1752 and the subsequent addition in the mid-1760s. The earlier style of masonry, with a clear off-set between the foundation and wall above, exhibited craftsmanship of a somewhat higher quality. The front yard cultural stratigraphy beneath and adjacent to the porch[es] was characterized and an unusually rich assemblage of historic period artifacts was recovered, a large number of which appear to have been redeposited in front of the house from some other nearby location, possibly the river bank or river bed in the vicinity of the landing. This latter fill deposit and its constituent assemblage of early 18th- through late 19th-century items included numerous coins, buttons and other personal items, clay pipes and a wide range of ceramic types. Several of the material culture items recovered from these excavations are exhibit worthy and deserving of long-term conservation.

On the basis of the recently completed archaeological work, and excavations by others over the past half century, the site of the Zabriskie/Steuben House should continue to be considered treated as extremely sensitive from an archaeological standpoint and is well capable of yielding substantive new information. The house site, along with other elements within the historic landscape of New Bridge Landing – notably the landing itself, the tide mill, Revolutionary War encampments and fortifications, and other early domestic and commercial sites – represent some of the more critical potential archaeological resources that may yet be identified at this important locus on the Hackensack River.

Longbridge Farm, Monmouth Junction, South Brunswick Township, Middlesex County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

An historical study of the colonial plantation known as Longbridge Farm was commissioned by the Township of South Brunswick as an outgrowth of an ongoing township-wide cultural resource survey being conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. of Trenton. Long the subject of unsubstantiated rumor and speculation, this property – of which no obvious above ground remains survive - has been greatly in need of systematic archival research and historic landscape analysis. The recently completed report produced for this study presents an outline history of Longbridge Farm drawn from primary documents followed by a provisional assessment of the archaeological potential of the core of the plantation site within the context of the present-day landscape. No excavations were undertaken.

Longbridge Farm was established as a plantation in the 1730s by Thomas Lawrence, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and subsequent mayor of that city. The property continued in the hands of the Lawrence family into the early 19th century. This was one of a small number of elite colonial farming operations in central New Jersey that combined a substantial acreage with a large slave population in a manner more often found in the southern colonies. The plantation was the scene of an overnight encampment of General Washington's Continental army on June 25/26, 1778, two days before the Battle of Monmouth. Although its acreage was dramatically reduced in the early federal period, the farm flourished well into the 19th century and was later in the hands of the locally prominent Rowland and Mershon families. Today, the site of Longbridge Farm is subsumed within the railroad-based village of Monmouth Junction. There are no upstanding features that can be surely dated to the colonial era, although periodic finds of historic artifacts suggest a reasonable potential for archaeological remains.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St, Mary's College of Maryland, announces its 2003 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634-1694). This season students will join the on-going excavations at the St. Johns site. Originally built in 1638 as the residence of the Provincial Secretary, John Lewgar, this house served a variety of functions during its 70 year history. Several sessions of the Maryland Assembly met here in the 1640s. It was the residence of the Governor in the 1660s. In addition, it served as an inn and a public records office. Excavations in the 1970s demonstrated the presence of a large framed house with a stone lined cellar. The current project investigates the landscape features and outbuildings around the main house. The excavations have produced a rich and varied collection of artifacts. Important discoveries are sure to be made this summer.

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. 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 have the rare opportunity to learn about and help sail the Maryland Dove, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged tobacco ship. For specific questions about the course, email:

tbriordan@smcm.edu or call (240) 895-4975.

St. Leonard

Last summer, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) archaeologists began excavating a ca. 1711-1750s domestic site. Documents indicated that Richard Smith, Jr., a plantation owner and one-time Surveyor General for Maryland, had built the house on the site in 1711. Guided by a map of the plantation made in the 1770s, excavations uncovered traces of at least four buildings, including the brick foundation of the main house, and demonstrated the accuracy of the map.

A number of important finds were made at the site last summer, but perhaps the most interesting came from a small trash-filled pit, filled sometime during the 1740s or 1750s, around the time that the site was abandoned. Among the artifacts recovered were a padlock, the base of a copper chafing dish, bone-handled utensils, dozens of straight pins, large amounts of animal bone, including fish and pig, and the usual assortment of early eighteenth-century European pottery, glass, and tobacco pipes.

More unusual were pieces of two iron fireplace firebacks. One fireback had a design on it that was not apparent until the piece was x-rayed at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab). The design looks like an eagle (or possibly a griffin, which was part of the Smith family coat of arms) sitting in a tree, with two shields at the base. Perhaps the most unusual artifacts from the pit were Native American lithic tools. They included a pendant, a knife blade, a pestle, and a rounded stone possibly used in games. There were few Indian artifacts found elsewhere on the site, so these items were not unintentionally redeposited. Instead, they were apparently collected by someone living at the Smith plantation in the 1700s and later thrown away.

This summer, JPPM archaeologists will be returning to the site for more excavations, as part of our Public Archaeology Program. We intend to further explore the four buildings discovered last year, in hopes of getting a better idea of their appearance.

Salisbury

In June, 2002, Salisbury University held a field school at the Thornton site (18SO206) in Somerset County. One of the early patents along the Manokin River, this was the site of the residence of William Thorne (d. 1669), one of the founders of the county and its first militia captain, and then David Brown (d. 1697), merchant and militia commander in his turn. The late seventeenth-century site was located in 1996, and the purpose of this project was to determine if there were intact deposits below the plowzone. Surface collection showed a wide concentration of late seventeenth to early eighteenth-century artifacts, brick, and shell beside a ridge bearing two gravestones from the 1710s: one an armorial table marker and one a slate New England death's head head-and-footstone. A cesium magnetometer survey found several significant anomalies; excavations uncovered a possible paling trench and an extremely large pit feature, whose limits could not be fully determined before work ended. The plowzone was very rich in finds, including small quantities of Woodland lithics and pottery and remarkably little later historic material. The pit feature contained large quantities of cattle and pig bone and a sickle as well as high-status stoneware and wine bottle fragments. Analysis of the finds is in progress, and the investigators hope to return to the site for further work in the future.

Londontown

Slave Burial found at Carpenter's Shop Excavation - Lost Towns Project members Jordan Swank and Lisa Plumley recently discovered the grave of a six-year-old child during excavations at the "Carpenter's Shop" on Scott Street. The burial was apparently placed under the floorboards of the structure, in careful alignment with the floor joists and sills. Both the bones and the coffin had deteriorated into dark stains with only the enamel part of the teeth surviving.

The Carpenter's Shop is so named because it apparently was serving that purpose during William Brown's tenure at London Town. The structure was first built around 1725 on land owned by Steven West. During West's ownership it may have served to house indentured servants or slaves who worked in the Rumney/West Tavern next door.

The practice of burying children under their home was apparently widely used by cultures in South and West Africa, and has been documented for slave populations in the Caribbean, especially on the island of Barbados. Interestingly, Barbados was the largest trading partner with London Town after England. Donna Ware and Al Luckenbach have met with representatives of the African-American community to discuss an appropriate reinternment ceremony to be held in April.

Shah Property - While extensive excavations have been going on at London Town Park in Edgewater, MD, for more than a decade, the opportunity to test on the adjacent privately-owned parcel, in the heart of the colonial town, had never arisen. As a result of a demolition and building permit application on this property, Anne Arundel County negotiated with the property owners to conduct excavations for three weeks. This salvage project tested the suspected location of Anne Arundel County's first courthouse.

After several months of waiting to gain access to the Shah Property, the salvage project on property adjacent of Historic London Town got underway in the cold of mid-January. Under the direction of Al Luckenbach, with Lisa Plumley serving as Field Director, a stalwart group of Lost Towns staff, temporary contractors, loyal volunteers, participants in the Maryland Conservation Corp, and several staff members from the Maryland Historical Trust began excavations on the knoll opposite the William Brown House, in the east side of colonial Scott Street. Scott Street was a primary thoroughfare for colonial travel—the I-95 of the colonial period—

and led to the London Town-Annapolis Ferry.

In the final week of excavations, a hearth feature, a structural posthole and an associated pit in front of the cellar--dating to the late 17th century-- were uncovered near the existing house. Preliminary assessment indicates that this may be the site of the 1684 Anne Arundel County Courthouse. A three-day extension on the project has been granted as of this writing that will allow the Lost Towns team to sample these features prior to their destruction.

Galesville

A subdivision project in the Galesville area of Anne Arundel County brought to light the location of the Talbott family homesite (ca. 1700-1765). In 2002, the Lost Towns team under the direction of C. Jane Cox and Shawn Sharpe conducted limited phase III excavations on the Willson site, named for the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. L.J. Willson. The Willson family, who has begun construction of a new home adjacent to the site, graciously and enthusiastically encouraged the excavations on what will become their front yard.

Based upon a previous Phase I survey and upon geophysical survey, several intact and sealed features were identified and tested, producing a substantial and tightly-dated assemblage from the early to mid 18th century. The site was occupied by third and fourth generation Talbott's, followers of the Quaker faith. Three structures have been identified, including an earthfast domestic structure with an earthen cellar (ca. 1704-1725), an earthfast outbuilding with wood-lined root cellar (ca. 1710-1725) and a substantial one and _ story brick structure, with an interior chimney and full brick-lined cellar (ca. 1720-1765)

The 260-acre Poplar Knowle parcel, acquired by Richard Talbott in 1659 stayed in the Talbott family for almost 100 years. The property was sold by 3rd generation John Talbott to Samuel Galloway in 1756 who immediately began construction of Tulip Hill, the National Register Georgian Mansion, less than _ mile from the Talbott homesite. It appears that the Talbott family house was used as a support structure during construction of Tulip Hill, possibly housing artisans and workers brought in to build the mansion. The demise of the Talbott homesite coincides with the completion of the first block of Tulip Hill. The Lost Towns team is finishing analysis of the site over the winter and a site report will be available in spring 2003 through the Anne Arundel County Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Management Office.

Maryland Underwater

The underwater archaeology staff of the Maryland Historical Trust, completed more than 300 linear miles of side scan sonar survey along Assateague Island National Seashore and Assateague State Park. Magnetometer survey of selected inlets, former inlets and promising targets will be completed in the early summer of 2003. This survey was sponsored by the National Park Service and undertaken through a cooperative agreement between Maryland, Virginia and the National Park Service. Three definite shipwrecks were located and others are anticipated. One of these has the potential to be the remains of the *USS Despatch*, the presidential yacht that ran aground and broke up October 10, 1891. The project was aided by the participation of many volunteers including those from the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS), the US Coast Guard and the US Navy.

Research continued on the remains of a vessel near St. George Island in order to determine whether it might be the Confederate vessel *CSS Favorite*. While promising, the identification is not yet conclusive. Should the vessel be determined to be the *Favorite*, it will be the property of the US Navy. Volunteers, including members of MAHS undertook much of the work on this project.

Survey and research continues around Horn Point, Annapolis in an effort to locate the footprint of Revolutionary era Fort Horn. This project is being carried out with assistance from the Annapolis Maritime Museum, interns, and volunteers. Additional survey in this area was carried out in the Severn River and Whitehall Creek.

A magnetometer survey was completed around Whetstone Point, Baltimore, off the seawall surrounding Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. This was undertaken for the National Park Service to aid in planning for scheduled repairs to the seawall.

A remote sensing survey of the lower Susquehanna River located 20 anomalies, three shipwrecks and a submerged quarry. Another survey in the Bodkin Creek system failed to locate a War of 1812 wreck reputed to lie there but did record an early 20th century scow. Other targets remain to be investigated but may yet prove to be the sought after vessel. Again, volunteers and interns played significant roles in all these projects.

Currently, the Office of Archaeology at the Maryland Historical Trust is preparing for the 12th Annual Workshop in Archaeology to be held Saturday, March 22 from 9:00-3:00, at 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023. This event is open to the general public and provides a variety of hands-on experiences and presentations relating for various sites and aspect of Archaeology throughout Maryland. For more information about this event, co-sponsored by the Archaeological Society of Maryland, please watch the MHT web site: www.MarylandHistoricalTrust.net.

Annapolis

The Archaeology in Annapolis project is completing its report on excavations carried out at the Upton Scott house in Annapolis, Maryland. Dr. Upton Scott was physician to Maryland's Royal Governor Horatio Sharpe just before the American Revolution. He was trained in medicine in Scotland and came to Annapolis in 1753 where he assembled several parcels of land and built a great house, still standing, and a famous garden. The garden was known for its medicinal plants as well as other impressive characteristics. The University of Maryland's archaeological field school excavated Dr. Upton Scott's garden and other features during two field seasons in the summers of 1998 and 1999.

The Upton Scott property has been reduced in size considerably since the 18th century, but a portion of the rear garden of the house, facing the city to the north, has survived intact. A combination of 15 units, each 5 feet by 5 feet, and seven long trenches excavated with a backhoe, were used to find the garden that had been built on the flat side of the property. Five large, rectangular beds were discovered, showing that the garden was both conventional, and stylistically old fashioned, given then-current tastes. No work was possible on the street front of the house. Similar to the Charles Carroll House, the street front opens to a relatively steep slope that would have held the falling garden, probably descending to the water in several terraces. This slope is now heavily developed for residence, and the falling garden is gone except for what might exist in the backyards of homes sitting on the former Scott property.

A combination of units and trenches discovered five planting beds from Scott's time, each approximately five feet wide by 25 feet long. The beds were discovered from three to four feet beneath the existing ground surface, and only in the northwestern quadrant of the property, constructed on one side of the central axis leading from the garden door of the house into the city proper. Immediately adjacent and parallel to the central axis were three of the beds, spaced seven feet apart. After a space of 20 feet, the other two beds were arrayed parallel to the first set of three, also spaced seven feet apart. Extensive trenching allows the investigators to conclude that there were no symmetrically-arranged beds on the opposite side of the garden door, or that no evidence of such beds survives.

The Upton Scott house was occupied as a convent by the School Sisters of Notre Dame for about a century, from 1876 to 1968. The nuns relandscaped the property and much of Upton Scott's flat garden was inadvertently eliminated at this time. Victorian landscaping was so thorough that the excavation required to recover the 18th and early 19th century Upton Scott garden was more extensive than any required hithertofore in landscapes in Annapolis. Because the landscape was both so heavily altered and so deeply buried, the fragments found allowed no inferences about using the rules of perspective to create and manage vistas.

Ontario

Reported by: Suzanne Plousos

Elizabeth and Mary Wreck Baie-Trinit, Quebec

[Submitted by Gerard Gusset, Charles Bradley, and Phil Dunning, Parks Canada, Material Culture Research, Ontario Service Centre.]

CNEHA members who attended the 1998 Montreal CNEHA Conference will no doubt remember the fascinating material on exhibit from the *Elizabeth and Mary* shipwreck. Gerard Gusset, Charles Bradley and Phil Dunning, Material Culture Researchers with Parks Canada, have recently completed an interim report on material culture associated with the wreck. The report, written in English, will be published, in the upcoming issue of Archéologiques, the Ontario journal of l'Association des Archéologues du Québec.

The wreck excavated between 1995 and 1997 was identified as an ill-fated troop ship from Sir William Phips's failed expedition to capture Quebec in 1690. The waterlogged assemblage from the *Elizabeth and Mary* offers a rare opportunity to examine material culture associated with the Dorchester, Massachusetts militia unit on-board when the ship sank on its homeward voyage. Personal effects and the extensive collection of weapons and load-carrying gear dramatically reflect individual ownership and social status within this colonial militia unit. The quantity of weapons and felling axes, in concert with documentation referring to earth working implements, express the militia intent and strategy for a formal siege on Quebec City.

The article describes the varied assemblage of weapons; long arms and pistols, accoutrements and armaments as well as edged weapons such as belt axes, swords and bayonet. Load carrying gear features several bandoliers in common use since the early 1600's as well as several styles of cartridge pouches. Discussion of the weaponry stresses the heterogeneous character of the assemblage and notes evidence of individual marks and expression of personal preference within the social context of British colonial militia units. The interpretation also contends that indications of arms maintenance by local craftsmen were significant to the initiation of gun manufacturing skill development in New England.

The detailed discussion of personal items again reflects the heterogeneous nature of the collection. Shoes, buckles, buttons and button moulds, jewellery and evidence of silk ribbon among the textiles, clay and wood pipes and a tobacco box, a leather book cover and the few coins that have been found among the concretions denote social status markers within the unit. Goods range from expensive prestige items to common everyday wearing apparel and personal possessions. Status items are also found among the range of health and hygiene items: tin glaze ointment pots, glass vials, ivory lice combs and razors with an associated case.

Material Culture associated with food and beverage storage and preparation were, in part, related to use on-board and many were found in association with the ship galley. The galley, in the ship bow, was identified by the presence of brick from the oven, cast–iron pots and a kettle suspension hook. Copper kettle fragments, many cut for reuse, were found astern and may have been intended for campaign use. The storage assemblage included New England manufactured redware jars, a Mediterranean amphora, a Rhine bellarmine bottle, and German seltzer or Geneva gin bottle. Glass wine bottles and numerous pewter caps for square case bottles complete the storage assemblage.

Food service items include pewter serving dishes, a plate and a porringer with the initials "I.S.M.", the mark of 'Increase Mosely', known to have been a Sergeant in the Dorchester Militia. The pewter ware represents expensive status items, perhaps more durable for campaign use than the ceramic vessels recovered. The discussion of the green glaze French style pitcher, Staffordshire slipware, and Westerwald mugs establishes these wares in the context of trade networks within the colonial era. The discussion is extended to the lignum vitae cup, possibly part of an expensive wassail set, and to the pewter and brass spoons. The flatware includes a tinned brass fork skilfully worked from three twisted wires. Its presence in the collection extends the number of known examples of the type suggesting that this form of manufacture may not be as idiosyncratic as previously thought. Handles and other flatware await full investigation as concretions undergo conservation treatment.

Lighting devices on the *Elizabeth and Mary* pose an interesting query. Commonly made of ferrous metal the simple grease or oil lamps in the assemblage are of sheet lead or sheet brass. The examples are in various stages of manufacture as if being made on board to meet unanticipated lighting or heating needs. With the exception of the larger number of felling axes, previously mentioned as likely related to siege warfare, the tools are typical of a ships complement. Wood working implements include a peg-pole adze, draw knives, gimlets, handles from hand saws, hammers, a chisel, auger, grindstone, and a whetstone. Ship use would also account for the presence of caulking irons, brass dividers for navigation, and fishing weights, jib line weight, and possible fish spear to supplement the diet while at sea. The steel yard and weight from a commercial scale may have been left on board when the merchant ship was commandeered for the military expedition.

Much of this fascinating material record of a colonial militia unit remains locked in concretions. The Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre Conservation unit in Ottawa continues preliminary work of artifact extraction from the lumps of corrosion. The remainder of this work and artifact conservation will be continued at the Centre de Conservation de Québec in Quebec City. Research questions on the article can be addressed to the authors at: gerard.gusset@pc.gc.ca charles.bradley@pc.gc.ca and phil.dunning@pc.gc.ca

Cultural Dynamics at the Head-of-the-Lake in the late 18th century: The McMaster University Field School at Dundurn Castle

[Submitted by John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University]

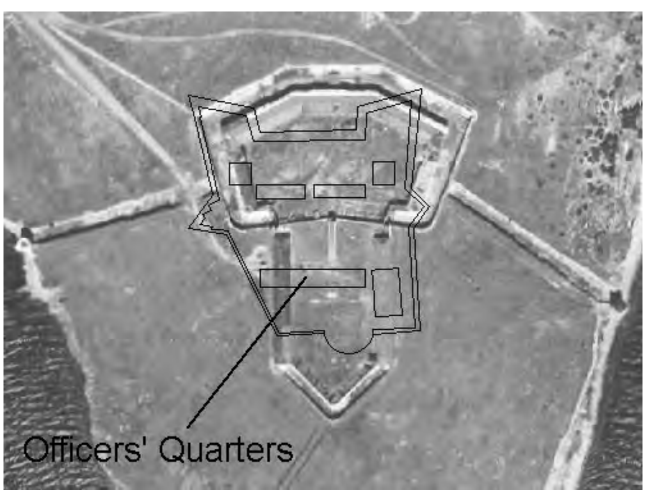
For six weeks in May and June, twelve students from McMaster University, under the direction of John Triggs, continued the excavation of the area referred to as the Beasley Complex. Since 1992, the project has been sponsored by McMaster University and Dundurn Castle National Historic Site. The program of work was to complete excavation areas begun in previous years and to expand the investigation to include adjacent units not previously examined. Field school students, with the assistance of several volunteers, were able to expose about thirty square metres of the original ground surface below about two meters of accumulated fill and occupational layers. The lowest occupational layers date to the late 18th century when Richard Beasley operated a fur trade establishment, and also to the War of 1812, when the area was used as a landing for the British military and native allies encamped at Burlington Heights.

The history of the area is well documented for both the European and the native inhabitants. In 1777, at sixteen years of age, Richard Beasley, came to the Niagara region from Albany. Within a few years Beasley established himself as a merchant, one of the growing number of merchants and traders already operating in the province. Beasley's establishment at the Head-of-the Lake (present day Hamilton) was small in comparison to other merchants but he was nevertheless well connected to the larger trading network that linked him to the Montreal merchants Messrs. Todd and McGill, and ultimately to the trans-Atlantic trade. Richard Cartwright of Cataraqui (Kingston), Beasley's cousin, was arguably the single most important merchant in the province at that time and it was on his behalf that Beasley was able to obtain credit, ship finished goods, and receive goods for trade for the new settlements opening up in the western Lake Ontario region. Commodities imported by Beasley include a surprising array of commodities such as rum, shrouds, blankets, powder, shot, textiles (molton, ratteen, and scarlet cloth), silver works, foodstuffs (corn, flour, peas), smithing bellows, salt, glassware, nails, earthenware, tea and tumblers, spirits, stoves and candles. Undoubtedly, some of these goods were destined for settlers, recently arrived in Barton Township, but many of these items were also important commodities for the fur trade.

The native people in the area at the same time, Beasley's trading partners, were the Algonkian speaking Mississauga. Our knowledge of the Mississauga during this period comes to us from a contemporary writer, Peter Jones, himself the son of a Mississauga women and a surveyor named Augustus Jones. In Mississauga society everyone belonged to a clan or totem as well as a hunting group. At the Head-of-the-Lake, people belonged to the Eagle totem and the hunting group was led by an individual named Wahbanosay. The Mississauga relied almost exclusively on hunting and fishing and followed an annual cycle divided into four seasons. In the winter small bands traveled into the interior to family hunting grounds in search of deer, duck, pigeon and muskrat. Bands reunited into larger social units at close of winter to engage in sugar making and also to exploit the salmon runs at the mouths of large rivers. In spring people dispersed and again went to family campgrounds where women planted corn and wild rice. In the summer the Mississauga collected berries and toward the end of summer harvested corn and wild rice. The onset of fall signaled the return to river mouths for the salmon run and, once completed, the small bands again returned to the interior to winter at family hunting and trapping grounds.

The fur trade, for all intents and purposes, ended for Beasley in 1795, the date of the last shipment from Beasley to Cartwright. The gradual decline in the fur trade is documented in Beasley's account book as a decrease in quantity, quality and types of furs being traded (muskrat, deer, wildcat, wolf, fox, marten, moose, bear and beaver). After a hiatus of four years in which no furs were shipped, letters dated 1799 to 1804 indicate that Beasley functioned as a middleman in the trade. Furs brought to Beasley by local traders were then forwarded by Beasley to Cartwright. However, even this middleman position did not last long and by 1802, the date of the last shipment to Kingston, Beasley's limited involvement in the fur trade was over. The decline in the trade was due to a combination of over trapping and also a sharp decline in the demand for furs in Europe at the close of the 18th century.

The eventual collapse of the fur trade in this part of the province was devastating not only to the merchants involved (although Beasley adapted to the new economic conditions by engaging in land speculation) but also to the partners in the trade - the various native groups living in this region. For Beasley's trading partners, the Mississauga, the cessation of the fur trade had devastating consequences. Mississauga land surrenders in the western part of the province from 1780 to 1800 had already deprived the Mississauga of their means of effectively participating in the fur trade. As well, their traditional seasonally based economy of hunting, fishing and gathering had been seriously threatened. Cut off from access to the land, although treaties specified otherwise, the new settlers had little tolerance for the roving bands of Mississauga, and prevented access to the land being cleared for agriculture. This, coupled with the fact that the fur bearing animals in the major watersheds of the lower lakes were no longer viable by this period, meant that the Mississauga no longer had a means whereby they could obtain the trade goods they had come to rely upon. Over a single generation Mississauga society disintegrated as a result of the loss of land, two smallpox epidemics that devastated the population, alcoholism and abuse by the local white settlers and military regiments in towns like York and Cataraqui. In 1794 they are referred to by Elizabeth Simcoe as a "dirty, drunken, idle tribe"; the same people whom only 15 years before had recognized title to all land in the province under the Royal Proclamation and who were for Richard Beasley, the primary partners in the fur trade.



Aerial view of Fort Henry
showing trace of 1812-1832 fort features.

Archaeological investigations by McMaster University students have found substantial evidence of the Mississauga and Richard Beasley's fur trade establishment. Analysis of the complex stratigraphy has revealed evidence of two European-built structures: Richard Beasley's log house and a fur trade storehouse. Thousands of glass trade beads, together with trade silver ornaments, modified thimbles and hawk bells provide a good array of materials traded to the Mississauga. Other features uncovered and attributed to the Mississauga include a small encampment of post-built shelters, probably wigwams, and a sizeable midden. The archaeological evidence accords well with the documentary record. According to Peter Jones, Wahbanosay's group would return to their camp at Burlington Bay in the spring to trade with Richard Beasley. Here, according to custom, the wigwams were set close together in a small encampment. Zooarchaeological analysis has indicated that among the large variety of mammal, bird, and fish remains, deer, muskrat and duck were the most important meat components of the diet. Protein and fat were contributed by large quantities of deer and duck. Deer bones in particular were processed on site for marrow extraction as attested by the thousands of fragmented long bones found in the oily black sediment surrounding the large midden. Muskrat were likely traded and eaten as indicated by the predominance of the number of young muskrats, which have a superior pelt compared to the adults. Together, all lines of evidence argue for a late winter and early spring occupation when activities included the killing, processing and consumption of fauna on the site. Interestingly, three bald eagle bones found among the thousands of faunal bones provides a tantalizing link between the material world of the Mississauga and the spiritual realm of the people of the Eagle totem.

Archaeology at Fort Henry, November 2002-January 2003

[Submitted by Henry Cary, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre]

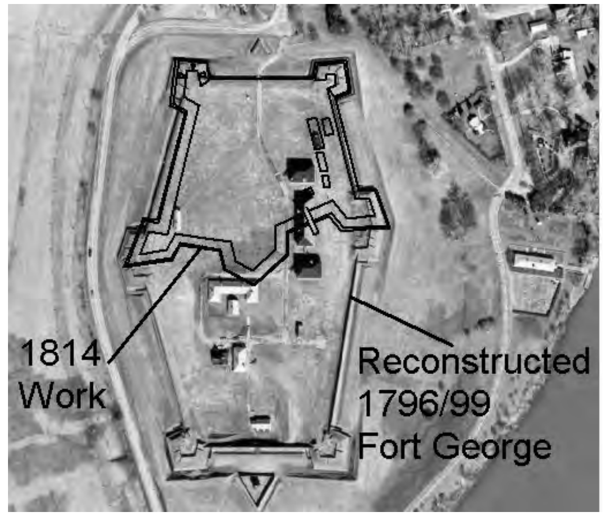
As a follow-up to archaeological investigations at Fort Henry this summer, we returned in late fall to monitor heavy equipment work around the ramp entranceway. Thankfully, the work schedule, and gracious cooperation of the restoration contractors, allowed us to produce a detailed photographic and drawn record of the excavated area. Although our summer excavations had revealed the general construction and occupation sequence for the ramp, we encountered a number of surprises as more soil was removed this fall.

The first discovery was two 2 meter-high by 1.5 meter-wide masonry buttresses situated halfway down each ramp wall. Buttresses were indicated on an 1832 site plan but, since this was only a proposed plan, we had assumed the supports were never constructed. Certainly no buttresses are indicated on later maps. Our investigations confirmed the buttress construction and revealed that their top two courses were repaired during the 1930s. The lower courses exhibit the original high quality, squared stone and lime mortar construction.

What was uncovered near the ramp entrance was even more exciting. Perpendicular to the present ramp walls, and truncated by them, was a stone foundation. The wall was substantial, roughly 2 meters in width, and made of rough-coursed stone bonded with lime mortar. Its dimensions suggest that the foundation supported a building of considerable size. To find which structure may have stood on these walls, we turned to historic plans of the site. Until recently, the spatial relationships between the original 1812-1832 Fort Henry and the second 1832 fort have been difficult to determine. However, last year Parks Canada historians found a Royal Engineer plan showing the work in progress. The plan not only recorded how much of the second fort had been completed in 1832, it also indicated locations of five buildings inside the first fortification. With this plan we could use GIS software to superimpose early maps of Fort Henry over the present site. Resulting images suggest that the substantial foundations uncovered in the ramp were those of the officers' quarters appearing on 1824 Fort Henry plans. During rebuilding, the quarters served as a barrack for labourers and were the last element of the original fortifications to be levelled for the new 1832 Fort Henry. Hopefully, in the coming years we will be able to trace the extent of this building and learn more about the construction and occupation.

Current restoration work also required removing earth from the ramp passage and defensive ditch. Once again, we were impressed by the magnitude of the work required to mine the limestone and granite bedrock to the desired elevations (see *CNEHA Newsletter* October 2002). Bedrock in the ramp had been neatly stepped down to the redoubt section, and ashlar walls built up from this solid base. Enormous, neatly faced stones had been used for most of the wall, with course rubble used to fill gaps in the bedrock. In the ditch we also found remnants of the 1937 reconstruction effort. Running past the redoubt gate was a miniature, 16-inch gauge railway line complete with wood sleepers. Photographs from the era show pony drawn carts transporting building stone on the small gauge railway to sections where the walls were being rebuilt.

As part of the continued assessment of Fort Henry's architecture, we also recorded two pits on the redoubt terre plein. They yielded important evidence on the location of an 1832 masonry gun mount and carriage pintle, and of drainage and waterproofing systems used in the casemate construction.



Superposition of the 1815 fort plan over the restored 1796-99 Fort George.

Archaeological work at Fort Henry is ongoing. The upcoming season will primarily involve investigating drainage systems in the Advance Battery where we hope to encounter more evidence of the original 1812 fort.

Tracking the 1936 Reconstruction Work at Fort Henry, Ontario

[Submitted by Jennifer Wood, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Center]

After the withdrawal of British troops by 1870 and abandonment by Canadian Artillery Companies in 1891, Fort Henry fell to use for military storage. Decades of neglect marked time as this once proud stronghold declined into a state of disrepair. Then in 1936, a call for action was met in a one million dollar, joint Federal and Ontario Provincial government plan. A depression era employment project would put more than a thousand people to work restoring existing structures and reconstructing demolished features. Within two years the structural work was complete and ready for interior finishing.

Sixty-six years later, Fort Henry is again undergoing a major stabilization. A Parks Canada, cultural resource Research program complements the project. During the summer excavation in 2002, over 2500 visitors entered a vaulted casement to watch the on-site processing of archaeological finds. Many were intrigued and puzzled by some artifacts on our trays, particularly items derived from the 1930's matrix. Typically material from the reconstruction consists of architectural debris: brick, concrete, limestone samples, pane glass, nails, fasteners and hardware.

Artifacts sure to arouse visitors' curiosity, or perhaps their apprehension, were small, 11cm long railway spikes among the Fort Henry assemblage. These spikes were retrieved from excavations on the west entranceway ramp. Later in the year, during the fall mitigation, archaeologists Joe Last, and Henry Cary encountered a small gauge railway track and ties in-situ in the fort dry ditch (see Henry Cary above). Track spikes are identical to samples previously retrieved from the fort entranceway thus confirming association of these artifacts to the reconstruction era. The narrow gauge track, 16 inches from center to center, ran around the fort ditch and accommodated four light railway dump cars borrowed from the Regional Depot in Kingston. When the works were complete in 1938 this track was simply buried and forgotten. Exposed in our current excavations they transport us back in time to construction technology employed by laborers in the early 20th century.

Fort George National Historic Site, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

[Submitted by Joe Last, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre]

The summer of 2002 saw the continuation of a long-term project whose aims are to examine the nature, location, and integrity of the cultural resources associated with the defensive works of Fort George. The primary focus of the investigation is to define the trace and subsequent modifications made to the site during the War of 1812. From a management perspective, the project will also help in determining how much of the original works have survived the 1937/38 restoration. This will assist us in developing future research strategies for mitigating planned repairs to the bastions and curtain walls at Fort George.

To the casual observer, archaeology at Fort George appears relatively straightforward. Save for the ravine that shelters the powder magazine, there is little in the present landscape that suggests the complex nature of the original terrain. Not even a whisper of the successive remodeling, initiated by the British and continued by the Americans, can be read into the existing, graded parade. Encouragingly, our investigations of the past three seasons have begun to reveal the intricate nature of Fort George as a defensive work and how engineers, both British and American, attempted to work the imperfect terrain.

During the War of 1812, Fort George's greatest failing was its size. Believing it too large, Lieutenant-Colonel R.H. Bruyères recommended reducing the southeast front of the fort. However, the British retreated from Fort George before Bruyères could execute his plan. Acknowledging the untenable nature of the work, the Americans cut the fort in half during their occupation of the site in 1813. After the war, the British revamped Fort George again but generally honoured the trace established by the Americans. Vestiges of the fort remained until the 1937/38 reconstruction activity leveled all but the 1796/99 bastions, the northern banquettes, and the stone powder magazine. As a result, the above-grade relationships of the first, second, and third Fort Georges were irretrievably lost.

John Wilson undertook the first archaeological investigations of Fort George in 1973/74. While his aim was to obtain a general inventory of buried cultural resources, he also was interested in deciphering the superposition of the British and American fortifications. He successfully located a defensive ditch that ran diagonally across the present parade and under the reconstructed blockhouse no. 2 (Wilson and Southwood 1976). Our investigations in 1996 defined more of the ditch, but scheduling did not permit exploring its relationship to the east curtain walls of the 1796/99 fort (Last 1997).

This recent project, has provided us the opportunity to examine not only the trace of the 1813 American work, but also the British attempts at strengthening the place prior to the Battle of Fort George and the subsequent occupation by American forces. Test trenches along the south curtain of the fort have revealed the presence of a three-meter deep natural gully which once ran from the fort to the shore of the Niagara River. Although it presented innumerable defensive challenges, the British Royal Engineers incorporated it into their design. Taking advantage of the depth, it is here that the engineers constructed the fort's primary powder magazine.

Our excavations along the east curtain of the reconstructed fort shed light on Bruyères' method of enclosing the site. With a sense of urgency, he reported that he had overseen the completion of the curtains opposite the American shore in the fall of 1812. Before the present project, we believed that Bruyères had employed a palisade to defend the riverside defenses. Surprisingly, our excavations revealed a more substantial defensive feature. Rather than a palisade line, he used earth-filled cribbing to form a formidable breastwork. The investigations also encountered the gate or 'wicket', which although mentioned historically, was never depicted on any plan (Desloges 1977). The remains of both were

Day camp program for children at Spadina House, summer of 2002.

severely burnt and charred; underscoring the devastating affects of American hot shot and shell during their bombardment of Fort George.

The focus this summer was on the northeast portion of Fort George. Our excavation unearthed enough of the American defensive ditch to allow us to accurately plot its relationship to the earlier British fort. We now know that the reconstruction efforts rebuilt approximately half of the riverside Flag Bastion and that the 1814 remodeling by the British closely followed the trace of the American work. Another feature of note found this summer was a shallow historic trench running parallel to the restored 1799 banquette of the fort. While we initially believed it to be a part of Bruyères' augmented defenses, closer analysis indicates that it predates 1812. Its function is puzzling since its depth of only 20cm precludes its use as a palisade footing trench or defensive ditch. Mirroring the trace of the 1796/99 work, it is possible that the trench relates to the early planning of Fort George and represents a lockspit. The Oxford English Dictionary (1970:388) defines lockspits as: Lockspit: to mark on (ground) by a 'lockspit' Viriil (1654) Sets out the Circuit with a Plough, which we call Lock-spitting. 1704 Harris, a Term in Fortification, signifying the small Cut or Trench made with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made. 1753 Chambers, among miners, is the small cut or trench made with a spade of about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work.

Without further comparative material, this interpretation may be a little premature. However, evidence for such preconstruction demarcations exist for the 1815 modifications to Fort Mississauga, also in Niagara-on-the-Lake, as well as documentary evidence for as-built works at the Framed Infantry Barracks in Victoria Park, London, Ontario (Poulton 2001, pers. Comm.).

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MacDonell – Williamson House, Pointe Fortune, Ontario

Built in 1817 by ex-Northwest Company fur trader, John MacDonell, this "mansion in the wilderness" was highly visible on the Ottawa River. The extant limestone structure is operated by a Friends organization that is also fundraising for the continual restoration work of the house and grounds. This OHF property saw extensive archaeological investigations in the early 1980s. Excavations led to the recovery of over 64,000 artifacts, exposed the structural foundations of the 1826 store, several other buildings and, important to the work in 2002, revealed several stone window well foundations.

Planned waterproofing of foundations on two sides of the building instigated the early July 2002 excavations. Units were placed to recover the maximum amount of information. The work completed the story of the window wells, proving them to be original to the house construction and exploring why these window wells had failed. In 1981, three window wells were uncovered on the west side of the house, in 2002; the fourth was revealed, similar in construction to the others. On the south side of the house, an area not previously investigated, one window well was revealed intact while an area where a second window well existed at one time proved to have been dismantled in the late 19th century. Artifacts recovered during the project are currently undergoing processing and analysis.

Spadina House, Toronto

Two one-week summer day camp programs for children ages 8 – 12 were conducted at the Spadina Museum in Toronto during late July through early August. The program was designed to allow children to experience hands-on programming in archaeology. A portion of each day was spent excavating in units on the property. The area of excavation was behind the chauffeur's residence to the rear of the property in an area that had been pre-determined to have some potential for finds but not be too sensitive in terms of features, and/or recovery rates that would preclude having a program of this nature take place. The kids were enthusiastic, energetic, even while temperatures soared up into the low 30's centigrade. A total of 29 participated in 2002, and the programs will run again in 2003.

Ontario Heritage Foundation

[Submitted by Dena Doroszenko]

Fulford Place, Brockville

In August 2002, a small landscape archaeology project was conducted to assist in the restoration of the formal garden at Fulford Place. The garden, originally designed by the Olmsted Brothers Firm had abundant documentation including architectural drawings, plant lists and correspondence. George Fulford II essentially closed the garden sometime in the 1950's or early 1960's when he had sod laid over it. What could archaeology contribute to the garden restoration? Our research interests were twofold: 1) are pathways still extant in this area and, 2) is there any evidence for the garden beds?

Pathways consumed most of our time this season for those uncovered were substantial 'constructions'. What we expected were crushed stone gravel paths; what we found was far more interesting. These formal garden paths were built to ensure stability and endurance through time. In each unit opened to explore the paths, we found the same sequence of layers:

1) A base layer forming a foundation of flagstones for the upper layers of the pathway;

2) A layer sometimes quite thick and in other areas quite thin, consisting of fist-sized stone rubble. The nature of some of this stone rubble was of considerable interest. Many of the rubble fragments were governeur marble. This material makes up the façade of the main house characterized by a roughened stone block surface. In a letter to the Olmsteds, Shurtleff noted that he intended to ask the foreman, Tod, what plans he had for the chipping debris off the house during construction. Apparently, Shurtleff used this chipping debris as a layer in the pathway system on the property, particularly in the formal garden. In one area, a larger fragment of the marble was also noted in the base foundation layer.

3) A top layer consisting of crushed stone gravel. In three units there appears to have been one attempt in the past to macadamize the top of the layer to create a hardpan surface. The modification did not appear to be successful for there was an additional layer of crushed stone gravel on top of this event.

The discovery of these fairly intact pathways will greatly assist in the restoration work scheduled to being in 2003.

Homewood, Maitland

Homewood is located on the north side of Highway 2, approximately 8 kilometers east of the City of Brockville, Ontario and just outside the village of Maitland in the County of Leeds-Grenville. In 1974, the Dupont Corporation donated the property to the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Since the early 1980s it has operated as a period house museum, however it has been closed to the public since 2000.

Dr. Solomon Jones of Homewood came to Canada as a United Empire Loyalist. By the time Solomon built Homewood (c. 1800), his family had grown to three daughters, three sons, his wife, his widowed mother, and a Negro servant girl named Elizabeth, purchased from his brother Daniel in 1788. Dr. Jones' position within the community had also prospered. He received numerous appointments including: Surgeon to the Battalion of Militia of Edwardsburg, August and Elizabethtown (Brockville) in 1788; member of the first Court of Request for New Johnstown; elected to the Second legislative Assembly of Upper Canada (1796 – 1800); and in 1800, Judge of the District Court for the District of Johnstown. Jones' primary interest after settling in at Homewood was agriculture and he built up a substantial estate. In his lifetime, he accumulated, 4,600 acres of land scattered through August, Bastard, Kitley, Montague, Crosby, Gore, Wolford and Osgoode townships. Fruit farming was one of Solomon's interests and became more so with his descendants.

Cistern at Port Kirwan, Newfoundland (CfAf-17).

Archaeological investigations in 1979, 1993, and 2000 uncovered a wealth of information regarding the occupation of this property. The archaeological work in 2002 was to mitigate capital plans for improving drainage around the house and for installation of new pathways prior to work commencement. Nothing of great significance was encountered during the pathway assessment however, testing in the area of a planned weeping tile led to the discovery of a previously unknown, early building foundation. This structure lies to the rear of the northwest corner of the 1800 house. Due to this discovery, the planned work has been re-scheduled for 2003 and the tile bed re-oriented in another direction in order to preserve the area for further exploration. Artifacts recovered include early 19th century creamware ceramics, some pearlware, and a quantity of oyster shells.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Adlavi

[Submitted by Stephen Loring]

The Central Coast of Labrador Community Archaeology Project (co-directed by Stephen Loring, Smithsonian Institution and Leah Rosenmeier, Brown University) enjoyed a fourth field-season at the mid-18th century Labrador Inuit village site at Adlavik, (GgBq-1) about 20 miles southwest of the community of Makkovik. Developed in co-operation with the community of Makkovik, and in consultation with the Labrador Inuit Association, the project has sought from its inception to provide opportunities for Inuit and Metis youth to participate in archaeological fieldwork that would foster future job opportunities as well as pride in their community's history and heritage. 2002 fieldwork focused on excavations in the midden in front of House-3 in the hopes of fine- tuning the occupational history and relationship of the three (possibly four) houses in the village to one another. Two interesting features were exposed. One appears to be a metal working area where iron spikes, lead and copper sheeting were reworked to manufacture tools. A second feature appears to be a food cache for storing meat just outside the entrance to the house. This latter feature was identified and discussed by a group of visiting elders who toured the site one afternoon. The food cache included a large whale vertebra whose epiphyseal plate on one side had been heavily battered. It is identical to one found in the midden in front of House-1 in 2000 and whose exact function remains unresolved. The artifacts recovered from the House-3 midden continue to support an interpretation of a mid-18th century component at Adlavik but any direct connection between Adlavik's former residents and the 1752 murder of the first Moravian Missionaries to visit Labrador and the destruction of their mission station in near-by Ford's Harbour remains inconclusive. In addition to fieldwork students helped construct the first part of an exhibit on Adlavik archaeology for Makkovik's White Elephant Museum.

Fermeuse Bay

[Submitted by Peter Pope]

This past summer of 2002, Peter Pope of Memorial University's Archaeology Unit conducted a survey around Fermeuse Bay, a beautiful protected arm of the sea about 100 km south of St John's. With the help of student assistants Tom Brosnan and Janine Williams, we identified nine historic period sites and revisited several already known. We identified 17th-century plantations at Kingman's and Clear Cove, which seem to be those shown on James Yonge's 1663 map of Fermeuse. We couldn't find the plantation he shows at Admiral's Cove, now Port Kirwan, it seems to be buried under the modern road. We did record some wonderful nineteenth century stone work there, including a curious range of stone aquaducts and cisterns. The work at Kingman's included recording of sgraffiti on a glacial isolate boulder, dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. We also recorded early 19th century sgraffiti at the abandoned settlement of Blacksmith. The Clear Cove tests revealed a very interesting stratigraphy involving a cobble stratum sandwiched between peat strata. Only more extensive excavations will reveal whether this is the result of natural events, such as a recorded 18th century tidal wave or whether this cobble event might be anthropogenic, a trace of the 16th century fishery, when the area was used every summer by French and Portuguese crews.

The project was supported by Memorial University of Newfoundland, the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, with the cooperation of the Town Councils of Fermeuse and Port Kirwan.

Ferryland

[Submitted by Jim Tuck]

The 2002 season, directed by Jim Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, was, as usual, one of surprises and a wealth of new information and artifacts. The entire season was spent on, or near, the original waterfront and afforded us a glimpse, albeit a very preliminary glimpse, at the evolution of the Ferryland waterfront. The waterfront of 1621 was vastly different from the present one. When Captain Wynne and the first settlers arrived the beach was somewhere near the paved road that now bisects the remains of Avalon. South of the beach a hill sloping upwards to the south began almost immediately; there was little level ground upon which to build, and what level land did exist was almost certainly covered by stores, stages, cookrooms and probably temporary shacks of migratory fishermen who had visited Ferryland each summer for more than a century.

So acute was the shortage of level land that the first settlers had to dig the kitchen room, part of the mansion house and the forge into the hillside to provide space for more or less level floors. Captain Wynne soon went about correcting this situation. He began removing earth from the hillside and filling the south edge of The Pool for the purpose of, in his words, "…winning so much void or waste ground, to so necessary a purpose as to enlarge this little roome…". In past seasons we have exposed a good portion of a stone seawall, built below the low tide line, behind which the landwash was filled to a depth of more than a meter.

At the same time, or perhaps slightly earlier, a wharf was constructed using barrels filled with sand and rocks to form the bulwark behind which the intertidal zone was once again reclaimed. Some 13 wood barrels, of about 45 gallons (200 liters) capacity have been exposed. Two were removed during 2002. The staves are in remarkable condition considering they have been there for 375 years. One barrel bears a mark consisting of three intersecting circles, perhaps the mark of the Coopers' Guild; both have pairs of roughly scribed "Vs", the meaning of which remains unknown, and both bear the monogram "TP" or "PT", probably the initials of the cooper who made them.

Shortly after the barrel wharf was finished it was improved with the addition of a substantial stone wall that extended the wharf more than 12' into The Pool. Fill behind this wall, as well as behind the barrel wharf, consists of wood chips from some nearby construction activity. The chips are also perfectly preserved and have not changed colour since they were deposited. Among them are organic artifacts including rope, textile, bone, leather and wood. In the small area thus far excavated we recovered two thole pins, a killick and a large wooden maul. We have great hopes that the next few years' excavation will reveal a wealth of organic artifacts not often preserved at seventeenth-century sites.

The construction activities that produced the wood chips may have been centered on the erection of a slate-roofed structure; clear evidence of a roof collapse associated with artifacts from the first half of the century was discovered in the closing weeks of the 2002 season. Again, the coming years hold the promise of revealing this structure and more of the early artifacts associated with it.

L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site of Canada, Newfoundland, 2002

[Submitted by Birgitta Wallace]

In 2000, during screening for a replica building at the Norse site, three Norse boat-nail fragments and two Aboriginal hearths were found on the southern shore of Epaves Bay, about 25 m from the present shoreline. The replica, a Norse hut for iron production, was constructed in an alternate location and opened to the public in 2001. In September of 2002, Birgitta Wallace and Rob Ferguson, with Christina and Rebecca Harrison, conducted a small excavation to clarify the context of the finds. Excavations in an adjoining area in 1976 had exposed a cluster of Aboriginal hearths radiocarbon-dated to 625 ±60 BP (S-1354). Associated artifacts were of Point Revenge-type. The hearths excavated this year contained no artifacts but lay in a deposit below both the 14th-century hearths and the Norse nails. They are probably of Groswater or Middle Dorset association. During the excavation, an additional two boat-nail fragments were found. Given the linear alignment of the nails, it is hypothesized that they came from a boat plank discarded on the shore.

Placentia

[Submitted by Amanda Crompton]

The Placentia Uncovered Archaeology Project is a community-based archaeology project conducted in Placentia, on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula. The project is an initiative of the Placentia Heritage Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from the Town of Placentia and the Placentia Area Historical Society. The project is funded by Human Resources Development Canada, with assistance from the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program at Memorial University. Excavations are led by Amanda Crompton (PhD Candidate, Memorial University), assisted by Blair Temple (MA Student, Memorial University). Excavations and survey work focus on the archaeology of the early French colony established at Plaisance (now Placentia), established in 1662. This French colony quickly became the 'capital' of French Newfoundland, acting as its administrative, social, religious and military centre. Plaisance remained in French control until 1713, when it was ceded to the English under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht. Most of the French settlers left Plaisance in1714, and went on to settle at Ile Royale (later Cape Breton Island).

This is the second field season of work in Placentia. Large-scale excavation was conducted at two sites, the 'Vieux Fort' and Fort Louis. The Vieux Fort was the first fort constructed by the French upon their arrival at Plaisance in 1662, and was occupied only until about 1685. It is located on the top of the Mount Pleasant hillside in Placentia, about 31 meters above sea level. This well-preserved site has seen two seasons of excavation to date. Work has focussed on a large stone-walled structure found within the fort. This structure clearly served as a residence, almost certainly for the fort's officers. This season, the fireplace and the north-east corner of the structure were uncovered. The dry-laid stonework is very well-preserved, with stone walls reaching up to a meter in height. Future years of excavation will focus on other buildings found within the fort, whose location is indicated by large piles of surface rubble found across the site.

Other full-scale excavation was carried out at Fort Louis, which was the second fortification constructed by the French. This fort is located at sea level, on the north side of the 'Gut', or narrow entrance to Placentia's inner harbour. Fort Louis was used by the English military after 1713, and later re-built in the 1740's. It was subsequently abandoned sometime in the 1780's. Excavations of this fort focused largely on one stone building, which functioned during the English period as the fort's storehouse. While most of the occupation layers uncovered during the excavations date to the English period, the original French foundations for the building are clearly visible below the later English stonework. This site is also very well-preserved, with mortared stone walls extending almost two meters below the present ground surface, and burial conditions permitting the preservation of shoe leather and barrel staves.

A survey component was completed during the 2002 field season, and this revealed two new sites in the Placentia region. One site, located at the base of Mount Pleasant, is almost certainly the location of the French Governor Parat's residence, constructed sometime after 1685 and burned down by an English raiding party in 1690. Another site, located on Point Verde Bar (at the entrance to Placentia's harbour), produced stone foundations from English houses, dating to the third quarter of the eighteenth century. More survey work and excavation is currently being planned for another field season in 2003.

Renews

[Submitted by Steve Mills]

A community archaeology project was conducted at Renews, Newfoundland, for 4 weeks in the summer of 2002. Renews is a small fishing community (population 325) on the east coast of Newfoundland, some 110 km south of St. John's. This project, directed by Steve Mills, Memorial University of Newfoundland Archaeology Unit, was supported by the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Heritage Resources and Development Committee of Renews and Cappahayden. Archaeological investigations in Renews during the early 1990s uncovered evidence of domestic and military activities from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The focus of 2002 work was the Goodridge Site (CfAf-19), discovered the previous summer near the community wharf on the north side of the harbour. The site was named after the Goodridge family who have occupied the same land since the early 19th century. Since the 17th century this area has been the prime anchorage and most commercially valued beach front property in the harbour. A 1663 map was used as a guide in 2001 for a controlled program of test pits at the Goodridge Site. This testing produced artifacts, features and intact cultural strata dating back to the 17th century.

The 2002 season concentrated primarily on the more lucrative areas discovered the year before. Thirty-five square meters were excavated, including a 20m x 1m trench. Several intact cultural deposits from the 17th century to the late 18th century were uncovered including stratigraphic and artifactual evidence of an 18th-century structure. Over 6,000 artifacts were recovered. A high percentage of 18th-century artifacts from this site are related to leisure activities, suggesting that the building functioned as a tavern. These include fragments from numerous English white salt-glazed and Westerwald tankards and jugs along with wine bottles, glass decanters, stemware, a snuff bottle and clay tobacco pipes. However, not all of the artifacts related to alcohol consumption. Sherds from several English white salt-glazed and Bristol-Staffordshire teapots as well as creamware plates were also represented in the assemblage.

The location of this site, adjacent to the prime anchorage for the harbour, makes it a perfect place to have a tavern to entertain the hundreds of migratory fishermen that spent their summers in Renews in the historic times. A 17th-century planter's (permanent resident's) house was excavated just a few hundred metres from the Goodridge Site, and it too apparently served as a tippling house. This tradition continued in the area well into the late 19th century. Mrs. O'Leary's Rum Shop was located about 20 metres away from where we have been digging the past two summers and the foundation of her establishment is still visible.

At the lower cultural levels of this site we discovered what appears to be evidence of another 17th-century planter's occupation. Pieces of North Devon storage and cooking pots were discovered along with a sgrafitto platter, Italian marbled slipware, porringers and medicinal vessels made from glass, and coarse and tin-glazed earthenwares. Some of these sherds are about as big as your hand, which suggests there is an undisturbed primary deposit located beneath close to a meter of plowzone and loose earthen sluff washed down from higher elevations.

Part of this archaeological site developed over a peat bog. The wet anaerobic environment has preserved wooden posts, cross members and branches from fish drying platforms known as flakes. Evidence of these flakes was discovered in several parts of the site during the 2001 testing but it was only in 2002 that we uncovered artifacts in association with them. Clay pipe fragments from the late 17th to early 18th century and North Devon ceramics were found with these wooden elements indicating that they were in use at that time. This pasture was used for the same purpose well into the 20th century.

Several other areas of the community were investigated during the 2002 season. Site Assistant David Fry led a crew that tested a collapsed chimney foundation discovered in 2001 at Aggie Dinn's Cove (CfAf-18) along the northeast shore of Renews harbour. Artifacts found within that foundation confirmed a suspected late 18th -century to early 19th-century date for this feature. Another archaeological site was also discovered by a small stream in a small rolling pasture west of the community wharf. This site, the Johnson Site (CfAf-32), produced artifacts from the 17th to 19th century. Plans are underway to return to Renews in 2003 to continue digging at the Goodridge and Johnson sites and extend the archaeological survey of the harbor.

Prince Edward Island

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Greenwich, Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada

For the third season, Parks Canada archaeologist Rob Ferguson continued to inventory cultural resources in the new addition to PEI NP at Greenwich. Assistants included Scott Buchanan, Helen Evans, Ron Whate and four Mi'kmaw students from Scotchfort First Nation. The area is known to contain Aboriginal sites from ca. 10,000 BP to Late Woodland, an 18th-century French settlement and 19th-century British farms. There were two focuses to the research this season. First, we continued the EM-38 electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility survey for remains of the French settlement. The survey covered an area 675 m x 50 m in a 2-week period. Preliminary results suggest one possible locus, adding to the two previously located sites. Nine farm sites are recorded within the Park boundaries on a map of ca. 1764.

The second focus was the salvage excavation of a stone-lined cellar eroding on the shore of St. Peters Bay. The cellar is located within 20 m of a French farm site clearly defined in the geophysical survey of 2001. Excavation to date has exposed the footing of a circular building 3 m in diameter, with a cellar 1 m deep. The interior of the cellar has not been excavated as yet. The few scattered artifacts located in the surrounding area confirm a French ascription. After expulsion of the residents by the British in 1758, the cellar was filled in and lay buried under the ploughed fields. All surface contexts have been disturbed to a depth of 25 cm. and only the cellar interior remains intact. At present we have no indication of what the structure might be. Suggestions include a windmill or an ice house. The paucity of artifacts and the cellar configuration argue against a domestic structure. In the coming field season we hope to continue the geophysical survey, and to excavate the interior of the circular feature.

Kevin Leonard completed the analysis of seeds from a French farm midden which he had tested at Greenwich in 2000. Species identified include raspberry/blackberry, blueberry/cranberry, wheat and probable rye. The latter grains are of interest as they represent heritage forms of species which have since been considerably hybridized. Ken Allison of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency is now looking at

Excavation of an 18th-century circular cellar at Greenwich, PEI National Park.

the seed sample.

Nova Scotia

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Black Loyalist Architecture in Nova Scotia

[Submitted by Katie Cottreau-Robins]

Katie Cottreau-Robins has completed her MA thesis on the domestic architecture of Black Loyalist settlements in Nova Scotia for the Faculty of Architecture, Dalhousie University. By employing middle-range theory, and interpreting documentary sources that detail the Black Loyalist "experience" in the light of architectural data from Black Loyalist archaeological excavations at Birchtown and Tracadie, the thesis presents new insights into shelters and dwellings constructed during the initial settlement years.

From 1783-1784 thousands of Black Loyalists, many of whom were newly freed slaves, landed on the shores of Nova Scotia with expectations of a new life. The British government had promised support to help with the challenges of resettlement to reward their heroic demonstration of loyalty to the Crown during the American War for Independence.

The historical and archaeological records reveal that this support came in limited measure or not at all. The Black Loyalists, most from the warmer climates of the Chesapeake and South Carolina regions, reacted to their reduced circumstances by adapting the best they could to uncompromising conditions and forging homes and communities out of the Nova Scotian wilderness.

The thesis is available at the Dalhousie University library and on microfilm at the National Library in Ottawa.

Canso Islands National Historic Site of Canada

Following a recent re-evaluation of the commemorative intent for Grassy Island National Historic Site by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the site has been re-named to reflect the significance of the early cod fishery throughout the harbour of Canso, Nova Scotia. Parks Canada continues to manage the site area on Grassy Island, as well as a visitor center on the mainland.

During the past summer, Tom Kavanaugh of Canso reported a coffin eroding from the cliff at the east end of the island, location of an 18th-century British cemetery. Two sections of an incomplete coffin were removed from the cliff edge. The wood is badly deteriorated, barely retaining the original outline of the hexagonal box. The coffin was cleaned with fine water sprays at the Parks Canada Conservation Lab in Dartmouth. All bone has disappeared in the acidic soils. The enamel crowns of 14 teeth were recovered and are currently being examined by Paul Erickson, Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University. One glass-inlaid copper alloy sleeve link was found, indicating that the individual was male, and that he was buried with his arms folded on his chest. As in previous coffin finds on the island, wood shavings had been placed on the bottom below the body.

Halifax Wastewater Treatment Plant Property - Halifax, Nova Scotia

[Submitted by Bruce Stewart]

In 2002, the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM) initiated action to provide advanced primary level treatment for municipal sewage discharged into Halifax Harbour. As part of their initiative, HRM proposes to construct three advanced primary level treatment plants at specific locations surrounding the Harbour. The first of these facilities is to be constructed on a municipally owned property located on the Halifax waterfront.

The historical significance and archaeological sensitivity of the Halifax site was identified in 1999 during an archaeological screening study undertaken by Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group, directed by Bruce Stewart, President and Senior Consultant, which reviewed historic land use within the proposed development property and identified areas of archaeological potential. The historical review provided a wealth of documentary evidence indicating the property had been intensively occupied since the founding of British Halifax in 1749. Furthermore, it was recognized that the site could also have been occupied by the Mi'kmaq in Pre-Contact times. Despite the cycle of demolition and redevelopment which extended into the latter half of the twentieth century, archaeological potential was identified within the property, requiring further investigation. To address the recommendations contained in the screening report, HRM retained CRM Group in July, 2002 to undertake an archaeological impact assessment. The assessment, designed to test areas of archaeological potential identified in the 1999 screening report, yielded a wealth of structural remains and artifacts which reflected late eighteenth to late twentieth century life within the property.

In late October, HRM commissioned CRM Group to undertake a comprehensive program of archaeological investigation, identifying, documenting and interpreting significant archaeological resources within the proposed wastewater treatment plant site. During November and early December, CRM Group's archaeological team conducted an intensive mitigative excavation which included mechanical stripping of overburden from the site, followed by the manual excavation of various masonry structures, outbuildings and other features. Of particular interest among the features found to-date is a series of privies which range in date from the early 19th to early 20th centuries. Initial evaluation of the field results suggests that the remains of eighteenth and early nineteenth century settlement within the excavated portion of the property were largely destroyed as a result of intensified redevelopment of the block undertaken in the mid to latter decades of the nineteenth century.

Post-field analysis and interpretation of the archaeological and historical data will be completed in late winter, with the final report submitted to the client by the end of March.

Shubenacadie Canal - Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
[Submitted by Bruce Stewart]

In the spring of 2002, the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM) accepted a proposal to redevelop the Starr Manufacturing property in downtown Dartmouth. Concerned that physical evidence of the early nineteenth century Shubenacadie Canal, as well as other early industrial and commercial facilities would be impacted, the developer retained Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group Limited to conduct an archaeological assessment of the property to identify significant heritage features and design an overall cultural resource strategy for the responsible management of on-site resources.

Until their destruction by fire in 1998, the Starr Manufacturing buildings were considered to represent a post-1850s period of industrial ascendancy in Nova Scotia. The industrial complex developed on the banks of the Shubenacadie Canal and actually utilized the marine railway component of the second canal system to transport raw materials and finished products. Architectural recording of the Starr structures prior to the fire revealed that intact structural elements of the early Shubenacadie Canal (1826-1831) had actually been incorporated into the substructure of the early powerhouse.

Archival investigations provided further evidence of the development of the two canal systems, as well as the origins and expansion of the Starr Manufacturing complex. In addition, documentary evidence was uncovered which pointed to other early nineteenth century industrial facilities, including a distillery and foundry, located adjacent to the development property.

Archaeological investigations on the site, under the direction of Bruce Stewart, revealed a variety of features relating to the two canals, as well as the later development of Starr Manufacturing. Despite the intensive industrial reuse of the site, the canal features were found at shallow depth and relatively intact. Due to the historical significance of the property, HRM and the Shubenacadie Canal Commission are working with the developer to redesign the proposed residential development so as to safe-guard the remains of the canal and the Starr facilities. Plans are also being developed to incorporate the area into Dartmouth's expanding network of walking trails while integrating the historical canal and industrial features into the broader interpretation the Shubenacadie Canal and its associated industrial heritage.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Serge Rouleau reports on three archaeological projects that he conducted in 2002 for the Division design, architecture et patrimoine of the City of Québec.

Grande-Allée Street - Parliament Complex

In June, archaeological excavations were carried out by the City along the north side of Grande-Allée Street on grounds located in front of the Provincial Parliament building. The project, which included both archaeological excavations and monitoring, was funded by the Commission de la capitale nationale du Québec. The dig was confined to the location of two monuments to be put in place later in the summer. Both locations were part of domestic and agricultural sites during the 18th century. Construction of permanent military fortifications (the fortified wall presently enclosing the old city) from 1745 to 1800 did modify drastically the evolution of those properties.

Since 1998, construction works around Parliament buildings had necessitated three archaeological investigations leaded by Daniel Simoneau for the City of Québec. Extensive archaeological remains of the outworks of the fortifications (1745-1820) had been uncovered as well as structures associated to houses dating back to the 1700-1780 era. The 2002 excavations generated data from the backyard of one particular house located along Grande-Allée during the first half of the 18th century. Deposits related to the occupation of the site after 1770 were uncovered. Excavations performed in 1999 had strongly suggested the abandon of the house during the years 1770-1775 and subsequent use of the ruins as a dumping area by British military officers living nearby. Artifacts collected in 2002 did confirm the occupation of the site by military personnel. At least one of two military buttons of the 44th Regiment collected on the site would come from an officer uniform of that unit. During August 1783, members of the 44th set up their tents on the Plains of Abraham because of lack of space in the city's barracks. The 44th Regiment did not stay very long in Québec City: its presence is mentioned in 1780 and from 1782 to 1785. Emphasis was put to preserve remains of the counterscarp that was also uncovered on the site.

Site du Séminaire

Another archaeological project was carried out in the Cour des Petits at the Québec's Seminary property during the end of the summer. This is one of the oldest archaeological sites located in the old district of the city. Remains of Louis Hébert and Guillaume Couillard agricultural complex (1617 to 1670) are among the archaeological resources expected to be found on that site. Remodelling of the surface of the Seminary schoolyard gave the opportunity to collect data from the house of Guillaume Couillard (1620-1670). The Commission de la capitale nationale du Québec initiated the project and funded the archaeological excavations and monitoring operations.

Several structures related to the occupation of the Seminary were uncovered : a masonry canalisation built in 1822, a paved walk from early 18th century and various surfaces of the schoolyard throughout the 19th century. The major discovery was certainly the south-west corner of Guillaume Couillard's house, a structure sold to the Seminary in 1670 by Couillard's widow: Guillemette Hébert. Another part of that house had previously been uncovered in 1991 during an extensive archaeological inventory carried out by the City in the Cour des Petits. The data collected during the 2002 season brought new evidences in order to confirm the preliminary identification of the house with Guillaume Couillard. The data will also provide a better understanding of the structure (dimensions, construction techniques) and the location of other buildings. Analysis will be completed during the next months. The project also included the in situ conservation of archaeological structures and soils.

McCallum Brewery Site

A third archaeological project was completed on a portion of a brewery complex built in 1840 on Saint-Paul Street in Québec City and abandoned in 1870. The McCallum Brewery was among the most important beer producers in Québec City during the middle of the 19th century. This industrial complex, built by Duncan McCallum and later run by his brother Daniel, was composed of various buildings laid out around an inner yard. A steam engine was in operation in from the beginning of the brewery.

A total of six archaeological monitoring operations had been carried out in the southern portion of the site over the last eighteen years. During the 2002 project, two kilns added to the McCallum Brewery malt house after 1842 were investigated. Foundations of the kilns were uncovered and tiles from Bridgwater producers (England) were collected. The archaeological excavations also provided additional data on the malt house which, in 1870, was a five-story stone building. Other portions of the complex remain to be investigated such as the brewery itself, now covered by a parking lot. The project was funded by the City.

Intervention archéologique à l'îlot Hunt, 2001

[Submitted by Daniel Simoneau, Ville de Québec]

À l'automne 2001, la Ville de Québec entreprenait une intervention archéologique sur le site de l'îlot Hunt, dans le secteur basse-ville du Vieux-Québec, en prévision des travaux d'agrandissement de l'Auberge Saint-Antoine, qui devaient être réalisés au cours de l'hiver. Ce projet donnait lieu à une collaboration étroite entre le ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, le promoteur, Les Immeubles de la Batterie inc., et la Ville de Québec. Notre mandat était de procéder à une fouille extensive sur le site et d'assurer par la suite la surveillance de la totalité des travaux d'excavation, qui allaient toucher l'ensemble du site. En outre, un volet conservation était prévu au projet. Il impliquait entre autres le démantèlement contrôlé des vestiges de la première batterie Dauphine. Ceux-ci allaient par la suite être remontés à leur emplacement d'origine, une fois la construction d'un stationnement souterrain complétée, et ainsi être intégrés au nouvel hôtel. Nos activités sur le terrain se sont déroulées du début d'août jusqu'à la fin novembre.

Cette intervention visait principalement à récupérer de l'information dans la portion sud du site, qui n'avait pratiquement pas été touchée lors des interventions antérieures. Ce secteur s'est révélé être dans un excellent état de conservation et a été en mesure de nous fournir des données de qualité. Ainsi, nous avons pu documenter adéquatement les différents niveaux de la plage du fleuve Saint-Laurent avant que ne s'amorce le premier gain sur ce dernier au moyen de remblais déposés à la toute fin du 17e siècle. De même, les premiers quais de pierres à être érigés à cet endroit ont pu être documentés tout comme les états successifs de la première batterie Dauphine qui sera créée à partir de ces mêmes quais entre 1707 et 1709. Au total, l'analyse des vestiges a permis de déterminer quatre états de la batterie qui seront le fruit de travaux réalisés en 1707-1709, 1729, 1741 et 1742.

Par ailleurs, la fouille puis la surveillance archéologique ont démontré qu'au moment de la Conquête, la construction de la seconde batterie Dauphine avait certes été amorcée sur le site de l'îlot Hunt, mais que celle-ci n'était pas complétée selon les plans initiaux. Ses restes consistaient en un empierrement de bonne dimension qui traversait le site du sud au nord et qui servait de mur de soutènement à un remblai. L'hypothèse selon laquelle cette batterie aurait été rapidement aménagée en bois, à l'arrivée des Anglais, est d'ailleurs sérieusement envisagée.

En outre, deux nouveaux fronts de quais en bois ont été dégagés et viennent s'ajouter aux deux autres que nous connaissions déjà. Le premier fut mis en place peu de temps après la Conquête, vers 1765-1770, alors que l'autre fut construit vers 1790. Ce dernier sera remplacé par un nouveau quai au début du 19e siècle, dont les traces avaient déjà été repérées en 1991 et retrouvées à nouveau en 2001.

À la suite de cette intervention, de nombreuses questions demeurées en suspens ont pu être réglées. De même, la somme importante de données inédites récupérées permet aujourd'hui non seulement de dresser un portrait relativement fidèle du site à différentes époques, mais surtout de mieux comprendre les principes et les contraintes qui ont présidé à son évolution physique et fonctionnelle. Ces connaissances seront diffusées auprès du public par un volet de mise en valeur remarquable à l'intérieur même de l'hôtel qui, outre l'intégration des vestiges de la batterie à l'édifice, prévoit la mise en place de modules d'interprétation et l'aménagement d'une salle d'exposition dédiée à la mémoire de ce lieu.

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
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__ Business/enterprise	50.00	60.00
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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 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.