



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

October 2007

Number 68

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
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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

Request for Back Issues, Photographs and More

Do you have old copies of CNEHA newsletters that are cluttering up your desk? Conference programs? Membership lists? Old correspondence? The archives committee is looking to put together a complete set of newsletters and is especially interested in newsletters and documents from 1966-1986. We're also collecting photographs from conferences and anything related to CNEHA's history. If you've got something you would like to donate, please contact Rich Veit, E-mail: rveit@monmouth.edu; or Karen Metheny, E-mail: kbmetheny@aol.com.

CNEHA Stuff Available

CNEHA tote bags (\$12) or T-shirts (\$15) are available. Free shipping in US or Canada!
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2008 CNEHA Membership

Membership in CNEHA covers the calendar year.
Please renew now for 2008!

Institutional Memberships

Is your institution or CRM firm a member of CNEHA? If not, we'd like to know. The Council is developing an electronic version of the journal, including back issues and a search engine, that may appeal to libraries with limited space or staff members involved in research. Please contact Meta Janowitz with your suggestions.

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UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David B. Landon

It feels strange for me to say, but this is my last column as editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. After six years working on the journal I decided I needed to devote my energy to other projects, so I reluctantly tendered my resignation to the Board. A new editor will be announced at the October annual meeting as other members of our organization take over the journal. As this is the end of my term, it seems appropriate to look back and consider the accomplishments.

At the annual meeting some of you will have seen the proof version of Volume 36 (2007), the thematic issue on the Sylvester Manor project. This issue will go to the printer shortly after the meeting, and will be mailed in time to arrive during 2007. When this is done, the journal will officially be back on time. The success in getting the journal caught up with the publication schedule is one of my proudest achievements. Over the course of last six years I finished seven issues comprising eight volumes (one double issue). Turning the journal over to the new editor with the 2007 issue completed makes me very happy!

Of course, the content of the publication has also been a source of some pride. The quality of the articles published in the journal has been, in my view, quite high. I tend to take a broad view of what constitutes good scholarship in our discipline, and I published articles on a broad range of topics and with varied perspectives. Some of these articles, such as the bibliographies by Huey and Starbuck, will be lasting reference sources we will all use for years to come. I was also pleased to be able to publish several thematic issues as editor, with a series of related articles that added depth of coverage to a topic or described a single project in detail.

In addition to the traditional publication process I was also fortunate to be involved with the production and sale of the "Telling Time" posters, one of the organization's most successful fund raising and publicity efforts. I also helped push the journal into electronic publishing, a task that is just begun and will need the energy of a new editor to move forward. Through this all, I was able to realize my greatest goal as the editor, which was to get to know people involved in CNEHA much better and to gain a clear insight into the current state of scholarship in the Northeast. I sincerely enjoyed my work with CNEHA, especially with the wonderful folks who have served on the Board. Thank you all for your friendship and encouragement. I also benefitted from the help of a series of University Massachusetts Boston graduate students who served as editorial assistants—their work is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, thanks to all of the manuscript reviewers, book reviewers, and authors whose work helped keep *Northeast Historical Archaeology* lively and successful.

Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by November 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. This is an early deadline because we plan to start bringing out our "March" issue earlier than in the past in order to meet necessary deadlines.

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AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service invites non-profit groups, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to submit applications for grants. The purpose of this grant program is to provide seed money for projects that lead directly to the identification, preservation and interpretation of battlefield land and/or historic sites associated with battlefields. In recent years grants have averaged about \$32,300 per award. Applications must be received in the ABPP office by January 18, 2008. Visit the ABPP website at www.cr.nps.gov/abpp for details, or contact Kristen McMasters, grants manager, at (202) 354-2037, or by e-mail at Kristen_McMasters@nps.gov.

FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

Short-Term Fellowships and Travel Grants for the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

The Thomas Jefferson Foundation, which owns and operates Thomas Jefferson's historic home at Monticello, is pleased to announce a program of short-term residential fellowships and travel grants at its International Center for Jefferson Studies open to all scholars working on Jefferson projects. Several of these fellowships are reserved for archaeologists whose work focuses on issues of slavery in the greater Chesapeake region, the Carolinas, and the Caribbean and whose work would benefit from the use of the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery. For more information on the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery, please see <http://www.daacs.org>. Foreign nationals are particularly encouraged to apply. Short-term fellowships are awarded for periods of up to four months to doctoral candidates and postdoctoral scholars from any country. Awards carry a stipend of \$1,500 for United States and Canadian fellows plus pre-approved

round-trip airfare, and \$2,000 for overseas fellows plus airfare. Residential accommodation may be available on a limited basis. Fellows are expected to be in residence at the Center during the course of the fellowship, and no awards are made for work carried on elsewhere. Fellows have access to Monticello's expert staff and research holdings as well as to the extensive resources of the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia. ICJS/DAACS fellows will be provided with workspace as well as access to computers and Archive staff. Applicants should submit four copies of (1) a succinct description of the research project, including how Archive data will be used (500-words), and (2) a curriculum vitae. In addition, please arrange for three references to be sent directly to the Center at the address below.

Deadline for Applications: November 1, 2007 and April 1, 2008.

Applications and references should be addressed to the Fellowship Committee, International Center for Jefferson Studies, Monticello, Post Office Box 316, Charlottesville, Virginia 22902, USA, Attention: Jillian Galle. Announcement of awards will be made no later than December 1, 2007 and June 1, 2008.

Application questions should be addressed to Jillian Galle, Project Manager, The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery, 434-984-9873. The fellowship and grants program is underwritten by endowments established for this purpose by the Batten Foundation and First Union National Bank of Virginia, and by a generous grant from the Coca-Cola Foundation.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Lee Cranmer

Northeast Merrymeeting Bay Archeological Survey

Two students from the University of Southern Maine at Lewiston-Auburn and their professor, Barry Rodrigue, are working on the Northeast Merrymeeting Bay Archeological Survey in the spring, summer, and fall of 2007. Corinna Miller is searching out the initial sites associated with the French Protestant settlement in west Dresden, ca. 1752. Rebecca Graham is identifying the initial Anglo-American sites in Nequasset (northwest Woolwich) ca. 1754 to 1800 with the goal towards working backwards to locate the Ulster Scots' sites associated with the Cork Settlement (1719).

Voyages: A Maine Franco-American Reader

A new anthology of Maine Franco-American writings is coming out in September 2007. Among the more than sixty contributions in *Voyages: A Maine Franco-American Reader* is an essay by Alaric Faulkner (University of Maine) on the Fort Pentagoet excavation, as well as historical writings by other Maine archaeologists. The volume is edited by Barry Rodrigue, assisted by Corinna Miller, of the University of Southern Maine at Lewiston-Auburn.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

Concord

[Submitted by Thomas Mailhot]

The Barrett Farm is the focus of a major restoration project by Save Our Heritage, a Concord-based non-profit organization. The house, parts of which date to the early 18th century, initially attracted historical interest because of its association with the American Revolution.

Colonel James Barrett was the commander of the Concord area militia on the eve of the Revolution. The Barrett Farm became the focus of the British military in mid-April 1775. A column of soldiers left Boston on April 18th, determined to seize arms and munitions stockpiled in various places in Concord, including the Barrett Farm. The British failed to locate Colonel Barrett or the weapons. Along the way, the soldiers became involved in the battles of Lexington and Concord, which were the opening skirmishes of the American Revolution. The property was a private residence until 2005 when Save Our Heritage began its restoration. Part of the restoration includes archaeological excavations conducted by the Fiske Center at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. Initial fieldwork was carried out in May and June of 2007, exploring areas around the house to assess the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits. Excavations uncovered a number of intact cobbled surfaces and a primary trash deposit from the mid-19th century. The results of the excavation are being analyzed at the University of Massachusetts by Thomas Mailhot and Christa Beranek to interpret the historical development of the house and help guide restoration.

Deerfield

[Submitted by Quentin Lewis]

The University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology/Historic Deerfield, Inc. summer Archaeological Field School was a great success. Running between July 18th and August 11th, students sought to address questions of the extent and integrity of the archaeological resources at the Frary House/Barnard Tavern in the village of Deerfield, Massachusetts, while learning about archaeological survey technique, local and regional history, anthropological method and theory, and public outreach. The field school was directed by Bob Paynter, and led by Quentin Lewis, Elizabeth Harlow, and Christopher Douyard, with additional assistance by Linda Ziegenbein and Heidi Bauer-Clapp. This year, the field school continued the Archaeology Workshop program begun in 2005, and coordinated with Claire Carlson at Historic Deerfield, that allowed members of the public to work on the project alongside the students for a more hands-on experience of archaeology.

Students worked in multiple areas of the site, attempting to answer research questions built on previous documentary and archaeological research. While UMass summer field

schools in the village of Deerfield have as a general goal the reconstruction and explanation of past European and American landscapes, the additional goals at the Frary House/Barnard Tavern were to focus on issues related to the presence of 17th century material culture, the architectural and social history of the Tavern in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the class and gender positions of the various occupants, and the renovations of the house by C. Alice Baker in the late 19th century.

In 2005, the UMass field school worked on the south lawn in order to explore the presence of Tavern period (e.g., 1790s-1810) material culture, which had been invisible in previous archaeological surveys. While a vast array of 18th and 19th century ceramics and other items were uncovered in this area, complex and confusing stratigraphy made results somewhat inconclusive as to depositional date. This summer, students working in this area dug directly to the south of the 2005 unit to explore one of these deposits and uncovered a trench of unknown length running approximately west to east. This trench was filled with refuse that seemed on first examination to be both similar to the 2005 materials, as well as typical of material from a tavern. Further analysis will need to be conducted with these artifacts to get a better sense of both the time depth and the function of the uncovered deposit.

Work in the backyard of the house also followed up on questions raised by the 2005 survey. The discovery of a previously unknown dry-laid stone wall-like feature in the backyard prompted us to try to determine its full extent this summer. However, despite meticulous excavation of considerable depth and distance, we were unable to conclusively find the opposite end of the wall. Further testing may be needed to determine its full extent and function.

For the first time, archaeological work was conducted in the front yard of the property, near the front door to the tavern and the walkway. It was hoped that this proximity would reveal Tavern period refuse, as well as architectural remains of a general store, supposedly built on, and then moved from this part of the property to the backyard. The high number of artifacts recovered from this area could indicate higher foot traffic from the Tavern or the store, though these interpretations rest upon identifying and dating the recovered materials and relating them to particular stratigraphic contexts. This last task may prove exceedingly difficult, as the stratigraphy was not easily readable in plan, and only slightly more sensible in profile. Landscaping by C. Alice Baker, as well as architectural renovation in the early 20th century, may have cut through and destroyed what was originally fairly normal superposition. A Hibernian penny, with a date of 1723, was recovered on nearly the last day of excavation, in a feature that may be a post mold. This coin has an interesting social and economic history, and we hope to learn more about it in the coming months.

Subsurface testing to the south of the Garage also revealed surprises. No previous subsurface testing had been

done in this area, though a 1986 resistivity survey indicated anomalous readings for this area. After uncovering a concrete pad, probably the result of waste from the pouring of the garage foundation in the 1950s, students working in this area uncovered a sandy trench, running north to south, and oriented approximately 45 degrees east of magnetic north. This trench contained a number of artifacts, including an intact canister, possibly for oil, several horseshoes, and at least one pipe stem dating to the turn of the 18th century. Obviously, more analysis will be necessary to determine the origin and function of this trench and its contents.

Finally, the task of dating the four wells on the site was conducted as part of the Archaeology Workshop program. Members of the public, assisted by field school staff Linda Ziegenbein and Heidi Bauer-Clapp, sought to locate the builder's trench of a well north of the garage, in order to date the construction of said well. While more artifactual and laboratory analysis is necessary, we feel fairly confident that we collected enough of a dateable sample to give us a good chronological range.

Cataloguing and analysis of data from the summer continues with the help of students throughout the upcoming semester and Elizabeth Harlow, as she continues her dissertation research on the Frary House/Barnard Tavern site.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Elise Manning-Sterling

2007 Strawberry Banke Archaeological Field School: Results of the Archaeological Investigation of the Yeaton-Walsh Site

[Submitted by Sheila Charles]

Thirteen participants, as well as 5 core archaeology department volunteers and 15 guest volunteers (including Archaeologist Brian Valimont of New England Archaeology Company and students from the University of Southern Maine and Philips Andover Academy accompanied by Dr. Nathan Hamilton and Dr. Robert Sanford) were involved in the 2007 archaeology field school which took place between June 25 through July 6 (9:00am-3:00pm). Field school participants, ranging in age from 12 years old to senior adults, participated in hands-on archaeological field and laboratory experiences in accordance with archaeological standards. Strawberry Banke Archaeologist Sheila Charles served as Principal Investigator, assisted by Archaeological Field Supervisor/Lead Interpreter Marla Taylor.

The archaeological field investigation focused on the grounds of the endangered ca.1795 Yeaton-Walsh House (measuring approximately 20 meters square). There have been no former archaeological investigations of this property. In addition, no historic structures report has been written. Archival and map research indicates 24-year-old Thales Greenwood Yeaton purchased the associated L-shaped parcel from Supply Clapp for 90 pounds in 1794. In addition to constructing the Winn-Yeaton connected houses with his brother-in-law Timothy Winn, Yeaton built the Yeaton-Walsh

House as an investment rental property sometime between 1794 and 1803. By 1803, Yeaton sold the property to Joseph Smith for \$1200. After 1850 Michael Walsh, a sawyer, occupied the home. The property remained in the Walsh family into the twentieth century. The 1939 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map also depicted the former location of a 3-car garage directly behind and north of the Yeaton-Walsh site.

The 2007 archaeological field investigation included eight excavation units. Due to the highly deteriorated condition of the Yeaton-Walsh foundation, care was taken to not place test units adjacent to the most deteriorated sections. Measurements of the displaced stone foundation indicate the northeast corner of the Yeaton-Walsh House, which essentially is suspended in air, has moved off line as much as 47 cm. Former foundation repair and fill episodes as well as the huge mat of spreading roots from a silver maple tree off the southeast corner of the house have impacted the site and, as a result, evidence of the builders' trench was not encountered. Nevertheless, archaeological excavation units surrounding the Yeaton-Walsh House disclosed relatively dense trash deposits in the former alley between the Yeaton-Walsh House and the dwelling to the west, and in the front and rear yards of the Yeaton-Walsh House. Numerous artifacts were recovered, with manufacture dates ranging from the late 18th-century to the 20th century. The recovered assemblage includes: whole blown-in-mold liniment and medicine bottles; ceramic table and kitchen wares, including transfer printed pearlware, whiteware, tin-enameled wares, redware, and combed slipwares; a variety of sawn bone; and substantial quantities of structural material associated with the construction and repair of the buildings on the lot.

Two units established west of the Yeaton-Walsh House revealed the east foundation wall and southeast corner of a structure formerly located west of the Yeaton-Walsh House. The northeast corner of this lot contained a 2-story structure, owned by D. Blasdell as early as 1803 as noted on the NH Fire and Marine Insurance Company map. An "old" 2-story dwelling west of the Yeaton-Walsh House is depicted on the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, although remarks on the 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicate that the site no longer included a dwelling and instead contained "Ruins of Fire." Burnt artifacts provide evidence of the former fire. Sometime between 1910 and 1939, another 2-story structure was erected in the same location.

During the field school, key members of the Strawberry Banke team, including Kimberly Alexander, John Forti, Michelle Moon, Ron Raiselis, Rodney Rowland, and Steve Zoldak, also provided well-received educational tours and presentations. Ann Breazeale and Victor Maslov showed participants an alternative field strategy employed on historic archaeological sites, the use of a metal detector. On July 4th, participants interacted with the visiting public demonstrating archaeological methods, sharing information on the most recent finds derived from the current investigation, and manning the Children's Archaeology Tent.

A review of evaluations of the program by the partici-

pants confirmed the success of the program, and indicated unanimous agreement that it was a positive educational experience to be recommended to others! Here are a few comments from Gina Berthiaume: "I can't tell you enough what a wonderful experience you provided for me at the Strawberry Banke Museum. I enjoyed and learned so much ... It may however, take me a week or two to clean all the dirt I've accumulated on myself the past week. People at work will think I have this great tan, but it's just burned dirt in every pore and opening on my skin! ... I just wanted to say thank you for a truly unique and wonderful experience which to me connected me to what is important within myself and my soul and has meant a lot to me at this point in my life. ... I look forward with eagerness to my next visit and interaction with Strawberry Banke ..."

Vermont

Reported by: Elise Manning-Sterling

2007 Relics & Ruins: Kids and Research at the "Old Job" in the Green Mountain National Forest

[Submitted by Sheila Charles and David Lacy]

Relics & Ruins is a 2-week summer archaeological field program designed for kids entering the 5th through 9th grades. As we mentioned during our presentation at the New Hampshire Archeological Society spring meeting, over the course of 11 summer field seasons we have integrated art, history, environmental science, and archaeology into a fun, outdoor learning experience on the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont. In 2005 and 2007 our focus was on the so-called "Old Job" village, ca. 1865-1930 in Mount Tabor, Vermont, formally known as Griffith in deference to the larger-than-life land baron and Vermont's first millionaire, Silas L. Griffith (1837-1903), who developed and owned the village, among many other acres and assets. The village site features the remains of mills, charcoal kilns, houses, a boarding house, a one-room school, and more. We emphasize a place-based, hands-on approach; an awareness of multiple ways of re-creating the past; and the notion that past land-use histories can inform us about the changing environment as well as the people who lived there.



Jr. archaeologists at "Old Job" village.

While the interrelated environmental science and art element of the field school concentrated on habitat research and identification of the various fish and amphibians in the streams running through the village, this year's archaeological field investigation concentrated on the site of the one-room schoolhouse, which in its latter years was used as a hunting camp. While no foundation is apparent on the knoll of the hill where the schoolhouse was situated, the hill terrace would have easily accommodated a one-room schoolhouse, which typically measured approximately 18 to 20 feet by 24 feet. It was no surprise the schoolhouse did not contain a cellar hole, and in fact, 19th century institutional guidelines warranted corner footstones to encourage ventilation and deter wood floor deterioration.

Although we presumed the schoolhouse site would not contain a dense artifact horizon, we were surprised to encounter a widespread scatter of period artifacts reflecting activities of the former students and teachers, including a bell clapper, slate pencils, slate board fragments, conical blown in mold glass ink bottle fragments, and numerous "lead" pencil parts – resulting in pencil research!

The "lead" pencil (which contains no lead) was invented in 1564 when a huge graphite (black carbon) mine was discovered in Borrowdale, Cumbria, England. The writing apparatuses, formed by inserting graphite rods into carved and hollowed out wooden sticks, were called lead pencils, as the newly-discovered graphite looked like and was called black lead or "plumbago," from the Latin word for lead ore. The word pencil comes from the Latin word "penicillus," which means "little tail" - the name of the tiny brush that ancient Romans used as a writing instrument. The first mass-produced wood-cased pencils were made in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1662. William Monroe, a cabinetmaker in Concord, Massachusetts, made the first American wood pencils in 1812. Benjamin Franklin advertised pencils for sale in his Pennsylvania Gazette in 1729. George Washington used a three-inch pencil when he surveyed the Ohio Territory in 1762. The idea of attaching an eraser to a pencil is traced to Hyman W. Lipman of Philadelphia whose 1858 U.S. patent was bought by Joseph Rechendorfer in 1872 for a reported \$100,000. Numerous graphite rod fragments and ferrules, the metal rings that hold erasers onto the wood pencil shafts, were recovered during our field investigation of the Old Job schoolhouse site. In addition, cast iron wood stove fragments, window and brick fragments, building hardware, stoneware and whiteware fragments, and shotgun shells were recovered.

Each group of kids that passes through our camp leaves with a greater appreciation of natural and cultural resources, however this year's school house site investigation seemed particularly appropriate for our school-age "junior-archaeologists." In addition, our focus on Silas Griffith's estate, part of the core of the original (1932) Green Mountain National Forest, was fitting as this year marks the 75th anniversary of the Green Mountain National Forest!

Vermont Agency of Transportation—2007 Field Season:

In Cornwall, Vermont, archaeological testing was recently conducted for a transportation involving a bridge replacement over the Lemon Fair River. Archaeological consultants at University of Maine-Farmington uncovered a completely buried stone foundation at the Route 125 bridge crossing. This structure was not depicted on any known historic maps, and deed research going back to 1840 reveal no structures at this location. A small sample of artifacts was retrieved from the northwest corner of the foundation, suggesting a date between 1780 and 1840. In addition, there is a rich concentration of historic artifacts located between the structure and the Lemon Fair River. It is hoped that further fieldwork will be authorized this season to more fully investigate the structure and associated deposits.

During this field season, archaeological consultant Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted excavations at the Harwood Hill historic homestead located on Rte.7A in the Town of Bennington, Vermont. Bennington Project Independence proposes to create a Senior Citizens Center by remodeling the farmhouse, adding an extensive new structure with elevator, and dismantling and moving the barn closer to the house, using Transportation Enhancement funds, as well as other funding sources. The excavations have uncovered the remains of a late 18th century foundation and associated artifacts located north of the existing 1780 farmhouse. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. submitted a Phase II, National Register determination proposal to the client for consideration.

In Arlington, Vermont, testing was conducted next to the Arlington Town Cemetery located on Route 7A. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., investigated for the presence of historic graves located outside the existing cemetery wall. Testing and research into other Vermont cemeteries, including ones in Burlington, St. Johnsbury, and East Haven, determined that historic graves have been situated outside of the existing cemetery boundaries. In these instances, it was determined that cemetery fences or walls were added at a later date, and placed without the knowledge of the grave locations. The Arlington testing produced no evidence of historic graves located outside the fence in the proposed sidewalk alignment.

New York

Reported by: Lois Feister

Shaker Family Farm, Town of Colonie

Maps of the property were incorrect so that workmen constructing a new sewer line hit the west wall of a seed house. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. responded to the emergency and mitigated the remains within the sewer line corridor. Intact structural features associated with the seed house and garden barn were also found. An intact midden deposit found between the two structures included white-ware, glass bottles, vessel glass, structural artifacts, a plow blade, and lamp chimney glass. Inside the rubble masonry

and mortar of the seed house, a dirt floor covered the entire cellar. A drainage system was located. The garden bar had no cellar, no substantial foundation. Cobble-filled footers were found with large limestone flagstones over the top. The function of the barn, judging by the finds, was for the storage of seed pots, fertilizer, drain tiles, and window sashes. Documents show the barn was also used for storage of waste from privies for use on the gardens.

President Martin Van Buren's House

The need for a fire suppression system at President Martin Van Buren's House in Stockport, New York, involved installing a water tank in the basement of the 1797 house. The Public Archaeology company removed parts of the original cobblestone floor where the tank was to go; samples were kept. Creamware, window glass, brick, redware, pearlware, and nails were found under the cobbles on top of brown loamy sand. No other cultural materials were found below the sand fill.

Cemetery Remains

The inadvertent discovery of human remains in a Mount Morris, New York, utility trench resulted in the archaeologists from the Rochester Museum and Science Center coming in to mechanically screen the excavated soils. More remains were found in a 5-ft.-wide undisturbed section of soil between utility trenches. Analysis of the skeletal material revealed this was at least one adult and a small child of European ancestry. Artifacts included coffin nails and shroud pins. The Pioneer Cemetery once was located here. The finds indicate not all burials were removed when the cemetery was abandoned in 1818.

Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Field Season

Archaeologists from the Bureau of Historic Sites at Peebles Island excavated at eleven state-owned sites during the 2007 field season, which started in January this year! The largest project was at Olana State Historic Site, the home of the famous 19th-century artist Fredrick Church. Development of the site in the barn complex area led to testing and mitigation work for the reconstruction of a wagon shed and monitoring of new utility lines up to the main house. The excavations resulted in new information about the appearance of the wagon shed, its size, and location on the landscape. A small project at Hyde Hall State Historic Site located on Glimmerglass Lake near Cooperstown located a huge multi-component prehistoric site at the end of the lake. The site either will be avoided or a full mitigation will take place before construction of a drainage ditch.

Hudson Landings, City of Kingston and Town of Ulster, Ulster County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

An extensive program of supplemental Phase I and II cultural resources investigations was carried out by Hunter Research, Inc. between October 2005 and July 2006 for the

proposed development known as Hudson Landings in the City of Kingston and the Town of Ulster in Ulster County, New York. The proposed development involves the construction of 1,750 residential units and 78,500 square feet of commercial space. The project site comprised approximately 524 contiguous acres of vacant land on the right (west) bank of the Hudson River between Kingston and East Kingston. The proposed development lies within view of the Hudson River National Historic Landmark District (established in 1990) and the Mid-Hudson Shorelands Scenic District. The Hudson River has also been designated an American Heritage River.

The project site saw limited occupation and land use during the prehistoric and early historic periods, although outcrops of local chert were likely attractive to Native Americans and the area served as common land for the residents of nearby Kingston in the late 17th and 18th centuries. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, however, brickyards and icehouses lined the property's Hudson River frontage, while cement quarrying and mining operations, small farms and homesteads occupied the inland and upland portions of the tract. Presently, the only standing buildings/structures on the site are the derelict infrastructure of the mid-20th-century cement and quarrying operation, and a former mule barn and chimney of the Shultz brickworks.

A single prehistoric archaeological resource, four industrial archaeological complexes with multiple elements, two farmstead sites, an icehouse site, an abandoned natural cement mine, a segment of historic roadway, and various features along the waterfront were identified during the course of the Phase I and II survey work. Five archaeological resources – the Hudson Landings Prehistoric Site, the Terry Brickyard and Icehouse Complex, the Shultz Brickyard Complex (including an extant mule barn and brick chimney), the William Terry Icehouse Site (which has an 18th-century domestic component) and the Lost Lake Mine (an abandoned 19th-century natural cement mine) – have been judged eligible for inclusion in the New York and National Registers of Historic Places. No expanses of landscape or individual landscape features in the project area are considered National Register eligible.

Two of the five National Register eligible resources, the Terry Brickyard and Icehouse Complex and the Shultz Brickyard Complex, will be affected by the proposed development project. Recommendations are made for limited archaeological data recovery at these properties in mitigation of the project's effects. Alternative methods of mitigation, including public outreach measures and the incorporation of historic themes into the project's architectural and landscape design, are also suggested as appropriate mitigation of project impacts on these two industrial complexes. The proposed project, as currently planned, will avoid impacting the Hudson Landings Prehistoric Site, the William Terry Icehouse Site and the historic character of the Lost Lake Mine.

Oneida Indian Nation, Inc.

[Submitted by Marshall Becker]

The impressive wampum cuffs held in New York by the Oneida Indian Nation, Inc. (OIN) represent only two of the wampum artifacts now assembled in the center of the state. In June of 2007, after extended consultation with Mr. Brian Patterson (Bear Clan Representative to the Tribal Council, OIN), Marshall Becker was hosted by members of the Oneida community. During this visit, made with Deb Twigg (Director of the Susquehanna River Archaeological Center), Becker studied these two important examples of a once poorly known category of wampum band; referred to as "cuffs." Only 13 examples of these trapezoidal shaped bands may now exist, and two of them are held by the Oneida along with other bands and a "string" of wampum recently "returned" to the Oneida by the American Museum of Natural History. Wampum cuffs appear to have been made and used only by the Wendat (Huron), probably as decorative or symbolic badges of political office. A brief paper on this category of wampum will soon appear in *MATERIAL CULTURE REVIEW*, and a brief presentation is scheduled for the Iroquois Conference in Rensselaerville, NY, for October 2007.

New York City

Reported by: Nancy J. Brighton

Spring Street Cemetery

[Submitted by Douglas Mooney, URS Corporation]

In January 2007, archaeologists from AKRF and the Archaeology and Historic Architecture Group, URS Corporation, Burlington, New Jersey, completed investigations of a series of burial vaults contained within the former Spring Street Presbyterian Church property, located near the corner of Spring and Varick Streets, in Manhattan. These vaults were initially identified in December 2006 during the excavation of foundations for a proposed new hotel/condominium property. The ensuing historical background research and the archaeological recovery and documentation of funerary remains from the site were requested by the New York City Department of Buildings, in conjunction with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

The Spring Street Presbyterian Church was initially established in the early 19th century, on land purchased from the Trinity Church Farm, and remained a venerable community institution for 166 years. The cornerstone of the first church building, a modest 30 by 60-foot wood frame structure with room enough for 176 pews, was laid on July 5, 1810. Over the next few decades the church flourished and quickly developed a reputation its progressive racial views, and for the abolitionist activities of its members. By the 1820s the church had forged an integrated congregation (though seating within the church remained segregated), and by the end of the decade had established a multi-racial Sunday school. During the turbulent years of the 1830s, how-

ever, these progressive attitudes attracted the disdain of anti-abolitionist activists, and on July 11, 1834 an angry mob attacked and seriously damaged both the church and the home of its pastor. Following this assault, church members decided to construct a new, larger brick church on the property, with construction of this second sanctuary completed on June 19, 1836.

The Spring Street Church remained on this site for another 130 years, although by the middle of the 20th century the congregation was badly in debt and had been reduced to fewer than 50 members. In 1963 the congregation was officially dissolved by the New York Presbytery, and in 1966 a fire destroyed the church. Later that same year the church's shell was demolished and replaced by a public parking lot.

Surviving church records do not indicate exactly when or where the burial vaults were constructed on the property, but fragmentary evidence suggests that they were in active use as early as 1820 and continued to receive the remains until at least 1835. These documents unfortunately contain little information regarding the identities of individuals buried in the vaults, though a partial list of those who purchased interment rights does exist. Church financial records only contain vague references to the fact that many children were interred in those chambers. What does appear clear is that the original burial vaults filled rapidly, and in May of 1831 the church Minutes record that the construction of two additional vaults had been completed. No information related to the vaults has thus far been located for the years after 1835.

Archaeological investigations of the site have helped to fill at least some of the gaps in the church's historical records, and resulted in the identification of four burial vaults located in what was then an open side yard, at the far southeast corner of the property. These vaults were contiguous to one another with each exhibiting an interior space measuring 14 feet by 9 feet in size. The northern burial chambers were constructed of stone, with a brick dividing wall and sand floors, and likely represent the original vaults constructed on the property. The southern two chambers appear to be the ones added in 1831, and were built of brick with a dry-laid brick floor. While the northern three vaults were preserved remarkably well, nearly the entire southernmost vault had been destroyed by construction machinery before excavation work was halted. Human remains contained within that chamber were subsequently recovered from disturbed contexts by members of the New York Medical Examiners Office, and subsequently by members of the archaeological team.

The northern three burial vaults were found to contain large quantities of human remains, potentially representing more than 100 individuals. The preservation of remains within these vaults ranged from excellent to very poor, and all bore evidence of having been extensively previously disturbed. At least some disturbance of the remains (crushing caused by roof collapse) appears to have occurred in association with the demolition of the property in the 1960s,

although some earlier impacts may have been caused by the activities of individuals hired by the church in 1830 to "regulate" the vaults. Evidence also suggests that some rearrangement of the interments may have occurred in conjunction with repairs made to the vaults at some unknown time. Both of the northernmost vaults contained internal brick support columns, evidently installed to support failing ceilings, and the disposition of remains in these chambers may indicate that remains were moved in order to create space so that this work could be completed.

Despite the highly disturbed, jumbled nature of the vault contents, a total of 45 partially intact sets of skeletal remains, representing discreet individual interments, were able to be identified. These burial remains included adult men and women, children of varying ages, and infants, and represent one of only a handful of well documented early 19th century cemetery populations excavated within New York City. All of the recovered remains from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church are currently being examined and documented by Utica College's Osteology Laboratory, and will be re-buried by the First Presbyterian Church of New York City once those studies are completed. A full report of the investigations and forensic analyses is currently in preparation.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Archaeology at Point Breeze, the Bonaparte Estate in Bordentown

[Submitted by Richard Veit]

Monmouth University's summer 2007 field school took place at Point Breeze in Bordentown, New Jersey. It was directed by Richard Veit, Gerry Scharfenberger, Bill Schindler, and Michael Gall, with assistance from JoAnn Aiton, Sean Bratton, Angelica Dougherty, Allison Gall, Adam Heinrich, and Lauren Milideo. Sixty students participated in the field school, as well as numerous volunteers. The property, now owned by Divine Word Missionaries, was once the home of Joseph Bonaparte, the elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. Joseph, the former King of Spain and Naples, fled to America after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. He soon acquired several properties on the Delaware River. During Joseph's tenure (1816-1839), he transformed the 1,900-acre property into a magnificent estate. His palatial home, constructed between 1816 and 1817, housed the largest collection of fine art in North America, including paintings and sculptures, as well as the then largest library in the United States. When his mansion was consumed by a destructive fire in 1820, he constructed a second imposing house less than a quarter mile away near the edge of his impressive estate. There, he converted an existing horse stable to serve as the core of the second mansion, which stood until 1850.

Bonaparte's passion was landscape architecture, and on his property he created one of the first picturesque landscapes in America. He drew from earlier Continental and Oriental

models. Winding paths, carefully placed pieces of sculpture, scenic lookouts, a large belvedere tower and exotic plantings graced the property. Due to its location on the main route from New York City to Washington, D.C., the house and property were visited by many of the leading lights of the time, including John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and the Marquis de Lafayette. Some visitors found it beautiful and delightful; others were disturbed by the lavish lifestyle of the former despot. In many ways, the exiled Joseph acted as a cultural attaché, entertaining visitors, loaning and showing artworks, and building gardens.

Today, roughly half of the property is wooded; the rest consists of manicured lawns and the Divine Word campus. Features from the Bonaparte era remain visible, including the foundations of several outbuildings associated with the second mansion, curious tunnel systems associated with the first and second mansions, a lake he constructed as part of his picturesque garden landscape, tree lines, and a ruined bridge.

The field school's principal goal was to determine if archaeological deposits associated with the first mansion (1817-1820) were still present on the property. Second, we attempted to look for traces of a previous, 18th-century occupation by the Sayre family. Third, we hoped to see if prehistoric deposits associated with the nearby Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark extended south onto the Divine Word property. Theoretically, our work was guided and informed by the theories of power and social control employed by historical archaeologists such as Mark Leone, who have studied early American gardens. Leone and others have argued that gardens were social statements created to highlight their builders' understanding of nature and hence man. We hypothesize that gardens, such as the massive Point Breeze gardens, were indeed created as social statements, but that they could be read by visitors in very different ways than their creators intended.

A total of 65 shovel test pits and eight excavation units were dug over the course of the field school. Scattered prehistoric and historic artifacts were found across the entire area tested; however, plowing and landscaping had considerably altered the stratigraphy. Nevertheless, a small early Middle Woodland Native American component was identified in a swale that appears to have escaped the plow. Moreover, a large, deep cellar hole filled in the early-19th century was discovered during shovel testing. Measuring at least fifty feet wide and close to 100 feet long, it appears to be the remains of Joseph's first mansion. The cellar is filled with rubble, large chunks of burnt wood, and high-style artifacts dating from the early-19th century. Most of the artifacts relate to the architecture of the building. They include numerous broken brickbats, large quantities of mortar, worked stone, white-washed plaster—presumably from the building's foundation, and white, gray, and variegated marble floor tiles, and mantle piece fragments. Carbonized fragments of floor joists and tongue-and-groove flooring were noted in one excavation unit. Hundreds of nails, in many sizes were also recovered. Many were exceptionally well

preserved. Window glass was also present in substantial quantities.

Non-architectural artifacts include large quantities of bottle glass, perhaps reflecting Joseph's nickname "Pepe Botellas" or Joe Bottles. Ceramics made up a relatively small portion of the collection and consisted primarily of highly-decorated porcelain vessels. One noteworthy find was a refined earthenware plate, decorated with a transfer print and inscribed "Histoire Romaine" [Roman History]. Small finds include clock parts, numerous mirror-glass fragments, pieces of picture frames, a thimble, and furniture hardware. Meal scraps were evidenced by chicken, cow and pig bone, as well as clam and oyster shells.

Four excavation units were used to sample the house-related deposits. Two of these uncovered foundation remains. A third revealed the robbed-out location of the foundation. Excavations revealed that the mansion was constructed on a thick, mortared stone foundation, with internal mortared-brick partitions. It appears that after the fire, when the house was demolished, usable bricks, stones and other building materials were salvaged from the ruins for reuse in the construction of the second mansion.

Some early materials, dating from the mid- to late-18th century, were also recovered. These likely relate to an earlier occupation of the property by Stephen Sayre, former High Sheriff of London. Although Bonaparte is known to have moved Sayre's house off the property, it appears that its foundation may have been incorporated into Joseph's first mansion.

Excavation at the site will continue this fall and next summer as we work to better determine the dimensions and configuration of the first mansion and identify associated features. The artifact assemblage reflects a massive and elaborately furnished structure, the primary function of which appears to have been entertainment, fitting for a man who took pleasure in entertaining friends, renowned artists, politicians, and foreign dignitaries.

The generous support of Divine Word Missionaries, Father Ray Lennon, the Descendants of the Founders of New Jersey, and Dr. Andrew Cosentino are gratefully acknowledged. The Cultural Resource Consulting Group and Richard Grubb and Associates graciously loaned field equipment to support the project. Site mapping was assisted by Bill Schindler, Sr.

Mount Zion Cemetery, Swedesboro, Woolwich Township, Gloucester County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

In 2006-07, Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to the Historical and Educational Lodge-Hall Preservatory, Inc. (HELP) and with funding assistance from the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, produced a site preservation plan for the Mount Zion Cemetery, an African-American burial ground associated with the Mount Zion A.M.E. Church on Garwin Road in Woolwich Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. The plan presents a detailed account of

the history of the cemetery, provides a conditions assessment of the cemetery plot and its gravestones, and offers recommendations for the management of this historic resource.

The date when the Mount Zion Cemetery was established remains unknown. The Mount Zion A.M.E. Church, with which the cemetery is later associated, organized in the early 1830s, but the earliest definitely documented burial in the cemetery is that of Mary Hoops who died in 1857 at the age of 18 years. The most recent definitely documented burial is that of Hattie G. Jackson who died in 1931 at the age of 54 years. Analysis of historical data and gravestone inscriptions resulted in the identification of 72 individuals who are known to be definitely buried within the cemetery. An additional 105 individuals have also been identified as possibly, if not probably, being buried here. All told, an estimated 200 to 300 burials are predicted to lie within the cemetery. A large number of the interments are of young children. At least 12 Civil War veterans are buried here.

The cemetery covers almost half an acre and measures approximately 150 feet east-west by 125 feet north-south. The lightly wooded plot contains 68 grave markers comprising mostly headstones, but also including several footstones, border markers and one substantial monument to Joshua A. Smith, patriarch of a local African-American family and a steward of the church. While most of the headstones are formal tablets with inscriptions, several consist of unmarked blocks of stone. In all, 38 of the 72 individuals known to be definitely interred in the cemetery are identifiable through gravestone inscriptions. Ground-penetrating radar survey within the cemetery limits recorded numerous subsurface anomalies, many of which may correlate with buried grave markers. Surface depressions may also indicate the locations of grave shafts.

Long Pond Ironworks, West Milford Township, Passaic County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

In 2005-07, Hunter Research, Inc. and Holt Morgan Russell Architects, under contract to the Friends of Long Pond Ironworks, Inc. (FOLPI) and with funding assistance from the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, produced a site preservation plan for the Long Pond Ironworks, one of New Jersey's pre-eminent historic sites that comprises a range of late 18th- through early 20th-century architectural and archaeological resources set deep within the densely wooded New Jersey Highlands. The Long Pond Ironworks site is owned by the State of New Jersey, administered by the New Jersey State Park Service and forms the core of the Long Pond Ironworks State Park, which is itself a part of Ringwood State Park. FOLPI works alongside the State Park Service and performs a vital role in helping to safeguard and promote the ironworks property. The Long Pond Ironworks Historic District, which encompasses the resources addressed in this site preservation plan, is listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Long Pond Ironworks was established in the mid-

1760s by a German ironmaster, Peter Hasenclever, acting on behalf of the London-based American Company. During the Revolutionary War the site was managed by Robert Erskine, Geographer and Surveyor-General for the Continental Army, and made an important contribution to the American war effort. The ironworks continued in operation throughout the first half of the 19th century, when it was mostly under the control of the Ryerson family. In 1853, the site began its final and most productive phase following its purchase by the Trenton Iron Company and development by Cooper, Hewitt & Company. During the Civil War Long Pond witnessed a dramatic surge in activity as the Cooper & Hewitt iron and steel empire expanded its operations to support the Union cause. In the immediate post-Civil War era, Pennsylvania's plentiful coal deposits lured the regional iron industry increasingly westward, and Long Pond's relative inaccessibility and small scale of operation obstructed its growth. The ironworks extinguished its furnace fires for the last time in 1882. Throughout its history of industrial production the ironworks was accompanied by a village community, which in the later 19th century took on the name of Hewitt.

The principal components of the Long Pond Ironworks Historic District today are: a ruined industrial core that contains imposing remains of blast furnaces, waterwheels and other industrial buildings and features; and the remnants of the associated village of Hewitt and its forebear community, which include several vacant residential buildings, a partially restored church, a store/post office (now a visitor center and museum) and numerous ruins and sites of buildings that are transitioning from architecture to archaeology. The village of Hewitt also contains two vacant, stabilized historic buildings relocated into the heart of the settlement in the late 1980s from their original sites that now lie beneath the Monksville Reservoir. The ironworks district stretches north from the Greenwood Lake Turnpike upstream along the Wanaque River through wooded hilly terrain, occupying a fine natural setting that contributes substantively to the visitor experience.

Preserving the Long Pond Ironworks for the long term, as the site preservation plan makes plain, will be an extraordinarily challenging task that will require a strongly funded and well coordinated effort led by the State of New Jersey and FOLPI. It will require an abundance of energy, patience and time from FOLPI and a clear, ongoing commitment of resources from the state, both sustained over a period of many years and decades. The site preservation plan lays out an underlying philosophy for the preservation of the site as a whole, stressing the value of adaptive reuse of buildings that can still be rehabilitated as well as the need for stabilization and low-key interpretation of resources, while at the same time seeking to avoid overdevelopment and encouragement of inappropriate uses and vandalism. Using a framework of five functional zones, individual architectural and archaeological resources within the historic district are described, evaluated in terms of their current condition and suitability for preservation action, and then considered with regard to

potential uses and preservation and interpretive treatments. The landscape of the district as a whole is also addressed in terms of visitor circulation, roads, trails, parking, fencing and signage. Programmatic goals are offered for historic interpretation and environmental education, event hosting and passive recreation.

The final section of the plan document presents a prioritized plan of action organized over a 15-year period in five-year increments, with responsibilities provisionally assigned to FOLPI and the State of New Jersey. Approximate costs assigned to the various tasks identified in this action plan are daunting, but do reflect the immensity of the challenge ahead. Not all of the tasks may be feasible or affordable, but the overall plan can still serve as a framework for action, even if piecemeal, and for progress in a manner that respects the quality and potential of this exceptional historic site.

West State Street, Trenton, Mercer County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

In the spring and summer of 2006, Hunter Research, Inc. carried out a program of archaeological monitoring and data recovery work in conjunction with recently completed security improvements along West State Street in front of the New Jersey State House. The security improvements were a capital project of the State of New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Property Management and Construction. Archaeological investigations and documentation were required in this instance in compliance with the New Jersey State Register of Historic Places Act.

Archaeological monitoring involved the observation of various ground disturbing operations by the project contractor. The relocation of a water main passing along West State Street in front of the State House resulted in the recovery of sections of an earlier abandoned water line. These remains consisted of a series of wooden pipes (or "water logs"), cast-iron couplings and wrought-iron bands, which are thought to date from no later than 1820, and perhaps as early as the 1790s, and were probably installed by the Trenton Water Works Company. Samples of the water logs, two couplings and three bands are to be deposited with the Meredith Havens Fire Museum. Other monitoring activity recorded: evidence of grading deposits (containing late 19th-century ceramic waste from the Trenton potteries) related to the reconstruction of the State House following the fire of 1885; foundation remains of 127 and 129 West State Street, respectively early and mid-19th-century residential structures; the top of the brick arch of the Petty's Run culvert constructed circa 1870; and part of the late 18th-century stone-arched bridge that carried West State Street over Petty's Run.

During the course of archaeological monitoring, substantial remains of the offices of the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the Supreme Court and a related brick-lined privy shaft were encountered in front of the east side of the West State Street façade of the State House. A limited program of archaeological data recovery was undertaken in late

March and early April of 2006 to investigate and document these remains. The offices of the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, New Jersey's first public office building, were constructed in 1795-96 and remained in use until the mid-1840s. The overall 46 by 28-foot footprint of this one-story stuccoed stone building was documented and significant parts of the cellars at both ends of the buildings, along with the remains of at least one front entry stoop and one exterior basement entry, were found to survive. These remains have been preserved in situ and will shortly receive interpretive treatment at street level.

Some 45 feet to the rear of the office building, the remains of a brick-lined privy shaft were documented. This feature was identified as part of the State House necessary, a rest room facility erected in the summer of 1797 for the use of legislators and denizens of the office building. Other privy shafts and remains of the necessary may yet be found beneath and alongside the West State Street portico.

Route 21 (McCarter Highway), Newark, Essex County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

In early 2007, Hunter Research, Inc. concluded an extensive multi-year program of archaeological data recovery at several historical archaeological sites in downtown Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, in connection with the New Jersey Department of Transportation's recent reconstruction of a two-mile segment of N.J. Route 21 (McCarter Highway). This work was carried out in partial fulfillment of the stipulations of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed in 1998 between the Federal Highway Administration (New Jersey Division Office) and the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its related regulation 36CFR 800.5(E)(4).

The principal goal of the data recovery program was to gather through archaeological excavation, archival study and other means of research an appropriate level of information from four sites that would be impacted by the highway improvements. The four archaeological resources forming the subject of this data recovery all comprised mid-19th-century urban row properties ranged along Front and Ogden Streets, both predecessors of the modern Route 21 corridor in this riverfront section of the city. From north to south, these resources were: the Latimer property (historically 329 and 331 Ogden Street), a corner lot that contained a dwelling and a combination saloon and dwelling, both erected in the early 1860s; the Gisch properties (373, 375, 377 and 379 Ogden Street), three adjoining lots that contained four buildings (three dwellings and a combination saloon and dwelling), two of which were erected circa 1849-50 and two in the early 1860s; and the Van Wagenen and Nuttman properties (62 and 64 Front Street), two adjoining lots that were first developed in the late 1840s. All of these properties remained occupied into the 20th century; all had been pulled down by the early 1930s.

Archaeological data recovery focused on the backyards of the subject properties, where a variety of “shaft features” (cisterns, dry wells, wells, privies and cesspits) survived to varying degrees and with a range of soil and artifactual contents. A total of 15 shaft features were excavated at the eight street addresses, with particular attention being given to a complex sequence of nine backyard water supply and sewerage structures on the adjoining Van Wagenen and Nuttman properties. These latter structures, mostly built in the late 1840s, and filled in around 1910, revealed evidence of modification interpreted as a response to a variety of factors, including flooding, changes in ownership and occupancy, and hook-ups to city water supply and sewerage systems in Front Street. Artifacts dated predominantly to the 1890s and the first decade of the 20th century, reflecting the later lower middle class tenant usage of the properties while they were under the ownership of the neighboring Ballantine brewery company. In addition, a prolific collection of artifacts recovered from a privy shaft at 373 Ogden Street, one of the Gisch properties, revealed evidence of the use of this property by its Irish-American and German-American owners and saloon patrons, again mostly denizens of the lower middle class. Documentation and artifacts gathered from this data recovery project have been submitted to the New Jersey State Museum.

Christoffel Vought Farm, Clinton Township, Hunterdon County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

A cultural resource survey was carried out by Hunter Research, Inc. in 2005 for the Clinton Township Board of Education in connection with the construction of a proposed new middle school on Gray Rock Road in Clinton Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The historic components lying within the proposed construction area are the Christoffel Vought Farm Site (28Hu550) comprised of the house, its related outbuildings and the farm setting on Gray Rock Road. The property is a significant example of a German-American farmstead and was built by a prominent and active Loyalist, Christoffel Vought.

Extensive historical research undertaken for this project firmly connects the property with Johannes Christoffel Vought (1714-1809). Vought was of Palatinate German ancestry, was born in New Jersey and was a prominent Loyalist during the Revolution. His parents were one of approximately forty-five to fifty German families who settled along the lower Raritan and Millstone River drainages in central New Jersey around 1714. In 1759 Christoffel Vought purchased 285 acres of land in the so-called Great Tract “in Lebanon [Township] near the Union Iron Works.” Soon after he acquired the land, Christoffel Vought began to improve it and built the large stone house that still stands. He was someone of considerable standing in his local community. In 1763 he was elected to the council of the Zion German Lutheran Church and later became a Church elder. In 1768 he was also appointed a Hunterdon County Road

Commissioner.

This steadily prosperous civic life was turned upside down by the American Revolution. Christoffel and John Vought found themselves unable to side with the rebel cause and held their ground as active Loyalists. They engaged in violent acts against local patriots and became widely known figureheads for the Loyalist resistance. Father and son fought with the Loyalist New Jersey Volunteers, and for these and other actions Christoffel’s property was confiscated and sold in 1779, and his family forced into exile. By 1783 he and his family had joined many other Loyalists in Nova Scotia, but a few years later were able to return to their remaining property in Duanesburg, New York.

The stone house built by Christoffel Vought and the buildings of the farmstead were subjected to detailed survey as part of this investigation. The house is an example of the German bank-house type, reflecting Vought’s continuing identity with his ethnic roots. The most notable decorative features of the house are the exceptionally rare molded plaster ceilings contemporary with the house. These are German both in style and in method of construction and are of great cultural value.

The landscape and buildings on the property were analyzed in relation to cultural features expected at a regional German-American farmstead, and this assisted in the interpretation of foundations identified through archaeological testing. These farmsteads were conceptually and functionally divided into two spheres, the Hof, for domestic and house-related functions and the Scheierhof, the agricultural buildings and structures.

Another distinctive feature of German-American farming was meadow irrigation, used to encourage early and luxuriant grass growth by irrigating meadows from water channels off impoundments. There is strong evidence, both from the documentary and field evidence, that such a system was used here. It appears that a stone-lined channel situated immediately to the east of the house probably contained a water control feature that would have raised the level of the water in the channel to the north of that point. Water would then have flowed through outlets in the east side of the channel wetting the lands to the east.

Archaeological survey consisted of the excavation of 67 shovel tests at 20-foot intervals and eight three-foot-square units, all placed within the core of the farmstead site. Overall, this testing suggested that there had been considerable displacement of 18th- and 19th-century strata, and landscaping of certain areas during the 20th century. 18th-century material was concentrated around and to the south of the house, in the area of the Hof, and coincided with the location of the foundations of two structures.

Immediately southwest of the house the northeast corner of a substantial stone foundation was exposed in one of the Phase II excavation units, and probing demonstrated that it extended under the retaining wall along Gray Rock Road. It seems likely that the structure pre-dates the establishment of Gray Rock Road, and is probably 18th century in date.

Although certainty is not possible on the basis of the work completed, it is probable that this structure was a summer kitchen, a common feature of German-American farms.

Southeast of the house a second substantial foundation, this time for a basemented structure approximately 12 feet by 14 feet in extent with stucco interior walls, was located on the northern edge of the cultivated field. The character of the foundation, its location, the presence of a domestic yard surface, and surviving analogues suggest that this is an example of an ancillary house, often used for relatives or parents on these farmsteads. If interpreted correctly, these two structures confirm the strongly German character of the Vought farmstead.

It was concluded that the Christoffel Vought Farm is significant under National Register Criteria A, B, C and D. Recommendations were made for the protection of the house and farmstead during the construction of the new school, for its documentation, and for its longer-term preservation as a historic resource.

Remarkable for His Industry – William Richards, Trade & Manufactory in Revolutionary Trenton (Exhibit at the Old Barracks, Trenton, New Jersey, 2007-08)

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

With the assistance of the New Jersey Historical Commission, the New Jersey Department of Transportation and Hunter Research, Inc., the Old Barracks Museum in Trenton, New Jersey, has assembled an exhibit based on the business and manufacturing activities of William Richards, a Philadelphia merchant who established various commercial and industrial facilities on the banks of the Delaware River in Trenton's port community of Lambertton. Among Richards' operations were a fishery and fish processing plant, a stoneware pottery manufactory, a cooperage, a commercial bakery and a store. Artifacts recovered from archaeological data recovery and monitoring operations undertaken in conjunction with the Route 29 reconstruction project form a large part of the exhibit, while archaeological and archival research provide the basis for many other displays. For further detail, visit: www.barracks.org/programs/gallery

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Notes from the 17th Century Artifact Workshop Held at Tudor Park on September 6, 2007

[Submitted by Craig Lukezic]

The central goal of the workshop was to improve our methods of detecting the early European colonial sites at the field survey level. A widely recognized need for improvement was to correctly identify the artifacts in the field. To this end, Chuck Fithian, Bill Liebeknecht, and Glen Mellon presented artifacts from around the region.

Two classes of architectural artifacts can be very useful in identifying 17th-century sites: Daub, or burned clay, and lead window comes. Their presence indicates an early struc-

ture and, therefore, a substantial occupation.

There have been some problems with determining the presence of early colonial sites with the identification of the appropriate artifacts. First, some artifacts are routinely misidentified by less experienced personnel. Occasionally, early Staffordshire slipware can pass for yellow ware. Next, many ceramics have a long period of production, and the bulk of artifacts may be interpreted to belong to a later time. For example, the Westerwald stoneware was produced for over 200 years, and the exact dates of production for the local redware is unknown. If the archaeologist were to dismiss the few sherds of an earlier type as heirlooms, then the evidence of an earlier component may disappear. With these complications, the use of any formula designed to weigh the mean dates of production in order to calculate a site span of occupation is meaningless.

Although most ceramic sherds identified on the 17th-century sites were imported from Europe to the entire eastern seaboard of North America, some variations in the trade network can be seen. Chuck Fithian and Alice Guerrant observed that North Devon products, such as gravel tempered ware and sgraffito ware are common in the Chesapeake, but they are rare in Delaware. As a group, we are unfamiliar with the diagnostic artifacts that would indicate a Dutch or Swedish occupation. We could learn more on what Dutch kitchen ceramics would appear and whether there is a characteristic gun flint style from the Low Countries.

A series of problems are the methods we use to find sites in general. It appears the artifact assemblage of these early sites are under-represented on the surface and through the plow zone. Our two popular and cost effective methods, shovel test pits and controlled surface collection, are designed to sample the upper layers of the soil, and may miss these early colonial sites.

Archaeologists usually find themselves in an awkward situation. They need to find the funding and political support to excavate large trenches on the presence of a small handful of unglamorous artifacts. An intermediate step of confirming the presence of undisturbed deposits beneath the plow zone would be helpful. The use of remote sensing devices has been problematic. Ground Penetrating Radar can work well in clayey soils, and can detect large brick masses. However, their results in sandy soils are not reliable. Many historic period subsurface features contain ferrous metal. It should be possible to find them by using a skilled operator with a metal detector. Again, the actual results have not been encouraging.

As short term goals we could assemble an artifact guide similar to the one produced by Jefferson Patterson Park. Chuck Fithian of the DHCA is interested in this project, and Rich Veit suggested that an annotated site list would be helpful. Perhaps we could assemble one for our entire region, with digital images of the notable diagnostic artifacts and a bibliography.

We need to initiate a regular informal symposia or work-

shop series. A regular one-day event in a central location would be to the benefit of all. I am interested in hosting one this spring at New Castle, Delaware. The month of May would be a good time for such an event in Delaware. It is archaeology month, and we could rely on the support of the local archaeological societies to host the event. Megan Springfield has offered to talk about the Swedish material cultural of the period. Bill Liebeknecht and Chuck Fithian have offered to present papers as well. Please let me know if you wish to join them in participating in this event.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Wade Catts

President's House Site Investigations, Philadelphia

[Submitted by Douglas Mooney, URS Corporation]

In July, excavations concluded at the President's House Site in Independence Mall, Philadelphia. This project was jointly sponsored by the City of Philadelphia and the National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park, and was conducted by the Archaeology and Historic Architecture Group, URS Corporation, Burlington, New Jersey. These investigations sought to uncover evidence related to the house that served as the Executive Mansion for Presidents George Washington and John Adams during the ten-year period that Philadelphia served as the nation's capital, from 1790 to 1800. These research efforts were initiated in large part because of grass roots activism in the city by concerned citizens and historians who wanted to learn more about an important site that was unknown to many people, and that was for the most part overlooked in the interpretation of Independence Park's history. In particular, these local efforts were sparked by recent research revealing that President Washington had kept nine enslaved Africans on the property during his administration, and that some of those individuals were housed in a location that today sits at the entrance to the Liberty Bell – the symbol of American freedom. Archaeological excavations at the site were designed to document whatever evidence remained of the house itself, to recover evidence that would document the lives of all the people who lived on this property, and to explore the juxtaposed and contrasting themes of slavery and freedom inherent in this site.

The President's House itself was first built in 1767-1768 and served for many years as one of the finest private residences in Philadelphia. Over the next few years it served as the home of an astounding cast of historical figures, including Mary Masters, widow of one of the city's former mayors; Lieutenant Governor Richard Penn and his wife Polly; Generals Sir William Howe and Sir Henry Clinton, who used the house as their headquarters during the British occupation of the city; Benedict Arnold; and the "Financier of the American Revolution", Robert Morris. During this time the property also became inextricably linked with the "peculiar institution" of slavery. Slave labor was probably used to build the house and, until John Adams moved there in 1797,

nearly all of its previous occupants had held African slaves in bondage on the site. After the capital moved to Washington, D.C. in 1800, the house was used for a time as a hotel, and then as a commercial store-front and boardinghouse. By the 1830s, however, the property had fallen into disrepair and, in a nation that was ever looking toward the future, had outlived its usefulness and become more valuable as a piece of real estate ripe for development. In 1832 the house was finally torn down and replaced with a series of four large commercial buildings with deep basements. These structures stood on the site until the middle of the 20th century before they too were demolished in 1952 to make way for the creation of Independence Mall. For the next 50 or so years the site lay largely forgotten beneath a grassy lawn and women's toilet, and marked only by a small brass plaque.

Primarily because of the site's treatment during the 19th and 20th centuries, initial archaeological assessments maintained that it was unlikely that significant portions of the main house, related outbuildings, and intact artifact deposits were still preserved below ground. Indeed, earlier archaeological investigations of the new Liberty Bell Center, which encompassed parts of the rear of the property, had found only the bottom portions of the icehouse that Washington had built within the site, but no evidence of 18th century structures or associated in situ President's House era artifacts. Shortly after archaeological investigations began in March of this year, however, it became abundantly clear that the site was much better preserved than previously thought.

Given the proximity of the Liberty Bell Center, these most recent explorations targeted only a part of the larger site, and encompassed areas formerly occupied by parts of the main house, the kitchen and first family living quarters, the presidential office, and adjacent yard areas. At a depth of approximately ten feet below ground surface, and beneath the basement floors of later buildings, excavations exposed expansive well preserved foundations for the President's House that included structures directly associated with both Presidents Washington and Adams and the enslaved Africans that Washington brought with him from Mount Vernon. Foundations related to the presidents included portions of the south and east walls of the main house, and approximately one-half of the bow or bay window that Washington had added onto the rear of the main house just before his arrival in Philadelphia, in late 1790. Of these remains, perhaps the bow window was the most significant, given that both Washington and Adams used this space during State functions to symbolize the Office of the President. The shape of this space was subsequently mimicked in the design of the oval rooms, including the Oval Office, in the present White House. Foundations associated with Washington's enslaved African workforce included remarkably well-preserved portions of the back kitchen, where the cook Hercules prepared sumptuous dinners for the First Family and State events, and a complete root cellar. Also found was a subterranean passage or hallway connecting work areas in the kitchen basement with those in the main house cellar, and which allowed

both servants and slaves to carry out their domestic labors without disturbing the affairs of State or guests upstairs. Unfortunately, while excavations revealed some 29 individual historical features within the site, including five brick-lined shafts, no evidence of intact artifact deposits dating to the President's House period is thought to have been recovered.

Taking into consideration the substantial interest in this project and the site's central location within Independence Mall archaeological investigations of the President's House were designed to be open and freely accessible by members of the public. Toward that end a viewing platform was built adjacent to the excavations, interpretive signage was prepared, and archaeologists were assigned to interact with the visitors about the discoveries emerging from the ground, and about this site's unique story. While initial hopes regarding the public response to these investigations were high, no one could have predicted the actual outpouring of attention that was received. By the end of the project, an average of between three and five thousand people visited the site on a daily basis, and an estimated 300,000 visitors came to view the excavations over a four-month period.

During the month of August, the excavations were temporarily backfilled in order to protect the site while plans for a permanent memorial are being finalized. Thanks in large measure to the public response to the project, efforts are currently being undertaken to revise the memorial design in such a way that it incorporates portions of the archaeological discoveries within the site.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

A series of articles have recently been published by the staff of Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC). The volume *Past Meets Present Archaeologists Partnering with Museum Curators, Teachers and Community Groups* edited by John H. Jameson and Sherene Baugher contains two articles looking at the interpretive efforts at HSMC. Silas Hurry and Dorsey Bodeman produced a report on the process of developing an exhibit at the St. John's site in St. Mary's City. Entitled "The Whole Site is the Artifact: Interpreting the St. John's Site, St. Mary's City, Maryland", the article explores the challenges of creating the exhibit and provides a history of the archaeology at the site and the story of exhibit development. In the same volume, Henry Miller authored "When the Digging is Over: Some Observations on Methods of Interpreting Archaeological Sites to the Public." This article reviews the entire palette of archaeological site interpretation tools that have been utilized at St. Mary's City. Finally, Silas Hurry with Ruth Ann Armitage, Leah Minc, and David Hill produced "Characterization of Building Materials from the Brick Chapel at Historic St. Mary's City by INAA and Petrographic Analysis which was published in *Archaeological Chemistry #968: Analytical Techniques and*

Archaeological Interpretation edited by Michael D Glascock, Robert J Speakman, and Rachel S Popelka-Filcoff.

The 2007 archaeological field school, conducted jointly by Historic St. Mary's City and St. Mary's College of Maryland, tested a site thought to be the location of a house built ca. 1666. Historically, this area was the location of John Morecroft's house. He was a lawyer, merchant and office holder in the town. The building was one of the first built in the Town Center area as St. Mary's City began to develop in the 1660s. The structure was built by William Smith, who also built the nearby Smith's Ordinary. Morecroft died in 1673 and there is no further record of his house.

The project began with the completion of 10 random sample units excavated through plow zone followed by 28 other units concentrated in the center of the site. A structure, 40 ft. long and 18.5 ft. wide, was partially uncovered. On the north end of the structure were post holes associated with a small wattle and daub chimney and an area of fire reddened clay and charcoal. Artifacts associated with the building were few but what was found generally dated to the mid to late 17th century. Both the artifacts and the features are still being analyzed so it is not yet known if this is John Morecroft's house or, perhaps, an earlier, undocumented structure.

In addition to the structure, a number of fence line trenches were mapped. These will eventually be added to the larger maps of the Town Center to further define the land use and boundaries through time.

Easton

Archaeology in Annapolis, directed by Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park, continues its commitment to understanding African-American heritage in the Chesapeake area of Maryland and to working with community members and interested scholars to define needs and meanings for archaeological work in Annapolis and on the Eastern Shore.

The University of Maryland College Park 2007 Field School in Historical Archaeology was centered on excavations at Wye House, Easton, Maryland. Wye House is best known from the autobiographies of Frederick Douglass, who lived there for a short period as a young boy. He was the property of Aaron Anthony, one of the Lloyd's overseers.

During 2007, the University's excavations focused on two nineteenth century structures on the Wye House's Long Green. Douglass describes this part of the plantation in lavish detail in his autobiographies; the Long Green was the home and workplace for hundreds of the Lloyds' enslaved workforce, and for several members of Douglass' immediate and extended family. 2007 was the third field season on the Long Green, and helped to document changes on the plantation from an economy based on enslaved African-American labor to a post-emancipation economy based on increasing technological modernization and tenancy.

Substantial excavations of a large 20' x 40' brick foundation were conducted. Fieldwork indicated that this structure had undergone at least four distinct building periods: 1) ini-

tial construction in the period 1820-1830 as a farm storage building; 2) post-1830s alteration into a slave quarter; 3) post-emancipation tenant structure; 4) post-1893 conversion of structure into a corn crib.

A second structure, likely to have been described by Douglass in his autobiography, was also excavated partially this summer. This structure, roughly 25' x 50', appears to have been occupied as early as the second quarter of the nineteenth century and abandoned in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The building was a workspace and may have been a slave quarter when first built.

Since 2005, Archaeology in Annapolis has excavated on Wye House's Long Green. Previous excavations were carried out beneath the famous Red Overseer's House, home to an unusually cruel overseer described by Douglass. The standing house dates to 1800. Beneath it we found remains of an earlier eighteenth century house with two hearths. Also discovered in 2005, and fully excavated in 2006 was an important quarter that contained a large amount of domestic refuse from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Excavations were carried out by Lisa Kraus, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Jenn Babiarz, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, and Matthew Cochran, Department of Anthropology, University College London. All are members of Archaeology in Annapolis. Lisa Kraus will write her dissertation on the archaeology of aspects of the Long Green at Wye House. Ties with the descendent communities, both the Lloyd family and African Americans, are being maintained and members are excavating on the Long Green with Archaeology in Annapolis.

The Discovery Channel has produced 3 videos on the work, which may be reached through links at the bottom of the University of Maryland College Park, Department of Anthropology webpage, <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth>. Contact: Amelia Chisholm Laboratory Director, Archaeology in Annapolis achisholm@anth.umd.edu (301) 405-1429

Virginia

Reported by: David A. Brown

James Madison University, Department of Integrated Science and Technology (ISAT)/Geographic Science Program

[Submitted by Carole Nash]

The ISAT Department at JMU houses a cooperative agreement between Shenandoah National Park and the University for archaeological services. Directed by Carole Nash, archaeological research in the Park includes assessments of site condition (ASMIS), National Register nominations, field survey and testing, and GPS/GIS. Since 2005, Geographic Science faculty and students and Anthropology students have undertaken a variety of Section 106 projects.

On-going since fall 2006 is the documentation of the Mount Vernon Iron Furnace complex (44RM203) in the

Park's South District. Constructed between 1820-1830, the hot blast iron furnace consumed over 29,000 acres of timber by its closing in the late 1880s. To date, much of the archaeological investigation has focused on survey and GPS mapping; limited test excavations at several sites revealed multi-component prehistoric occupations along the banks of Madison Run within 500' of 44RM3, the Madison Run Rockshelter that was excavated by Dr. C. G. Holland in the 1950s.

The Furnace, constructed of dressed quartzite block, stands approximately 30' high and 25' square at the base. Adjacent to the furnace are the wheel pit, furnace-related structure foundations, workers houses, roads, tramways, a possible slave settlement, and massive open pit mines. Intensive survey of the Browns Gap Road, an early trace through the Blue Ridge and the most direct route from the Valley to Charlottesville, has found that much of the historic road remains in use today, while now-defunct side roads connected the furnace to settlements to the north and south (near modern-day Port Republic and Grottoes, respectively). To date, much of the archaeological investigation has focused on survey and GPS mapping.

Historical research demonstrates strong links between furnace owners and investors in the New Shenandoah Canal Company. During the Battle of Port Republic in 1862, the Mount Vernon Furnace vicinity was used as a headquarters location by Stonewall Jackson; in 1864, the Furnace structures were burned during Sheridan's Valley Campaign. Current efforts are focused on assisting NPS with stabilizing the Furnace and preparing a National Register nomination.

DATA Investigations, LLC

[Submitted by David Brown and Thane Harpole]:

Gloucester Point GIS

Earlier this year a partnership was formed with the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to create a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database for the Gloucester Point Archaeological District and surrounding area. The frequent occurrence of archaeological research by more than ten different cultural resource management firms, state agencies, and avocational groups over the last forty years allows the Gloucester Point area to serve as a case study for compiling comprehensive maps of all previous excavations within complex, multi-component sites. The district includes Woodland-period camp sites, a colonial town, Revolutionary War and Civil War earthworks, and nineteenth-century farmsteads. The GIS will provide property owners within the district, including the National Park Service, the VDHR, The College of William and Mary, Gloucester County, and others with a valuable resource for planning future construction projects, conducting research on collections, and interpreting the district's history to the public. The initial design stage for the GIS is complete. The next step includes searching for funds to integrate the

remaining archaeological data. A short update on the project will be given at the upcoming annual conference of the Archeological Society of Virginia in Williamsburg in October.

Rosewell Plantation

In May of 2007 DATA Investigations completed an initial cellar excavation at Rosewell plantation, one of America's largest and most sophisticated examples of early eighteenth-century Georgian architecture. A fire in 1916 gutted the building, leaving an elegant ruin that now towers over an historic agricultural landscape along the York River in Gloucester County. The Rosewell Foundation contracted DATA Investigations to assist a team of architects, structural engineers, architectural historians, and historians with reassessing the condition of the building and designing a plan for its future preservation. Called the Blueprint for Preservation, this plan will also guide future work on the building and establish a baseline assessment of the ruin that future researchers will use to evaluate how the ruin is deteriorating.

Excavations focused on removing the rubble and other debris within the northwest corner cellar room in order to assess the condition of the foundation beneath the ground surface. A fifteen by ten foot excavation block was removed in five-foot square units through nearly four feet of brick rubble, revealing the structure's collapsed metal roof, charred floor boards and structural beams and thousands of artifacts from the early twentieth-century occupation of the house – all resting atop a brick floor. The foundation was in remarkably good shape. The excavations revealed an undulating floor of at least two different periods as well as evidence for a swinging crane for cooking within the cellar fireplace. While the majority of artifacts recovered were architectural in nature, including brick, nails, metal roof sections, and piles of melted window glass, we found a tremendous amount of domestic trash, including personal items owned by the last residents of the building. These include porcelain figurines, a bone domino, and a variety of cooking and housekeeping artifacts including muffin tins, three clothing irons, and a metal tray stacked with two rows of bottles, twenty-four in all, that fell from the first story and somehow stayed together. Artifact processing is now underway and plans are in the works for upcoming excavations above an intact vaulted cellar and along a small section of the foundation's exterior to evaluate its integrity. See www.rosewell.org.

Buckland Historic District

DATA Investigations recently submitted a boundary expansion nomination (pending) for the Buckland Historic District in Prince William County, part of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination significantly expands the scope of the original 1987 nomination while increasing the size of the district from less than twenty acres to more than 400. The

new district includes registration of over fifty archaeological sites related to the town's complex and varied history. The Buckland Historic District is one of Virginia's few surviving late eighteenth-century mercantile and agricultural landscapes, remaining largely intact despite pressures from development and plans to expand U.S. Route 29. The archaeological potential for the district is highly significant and largely untouched. Historic documentation and oral history include references to dozens of sites, including homes, mills, taverns, and portions of the two Civil War battlefields for Buckland Mills. These sites and others have the potential to add to our knowledge of early American entrepreneurial endeavors, the role of free African-Americans in an early Virginia town, and how the Civil War affected the state's struggling mercantile economy. A team of archaeologists, architectural historians, and historians will undertake future excavations sponsored by Transportation Enhancement Funds on Virginia's first Macadam Road (second in the nation), an early form of road improvement and precursor to asphalt. Other excavations, sponsored through the Save America's Treasures grant program, will focus on re-establishing the town grid. Visit their website at www.buckland-va.org.

The Fairfield Foundation

[Submitted by David Brown and Thane Harpole]

This spring and summer the Fairfield Foundation continued excavations surrounding the 1694 manor house ruin that was largely taken down following a fire in 1897. The work is intended to expose the outline of the ruin and document cultural features within its immediate surroundings. Future plans include the construction of a protective structure above the ruin to protect it from continued deterioration while assisting in the interpretation of the foundations to visitors. Excavations along the building's interior were limited, focusing primarily on exposing the uppermost sections of foundation walls. Exterior work continued along the west and north walls, revealing destruction rubble above a layer of burned artifacts and charcoal filling a small trough or drip-line adjacent significant sections of intact foundation – some extending two feet above the 1897 pre-fire ground surface. The ground surface beneath the burn layer included artifacts from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries and covered evidence of fencelines, scaffolding posts, a builder's trench, and other features associated with the building's construction and occupation.

The most remarkable discovery this season was a heretofore unknown cellar entrance. While six photographs survive that document the building prior to the 1897 fire, a wing was taken down prior to this around 1840. The wing was rediscovered in 2001 through excavations and appears to create a symmetrical north façade to the manor house, including a second set of diagonally set chimney stacks – the distinctive attribute that most people connect with the building. Another cellar entrance is visible in the photographs and excavations suggest that, like the recently discovered exam-

ple, the entrance is original to the building's construction. But while the photographed example is located on the gable end of the house's east wing, the recently discovered cellar entrance is located on the south façade of the west wing. The asymmetrical relationship between the two is largely attributed to their functions, the western entrance opening on the "work" side of the structure, away from the road entrance to the plantation, and leading directly to a well that was constructed only fifteen feet from the manor house.

These discoveries were not found in time for inclusion within the fall issue of the Archeological Society of Virginia's Quarterly Bulletin. This issue is entirely dedicated to excavations and research at Fairfield Plantation. The issue includes numerous articles on a variety of subjects ranging from a comparative study of historic gardens on the plantation and on the plantations of brothers and nephews to the digital reconstruction of the manor house and the excavation of Middle/Late Woodland camps within the site. Please visit the Fairfield Foundation website for more information and volunteer opportunities at www.fairfieldfoundation.org.

Antebellum Student Dormitory Excavations at Washington and Lee University

[Submitted by Laura J. Galke and Dr. Bernard K. Means, Washington and Lee University]

In June 2007, Washington and Lee University (W&L) students completed excavations of W&L's southern dormitory structures (Site 44RB489B), situated on the university's historic Colonnade. Investigations focused upon antebellum student life ways as reflected in the remains of two structures, the multi-function "Union Hall" built in 1804 and a subsequent, unnamed dormitory built in 1836. Documents, architectural history, and material culture aided in the interpretation of this dynamic landscape and demonstrate profound changes in the relationship between students and faculty during the first half of the nineteenth century. The antebellum landscape both reflected and facilitated these changes.

A Brief History of Washington and Lee's Colonnade
W&L was known as Washington College in the opening decades of the nineteenth century. Despite numerous requests from the local townspeople of Lexington, the institution was committed to remaining outside the town limits, where students could better focus upon their studies. After a fire destroyed the main academy building in 1803, the college moved to the ridge upon which the fabled W&L Colonnade now sits: within the town limits. At this time, two virtually identical buildings were constructed: Union Hall on the southern end and Graham Hall on the northern end. Each structure included accommodations for student residences on the first floor, while the second floor served as space for instruction (within Union Hall) or as a chapel (within Graham Hall). These multi-function buildings were replaced in 1836 by unnamed single-story brick dormitories

which stood until around the turn of the twentieth century, when they were replaced by other academic structures.

Archaeology

Supported in part by a Getty Campus Heritage Grant, the Spring 2005 archaeological investigations were designed to determine whether there were any intact traces of Union Hall and the subsequent unnamed brick dormitory. Historic records indicated that the 1836 brick dormitory was built on the same footprint as the multi-functional 1804 Union Hall structure. Excavations revealed complex stratigraphy below the contemporary W&L campus. Students returned to the site in 2007.

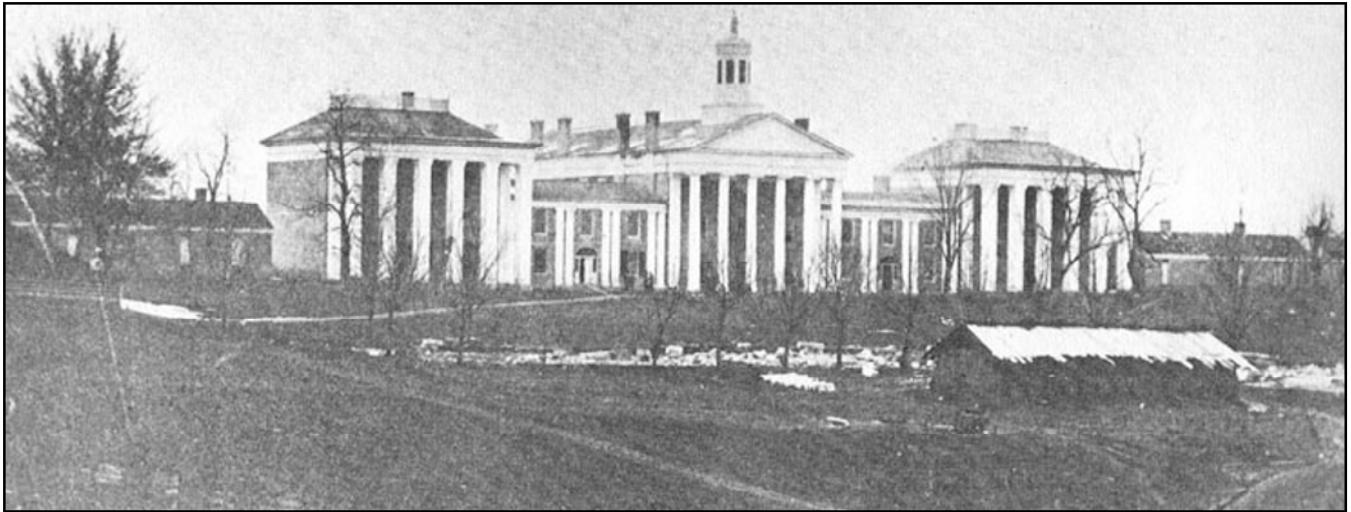
As part of an intensive six week course, Field Techniques in Archaeology, W&L students learned how to do all aspects of modern archaeology—not only field methods, but also laboratory processing: preparing discovered artifacts for long-term storage. Students presented their findings to the class, comparing their excavation finding with other units from the site or comparing their findings with those discovered during the 1974-1979 excavations of the late eighteenth-century campus: What was the impact to students once the institution moved to within the town limits of Lexington?

These Colonnade excavations documented that intact stratigraphy associated with the 1804 and 1836 structures remained. The finding of remains from Union Hall's foundation confirmed that Washington Hall—and the entire Colonnade today—were aligned with respect to Union and Graham Halls. Thus, the presences of Union Hall and its twin Graham Hall on opposite ends of the Colonnade continue to be felt almost two hundred years after these structures were torn down.

In addition, excavations revealed horizontal patterning in the artifact distributions at the site. These distributions illustrated that the use of smoking pipes and marbles, ubiquitous on the landscape of the late eighteenth-century campus located just outside of Lexington, were absent within the nineteenth-century campus. It seems as though being located with the town limits may have encouraged the administration to suppress these activities. Or perhaps students found the town presented a preferable location for illicit games and habits. Evidence was also found that indicated that students both ate and prepared food in their dormitory rooms—a fact not reflected in the meager historic documents on student life.

In 2007, units were excavated from the area representing the rear of the dormitory structures, beyond the visual surveillance of the town below and adjacent faculty housing. Stratigraphy indicated that this area had no grass, and that it consisted of hard-packed earth. This suggests that this area was a popular one for students, and was perhaps used for recreational activities.

Contrary to historical documents, excavations revealed that the 1836 dormitory was not built directly upon the foot-



Post-1855 photo of Washington and Lee's Colonnade, showing the 1836 brick dormitories.

print of the 1804 Union Hall structure. Our latest theory is that this brick structure was placed “forward” even with the columns of the Washington Hall and Payne Hall structures (which stand today). The reasoning for this slight alternation is not clear: was there a conscious desire to create useable space behind the dormitories for student activities? Or was this simply an example of vernacular construction, which gave little thought to the consequences, both visually and for rear yard activities, of placing the brick dormitory forward? The historic landscape of contemporary academic campus environments represents a clandestine terrain since it is obscured beneath current structures, sidewalks, and renovated landscapes. Historical archaeology can reveal the dynamic history of a space which otherwise seems timeless and unaltered and a history which otherwise seems self evident and unquestionable.

For more information:

Galke, Laura J.

2006a Constructing Discipline, Deconstructing Ideology: The Archaeology and History of Washington and Lee's Antebellum Dormitories. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 22:19-29.

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2007 – The Virginia Indian Connection

(compiled by Deanna Beacham)

The hoopla surrounding 2007 has provided Virginia Indians with a cornucopia of opportunity for increasing our visibility, educating the public, and collaborating with others on events, projects and research. Many of these opportunities have also been springboards for more of the same. Despite the fact that, as of this writing, Congress has not moved

House Bill 1294 (federal recognition of six Virginia tribes) into the Senate, we have had many encouraging experiences and several firsts.

For the first time, the General Assembly has fully funded the beginning initiative of the Virginia Indian Heritage Program, housed in the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities. This program will include the creation of a database and website on Virginia Indian history, cultural traditions and sites; a program for Virginia teachers with a summer institute and development of new curriculum and resource materials; a grant program to support initiatives on Virginia Indian history and culture; meetings of tribal leaders and scholars focusing on K-12 and higher education issues and to advise on the program; and several kinds of public education and events. The Heritage Program is a natural succession to the wildly popular book *The Virginia Indian Heritage Trail*, a publication introduced in May 2007, which the Virginia Tourism Corporation says has set unprecedented records in demand.

Virginia Indians, through the tribes and the Virginia Council on Indians, have collaborated on a number of 2007 related projects, including the Intertribal Cultural Festival, a Jamestown 2007 signature event held in July; the First Landing festivities in Virginia Beach; the John Smith 400 project by Sultana, which was a reconstruction of the captain's 2008 shallop voyages; the 2007 Virginia Festival of the Book; the 2007 Virginia Forum at the Library of Virginia, for which our panel was the opening plenary session; the welcome to the Queen of England at the State Capitol in May; the Jamestown 2007 American Anniversary weekend; and the Smithsonian Folklife Festival.

In June, the museum exhibit "Beyond Jamestown: Virginia Indians Past and Present" opened at the Virginia Museum of Natural History. Curated by Monacan KARENNE WOOD, it is the first exhibit on our people to be developed and curated by a Virginia Indian. The exhibit will stay at VMNH until January 2008, and then go on the road, traveling to Charlottesville, James Madison University and other institutes in the future. And in July at the University of Virginia, we offered the first Teachers' Summer Institute to be created and taught by Virginia Indian scholars and leaders, sponsored through the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities. In addition to the usual tribal festivals, our tribal leaders and scholars have been invited to speak at countless events throughout the state and the nation. We have consulted on dozens of archaeological and history projects, the most recent a collaborative exhibit of historic photographs at Sweet Briar College in September.

We've only just begun, and we wel-

come the opportunity to work with professionals and academics. If you are researching our history or archaeology, we want to hear from you. For information and consultation, contact the Virginia Council on Indians office at 804.225.2084 or vci@governor.virginia.gov.

Poplar Forest Receives IMLS Grant

[Submitted by Jack Gary]

The archaeology department at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest was awarded a two-year grant through the federal Institute of Museum and Library Services' Museums for America program. The grant will provide funds for a suite of specialized analysis during the continuing investigation of an antebellum slave cabin, Jefferson's southeast ornamental grounds, and the 61-acre curtilage enclosure that contained plantation outbuildings and support areas such as slave quarters, orchards, and stables. The funding will also provide support for the core activities of cataloguing and analyzing the large backlog of artifacts recovered from the excavations conducted in these areas. The end goal of the project is to provide a marriage of traditional material culture studies with environmental and archaeobiological analysis that can be disseminated to Poplar Forest's online and onsite visitors. Poplar Forest will utilize the expertise of two research facilities as part of this two-year project. The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, located at the University of Massachusetts Boston, will undertake the macrobotanical analysis of a subfloor pit associated with an antebellum slave cabin. This data has amazing potential to inform our understanding of changes in slave diet, subsistence practices, and natural resource exploitation in the decades leading up to emancipation. The Fiske Center will also analyze pollen collected from buried deposits at the edge of Jefferson's ornamental grounds and within a nearby large erosion gully filled in with charcoal and artifact rich soil. The gully, at 25 feet wide and almost 4 feet deep, was once a prominent feature



Jack Gary maps the profile of the gully.

on the plantation landscape before being filled in during the Jefferson-era in the early 19th century. Pollen recovered from this feature and the deposits on the edge of the ornamental landscape will provide a more accurate picture of the environment at the juncture between Jefferson's pleasure grounds and the more utilitarian curtilage landscape.

The Archaeology Research Laboratory at the University of Tennessee Knoxville will conduct a geomorphological study of the same deposits with the goal of understanding where the natural landscape ends and the man-made ornamental and curtilage landscape begins. Thin sectioning and micro-stratigraphic analysis will be used to examine different filling episodes in order to understand the original topography, the effects of erosion in the curtilage, and the origins of soils used to fill the gully. Geochemical analysis on the gully fill soils will also test the hypothesis that this area served as the plantation's nursery, with hearth waste, animal manure, and kitchen trash thrown in to create rich compost for Jefferson's ornamental plantings. Through preliminary ceramic crossmend analysis, this soil has already been connected to planting holes surrounding the main house and garden beds at the end of the sunken lawn.

Archaeology Month and Archaeological Site Registration Advancements

[Submitted by Sara Leonard, VDHR]

Every year, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) is proud to celebrate October as Virginia Archaeology Month. The theme this year is "Engaging Virginia's Past", and the poster, featuring excavations at Jamestown Fort, has been produced by the APVA Preservation Virginia and VDHR. A Calendar of Events for the month can be found by visiting the agency's website at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/arch_NET/ArchMoCalendar_2007.htm. Staff members are celebrating by participating at the Virginia State Fair, where they are promoting the VDHR's Volunteer Program and giving away free posters! The DHR Volunteer Program runs fall through spring and aims to educate the interested public on goals and methods of archaeological laboratory work, while working on actual collections. Major accomplishments of the volunteers include rehousing collections from the Virginia Commonwealth University, including the Curles site, and cataloging the collection left by Frank Farmer from Gloucester Point. For more information on Archaeology Month, VDHR Collections, or the Volunteer Program, please contact Chief Curator Dee DeRoche, at Dee.DeRoche@dhr.virginia.gov.

The VDHR Archives staff is proud to announce an upcoming round of enhancements to the Data Sharing System (DSS). DSS is an online cultural resource management tool that merges the analytical capabilities of a GIS with a comprehensive information database of historic and prehistoric sites throughout the commonwealth. In an effort funded by the Virginia Department of Transportation, VDHR will launch improvements to the DSS during the fall of 2007. Proposed changes include revised pick lists in site forms and

new search fields to strengthen querying capabilities, as well as six new report types to simplify research.

In addition to the DSS enhancement project, VDHR contracted with the Virginia Economic Development Partnership (VEDP) in a major effort to improve the accuracy of archaeological site boundaries in DSS. The VEDP project involved scanning and geo-referencing the paper USGS topographic quad maps with hand-drawn boundaries of the archaeological sites recorded at VDHR. These boundaries were then redigitized for GIS use and will be uploaded into the DSS later in the fall of 2007. Visitors are welcomed to take full advantage of the in-house GIS from which DSS uploads the geographic information, as well as access databases and a library of CRM reports pertaining to both Archaeology and Historical Architecture by visiting the Archives at VDHR.

In two years, the number of registered archaeological sites in Virginia has grown from 36,200 in 2005 to over 38,800 in 2007. Help us keep that number growing by recording your Virginia Archaeological sites at VDHR through the DSS. For more information on DSS, Virginia Archaeology, or VDHR Archives, please contact the Archaeology Inventory Manager, Sara Leonard, at Sara.Leonard@dhr.virginia.gov.

Selected Current and Recent Historical Archaeology Projects at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research:

[Submitted by Joe B. Jones]

Archaeology at City Point

The start of the year found William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) staff continuing work at Site 44PG102 within Grant's Headquarters at City Point Unit, Petersburg National Battlefield in the City of Hopewell, in a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service (NPS) to complete archaeological data recovery to mitigate the effects of threats from erosion and erosion control activities. Data recovery efforts under the supervision of Project Archaeologist Will Moore focused on the previously identified portion of the site designated Feature S-1, which comprises a mid-seventeenth-century pit complex first identified in 1983 by geophysical survey. The pit complex likely represents early seventeenth-century colonial efforts to mine sandy clay for the purpose of manufacturing bricks on-site. Artifact and contextual analysis suggest that the pit was excavated and filled within a brief period in the 1640s-50s. The shift from earthfast to brick structures by members of the elite class is often held to represent an affirmation of social distance between landowners and their servants or landless freemen. Given that the brick manufacturing represented by this feature likely reflects this shift, the material remains recovered from the pit complex have implications for addressing aspects of colonial life in the Chesapeake region during the transition to a more stratified society during the second half of the seventeenth century. In addition, recovery of redeposited Border Ware, London Post-medieval Ware, Essex Post-medieval Ware and an English Snaphaunce

(1610) from the fill suggests that the original 1613 settlement of Charles City may be in the vicinity of the present excavation. Therefore, the site may also hold information relevant to our understanding of early interaction between Native American communities and the expanding English colonial settlements.

Glasshouse Point, Jamestown

The WMCAR completed an interesting archaeological evaluation of historic resources for another NPS property earlier this year; the Glasshouse Point (44JC986) site on the mainland adjacent to Jamestown Island within the Colonial National Historical Park. The purpose of the study was to provide the CNHP with planning and interpretive information for the site in the area of proposed improvements to visitor access, including a definitive statement as to the eligibility of Site 44JC986 for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Among the results was the identification of a discrete concentration of historic artifacts in one portion of the site that represents the remains of colonial domestic occupation during the second quarter of the seventeenth century. As such, the site may have been occupied by some of the last colonial glassworkers who attempted to produce glass nearby in the 1620s or some of the earliest colonists to occupy the mainland area immediately adjacent to Jamestown Island. Mr. Moore recommended the site for nomination to the NRHP based on the research potential of the site in relation to themes of Domestic, Settlement Pattern, and Subsistence/Agriculture during the Settlement to Society Period (1607-1750), in addition to the significance of the surviving archaeological remains of the glasshouse of 1608.

Threatened Sites and VDHR Cost Share Projects

The WMCAR has also had opportunities over the past year to participate in a number of historical archaeology projects administered by the Virginia Department of Historical Resources (VDHR) through that agency's threatened sites and cost sharing programs. Among these is a thematic survey of Civil War archaeological resources in the City of Fairfax, Virginia currently being conducted by Mr. Moore. It is designed to provide the City with a practical reference describing the nature of the current sample, identifying sensitive areas of archaeological potential, and providing recommendations for taking archaeological sites into account during the City's planning process. The first phase of this project was completed earlier this year and resulted in the documentation of 72 Civil War resource locations within the City, and fieldwork at 25 locations resulted in the documentation of 14 newly recorded archaeological sites. The second phase of this project, which has just begun, will include the expansion of the inventory of sites through additional archival research, informant reviews, and archaeological field inspections.

This year has also seen an increase in WMCAR efforts and opportunities for various types of public outreach involving archaeological and historic resources. One exam-

ple of this was a cost share project administered by VDHR in partnership with Henry County and the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP). The project looks ahead to a proposed rail-to-trail and blueways heritage interpretive trail, and involved several WMCAR staff working under the supervision of Director Joe B. Jones and WMCAR Architectural Historian Lizzie André to provide an interpretive plan for the proposed trail and blueways along the Smith River Corridor. This interpretive plan summarized the relevant historic context and provided recommendations for integrating archaeological and historical information into the proposed heritage tourism efforts, including descriptions of principal resources, suggested text, layout, and placement for interpretive signage, and a draft interpretive brochure.

The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

[Submitted by Jillian Galle]

2007 has been a busy year for the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) (www.daacs.org). Since January, archaeological data and historical background information from two slave quarter sites in Maryland, seven sites on Jamaica and two sites on Nevis have been made available to researchers and the public through <http://www.daacs.org>. These 11 sites include work conducted by Barry Higman at Montpelier Plantation (Jamaica) as well as Douglas Armstrong's excavations at Seville Plantation.

These sites join twenty-one excavated quarter sites from Virginia. DAACS currently contains detailed, standardized data on over 1 million artifacts and 13,000 archaeological contexts from 32 excavated slave-quarter sites in the Chesapeake and Caribbean regions. DAACS facilitates the archaeological study of slave societies that evolved in the Atlantic World, by giving scholars easy internet access to detailed, comparable data from slave-quarter sites across the Chesapeake and Caribbean regions. By using a single set of classification and measurement protocols, the archive makes possible systematic, quantitative comparisons among assemblages from multiple sites. DAACS is also committed to developing analytical methods and innovative research programs to decipher the historical meaning of archaeological evidence. DAACS turns its attention to South Carolina sites in 2008. Please watch for the launch of data from Leland Ferguson's excavations at Middleburg Plantation in early 2008. Data from Vaughan and Curriboo Plantations will be made available in late 2008. Additional sites from Virginia and Jamaica will also be launched in 2008.

In May, the DAACS Caribbean Initiative (DCI) initiated excavations at the Stewart Castle, a late-eighteenth-century sugar plantation on the north coast of Jamaica. During the 1810s, an average of 332 enslaved Africans lived and worked on the property. Students from the University of the West Indies and the University of Virginia recovered over 11,000 artifacts from 176 shovel-test-pits (STPs) excavated across 7000 square meters encompassing a slave village and the for-

tified main house, both shown on a 1799 plat. In 2008, The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery-UVA Field School in Historical Archaeology, The Archaeology of Sugar and Slavery in Colonial Jamaica (ANTH 382), will be held at the Papine and Mona villages, located on the University of the West Indies, Mona campus, with excavations at Stewart Castle, Papine, and Mona planned for 2009. For more information, if you would like to contribute sites, or if you would like to consider using the DAACS database for your collections, please contact Jillian Galle at jgalle@monticello.org or 434-984-9873.

Prince William County Seminar on Historic Archaeology

[Submitted by Justin Patton]

On Saturday October 13, 2007 in the Dr. A. J. Ferlazzo Building Auditorium, the Prince William County Office of Planning and the Prince William County Historical Commission hosted a day-long symposium on recent discoveries by historical archaeologists working in the county. Topics and Guest Speakers included a variety of themes and covered over two hundred years of the county's complex and fascinating history. Curt Breckinridge discussed tenancy in the county's colonial and early national periods in his paper "The Landed and the Landless." Matthew R. Laird and Garrett R. Fesler talked about their preliminary findings from excavations at the Rippon Lodge Quarters (44PW1516 and 44PW1517). John H. Haynes' paper addressed the county's "early" history, recounting Captain John Smith's voyage of 1608 in the Quantico Area in his paper "Captain Smith and the Hunt for Matchqueon."

The contrasting material lives of overseer and enslaved African were discussed in Virginia Tammy Bryant and Heather Crowl's papers, respectively entitled "Waverly Plantation Overseer, Alexander Brown, Esq., Data Recovery Excavations at 44PW690" and "Excavations of 44PW1199: An Eighteenth-Century Slave Quarters." Prince William County's complex Civil War history was addressed in Boyd Sipe's paper on a period campsite near Camp Pickens (Site 44PW1095) and Joe Balicki's work on military sites related to the Potomac River Blockade. Alain Outlaw's paper addressed a circa 1790-1830 domestic occupation in his paper "Excavations of Site 44PW1628" while Kerri S. Barile, Kristen E. Bloss and Sean P. Maroney examined the methodology and results of their excavations in "My Coworkers Went to a Winery and All I Got Was This Lousy Paper: A Multidisciplinary Approach to the La Grange Property near Haymarket, Virginia." For more information on these papers, please contact the Prince William County Archaeologist at 703-792-5729.

Montpelier

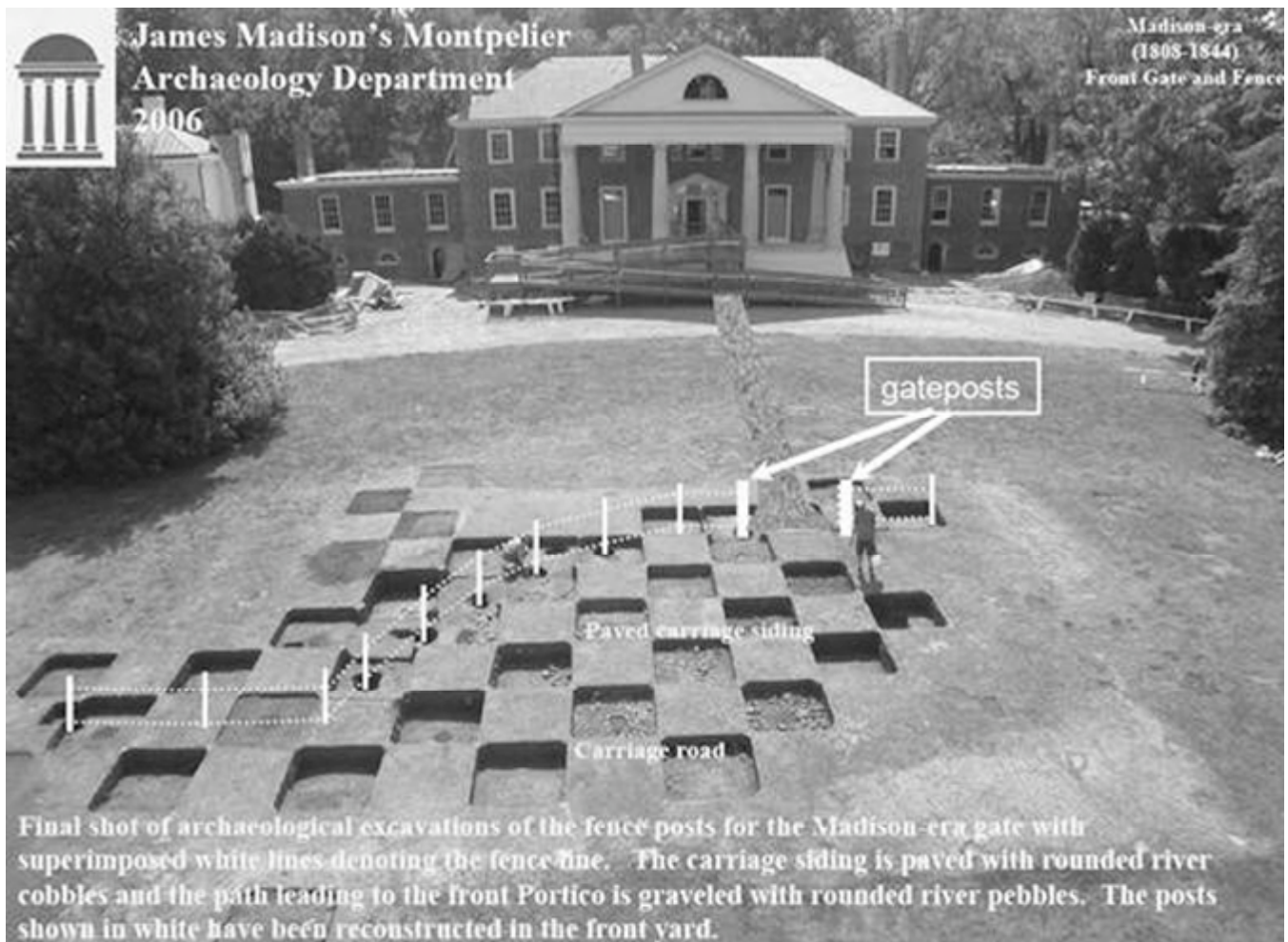
[Submitted by Matt Reaves]

Starting in the fall of 2005, Montpelier archaeologists began excavating in the front yard of the mansion to search for evidence for the early 19th-century front gate, carriage road,

fence, and other landscaping features developed by Dolley and James Madison to compliment their renovations to the mansion from 1808-1812. The modifications to the front yard were part of a massive series of changes to the landscape that involved changing the landscape from the 18th-century Georgian style of his parents (featuring brick landscape walls and linear arrangements of planting features) to a landscape design known as the "Picturesque" or natural style popular in the late 18th and early 19th century (featuring more Jeffersonian lines of curving serpentine paths/roads and plantings made to nestle the mansion into a more natural setting).

During the summer of 2006, the Montpelier Archaeology Department successfully located the front gate and portions of the front fence system that the Madisons had in place during the 1808-1844 period. The evidence for the fence system consists of a series of postholes and postmolds. The postmolds, representing the actual location and remains of each fence post, have a charred edge and are 4-inches-square in shape. Additionally, inside the fence archaeologists located an area paved with cobblestones from the Rapidan River that appears to be a siding, or disembarking area, for carriages. The main carriage road appears to run in front of this paved siding extending roughly from the temple area to the present-day Montpelier Visitor Center. The cobbled road and fence posts were filled-over and removed by a later owner (Benjamin Thornton), around 1848, when the driveway was relocated to the front of the portico. This reconfiguration, in the late 1840s, ensured the incredible preservation of the Madison-era archaeological remains. One particularly exciting aspect of the front gate was its location. The front gate is situated 90 feet from the front stairs, which is the same distance as the width for the main block of the mansion. This is the interval specified in garden books of the time period and hints that Madison was using neoclassical ideas for the layout of his mansion grounds to create a garden landscape of the highest order.

With the success of their finds from the 2006 field season, our archaeological team spent the 2007 field season looking for the continuation of the Madison-era road and fences from the front gate of the mansion all the way to our new Visitor Center. Archaeologists were successful in not only identifying the full extent of the Madison-era road and fence line but also an array of amazingly well preserved features that marked its location. The burial of the carriage road in the 1840s resulted in not just the surface and gutter for the road being preserved, but also the last set of carriage tracks to be entombed in place in the roadbed! As it turns out, the fenceposts witnessed similar spectacular preservation. The picket fence ran from the central gate all the way to the grotto where it ended. Understanding the exact nature of this fence turned out to be a rather complex and dynamic puzzle. The 1808 fence line consisted of posts set at 7.5' intervals. In excavating these postholes what became clear was two generations of fences existed in the same post hole. The first was the charred 4" post (Madison had his slaves char the portion of the post below grade to harden it, protecting it from insect infestation). The post mold for this 4" post was found below a larger post mold that contained no evidence for charring and from its position postdated the 4" post. This suggested a repair at a later date—a sequence supported by an



1833 lithograph that shows the fence from the central gate to the Grotto being post and rail—obviously a replacement for the earlier picket fence.

While this sequence was complicated enough, the team was also able to identify an earlier set of 18th-century post-holes that were square in shape and were set on 10' intervals. This line of square fence posts holes begins at the central gate and runs past the Grotto towards the Madison work complex (site of the present-day Montpelier Visitor Center). The combined evidence suggests that the road discovered during our 2007 excavations dates to the 18th-century Georgian landscape of Montpelier and that during the 1808 renovations, President Madison continued to use this road, but replaced the fence with a more elaborate picket fence and the complex gate entrance that features a curving picket fence surrounding the perimeter of a paved carriage siding. The Archaeology Department will be joining with the mansion restoration team and maintenance department to reconstruct this fenceline and road for the 2008 opening of the restored mansion. Beginning in the spring of 2008, the visitor path will follow the Madison road from the visitor center all the way to the front of the mansion.

Ontario

Reported by: Suzanne Plousois

Fort Henry War of 1812 Era Blacksmith Shop

[Submitted by Joseph Last]

During the month of August 2007, Parks Canada Ontario Service Centre undertook exploratory investigations of an 1812 blacksmith shop at Fort Henry NHSC. The work was in support of a proposal to pave the stockade compound located northwest of the 1832 Redoubt. The aims of the study were to define the footprint of the structure; determine the archaeological potential of the resource; increase our understanding of the blacksmith shop and its activities; and to develop recommendations for its preservation and future study if the paving project was to proceed.

The investigations provided information regarding the nature and extent of the historic resource as well as defining its location and orientation within the stockade. About 8.5 per cent of the interior of the building was sampled. Significantly, the project altered our initial interpretations by placing the structure 7.62m further north than originally thought. The study also provided information regarding the range and complexity of the artifact assemblage associated



Figure 1. Possible anvil base, outlined. Blacksmith shop to the left. Photo by J. Last (Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, ARD photo no. 131H1901E).



Figure 2. South foundation of the blacksmith shop looking west. Photo by J. Last (Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, ARD photo no. 131H1877E).

with the blacksmith shop.

The initial testing of the study area in early June 2007 unearthed a limestone feature believed to be associated with the Royal Engineer Department blacksmith shop dating to the War of 1812 (Figure 1). Fashioned from dressed limestone, it measured approximately 1.86m square. Piercing its centre was a 30cm diameter hole, cut to the depth of 32cm below grade. Although its function is unknown, it may have supported a large anvil. Discussions with practicing blacksmiths and archaeologists familiar with blacksmithing suggest a range of functions including a forge base, but as of yet its use remains undetermined.

Regardless of its function, subsequent excavations revealed that our placement of the stone feature within the blacksmith shop was in error. The discovery of a limestone foundation, running east west across the northern portion of the study area proved to be a wall of the shop (Figure 1). Measuring 15.24m (50 ft) in length, it corresponds exactly to the dimensions described by Lieutenant Colonel Durnford for the structure (Garcia 2006:181). However, instead of forming the north wall of the building (as was first anticipated), it forms the south. As a result, the stone pad does not lie within, but to the south of the War of 1812 building.

The investigations uncovered the entire length of the building's southern foundation, including both the southwest and southeast corners (Figure 2). Pinpointing the long axis of the structure was crucial to re-evaluating our initial interpretations of the location of the blacksmith shop. Importantly, it also allows us to fine tune previous CAD overlays of the Royal Engineer Department yard at Fort Henry. Although disturbed along its western half, and cut by several intru-

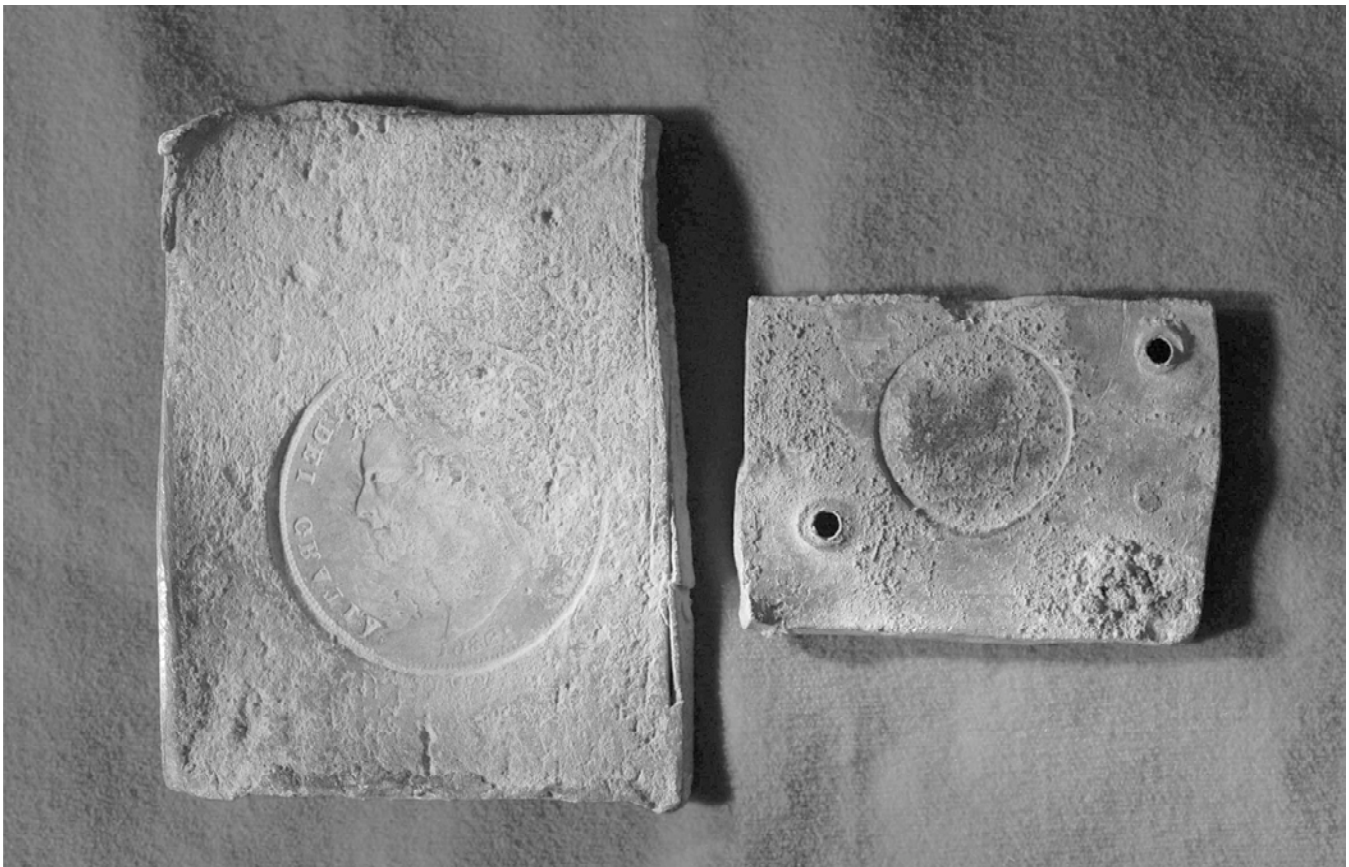


Figure 3. Two examples of impressed-lead coin dies/moulds. Imprint on left is a William IV penny, stamped 1831 (131H39C19-1). The one on the right is a William IV sovereign, dated 1831 (131H39G48-1). Notice that it possesses two fastening/registration holes. Photo by J. Last (Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre ARD no. RAO-2165E).

sions, substantial remains of the foundation survive. Constructed of limestone, to the depth of seven courses (0.62m high) it is capped by a brick-levelling course for most of its length.

Although only 8.5 percent of the interior of the building was sampled, the excavation produced six boxes of artefacts, yet to be analysed. While the assemblage spans the entire period of use (1812 to mid-1840s), the majority of the datable artefacts are from the earliest phase of occupation. Most of the collection pertains to blacksmithing activities. These include blacksmith tools, (hammers, pinchers, and files), cold-worked bar stock, slag, and filings, as well as domestic tableware and wine bottle fragments.

Farrier and copper working are other industries represented. Coins, military buttons (Sappers and Miners and Royal Regiment of Artillery) and shako plate fragments (58Th Rutlanshire Regiment and Royal Regiment of Artillery) are some of the earliest artefacts yet recovered from the site. Considering the limited area excavated, the interior of the blacksmith shop holds great promise and potential.

Of great interest was the recovery of 6 individual coin dies/moulds fashioned from lead sheeting (Figure 3). Discovered in the extreme southeast corner of the building,

they appear to represent currency counterfeiting, although it is possible that the Commissariat sanctioned or authorized the production since British pennies, shillings, and one sovereign piece were present. Each die/mould is impressed with a different image and two have both an obverse and a reserve face struck on opposite sides of the same sheet. Three of the samples have punctured corners, presumably to facilitate attachment to a ridged backing or perhaps to assist mould registration. We surmise that the pierced lead sheeting, along with the master coin, was sandwiched between the jaws of a vice to create the imprint. The three other specimens may have been anvil dies for they are thicker in cross-section and have no corner attachment holes. Once produced, a mother mould may have been fabricated and then cast, since the impressed lead would seem too soft to use as a traditional die. While no precious metals were uncovered, the large amount of copper wastage found about the shop may have been utilized for penny production. Never uncovering such items before, we are in a quandary over their exact use of these dies/moulds. Any information pertaining to other examples, excavated or otherwise, or thoughts about their place in the production cycle would be appreciated.

Given the research and interpretive value of the blacksmith shop, it was recommended that the footprint of the

building remain unpaved and as accessible as possible for future inventory, evaluation, and study. Since it is one of the earliest buildings found at Fort Henry, and possesses functions both complex and intriguing, further investigations could form part of the 200th anniversary celebrations of the War of 1812. In order to address the sizable artefact collection that additional excavation would produce, a long-term strategy for research and conservation is a necessity. There is also a need to explore the means and methods of integrating present and future findings into interpretive site programming.

The St. Lawrence Park Commission, who presently leases and operates Fort Henry, has favourably acted upon the recommendations provided by OSC archaeological staff. To assist in the preservation of the blacksmith shop, the foundations and associated features were covered with a filter fabric and buried beneath a thick mantle of a load-bearing granular material. Although the means of interpretation have not yet been discussed, it is hoped that the summer's investigation will form part of the guide-training programme and that the story of the blacksmith shop will eventually be told through on-site panels or through casemate exhibits within the Redoubt at the fort.

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NEW PUBLICATION

Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers, 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary by Martha W. McCartney (Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Md., 2007). \$49.95 hardback

This 833-page volume contains biographies of more than 5,500 men, women, and children who came to the Virginia colony between 1607 and 1635. They range from the socially prominent to vagrants and jailbirds. Whenever possible, individuals have been linked to the cultural landscape. An introductory chapter called "Where They Were" provides an overview of local and regional settlement along with mini-histories of the 78 plantations that by 1635 had been established along the James and York Rivers and the Eastern Shore. A map shows the reader where each was located.

Call for Papers The Twentieth Annual Conference on New England Industrial Archeology to be held on Saturday, February 23, 2008 at Plymouth State University, Plymouth, New Hampshire

Papers are invited for presentation to the 20th Annual Conference on New England Industrial Archeology to be held on February 23, 2008 at Plymouth (NH) State University.

The conference is an annual project of the Southern and Northern New England Chapters of the Society for Industrial Archeology, which alternately sponsor the meeting with the host institution. The purpose of the conference is to encourage the study of the material culture of our industrial past, and exchange information on all aspects of our industrial heritage.

Papers with a strict thirty-minute time limit may describe field investigations and other research and findings concerning such topics as structures, machinery, industrial sites, manufacturing processes, technology, labor, etc. Also, reports on efforts at conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, public education or advocacy programs are welcome. Topics relating to industries throughout the Northeast, especially New England, and Eastern Canada are encouraged but not absolutely necessary to be included in the program. A few of the subjects of the papers presented to past conferences included:

- Archaeology of a Distillery Site
- Crib Dam Construction
- Shipwrecks
- Railroad Switching and Power Systems
- Early Fire Alarm Systems
- Archaeological Survey of a Cement Manufacturing Site
- Roundhouses
- Fireproof Construction
- Power Stations
- Rope Manufacture
- Mining and the Metals Industries
- Coastal Defense Forts
- Timber and Paper Industries
- Toy Drum Manufacturing
- Civil Engineering Projects

Persons who wish to present a paper are asked to send by either USPS or E-mail an abstract and title, along with a short biographical note about the author by January 15, 2008 to:

Dennis Howe, Paper Chair NNEC-SIA
22 Union Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-4250
(603) 224-7563
E-mail: earlyhow@verizon.net