



# Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

March 2008

NUMBER 69

## CONTENTS

CNEHA Annual Meeting, Oct. 24-26, 2008	1
UPDATE-- <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	3
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	3
THE REMAINS OF FORT VILLE-MARIE	4
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Maine	4
Connecticut	5
New York	6
Maryland	6
Ontario	8
Quebec	11
Newfoundland & Labrador	12
Nova Scotia	14

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

## COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Karen Metheny  
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck  
P.O. Box 492  
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492  
Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583  
Email: [dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net](mailto:dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net)

*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 Elizabeth S. Peña, Northeast Historical Archaeology, c/o Anthropology Department, Classroom Bldg B107, Buffalo State College, Buffalo, NY 14222. [neha@buffalostate.edu](mailto:neha@buffalostate.edu)

## Council on Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting

October 24 – 26, 2008

St. Mary's City, Maryland

Reported by Silas Hurry and Kate Dinnel

Plans are progressing for the 2008 meeting to be held in St. Mary's City, Maryland. The conference theme is the Archaeology of the Atlantic World. A conference organizing committee has been established and has met to discuss plans for the meeting. The conference will be jointly sponsored by Historic St. Mary's City and St. Mary's College of Maryland. Conference co-chairs are Kate Dinnel and Silas Hurry. Arrangement co-chairs are Timothy Riordan and Dan Ingersoll. Program co-chairs are Anne Grulich and Ruth Mitchell. Bob Sonderman and Marian Creveling have agreed to organize the conference registration, and Michael Lucas and Don Creveling are going to direct the Book Room. The conference hotel is the Hampton Inn in Lexington Park, Maryland, approximately 10 miles from St. Mary's City. The rate is \$104.00 per night plus 10% tax. All papers will be on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland. Banquet plans will focus on the church dinner with crab cakes we have featured at the previous meetings in St. Mary's City. We are planning a plenary session to begin the conference on the theme of the Archaeology of the Atlantic World, and pre-conference tours and workshops including a 17th century ceramics workshop, tours of the interpretive sites at St. Mary's City, and a tour and possibly workshops at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Leonard, Maryland. Other tours may include historic homes of Southern Maryland. One highlight of the conference will be the Friday night reception held at the new museum being built around the St. John's archaeology site in St. Mary's City. Included with this Newsletter is the official Call for Papers. We especially encourage students to submit papers for the annual student paper competition.

## OFFICERS OF CNEHA

### EXECUTIVE BOARD CHAIR

Karen Metheny  
367 Burroughs Rd.  
Boxborough, MA 01719  
Home: (978) 263-1753  
E-mail: kbmetheny@aol.com

### VICE-CHAIR

Meta Janowitz  
3 Moore Rd.  
Montville, NJ 07045  
Work: (609) 386-5444  
E-mail: metacer@aol.com

### EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR (USA)

Edward Morin  
URS Corporation  
437 High Street  
Burlington, NJ 08016  
Work: (609) 386-5444  
Fax: (609) 386-6994  
E-mail: ed\_morin@urscorp.com

### EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR (Canada)

Joseph Last  
P.O. Box 1961  
Cornwall, Ontario  
Canada K6H 6N7  
Work: (613) 938-5902  
E-mail: joseph.last@pc.gc.ca

### TREASURER and MEMBERSHIP LIST

Sara Mascia  
16 Colby Lane  
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510  
Cell: (914) 774-4716  
Fax: (914) 762-4058  
E-mail: sasamascia@aol.com

### SECRETARY

Ellen Blaubergs  
2 Petherwin Place, RR #1  
Hawkestone, Ontario  
Canada L0L 1T0  
Home/Work: (705) 326-2071  
E-mail: eblaubergs@sympatico.ca

### NEWSLETTER EDITOR

David R. Starbuck  
P.O. Box 492  
Chestertown, NY 12817  
Home: (518) 494-5583  
Cell: (518) 791-0640  
E-mail: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net  
dstarbuck@Plymouth.edu

### JOURNAL and MONOGRAPH EDITOR

Elizabeth S. Peña  
Northeast Historical Archaeology  
c/o Anthropology Department, Classroom Bldg B107  
Buffalo State College  
Buffalo, NY 14222  
Work: (716) 878-5025  
E-mail: penaes@buffalostate.edu

### AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS

Nancy J. Brighton  
24 Maplewood Drive  
Parsippany, NJ 07054  
Work: (917) 790-8703  
Fax: (212) 264-6040  
E-mail: nancy.j.brighton@usace.army.mil

Pauline Desjardins  
7442 Avenue Wiseman  
Montreal, Quebec  
Canada H3N 2N6  
Work: (514) 521-0505  
E-mail: archemi95@yahoo.ca

Katherine Dinnel  
5985 Broomes Island Rd.  
Port Republic, MD 20676  
Work: (410) 586-8538  
Fax: (410) 586-8503  
E-mail: KDinnel@mdp.state.md.us

Paul Huey  
537 Boght Rd.  
Cohoes, NY 12047  
Work: (518) 237-8643, ext. 3209  
E-mail: prharc@aol.com

Ann-Eliza Lewis  
Archaeological Collections Manager  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Blvd.  
Boston, MA 02125  
Work: (617) 727-8470  
E-mail: ann-eliza.lewis@state.ma.us

Elizabeth S. Peña  
Director and Professor  
Art Conservation Department  
Buffalo State College  
1300 Elmwood Avenue  
Buffalo, NY 14222  
Work: (716) 878-5025  
E-mail: penaes@buffalostate.edu

Gerry Scharfenberger  
Richard Grubb and Associates  
30 N. Main Street  
Cranbury, NJ 08512  
Work: (609) 655-0692, ext. 321  
E-mail: gscharfenberger@richardgrubb.com

Matt Tomaso  
515 Pompton Ave., 2nd Fl.  
Cedar Grove, NJ 07009  
Home: (973) 857-7023  
E-mail: mtomaso@crcg.net

Richard Veit  
Dept. of History and Anthropology  
Monmouth University  
West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898  
Work: (732) 263-5699  
E-mail: rveit@monmouth.edu

## **UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology***

Reported by: Elizabeth S. Peña, Editor

The new year ushered in change for *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, with the move of the journal office from Boston to Buffalo. As editor, David Landon's many accomplishments have included bringing the journal's publication up to date and introducing NEHA to the electronic age. I join the rest of the CNEHA membership in thanking David for his leadership and exemplary service to the organization. I also thank David for his generosity and collegiality in ensuring a smooth transition as the editorial office was relocated from the University of Massachusetts Boston to Buffalo State College. From moving boxes, providing "tutorials," and answering numerous questions, David's help has been greatly appreciated!

Of course it is quite daunting to try to step into David's editorial shoes, but I don't do so alone. One significant change to the structure of the editorial office is the addition of an Associate Editor, who will oversee the day-to-day work of the journal. I am thrilled that my colleague Susan Maguire has agreed to take on this role. Given the structure of my "day job," I never could have taken on NEHA without Sue, and am grateful for her willingness to jump in with me. Sue and I are pleased to welcome Kacey Page, a graduate student in Buffalo State's museum studies program, as our editorial assistant.

I hope that many CNEHA members have manuscripts ready to submit for publication! Since David has worked so hard to bring the journal up to date, we don't want publication to lag again. We need more manuscripts in the pipeline, so we encourage you to write up your CNEHA presentations and transform your field reports. Send them to us at [neha@buffalostate.edu](mailto:neha@buffalostate.edu), or by mail:  
Northeast Historical Archaeology  
c/o Anthropology Department, Classroom Bldg B107  
Buffalo State College  
Buffalo, New York 14222

For ordering, updates, and other information, visit us at <http://buffalostate.edu/neha/>.

### **Newsletter Editor's Report**

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor.

#### **Provincial Editors:**

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9. [rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca](mailto:rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca)

ONTARIO: Suzanne Plousos, Parks Canada, 111 Water St. E, Cornwall, ON K6H 6S3. [suzanne.plousos@pc.gc.ca](mailto:suzanne.plousos@pc.gc.ca)

QUEBEC: Robert Gauvin, Conseiller principal / Services archéologiques, Parcs Canada, 3, passage du Chien d'Or, C.P. 6060, Haute-Ville, Quebec, G1R 4V7. [Robert.gauvin@pc.gc.ca](mailto:Robert.gauvin@pc.gc.ca)

#### **State Editors:**

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998. [HPIX2@aol.com](mailto:HPIX2@aol.com)

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

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333. [leon.cranmer@maine.gov](mailto:leon.cranmer@maine.gov)

MARYLAND: Silas D. Hurry, Research and Collections, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. [sdhurry@smcm.edu](mailto:sdhurry@smcm.edu)

MASSACHUSETTS: Linda M. Ziegenbein, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts, 215 Machmer Hall, Amherst, MA 01003. [lziegenb@anthro.umass.edu](mailto:lziegenb@anthro.umass.edu)

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dennis E. Howe, 22 Union St., Concord, NH 03301. [earlyhow@verizon.net](mailto:earlyhow@verizon.net)

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

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA: Wade Catts, John Milner Associates, 535 North Church Street, West Chester, PA 19380. [wcatts@johnmilnerassociates.com](mailto:wcatts@johnmilnerassociates.com)

RHODE ISLAND: Kristen Heitert and Ray Pasquariello, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02860. [Kheitert@palinc.com](mailto:Kheitert@palinc.com)

VERMONT: Elise Manning-Sterling, 102 River Rd., Putney, VT 05346. [elise@hartgen.com](mailto:elise@hartgen.com)

VIRGINIA: David A. Brown, 2393 Jacqueline Drive, Apt. 504c, Hayes, VA 23072. [dabro3@wm.edu](mailto:dabro3@wm.edu)

WEST VIRGINIA: William D. Updike, Staff Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 3556 Teays Valley Rd., Suite #3, Hurricane, WVA 25526. [wupdike@crai-ky.com](mailto:wupdike@crai-ky.com)

## **The Remains of Fort Ville-Marie: One of the Top 10 Scientific Discoveries of 2007**

The unearthing of the remains of Fort Ville-Marie, "Montréal's first French settlement," by Pointe-à-Callière's Archaeological Field School was chosen by Québec magazine *Québec Science* as one of the most important scientific discoveries made in Canada in 2007.

Pointe-à-Callière's Archaeological Field School, whose latest findings were announced by the Museum, also ranked high in the national and international press recently.

On the international scene, the prestigious Catalan publisher *Enciclopèdia Catalana* will make mention of Fort Ville-Marie as a major archaeological discovery of 2007 in its Book of the Year 2007 publication.

Finally, the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), which bestowed Pointe-à-Callière with its Conservation and Heritage Management Award in January 2007, highlighted the excellent work of the Museum's on-site field school during its awards presentation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for more information or for photos of the archaeological site. Thank you, and looking forward to hearing from you!

Catherine Roberge  
Responsable des communications - Communication coordinator  
Pointe-à-Callière - Musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal  
Tél : (514) 872-7858  
Cell : (514) 916-0744  
www.pacmusee.qc.ca  
Pour s'abonner à notre Infolettre :  
www.pacmusee.qc.ca/infolettre.aspx

### **CURRENT RESEARCH**

#### **Maine**

Reported by: Lee Cranmer

#### **Alaric Faulkner**

Alaric Faulkner, Professor of Historical Archaeology at the University of Maine at Orono, will be retiring at the end of this coming spring semester. Dr. Faulkner has been teaching at U. Maine for 30 years and has seen about 40 graduate students through the history/historical archaeology MA graduate program as well as offering a range of courses for the undergraduate. Among his many contributions to Maine his-

torical archaeology is his research into the French presence in 17th-century Maine, including his book "The French at Pentagoet 1635-1674." He has also been the prime mover in designing, implementing and maintaining the Maine Historic Archaeological Sites Inventory database currently served from a secure website at Orono and available to state-approved historical archaeologists. To date the University has made no plans to replace this position.

#### **Bryant-Barker Tavern Site, Newcastle**

Archaeological excavations continued in 2007 at the Bryant-Barker Tavern site under the direction of archaeological consultant Tim Dinsmore. The project, which was partly sponsored by the Damariscotta River Association (DRA) and the Newcastle Historical Society, included an archaeology field school for high school and college students as well as the lay public. The project was first begun in 1998 and has continued yearly since. The site was once home to shipwright Nathaniel Bryant and his wife Hannah Barker Bryant and their three children: Nathaniel II, Hannah and Patience. An African-American female slave is listed in Bryant's 1772 probate inventory as well. The Bryant family arrived from the south shore of Boston in Marshfield, Massachusetts, and settled along the west bank of the Damariscotta River in 1765. Nathaniel Bryant established shipbuilding soon after, as did contemporary shipwright George Barstow who settled the same year to the south and abutting Bryant. These two contemporary shipwrights are considered the pioneer shipbuilders along the upper Damariscotta River and their sites mark the birthplace of an industry that flourished well into the 19th-century. The purpose for excavating the Bartow homestead site, otherwise known as the Hale site and excavated from 1980-2000, and the Bryant-Barker Tavern site is to provide detailed information about 18th-century shipwrights and their families and whether their success at the material culture found in the archaeological record. This past summer excavators helped determine that the Bryant-Barker Tavern site had a partial cellar measuring 15' x 30'-- the cellar likely extending under one-half of the Bryant house. Locating the remainder of the Bryant homestead site has been much more difficult than one would anticipate due to the fact that the site is partly under an early 20th-century barn and that elements of the site have been completely robbed of stone and brick. The site was also built atop undulating bedrock which in places is close to the ground surface making it easy for post Bryant-Barker Tavern occupants to reuse the foundation stones. Many artifacts dating to the Bryant-Barker Tavern site occupation were uncovered in the form of sheet refuse. Dinsmore plans on continuing excavations in the summer of 2008 and anyone interested in signing up for the archaeology field school may do so by contacting Mark DesMueles of the Damariscotta River Association, PO Box 333, Damariscotta, Maine, 04543 (207-563-1393) or [DRA@DRACLT.ORG](mailto:DRA@DRACLT.ORG). The three DRA field school sessions are: July 13-18, July 20-25 and July 27-August 1.

Connecticut  
Reported by: Cece Saunders

### **The Archaeological Excavations of Broteer (Venture) Smith & His Family**

[submitted by Warren R. Perry, Professor of Anthropology; Director, Archaeological Laboratory for African and African Diaspora Studies (ALAADS)]

American Cultural Specialists LLC (ACS), under the direction of Lucianne Lavin, Ph.D., has conducted Phase 1 and 2 excavations of the approximately 560-acre Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company property on Haddam Neck in Connecticut. A major part of the six-year study has been the examination of the prosperous late eighteenth century homestead of a former slave often referred to as Venture Smith, a name chosen by his captors. ACS retained the Conservation Department of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center to restore a number of recovered artifacts, including some manner-associated items which are part of Smith's legacy.

In the summer of 2006, Central Connecticut State University's Archaeology Laboratory for African & African Diaspora Studies (ALAADS) partnered with the Office of the State Archaeologist and the Center for Applied Genetics and Technology at the University of Connecticut to learn more about Broteer Furro (renamed Venture Smith), an African prince taken captive in 1735, who reclaimed his freedom and became a well-to-do businessman and landowner in East Haddam, Connecticut. Broteer's transcribed memoir was published in 1798 and remains one of very few first-hand accounts of the life of a captive African in Connecticut. The project involved opening the graves of Broteer (d. 1805), his wife Marget (d. 1809), son Solomon (d. 1843), and granddaughter Eliza Smith Roy (d. 1902), in search of artifactual and/or skeletal material that would better inform us about Broteer's life both here and in Africa. The archaeology was undertaken at the behest of Broteer's present-day descendants, who attended the excavation daily and participated in all decisions on the project.

The acidic soils had decomposed virtually all of the skeletal remains, except for two bones from Marget's lower arms. These were carefully removed and stored for DNA analysis at the UConn laboratories. Coffin remains were identified by soil stains and the presence of hardware. The three nineteenth-century coffins were similar - hexagonal-shaped and unadorned, hinged at the shoulder for viewing, and constructed with screws instead of nails. Eliza Smith Roy's rectangular twentieth-century coffin had elaborate decorative hinges and cloth covering or lining. In addition to coffin remains, her grave yielded earrings, a wedding ring, and her vulcanized rubber false teeth.

More information about the project is available in the Fall 2007 thematic issue of the journal *Connecticut History* (Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 155-183).

### **The Conservation of the Archaeological Collection from Broteer (Venture) Smith Homestead**

[submitted by Douglas Currie, Conservation Department, Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center]

The conservation of archaeological material has two related objectives. First, the stabilization and preservation of excavated artifacts, aiding the immediate analysis of degrading material culture but also for use in future research, and the elucidation of diagnostic characteristics which contribute to the identification of artifacts. When an artifact is excavated and exposed to the atmosphere rapid degradation begins which can lead to the loss of important surface detail information. Or a metal object can be covered in corrosion or soil concretions which obscure surface detail such as the date on a coin. In order to perform conservation treatment on an artifact the conservator must know what an object is made of, how it was manufactured, and the type of burial environment and its effect on the condition of the artifact. These are all factors which contribute to our understanding and interpretation of an archaeological site as well as guide preservation efforts. Techniques used to determine the nature of an object include low power microscopy, high power microscopy of samples, x-radiography, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and chemical testing.

The Broteer (Venture) Smith site produced an exciting range of artifacts that presented challenges for the Conservation lab at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center (MPMRC). Conservation at MPMRC has a radiography facility which allows the pre-treatment evaluation of corroded metals to determine what remains of the original object and to record details sometimes seen best in the x-ray film rather than on the object. The Broteer (Venture) Smith cast iron kettle, nearly intact, had sections of its original bail [hooped handle]. However it was so covered in corrosion attaching it to the kettle body that it was impossible to determine its shape and detail. By x-raying the kettle we could "see" through the corrosion, discover the bail's shape and location, and then carefully remove only the superficial corrosion, freeing the complete bail. X-rays were also helpful in the treatment of a large nail/spike with corrosion and concretions on the point end. Radiography clearly showed the "swelled" end was not corrosion but original to the manufacture helping experts identify it as used in boat construction, an important issue in researching the life of Broteer (Venture) Smith. One of the most delicate artifacts was a severely degraded utensil handle of bone, which if allowed to dry after excavation would have crumbled. Conservation did not reveal any new details of the handle but will permit future generations a glimpse of Broteer (Venture) Smith's life through this object.

New York  
Reported by: Lois Feister

### **Slave Burials Found During Construction Work**

During a sewer line construction project, an unmarked burial ground was found near Albany, New York. Hartgen Archeological Associates immediately responded and excavated the area of planned impact. Thirteen burials found in that area (more are suspected to lie outside the area of impact) were removed. The graves were laid out in two rows of seven with their heads located at the west end of each coffin. The coffins were of Eastern White Pine, and no headstones or markers were present. The coffins were very simple with no embellishments like handles or tacks. The bodies originally were dressed in simple winding sheets closed with knots or straight pins. Wrought nails and hand-wound pins found date the burials to the 18th century. The skeletons now are being analyzed at the New York State Museum where some of the faces have been reconstructed and some DNA work done. The people buried here probably were slaves who worked on the historic Schuyler Flatts farm located nearby.

### **Archaeology at a Small Rural Hamlet**

Brown's Hollow was a 19th-century mining community. Shovel tests, units, and soil flotation for seeds were done by Hartgen Archeological Associates prior to construction work. Excavations at Hoag's store revealed a foundation, bases for porches, rubble fill, wrought iron strap hinge/bolts, white-ware, stoneware, tobacco pipe stems, food bone, hardware, buttons, slate pencils, coins, cut nails, drill bit, screw, and more walls. A significant quantity of historic materials was found that provided information on the occupation levels at the site. The types of artifacts found in a burned occupational level indicated a fire took place there just after middle of 19th century. The fire probably also destroyed Brown's grist mill to the east. The porch addition had a floor of stone and packed dirt rather than wood. Site integrity, artifact concentrations, and unaltered subsurface soil levels indicate the research potential of the store is high. At the mill site, large stone footers and a burnt cellar floor occupation level were well preserved. Excavations at a hotel site revealed a very diverse assemblage of ceramics, consistent with activities there. There was a low volume of smoking utensils in front of hotel, which suggests either a preference for cigars or regular cleaning activities. Phase III investigations added substantially to our knowledge about a rural hamlet that was almost forgotten. The Brown's Hollow finds demonstrate changes from a farm market to an industrial cash economy, and the vulnerability of that settlement to changes in the national economy. The material evidence portrays a community where personal connections were an important part of business. John Brown's activities are not known but those of James Dey became clear. Intact structural elements were found that resulted in a revision to plans to preserve all these features and their associated deposits. A store ledger study

was also done and a copy included in the report. It proved useful for understanding material culture and cash markets in a rural hamlet.

Maryland  
Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### **St. Mary's City**

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, announces its 2008 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634-1694). The goal of this summer's excavations is to better understand the yards and structures around the Calvert House. Built in the first decade of Maryland's settlement by Leonard Calvert, the first Governor, it served as the state-house of the Province until 1676. Previous testing in the back yard revealed the presence of numerous fences, borrow pits, several outbuildings and the moat of a 1645 fort. Excavations will seek to define the fences, identify outbuildings, and explore selected features to aid in dating the development of this landscape.

For the student, the program is an intensive, 10-week experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week includes lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following weeks, students participate in excavation, recording and analysis. Guest scholars speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students have the rare opportunity to learn about and help sail the MARYLAND DOVE, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged tobacco ship.

The HSMC field school is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and Museum Studies. Students may register for either Anthropology or History credits. Prior experience or course work is not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, a state honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. The program costs \$1280 which covers tuition. There is a \$60 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through the college. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student. HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in Southern Maryland.

To apply to the 2008 HSMC Archaeology Field School, send a letter stating your interest in the course and listing any relevant classes, experience, or special skills. Include the phone numbers of two academic references. Please list a phone number and address both at school and at home where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is limited so apply early. For specific questions about the

course, email: [tbriordan@smcm.edu](mailto:tbriordan@smcm.edu) or call (240) 895 4975. Send letters to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research & Collections, HSMC, P. O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686. Application Deadline: 2 May 2008

### **Crownsville, Anne Arundel County**

The 17th Annual Workshop in Archeology, jointly sponsored by the Maryland Historical Trust and the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., will be held in Crownsville on March 8, 2008. The keynote speaker will be Bly Straube, lead curator at Jamestown, who will speak on the Jamestown Rediscovery Archeological Project. Also scheduled are an overview of historic archaeology in Maryland presented by Silas Hurry and Kate Dinnel, and a workshop on historic glass identification. Dan Coates and Jack Davis from the Northern Chesapeake Chapter of ASM will do a presentation on prehistoric bone technology. The final program will be posted on the Maryland Historical Trust website <http://www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net>.

### **Annapolis**

The Archeological Society of Maryland's annual Spring Symposium will be in April, 2008, in Annapolis, Maryland. This year's theme is Town Founding in Early Maryland. Whether a collection of sapling lodges enclosed by wooden palisades, clapboarded houses painted white and lining village greens, or piles of brick and stone amidst bustling streets, towns are a hallmark of civilized life. Learning how and why they formed is, and has been, an important part of archaeology worldwide and has garnered the time and energy of archaeologists studying early Maryland. Join the Archeological Society of Maryland as its invited guests share what they have learned about town-founding through illustrated presentations in one of Colonial Maryland's earliest towns, and join in the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the City of Annapolis' charter. For symposium updates, please go to: [www.marylandarcheology.org](http://www.marylandarcheology.org)

### **Hampton, Baltimore City**

Under the leadership of David Gadsby and Bob Chidester, the Hampden Community Archaeology Project (HCAP) completed a third successful season of public archaeology in the Hampden neighborhood of Baltimore during the summer of 2007. Once again HCAP was jointly sponsored by the Center for Heritage Resource Studies and the Hampden Community Council, and received generous funding and in-kind support from the Sociological Initiatives Foundation, the Baltimore City Youthworks Program, the firm of Struever Bros., Eccles & Rouse, JBL Real Estate, and the Rackham Graduate School of the University of Michigan.

With the assistance of M.A.A. intern Jolene Smith, Dave and Bob taught archaeology to a crew of 8 local high school students, who helped us to excavate the site of 3833-3839 Falls Rd. in Hampden over a six-week period from late June to early August. Consisting of four city lots, this site was

originally part of the land holdings of Martin Kelly, an Irish immigrant and construction contractor who built much of the original stock of mill worker housing in Hampden-Woodberry in the mid-19th century. After Kelly died, the property passed through the hands of his sons and several local merchants between the 1870s and the 1930s. The site, which includes the remains of a house that burned down about seven years ago, an extant house, and an empty lot, yielded thousands of artifacts and dozens of features dating from the 1840s all the way to the present.

In addition to excavation, HCAP continued its public outreach and collaboration efforts. Dave, Bob and Jolene regularly posted updates on the progress of the excavations on our Hampden Heritage blog (<http://hampdenheritage.blogspot.com>), and we held two successful Public Dig Days on Saturdays in July. Jolene initiated a new oral history project, and Bob conducted ethnographic interviews with local residents on the subjects of heritage and gentrification.

After three summers of excavation, HCAP will not conduct fieldwork in 2008. We do, however, still have a number of projects in the pipeline: continuation of the oral history and ethnography projects, along with archival research; completion of lab work and analysis; and the creation of a portable exhibit about our excavations (to be designed and built by local students, with funding from the Baltimore Community Foundation). Finally, in collaboration with the Hampden Community Council, we are in the initial planning stages for a Hampden History Museum.

### **Anne Arundel County**

The Lost Towns Project has had another year of exciting excavations and discoveries. In early 2007, the team discovered the Chew Mansion Site (18AN1385) in southern Anne Arundel County. The foundation footprint of the brick dwelling measures an astounding 66' x 66', with a full cellar. The Chew mansion occupied one of the highest spots in South County, providing a vantage point overlooking Herring Bay and the Chesapeake Bay. The building is one of two Chew Family homes that appear as landing or range marks on a navigational chart made by Walter Hoxton (c. 1730). Samuel Chew was a member of Lord Baltimore's inner circle, a prominent Quaker, and a founder of the ca. 1660 town of Herrington.

Excavations have uncovered a rich architectural assemblage suggesting an elaborate dwelling, including four types of molded bricks, three types of quarried and polished stone (including marble), molded plaster, and polychrome delft tiles. The 1730 map includes a tiny sketch of the house, showing it as two stories tall with a possible hipped roof. Based upon the current footprint, the mansion had over 11,500 square feet of floor space. That is larger than similar colonial mansions in the region, such as Tulip Hill, the Chase-Lloyd house, or Mount Clare, in Baltimore. It is also larger than the Governor's Mansion in St. Mary's, or even the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg. Chew built one of the

great mansions of the Chesapeake, yet its existence was virtually forgotten after its destruction by fire in 1772. Diagnostics suggest the dwelling was occupied ca. 1700-1772. Land and probate records document five generations of Samuel Chew's owned and lived on the property. Inventories, wills, and land records associated with Samuel I through V provide dramatic evidence of increasingly lavish household property, furnishings, land, and slave holdings.

These excavations undoubtedly represent one of the more ambitious research projects undertaken by the Lost Towns Project. The project is grateful for the support of the Four Rivers Heritage Area for providing a mini-grant to begin the search for the Samuel Chew mansion. Much more archaeological work remains to be done before this fascinating site can be fully appreciated and understood.

The Lost Towns Project continued excavation of the Java Site (18AN339), as part of a three-year archaeological survey and assessment program in the Rhode River, MD, region funded by the Maryland Historical Trust. Located on a promontory overlooking the Rhode River and the Chesapeake Bay, the land was inhabited by Native populations from the Late Archaic through the late Woodland period. It has been continuously inhabited by Europeans and African-Americans, and their descendants since the mid-seventeenth century, when Thomas Sparrow, a Quaker and planter, patented the land. The landscape is dominated by the hilltop ruins of a ca. 1747 five-part Georgian Mansion, built by Nicholas Maccubin, son-in-law of Charles Carroll of Mount Clare. STPs and a magnetometry survey indicated that the mansion was not the only, nor the earliest, habitation of the hilltop. This fall, the Lost Towns Project uncovered a hearth just fifty yards from the imposing mansion ruins. Also uncovered were two postholes on either side of the hearth, indicating that the building was at least 18 feet wide. A dated window lead from 1671 confirmed that this structure predates the mansion by 70 years, and land records confirm that this was the home of Thomas Sparrow, the first land patentee. An intact trash and oyster midden was also uncovered and recorded. Excavations will continue in 2008 to further uncover the footprint of the house and test some of the sealed features within the 17th century complex. The team will also continue to incorporate public programming efforts and encourage the involvement of volunteers. Papers detailing these and other research undertaken by the Lost Towns Project in the past year will be presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference in Ocean City, Maryland, in February. More information is available by calling Jane Cox at 410-222-7440 or at the Project's website [www.losttowns.com](http://www.losttowns.com) <<http://www.losttowns.com>>

With the hiring of Jessie Grow, a recent graduate of the University of Maryland's MAA program, the education program at the Lost Towns Project expanded its scope this fall. Along with the weekly hands-on archaeology with schoolchildren at Historic London Town – which has long been a staple of the education outreach program – an in-class com-

ponent has been added. This outreach program addresses those students in Anne Arundel County that, due to time or financial constraints, are not able to visit Historic London Town for the hands-on program. Ms. Grow has developed classroom-based archaeology programs, which introduce students to the basic principles of archaeological research, encourages stewardship of historic resources, and perhaps promotes future involvement with archaeology as a volunteer.

## Ontario

Reported by: Suzanne Plousois

### **2007 Excavation of Bishop's Block, Toronto**

[Submitted by Eva MacDonald, Manager of Historical Archaeology, Archaeological Services Inc.]

Five town homes once stood on narrow building lots on the north side of Adelaide in the fashionable "Bishop's Block." For a brief period, circa 1836, author Anna Jameson occupied one of the homes. Jameson's novel *Winter Studies and Summer Ramble in Canada* (1838) chronicled some of her time spent living in downtown Toronto. Today, only two of the town homes in the Bishop's Block are extant. The rear yards of these residences, as well as two of the interiors, were the focus of a Stage 4 mitigation excavation by Archaeological Services Inc. during the summer and fall of 2007.

The Bishop's Block archaeological site (AjGu-49) is within a larger parcel of land bounded by Simcoe Street to the west, Adelaide Street to the south, and University Avenue to the east, and which has been the subject of a complex process of construction, enlargement and demolition since the land patent was granted in 1801. While the previous Stage 1-2 assessment had demonstrated that the rear yard features and foundation of one of the town homes was preserved under the existing asphalt parking surface, the high degree to which the remainder of the building lots was preserved was breathtaking, as was the sheer volume of material recovered from the features (Figure 1). Soil samples were retained also from many of the lots for future archaeo-botanical analysis.

The archaeological deposits document the evolution of how space was used on these narrow city lots between the 1830s and the 1960s (Figure 2). Preliminary analyses indicate that the original town homes were constructed with a sub-grade rear addition that may have served as a cold storage room. Subsequent alteration to the houses saw the abandonment of this space through infilling and the construction of brick additions on two of the homes. The interior space within the town home on Building Lot 8 ("house 3"), which retained its original chimney piers, was contrasted with that



Figure 1: *Some of the complete bottles found in Lot 132, a lense of soil fill in a stone-lined privy vault* [Lot132bottles.jpg]



Figure 2: *Looking north over the Bishop's Block site* [BishopsBlockoverall.jpg]



Figure 3: *The furnace in the basement of town house "4"* [furnace.jpg]

on Building Lot 7 ("house 4"), which had been modified to hold a large coal-burning furnace (Figure 3). The basement grade in this structure had been lowered and concrete poured on the basement floor. Each backyard contained at least one cistern and a privy, all of which conformed to a general pattern, with the privies placed at the extreme rear of each building lot. A stone box drain (Figure 4) that extended through Building Lots 7 and 8 may have extended further east and west but was truncated by subsequent redevelopment.

Approximately 130 banker's boxes of artifacts have been recovered, and their analysis will contribute to our knowledge of daily life in Toronto. Many domestic activities are represented in the wide range of children's toys, writing slates, an exotic coconut husk, smoking pipes, and the ubiquitous container glass and ceramics common on residential archaeological sites. Particularly exciting is the appearance of ceramic wares marked with the brown-printed stamp of Glover Harrison's China Hall business on nearby King Street. This mark has turned up on other nineteenth-century sites in the city (Blaubergs 1992).

Now that the archaeological excavation is complete, construction will begin in 2008 on the new Shangri-La Hotel and residences, beginning a new chapter in the history of this city block.

#### References Cited:

Blaubergs, Ellen  
1992 Glover Harrison and China Hall: Majolica Butters, Five O'Clock Teas and Tete-a-Tete Sets. *Arch Notes* 92(4):4-9.

Jameson, Anna  
1838 *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada*. Saunders and Ottley, London.

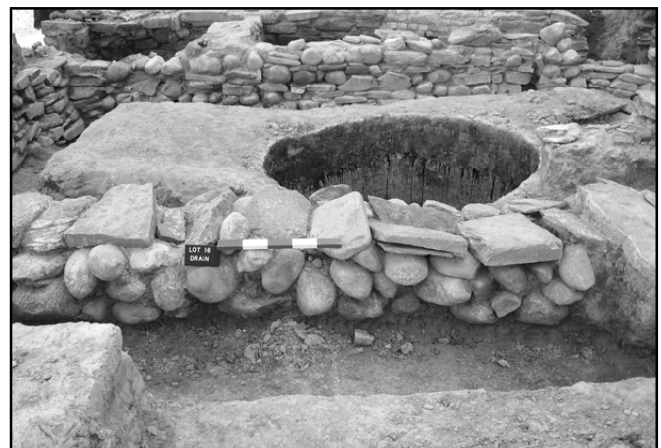


Figure 4: *Looking south over the stone box drain (Lot 16)* [stone box drain.jpg]

**Public Archaeology in Kingston, Ontario, 2007: Naval Cottages on Point Frederick (BbGc-43)**

[Submitted by: Shane Boyce, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation]

This year the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation's Field School, Can You Dig It?, for students of 8 to 17 years, returned to the site of the Naval Cottages on Point Frederick, where excavations were previously conducted in 1998 and 1999. We owe our thanks to Ross Mackenzie, curator of the Royal Military College Museum, for acquiring permission for us to run the course within the RMC grounds. Without his invaluable cooperation and assistance we may have been unable to expose students to this site.

In 1819, Commissioner Robert Barrie took command of the Royal Dockyard in Kingston from the famous Commodore James Yeo. Barrie had the cottages built in 1822 to provide suitable housing for the shipwrights and artificers working at the dockyard. Over time, ownership of these cottages changed hands between various government organizations, including the Admiralty and the Ordnance Department. The cottages thus housed occupants from various walks of life, even, at one time, soldiers from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

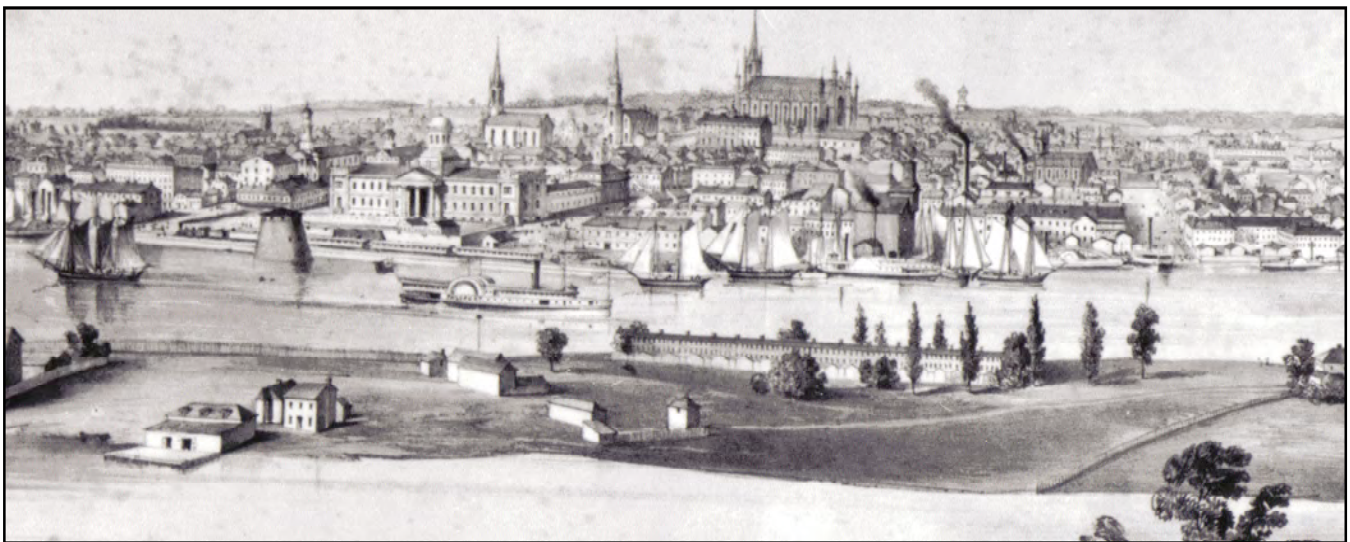
In total, sixteen cottages were erected. They were not constructed as individual units, but rather, as one continuous stone structure, running from north to south on the western side of Point Frederick, facing Kingston. The six southernmost cottages (cottages 11-16) burned in 1868 and an additional one (cottage 10) was partially destroyed by an axe party in order to stop the fire from spreading. These seven damaged cottages were finally demolished in 1875. The remaining nine cottages stood until their demolition in 1910. During the 2007 field school, six 1 x 3 metre excavation units were placed in two areas. The first area was located towards the centre of the cottage range, with a unit in one of the burned cottages (cottage 11), another unit in the cottage that

had been partially taken down by an axe party (cottage 10) and another unit in the first cottage that survived the fire (cottage 9). The purpose of the first unit was to locate the wall partitioning cottages 11 and 10. The second was placed to gather information from the centre of cottage 10 and the third to find the wall dividing cottages 10 and 9, which was unfortunately not achieved. It was hoped that deposits would reflect the three different experiences.

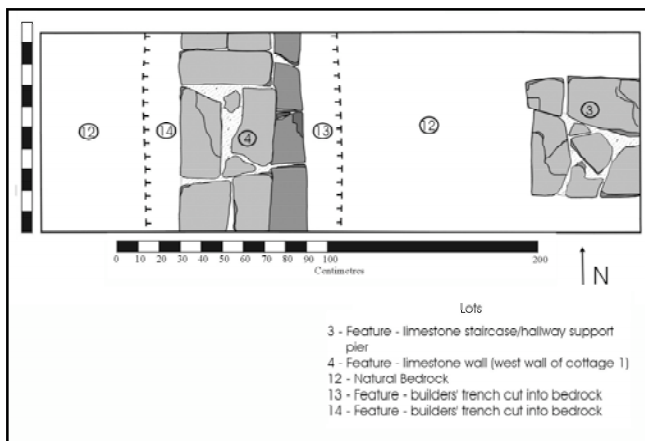
Units were also placed in the northern end, in the first cottage built (cottage 1) that was often used as stores or offices by the various occupying authorities throughout the different phases of occupation. One unit was placed to find the most northern wall of the cottage range, another to find the western wall of the same cottage and the last to find the southern wall which separated cottages 1 and 2. We did not succeed, however, in finding the southern wall of cottage 1, although we were successful in all our other goals.

The field school ran for five weeks and provided participating students with hands-on archaeological exposure to an historic site. Their experience, along with historical tours provided by the course coordinators, gave them ample opportunity to learn about Kingston's rich history. The field school was archaeologically successful in exposing significant structural features and an assemblage of artifacts. Out of all the finds two in particular stand out. The first is the remains of an earlier foundation uncovered in what was the basement of cottage 10. This feature has been interpreted as either the foundation of one of the earlier shanties that housed dockworkers in the War of 1812 era, or the foundation of a house erected by an officer of the Provincial Marine in the late 18th century. The extent of the point occupation by the Provincial Marine is unknown as no maps, plans or sketches indicate where these structures might have stood.

The second significant discovery was a relatively large quantity of native pottery sherds, from two or more vessels. The sherds were found in one excavation unit in the northern



*In this 1855 etching the Naval Cottages are clearly visible on Point Frederick, across the Cataraqui River from Kingston (E. Whitefield NAC C-320B).*



*Planview of sub-operation 6Y, showing the western wall of cottage 1 and a staircase/hallway support pier (drawing by Shane Boyce).*

area in cottage 1. The stratum in which they were discovered was either a prehistoric occupational layer undisturbed by the construction of the cottages, or it was redistributed fill probably taken from close by to serve as the basement surface. Prehistoric native artifacts have been uncovered elsewhere on Point Frederick, and thus this is not an isolated find.

Overall, the students' responses to the course were extremely encouraging, and all are excited to return next year. Perhaps this is due in part to the fact that almost everyone had a shady unit as well as the constant cooling breeze from the prevailing winds off Lake Ontario and minimal rain. I speak for everyone at the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation in saying we are keen to see all the eager faces again at next year's Can You Dig It? Archaeology Field School.

## Quebec

Reported by: Robert Gauvin

Parcs Canada – Centre de service du Québec –  
recherches en cours

Parks Canada – Quebec Service Center –  
Current Research

### Lieu historique national du Canada des Forts-et-Châteaux-Saint-Louis

Entreprises en juin 2005, les importantes fouilles archéologiques réalisées par Parcs Canada au lieu historique national du Canada des Forts-et-Châteaux-Saint-Louis se sont terminées en octobre 2007. Au cours de cette recherche, les archéologues sont parvenus à documenter les quatre forts et les deux châteaux Saint-Louis qui ont servi de résidence officielle aux gouverneurs généraux de la colonie jusqu'en 1834. Plusieurs installations et dépendances témoignant de l'occupation de ce lieu patrimonial ont également été repérées et analysées.

Les fouilles archéologiques du second château Saint-Louis, détruit par un incendie en 1834, ont permis de mettre

au jour les caves, la cuisine, l'office, les couloirs et la cage d'escalier qui composaient le soubassement du bâtiment. Parmi les autres découvertes, celle des fondations d'un logis, construit en 1626 par Samuel de Champlain, a été particulièrement médiatisée. D'autant plus que l'année 2008 marquera le 400<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la fondation de la ville de Québec par Samuel de Champlain. Parcs Canada profitera de cette occasion pour inviter le public à visiter le site archéologique. Ainsi, entre les mois de mai et d'octobre 2008, les visiteurs auront accès aux impressionnants vestiges du soubassement du château Saint-Louis ainsi qu'à ceux mis au jour dans la cour adjacente.

### Saint-Louis Forts and Châteaux National Historic Site of Canada

In June 2005, Parks Canada began important archaeological excavations at Saint-Louis Forts and Châteaux National Historic Site of Canada. The digs were completed in October 2007. In the course of the research, archaeologists succeeded in documenting the four Saint-Louis forts and two châteaux that served as the official residence of the colony's governor generals until 1834. They also found and analyzed many installations and outbuildings that show how the heritage site was occupied.

The archaeological dig of the second Saint-Louis Château, which burned down in 1834, uncovered the cellar, kitchen, butler's pantry, staircase and hallways at the base of the building. Among the other discoveries, the foundations of a home built by Samuel de Champlain in 1626 were of particular media interest, especially since the year 2008 will mark the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Québec's founding by Samuel de Champlain. Parks Canada will celebrate the occasion by inviting the public to tour the archaeological site. Between May and October 2008, visitors will have access to the impressive remains of the Saint-Louis Château's base, and the uncovered remains in the adjacent courtyard.

### Lieu historique national du Canada du Fort-Sainte-Thérèse

En novembre dernier, l'emplacement du fort Sainte-Thérèse, construit sur la rive ouest de la rivière Richelieu, a été localisé à partir de photographies aériennes datant de 1938. Le fort Sainte-Thérèse, désigné lieu historique national en 1923, fait partie d'un ensemble de cinq forts érigés par le régiment de Carignan-Salières en 1665-1666. Ces ouvrages défensifs ont été construits pour protéger la colonie, alors en conflit ouvert avec les nations iroquoises. Le fort a été reconstruit en 1747, après une longue période d'abandon, avant d'être définitivement détruit en 1760.

Au cours des deux prochaines années, Parcs Canada réalisera, en collaboration avec des partenaires du milieu, des interventions archéologiques dans la zone ciblée lors de l'analyse des photographies aériennes. La recherche sur le terrain permettra de vérifier l'état des vestiges du fort Sainte-Thérèse et de mieux comprendre son organisation.

### Fort Sainte-Thérèse National Historic Site of Canada

Last November, the site of Fort Sainte-Thérèse, which had been built on the west shore of the Richelieu River, was located based on aerial photographs taken in 1938. Designated a national historic site in 1923, Fort Sainte-Thérèse was one of five forts erected by the Carignan-Salières regiment in 1665-1666. The defensive works were constructed to protect the colony, which was in open conflict with the Iroquois nations. After being abandoned for a long period, the fort was rebuilt in 1747, and was permanently destroyed in 1760.

Over the next two years, Parks Canada will work with local partners to carry out archaeological interventions. The excavations will be done in the zone targeted during the aerial photograph analysis. The field research will help establish the condition of the Fort Sainte-Thérèse remains, and provide a greater understanding of the fort's organization.

### Newfoundland & Labrador

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

#### Petit Nord

[Submitted by Peter E. Pope, with Mélissa Burns, Jennifer Jones and Geneviève Godbout]

Summer 2007 marked the third season for our Archaeology of the Petit Nord project on the maritime cultural landscape of the French seasonal, shore-based, salt-cod fishery in northern Newfoundland, 1510-1904. It was also the second year of full-scale excavations at our key site of Dos de Cheval, EfAx-09, in Crouse. This was the French fishing room once known as Champs Paya, a half hour walk from the French Shore Interpretation Centre in Conche. Memorial University MA students Harley Brown, Mélissa Burns and Geneviève Godbout worked on various features of the site. We identified three new sites and revisited others. Meanwhile, a fourth Memorial MA candidate, Jennifer Jones, excavated part of the Kearney homestead, where a family of 19th-century Irish gardiens took care of the French fishing station at Genille (EgAw-07) in Croque Harbour.

Dos de Cheval, EfAx-09 Waterfront Area C: Harley Brown's aim was to learn more about waterfront activities in an area of known French seasonal activities. Brown, assisted by Amy St John, Rita Barrett, and Scott Carroll, excavated a trench 13m long and up to 4m wide across a distinct anthropogenic terrace, downhill towards the water. The higher strata are full of familiar 19th-century material, including pipe stems, bottles both English and French, REW, thousands of wrought-iron nails, lead cod dabbers and buttons, including a decorated Equipe de Ligne button of the 1840s. Underlying levels produced their own share of nails, medium and large, brown faience TGEW, and Normandy CSW. Early 19th-century events produced painted and blue shell-edge pearlware and some creamware, including a jug with fragments of the inscription "England expects every man to do his duty," Admiral Nelson's slogan at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

This is striking evidence of the presence of migratory British subjects during the Napoleonic war period, when the French were absent from the site, ca. 1790-1815. These fishermen were, quite possibly, seasonal visitors from elsewhere in Newfoundland.

Deeper in the trench, the team uncovered five rows of sub-rectangular tabular rocks, each just over 2m long, alternating with what seems to have been logs of the same length. Geneviève Duguay, visiting material culture expert from Parks Canada, recognized this as a boat-ramp (her father was a fisherman). This interpretation is supported by the exposure of hundreds of wrought-iron nail fragments and the recovery of wrought-iron gudgeon and pintle hardware (the hoops and pins used to mount rudders.) Associated 18th-century pipe bowls and faience TGEW reflect seasonal French use of the site before the wars of the 1790s and early 1800s. We also recovered a little metal crucifix in this area. A small burnt structure was found underneath the ramp. It may have been a cabin used by officers or at least higher-status crew in the 18th century. Rich midden deposits recovered just downhill from this structure contained fragments of window glass and scraps of canvas, as well as Normandy CSW, brown faience TGEW, CEW (possibly Breton Pabu-Guingamp) including several elegant little coquemars (jugs), clay pipe stems with fleur-de-lys marks (Dutch or possibly French), a glass wine glass and a tumbler, the pull from a small drawer, a gilded button, and many faunal remains. Since it lies close to what we interpret as the underlying natural cobble beach, the question for further research remains: where were the 16th and 17th century occupations in this area?

Crosses at Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09): Mélissa Burns, with Rébecca Janson, started the season at Dos de Cheval/Champs Paya (EfAx-09) by opening up four squares close to an oak cross on a rock plinth overlooking the site.



Figure. 1: Boat ramp Feature 1021, uncovered in waterfront Area C at Dos de Cheval, Crouse, EfAx-09: rows of tabular rocks alternate with decayed wood in a structure used in the mid-18th century by Breton and Norman fishermen.

Excavations revealed a 10-cm thick cement base below the rocks of the plinth. Local oral history suggests that the French Navy repaired the existing cross in 1936. The cement footing suggests that the cross was, in fact, totally rebuilt at that time. Older residents of Crouse and Conche told Burns that a previous monumental wooden cross stood roughly at this spot, surrounded by smaller wooden grave markers. Excavations recovered only a few pieces of refined earthenware, so we have no evidence that this area was used much before the 20th century.

Georges Cloué's 1858 chart of Cap Rouge Harbour shows a cross at Dos de Cheval/Champs Paya, but not where we see the monumental cross today. The team tested a small platform, at the edge of a second beach terrace, uncovering about 50 large tabular rocks that appear to be the collapsed plinth of an earlier cross. The identification of an earlier cross location, much nearer the water than the present one, raises interesting questions about the ceremonial landscape of the fishery in earlier times.

Crosses at Northeast Crouse (EfAx-11): Burns and Janson, with project director Peter Pope, revisited the multi-component site at Northeast Crouse. Two monumental oak crosses still dominate the landscape here. Measured drawings permitted us to compare their dimensions and construction with the standing cross at EfAx-09 and the close similarity of all three crosses leaves little doubt that they were all built or rebuilt in 1936, by the French Navy. There are a few smaller grave markers close to one of the crosses. Investigation of the other cross revealed a rectangular platform, about 4 x 6m, constructed of layers of pebbles, cobbles and soil. Burns interprets the platform as a place where people could pray or meditate, without getting their feet wet in the damp ground.

Cross at Croque Waterfront (EgAw-04): Burns and Pope revisited Croque Waterfront, which has a fenced cemetery with both French and English burials and a recent monumental wooden cross. Large sherds of Normandy CSW were noted at another waterfront area, reminding us that this area deserves more attention.

Cross at La Crémaillère (EiAv-03): At La Crémaillère Burns and Pope were assisted by Stéphane Noël of Memorial University and Marc Moingeon, an informed amateur historian from France. La Crémaillère is a large bay, just south of St. Anthony. Historic documents and maps indicate that there were four to six fishing rooms there. The Breton survey of 1680 mentions calvaires (crosses) at La Crémaillère: one of the fishing rooms was named "Le calvaire de dessus la pointe des ancras". Maps of 1765 and the 1850s give the location of the "Pointe des ancras" fishing room. On a terrace above the associated beach, we observed tabular rocks in a roughly square arrangement, possibly a disturbed rough plinth for a cross. Sherds of coarse earthenware resembling Breton wares and water-worn sherds of Normandy CSW were found near the shore. Later materials, including REWs on the north side of the eastern cove of La Crémaillère, as well as several rock alignments and sod foundations, likely relate to 19th- and 20th-century livyer

(permanent settler) occupations by the ancestors of people now living in St Anthony.

Bread oven, Northeast Crouse (EfAx-09): Geneviève Godbout's work at EfAx-09 focused on potential bread ovens, assisted by Stéphane Noël. The first feature is a partially eroded rectangular mound near the beach. In the taskscape of the fishing room, it would have been accessible but out the way of other activities, such as fish processing. Although its position was characteristic of bread ovens, it appears to be the foundation for a building indicated on the 1858 Cloué map. Underneath rubble of the structure was an organic soil containing fish and pig bones, as well as faïence brune TGEW predating the building. A work area on the landward side was littered with 19th-century material.

An oval mound, also slightly eroded, located in an accessible but not central area of the site, was identified as a bread oven. A 19th-century ash deposit contained a musket ball, lead spills and pipe bowl fragments, and post-dates the collapse of the oven. The oven debris consists of stones, some still in situ in a donut shape, intermingled with a brownish-red clay-like soil, with a few brick fragments but no diagnostic artifacts. The base of the oven wall consisted of a semi-circular dry masonry wall. Inside the oven we found a red gritty soil with fragments of coarse clay tile, fired clay and charcoal, representing the oven baking surface, which seems to have been just over 2m in diameter.

Outside the oven, Godbout and Noël uncovered a succession of events associated with activity around the bread oven. Artifacts include REW, fish hooks and a Huveaune CEW pot from southern France, with lugs and holes for suspension. Earlier deposits contained ashes and charcoal, brick fragments, mortar and food-associated artifacts, including REW creamware, a knife handle and fish, pig and goat bones. These suggest food preparation, perhaps even baking in an earlier oven. The material culture associated with the oven dates from the first half of the nineteenth century.

Bread oven, Northeast Crouse (EfAx-11): Pope, Godbout and Noël surveyed a second potential oven site at



Figure 2: Bread oven Feature 22, excavated in Area B at Dos de Cheval, Crouse, EfAx-09: a small section of the masonry base wall of the 19th-century oven is visible in the mid-distance left, under the collapsed rock debris of the dome.

Northeast Crouse. Surface evidence suggests a feature similar to the oven at EfAx-09. Again, this feature is located near key activity areas of the fishing room, as reflected in the remnants of a stage and other work areas, but is also slightly out of the way of traffic paths. These structural characteristics and locational patterns may well be typical of bread ovens at French fishing rooms of the region.

Other Features at Northeast Crouse (Efax 09): Further testing and recording of features around the Dos de Cheval/Champ Paya site revealed a possible cookroom or similar structure, and a raised cobble platform, bounded in places with larger rocks. This latter is almost certainly the delimited galet made for drying fish, shown on several early 19th-century maps.

Genille/Kearney's Cove (EgAw-07): The seasonal French fishing station of Genille, in Croque Harbour, was settled in the 19th century by the Kearneys, an Irish family working as gardiens, or caretakers, for French fishermen who had seasonal fishing rights but who were themselves banned from over-wintering. Memorial MA student Jennifer Jones returned to Genille this past season to locate and explore the Irish occupation of the site.

Jennifer's excavations focused on a house depicted in a late 19th-century photograph by Julien Thoulet. The house was partially built on wooden posts, although on its uphill side it appears to have been cut into the slope. Artifacts relating to the gardien occupation, include coins dating to the mid-19th century, hardware, bricks, bottle glass, personal effects such as beads, buttons, textiles, clay tobacco pipes, a tortoise shell comb and part of a heart-shaped locket, fishing hooks, cutlery, and fragments of a cast iron pot. The gardiens were paid by their employers in supplies but also made purchases from British merchants and both these sources are visible in the material culture. Ceramics recovered were both French and British: transfer-printed and sponge-decorated REWs, including some with French maker's marks, Normandy CSW and several types of faience TGEW, British REWs, Canadian gray and white salt-glazed CSWs, porcelain, REW lustreware, and REW Jackfield ware.

A French fire pit used both for cooking and preparing lead cod jiggers was located several meters downhill from the house site. Almost 50 other features were recorded on the 6 acres of cleared land around the site, including house depressions, fish stores, an old shop, root cellars, a privy, dams, lazy-bed gardens, remnants of galet cobble deposits used by the French to dry fish, and a possible cookhouse. Most of the features relate to the 20th-century occupation of the site, as Kearney's Cove was inhabited until around 1960, when it was abandoned during Newfoundland's resettlement program.

Sans Fond, EdBb-02: The Northeast Arm of Hooping Harbour is the most likely location for the French fishing station of Sans Fond. Close to two 20th-century graves are two mounds which might be earlier graves. Other features include a lazy bed potato garden.

Southwest Croque, EgAw-05, and Millions, EgAw-10: Surface survey at Southwest Croque added quite a bit of material to our collection, including Normandy CSW, a sherd of brown faience, as well as Canadian Gray CSW. At Millions, there was evidence of anthropogenic vegetation (buttercups, clover, alexanders, chives). It is undoubtedly a French fishing room identified as Millions, but it was not a great place to fish and therefore not likely a great place for further archaeology.

## Nova Scotia

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada

[Submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada]

In July the Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School took to the field for its seventh consecutive year. Directed by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University, in collaboration with Parks Canada and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré, the field school this year continued to excavate the cellar of a pre-deportation Acadian building near the centre of Grand-Pré National Historic Site. Coin evidence from the destruction layer indicates that this building met a fiery end some time between 1734 and the 1755 deportation. Students also continued to examine the remains of a second, more recently discovered building in the eastern section of the site near the Acadian cemetery.

In 2006, a plain silver cross was found in the rubble stratum of the cellar. The cross has a tab at the bottom for inserting into a base, perhaps the lid of a ciborium or chrismatory. This year, a French 30-deniers coin, dated 1711, and a silver sleeve link were recovered, suggesting that the occupant had relatively high status and financial success in the community.

In August, Rob Ferguson of Parks Canada completed an EM-38B (Geonics Ltd.) geophysical survey of newly acquired land south of the park. Two house sites, identified in the 1960s, had been recorded in an EM38 survey by Fred Schwartz in 1999. The new survey covered an adjacent field just under 200 m<sup>2</sup> and shows two additional anomalies likely to be Acadian house cellars. Preliminary testing in one anomaly produced possible 18th-century material but no structural evidence. More extensive testing is planned for next summer.

An EM-38B survey was also conducted at Horton Landing, embarkation site for the 1755 forced deportation of the Acadians from Grand Pré. Anomalies in this area likely relate to 19th-century ship-building activities on the site.

Grand-Pré National Historic Site commemorates the Acadian experience at Grand-Pré in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, as well as the Deportation of the Acadians that took place here in 1755.



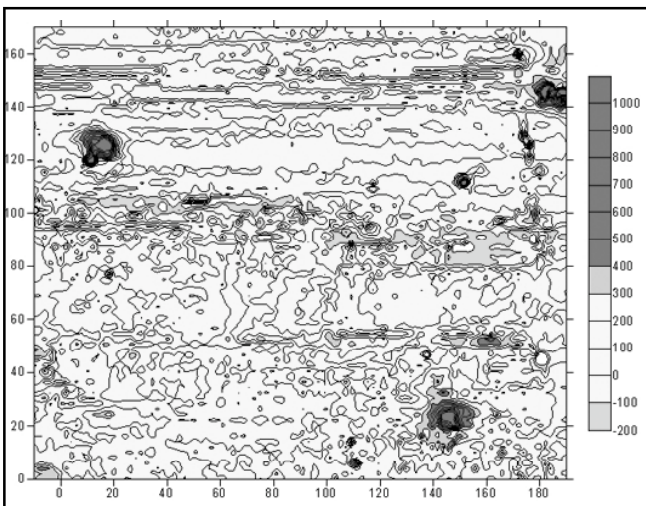
Grand Pré National Historic Site: *Kenzie Jessom, Stephen Uloth and Ashley deYoung excavate destruction level of burnt clay and charcoal, possibly dating to the 1755 deportation period, in an Acadian house cellar, Grand Pré.*



*Matt Cloutier records cobble pavement pre-dating the 1708 de Gannes-Cosby house.*



Grand Pré National Historic Site: *Sarah Kingston runs the EM-38B over the south field; memorial church of Grand Pré in the background.*



*Magnetic Susceptibility plot at Grand Pré, showing two potential house sites. Anomaly in upper right is previously verified Acadian house site.*

### **De Gannes-Cosby House, Annapolis Royal**

[Submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University]

In September, Jonathan Fowler and his crew initiated a multi-stage project at the de Gannes-Cosby House in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. The house dates to 1708. Funded by the current owners, Jim and Pauline Howe, the project is designed to recover evidence of the various activities that took place in the yards around the house, including the location of a second dwelling that stood on the property in the early 18th century. The initial tests located a 19th-century garbage dump at the rear of the house, and uncovered a beautifully preserved pavé at the front. Sealed by destruction material associated with the 1707 New England raid, which claimed an earlier house on the property, this pavement clearly dates to the opening years of the 18th century if not earlier. A complete geophysical survey of the property and additional excavations are planned for 2008, which will mark the house's 300th year.

### **The Archaeology of Slavery in Nova Scotia**

[Submitted by Katie Cottreau-Robins, Nova Scotia Museum]

Following the American Revolution, thousands of Loyalists moved to eastern Canada to start anew, bringing with them what they could transport along with servants and slaves. Historians have estimated that 3500 black Loyalists and 1300 slave Loyalists immigrated to the province of Nova Scotia at the end of the Revolution. In the late eighteenth century, one region of the province in particular, the Annapolis Valley, was recognized as slave-owning territory because of its rich agricultural lands that allowed Loyalists to use slave labour to produce crops for commercial purposes. In the fall of 2007 Curator of Archaeology (Nova Scotia Museum) Katie Cottreau-Robins began the fieldwork component of her PhD research (Interdisciplinary PhD Program, Dalhousie University). At the core of her dissertation is the exploration of the daily life of slaves in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia. The fieldwork consisted of a reconnaissance survey of the case study property (the small scale plantation

landscape of a prominent, slave-holding, Massachusetts Loyalist). The fieldwork resulted in the collection of information concerning the main house, orchard, vaulted garden, two possible slave quarters and a slave cemetery.

An interdisciplinary approach is key to the framework of the thesis project. Three streams of research – historical archaeology, Atlantic World history and cultural geography – connected by a case study approach, are blending together, adding leverage to insights about the slavery “hybrids” occurring in Nova Scotia in the late eighteenth century. Fieldwork is expected to continue in the summer of 2008.

**Public Archaeology Experience at Beaubassin National Historic Site of Canada**

[Submitted by Charles Burke, Parks Canada]

Beaubassin National Historic Site, located adjacent to the New Brunswick / Nova Scotia border, encompasses a significant portion of the former Acadian village. The village was settled in 1672 and abandoned in 1750 when the British built Fort Lawrence upon its ruins. In addition to commemo-

rating the Acadian way of life, the national designation reflects the importance of the site’s archaeological features, deposits, and artifacts. Parks Canada has initiated a multi-year archaeological resource inventory and assessment of the 137-hectare property.

For three weeks in July 2007, 109 persons participated in the “Beaubassin Public Archaeology Experience,” a day of hands-on excavation designed to engage local communities and interest groups in both the research and protection of the site while creating an exceptional visitor experience. The archaeological program, under the direction of Barbara Leskovec, Virginia Sheehan, and Clarisse Valotaire, was very successful, identifying several Acadian structures and activity areas and importantly, reestablishing the location of several 1968 excavation units. The public program is an important component of Parks Canada’s continuing historical and archaeological research at the Beaubassin Village and will continue in July 2008. For additional information, contact Charles.Burke@pc.gc.ca

**Application for Membership**  
**The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology**

Name/Nom: \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Adresse: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ EMail: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership covers the calendar year January 1 to December 31, 2008. Please renew early to reduce our costs.

Mail to:  
 Sara Mascia  
 Treasurer, CNEHA  
 16 Colby Lane  
 Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510

or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:  
 Joseph Last  
 PO Box 1961  
 Cornwall, Ontario  
 Canada K6H6N7

Rates	US \$	CDN \$
___ Individual/ordinaire	35.00	35.00
___ Student/etudiant	20.00	20.00
___ Joint*/conjoint*	40.00	40.00
___ Fellow**/Associe**	50.00	50.00
___ Life/a vie	600.00	600.00
___ Business/enterprise	55.00	55.00
___ Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucraif	45.00	45.00

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

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