



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2009

NUMBER 72

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:

<http://www.smc.edu/cneha>

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING 2009

Historical Archaeology Today: New Frontiers in Interdisciplinary Studies

October 16-18th, 2009, Université Laval, Québec, Canada

Submitted by Allison Bain

Renew your passports folks - the theme for the 2009 meetings in Quebec City, Canada, is Historical Archaeology Today: New Frontiers in Interdisciplinary Studies. We hope to highlight new contributions to archaeology from other disciplines while also examining what role archaeology plays in other professions. We encourage participants to submit their papers for the following thematic sessions: Archaeometry and Environmental Studies, Material Culture Studies, Architecture and the Built Environment, History and Archaeology, Maritime Archaeology, Archaeology and the Public, and Managing our Heritage. There will also be a general poster session. The conference host is Université Laval and the meetings will be held in the archaeology laboratories, housed in the historic Québec Seminary within the walls of Old Quebec City. The conference chair is Allison Bain and the program chair is Réginald Auger, both of Université Laval. Other members of the planning team include William Moss (Ville de Québec), Robert Gauvin (Parks Canada) and Pierre Desrosiers (Ministry of Culture, Québec).

Planned pre-conference activities include an archaeological walking tour of Old Quebec City, and visits to important sites in the area including the Fort and Chateau St. Louis sites (Parks Canada). Collections visits are also being arranged to showcase the results of recent excavations on some of the most important sites of New France. We may also be offering two all-day activities on the Thursday before the conference if there is sufficient interest. These include a trip to Grosse Île National Historic Site located north of Québec City on an island in the St. Lawrence River and a guided bus trip into the countryside on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River to visit numerous sites. Fall foliage should be at its peak during the conference, so these outings should be spectacular.

The Clarendon (www.dufour.ca/en/dufour_menu/hotels/clarendon_hotel/) is the conference hotel, and is only a five

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minute walk from the Seminary. A block of rooms at \$130 CDN/per night (taxes included) has been secured for conference participants. The cut off date on booking the rooms is August 15th, so please book early and don't forget to mention you are with the CNEHA meetings. Please note that parking and breakfast are not included in the room rate.

The Call for Papers is included in this issue of the newsletter and we especially encourage students to submit papers for the student paper competition.

CNEHA 2008

Submitted by Kate Dinnel and Silas Hurry

The organizers of the 2008 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology wish to thank all those who participated in and supported the annual conference in St. Mary's City held this past October. We particularly wish to thank our institutional and corporate sponsors including Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, the Maryland Heritage Project at St. Mary's College, John Milner Associates, Inc., URS, New South Associates, GAI Consultants, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Stories Past, the Council for Maryland Archeology, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., Louis Berger Group, and Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. We also wish to thank all the volunteers who made the conference possible.

Two hundred and one individuals registered for the conference. Seventy-six papers were presented and 94 conference attendees participated in workshops and tours. Papers ranged geographically from Virginia to Newfoundland to Ireland while temporal coverage ranged from the early 17th through the late 19th centuries. The Saturday morning plenary session featured presentations by Henry Miller, Julia King and Mary Beaudry, providing their personal insights into the meaning of the archaeology of the Atlantic World. A special feature of this year's conference was a reception held at the newly opened St. John's site exhibit and the opportunity to visit the new archaeological exhibit at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. A highlight of this year's meeting was the annual CNEHA banquet featuring a Southern Maryland church dinner with the presentation of an award to George Miller. An entertaining Sunday morning session explored George's career and contributions to the discipline.

Student Paper Competition

St Mary's City, Maryland
October 25, 2008

Six students from the United States and Canada participated in the student paper competition held at the annual meeting in St Mary's City, Maryland. Entrants were judged on content, presentation and contribution to the field of historical archae-

ology. This year's panel selected a first and second place winner as well as an honorable mention. First place was awarded to Carin Bloom, Temple University, for her presentation on the excavations at the encampment at Valley Forge. Ms. Bloom received a certificate and the year's membership in CNEHA. She will also submit her paper for publication in the journal. Lori Lee, Syracuse University, was awarded second place, for her analysis of the consumer and social relationships of the slaves at Poplar Forest. An honorable mention was also awarded to Keri Sansevere, Monmouth University, for her reanalysis of the Salisbury Site in New Jersey.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Elizabeth S. Peña, Editor

We had hoped to have the new journal in your hands by now, but instead we find ourselves still occupied with reviews and formatting. We expect to complete this process in the next few weeks and get the journal to the publisher very soon! Once it's completed, we'll get our mailing team in place, and send Volume 37 to the membership right away.

The publication delay has been caused by a paucity of manuscripts. Please remember how fortunate we are to have a peer-review journal as part of our organization – but we need your support (in manuscript form) to continue to publish excellent journals. We urge all CNEHA members to consider: Is there an aspect of a CRM report that you would like to pursue? Do you want to publish a report on a field season? Do you have an idea to share? Please contribute to "your" journal, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. For publication guidelines, check us out at <http://buffalostate.edu/neh/>.

Elizabeth S. Peña
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And Susan Maguire
Associate Editor
And also Kacey Page
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Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Dominicus Jordan Site, 1681-1703

In June 2006 and June 2008, one week archaeological surveys were undertaken at the Dominicus Jordan homestead site in Cape Elizabeth, Maine. The work was directed by Leon Cranmer and co-supervised by Leith Smith, both with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and completed with the assistance of twenty-five to forty volunteers from the Jordan Family Society and the George Cleeve Association.

Dominicus Jordan was the third son of the Reverend Robert Jordan who arrived in the area of present-day Cape Elizabeth in 1641 to minister to the employees of a large self-sufficient fishing station on a nearby island. By virtue of marrying the daughter of the fishing station's agent, John Winter, Reverend Jordan was awarded, in 1648, the island and the entire mainland grant which included Cape Elizabeth. Jordan probably moved his family to the mainland about this time. The Reverend, his wife and their six sons were forced to flee to New Hampshire at the outbreak of King Phillips War in 1675 where the Reverend died in 1679. Dominicus returned to the area in 1681 and was eventually followed by most of the family. The Jordans were forced to flee again in 1690 during King William's War (1688-1699). The family began to return by 1699. After the outbreak of Queen Anne's War (1702-1714), the area was again attacked by Indians and in August, 1703, twenty-two members of the Jordan family were killed or captured. Dominicus was among the dead.

The archaeological work has identified an earth-fast structure with a 3.5m (11.5') square cellar hole. The entire dimension of the structure has not been determined but it may be 3.5m x 20.5m (11.5' x 67'). This corresponds closely to other earth-fast structures found in Maine such as one of the structures at the Phips site (1646-1676) which measured 4.6m x 20.7m (15' x 68'). Other features include a long trench beginning at a feature yet to be excavated but may be a well. Also, evidence of a possible palisade trench has been found. Over 7,000 artifacts have been recovered. Bone includes domestic; sheep/goat, pig and cow, and wild animals such as fish, bird, beaver, deer and moose. The most common ceramic type is redware, but also includes North Devon gravel-tempered and gravel-free wares, delFTWARE, Staffordshire slipwares, Iberian oil jar and Rhenish stonewares. Another one-week survey is scheduled for June 2009, possibly the last at this site. We hope to define the dimension of the house, determine if a feature found in 2008 is a part of a well, and if we do indeed have a palisade trench.

St. John's Episcopal Church, 1770-1779

During the summer of 2008, a small crew consisting of archaeologists Norm Buttrick and James Leamon with Dawna Lamson excavated the site of St. John's Episcopal Church in present-day Dresden, Maine. This was the church of the Rev. Jacob Bailey, Anglican missionary priest who was sent to Pownalborough (Dresden) in 1760. Most of the powerful men in the community were Congregationalists and gave Bailey a cold welcome. It was not until 1770 that a church was built for Bailey despite the protests of the local leaders. With the coming of the Revolution, Bailey maintained his vowels to the Church of England and the King, further alienating the local leaders. Like Jacob Bailey, himself, the St. John's Episcopal Church became a victim of the American Revolution. In 1779, Bailey, a staunch Loyalist, voluntary, but sadly departed Pownalborough, Maine, with his family for Nova Scotia. Lacking his leadership, and with his congregation scattered or silenced by the war, the church building itself gradually disintegrated.

One of the goals of the 2008 archaeological survey was to find the foundation of St. John's Church and determine what artifacts remain that relate to the church architecture, in order to better understand the construction methods used. We did find the noethwest, northeast, and southeast corners of the church foundation and were able to map out the location and size of the structure. It was also determined that the foundation wall of the church below the ground level was 2.5-3 feet wide and at a depth of 2 feet below the surface. The size of the church was 33 by 55 feet and the foundation appeared to be a well-structured wall capable of carrying the weight of a substantial building. Also mapped were sixteen remaining headstones from the nearby cemetery. The only artifacts found were mostly structural including hand forged nails and window glass.

There will be a 3-credit summer course and field school in historical archeology at the University of Southern Maine's Lewiston-Auburn College in May and June 2009. The course, HUM 399 Fieldwork in Historical Archaeology, will run from May 19 to June 11, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 9:45 AM to 2:15 PM. Its focus will be on the industrial archaeology of the early mill period -- 1840 to 1860 -- in Lewiston and Auburn. Historical Archaeologists Pamela Crane and Peter Morrison will run the field school. Co-sponsored by Museum L-A of Lewiston, it will also welcome volunteers. For more information, please contact:

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Bryant-Barker Tavern Site, Newcastle

Archaeological fieldwork at the Bryant-Barker Tavern site continued during the 2008 field season--the eleventh and final year at the site. Once home to 18th-century shipwright Nathaniel Bryant and his family, the site marks what is considered to be the birthplace of the shipbuilding industry along the upper Damariscotta River--an industry that flourished well into the 19th-century. The site is part of a much larger shipbuilding complex that included shipwright George Barstow. The Barstow homestead site, otherwise known as the Hale Site, was investigated from 1980-2000 inclusive. The excavations directed by archaeologist Tim Dinsmore have been sponsored by the Damariscotta River Association (DRA), the Newcastle Historical Society (NHS) and by private means. The purpose of the archaeological inquiry is to learn what daily life was like for 18th-century shipwrights and whether their success or lack thereof is reflected in the archaeological record. Excavations at the Bryant-Barker Tavern site have revealed an incomplete footprint to the homestead site that measures minimally 31.5 x 15 feet. The difficulty in obtaining the full dimensions to the homestead site is due to the shallowness of bedrock found about the site and in particular the western portion of the site. Documentary evidence indicates that the site was fairly substantial based upon a 19th-century account where an Ebenezer Farley states, "The remains of a large dwelling house . . . all on said land." Further evidence is found in a 1787 division of the homestead amongst the widow Hannah and her three children where the various rooms are listed allowing for a reconstruction on paper of the floor plans. This document reveals that the homestead had a partial cellar, two full stories that were two rooms deep and with a garret. The excavations conducted from 1998 through 2008 have revealed the tavern cellar (31.5' x 15'), the remnants to a central chimney base and a fifteen-foot foundation wall that extends off the east cellar wall. In addition to these features, in 1999 the Bryant-Barker tavern privy was located and in 2000 fully excavated. These features as well as a profusion of artifacts excavated from the two sites will provide significant insights into the daily lives of 18th-century shipwrights. The large artifact assemblage is currently being processed and to this end the Newcastle Historical Society is seeking funding to cover the costs of this massive undertaking. Those interested in learning more about the project may do so by contacting Tim Dinsmore directly at 57 Walpole Meeting House Rd, Walpole, Maine 04573. For those interested in participating in the 2009 archaeology field school (location to be announced) please inquire through the Damariscotta River Association, P.O. Box 333, Damariscotta, ME 04543 or DRA@DRACLT.ORG

Lorenzen Hill Quarry (ME 473-004) Westbrook

[Submitted by Ellen Marlatt, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC]

IAC recently completed a Phase III Mitigation of a large, long-abandoned surface ledge quarry near "Lorenzen Hill" in

Westbrook, Maine. This effort, a result of site work for the proposed expansion of the Westbrook Compressor Station for the Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline project, followed a Phase II evaluation in 2006. The Phase II effort identified 15 discrete areas where evidence of 19th-century quarrying activity took place in the back acres of landholdings owned by some of Westbrook's oldest families. These physical traces of hand-splitting granite on the "Great Ledge" include flat wedge and plug drill marks, along with waster pieces of split stone, smaller fragments of stone rubble, borrow pits, and large exposed areas of surface ledge.



The Phase II evaluation recommended making the site eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Quarrying resources, which provided the raw building material for dwellings, well caps, bridges, factories, mills, and streets, are sorely underrepresented in the archaeological record of Maine and may be in danger of disappearing from the landscape because their significance is poorly understood. The Lorenzen Hill Quarry, we argued, is perhaps one of the few surviving Maine quarries dating to the pre-industrial era.

At the end of the Phase II study, we raised several questions, suspecting that the quarries, and the human behaviors associated with their creation, offer evidence of income-supplementing strategies, employed by farmers who owned "ledge." Their seasonal work provided streets with pavers and mills with grinding stones, of a magnitude that is difficult to reconstruct owing to an absence of written records. Although the Lorenzen Hill Quarry has been hence defined as an industrial activity, its small scale and absence from the written record may better place the stone-cutting operation within the context of Maine agriculture, as seasonal (winter) work, and taking advantage of rocky land that could not be tilled.

The Phase III Mitigation entailed additional background research to flesh out details of ownership, family ties, and

neighborhood economic systems. These new data, in combination with photodocumentation and recordation of quarrying features already completed as part of the Phase II analysis, further links the quarry with the Pride and Cobb families and offers further evidence that early to mid 19th century economic survival sometimes relied on small-scale harvesting of privately owned resources.

The Pride and Cobb families are two of Westbrook's most long-established families. Joseph Pride, Sr. came to Falmouth in 1726 and was awarded a 100-acre grant in the Pride's Corner area although he never settled there. Instead, his descendents (Joseph, Jr., Joseph III, and Peter Pride) established themselves on the land years later. The family proliferated and settled throughout Westbrook, employed primarily by farming. The (Baker) 1857 and (Caldwell & Halfpenny) 1871 maps of Westbrook shows numerous Pride family homesteads, not only at Pride's Corner but also all along Methodist Street, which stretches north to south across the western portion of town just east of Lorenzen Hill. The Cobb family has had a similar longstanding presence in Westbrook. Farmers and small industrialists like the Prides, their homesteads, too, lined Methodist Street.

With regards to the granite industry, it was not until James H. Pride established his business at Pride's Corner in the late 19th century that the name became well known in city annals. Perhaps as much as two generations before, Alpheus Pride harvested the raw material on his own land using the old hand techniques. He is shown as one of the Pride family members residing along Methodist Road in the 19th century and closest to the Lorenzen Hill Quarry ledge.

Alpheus Pride (1819-1901) was an antecedent of James H. Pride. Although no direct lineal connection was established as a result of this research, Alpheus and James H. Pride undoubtedly have blood ties. In 1853, Alpheus Pride married Mary J. Cobb, the youngest daughter of Timothy Cobb, (b.1785) whose family also lived on Methodist Street.

The 1880 Federal population census offers the only clue thus far regarding quarrying activity on the Pride farm. Along with their stepson and adopted daughter, Alpheus and Mary J. Pride took in a boarder – James H. Cobb, his wife, Elizabeth, and their son (or more likely, grandson) Jed. The census records Cobb's occupation as "works on Ledge," presumably meaning the expansive granite surface ledge in the back portion of Alpheus Pride's farm.

James H. Cobb, born January 1, 1817, is most likely related to Mary J. (Cobb) Pride in some capacity, although the direct link is not known at this time. He apparently lived in Westbrook most, if not all of his life, and worked as a laborer, never owning real estate of his own (Table 2). He and his wife Elizabeth, who worked as a coatmaker, had at least five

children. James was mustered in to the Seventh Marine Infantry and served as a Private in Company G. He died November 15, 1898 and is buried in Highland Cemetery in Westbrook, in the same section of town in which he and many of the Cobb and Pride families lived.

The Lorenzen Hill Quarry and the stone resources thereon, were, practically speaking, in Alpheus Pride's "backyard" – less than 0.4 mile from the backdoor of his farmhouse on Methodist Road. Although he may not have held title to all three lots containing the granite resources, his family and marital ties seem to have allowed him to benefit from them. With only one stepson to help on the farm and no children of his own (unlike his father's household of ten children), Alpheus may have hired (and certainly boarded) outside labor to turn the surface ledge into a marketable commodity. Whatever arrangement Alpheus Pride had with his boarder James H. Cobb, a member of his wife's extended family, Pride found a way to harvest the stone for his family's economic support. At the time of the 1880 Census, when we glimpse this alliance, Pride and Cobb probably still used the older hand-drilling techniques soon to be completely replaced by faster and more efficient pneumatic drilling.

The new technology would make the slower methods obsolete, giving rise to much larger and more centralized operations, such as Pride's Quarry founded in 1898. Alpheus Pride harvested the raw material on his land using the old hand techniques used from the turn of the 19th century and lasting into the 1880s. Only remnants of this farming strategy, in the form of chisel and drill marks remain where James H. Cobb, almost anonymously, worked on the Great Ledge.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Archaeology at the Afro-American Freedom-Davis Site in Newtown

Beginning in the fall of 2004, Dan Cruson and the students from his anthropology classes have had an opportunity to excavate the back yard of a Newtown house that was built in 1784 by a recently freed slave named Cato Freedom. Cato had been the slave of Moses Platt, and after Platt's death he passed to Platt's wife Hannah who freed him ca. 1783. Within a year he bought two-thirds of an acre of land and built a small house which still stands. Subsequently, three generations of Cato's family lived in the house until the last granddaughter died unmarried in 1887.

The current owners, Mike and Pam Davis, have owned the house for ten years and have been fascinated by its history, so there was no resistance at all when Cruson proposed to dig up the back yard to see how the material culture of an Afro-American homestead differed from that of a European one of the same time and town.

The excavation of a terrace that had once been a small garden located 40 feet beyond the back door, yielded the remains of a low foundation which may be the base of a cooper shop operated by Cato's son, Ozias. From the molten window glass and large amounts of charcoal it is obvious that the out-building had burned, probably in the late 19th century, judging by the debris lying just above the recovered foundation. The discovery of several scraps of band iron a few inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide reinforces the speculation that the outbuilding was a cooper shop, because the scraps are identical to those used to make barrel hoops. The excavation of the probable cooperage is ongoing.

Some of the most interesting aspects of the site were not the artifacts recovered, but rather things that were found within the house. In the basement an X-shaped mark with a greatly distended upper left stroke was found carved into the hard stone of the chimney stack at eye level. Unfortunately, the floor just beneath this mark has been covered with a concrete slab precluding any excavation there to look for a buried cache of shiny objects which are often associated with these X marks in Afro-American basements, where they functioned to protect the house from bad spirits.

A single man's shoe was found within the kitchen crawl space that was part of an addition built very shortly after the main house. This man's left shoe is a "concealment shoe." Folk practices related to these shoes originated in the British Isles but were transplanted very early to the colonies. They are often found when renovations are underway but their function has been frequently missed because they look like a common shoe that may have been lost during the early history of a house. These shoes are occasionally flattened and purposely mutilated, leading folklorists to believe that they were placed in concealment to fend off bad spirits.

Because of the shoe's heavily worn condition and its late 18th or very early 19th century date, it must have belonged to Cato and is, therefore, the first object of slave material culture to be discovered in Newtown or the surrounding area. Even more exciting was the discovery of an X mark on the shoe's upper leather, identical to the mark on the chimney stack, linking it unquestionably to the house. These signs and the shoe also demonstrate a conjoining of English and Afro-American spiritual practice.

The details of the Cato Freedom story are given in a new book by Daniel Cruson, *The Slaves of Central Fairfield County* (The History Press). Mr. Cruson, President of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, includes accounts of other slaves and just freed African Americans along with an analysis of their life styles, spiritual, economic and social life. His data is drawn from extensive documentary and archaeological research on the 18th and 19th century African American inhabitants of Central Fairfield County in southwestern Connecticut, centering on the towns Newtown, Redding, Easton, and Weston.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

Archaeological Investigation of the Samuel Harrison Homestead, Pittsfield

[Submitted by Elise Manning-Sterling, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.]

The Samuel Harrison Society (SHS) is undertaking a historic preservation project at the homestead of Reverend Samuel Harrison, an African-American clergyman and shoemaker by trade who was a significant voice in the American Abolitionist Movement. The Samuel Harrison house, located at 82 Third Street in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was occupied solely by Reverend Harrison and his descendants from the time of its construction in 1858 to its recent purchase by the SHS. The Samuel Harrison Society has undertaken the restoration and preservation of Reverend Harrison's homestead which will function as a museum and historic site focusing on African-American history in Berkshire County, and on the personal and professional achievements of Reverend Harrison in regard to civil rights and race relations.

In 1840, Samuel Harrison married Ellen Rhodes. The couple had thirteen children, eleven of whom predeceased their parents. In 1850, the Harrison family moved to Pittsfield when Samuel was asked to become the first pastor of the 2nd Congregational Church. For the next eight years, the Harrison's lived in five rented rooms in one-half of a house on Third Street. In 1858, Samuel and Ellen completed the construction of their house. Samuel resided at his Pittsfield home until his death in 1900. Through his life, Samuel Harrison took on a number of diverse religious, political, military, and domestic roles, which included; Preacher, Abolitionist, Chaplain for the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, Shoemaker, Husband, Father, Landowner, Neighbor, and keeper of gardens and domestic animals.

The Harrison house, part of the Upper Housatonic Valley African-American Heritage Trail, is a distinctive example of the domestic architecture built for working-class people in Pittsfield, and is considered a landmark which symbolizes an African-American family's place in and interaction with white society in Pittsfield both before and after the Civil War (NR nomination form). The Harrison site possesses a number of documents, family bibles, photo albums, and artifacts owned by the Reverend and his family. The Harrison homestead site has great archaeological research potential because of the long-term continuous occupation by one family. The SHS contracted Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.) to conduct historical research and an archaeological investigation prior to the initiation of the historic preservation improvements.

The archaeological survey, conducted during the first week of

May 2008, entailed the excavation of a total of 8.65 square meters (93 square feet) in locations adjacent to Harrison house foundation. The excavation of 50 cm square shovel tests and 1 x 1 m squares identified the presence of several unique deposits, features, and structural elements. Attached to the eastern end of the house, there had been a one story high shed or ell, which is no longer extant, but which will be rebuilt as part of the restoration. The archaeological investigation was initiated to help answer questions about the structure's dimensions, and original construction materials and methods used, so that these details can be incorporated into the final architectural design. Six of the seven archaeological features identified at the site were associated with the house addition located in the east yard. These include; Feature 2 – A layer of post-1900 coal ash fill within the foundation; Feature 3 – The Shed Foundation evident as a linear alignment of stone and brick set on a soil base; Feature 4 – Brick Pier on floor; Feature 5 – A Brick Walkway or Platform on the exterior of the shed; Feature 6 – Wood Plank Floor; and Feature 7 – Exterior Doorway with marble lintel.

The archaeological investigation revealed important aspects about the addition, which was determined to measure 14 feet by 14 feet (4.3 x 4.3 meters). The north side of the structure was constructed of a drylaid stone (retaining) wall set into the earthen embankment. On the shed's south and east sides, there was a simple foundation of stone and brick, on top of which were wooden sills into which vertical support beams would have been set. A doorway with a marble lintel entrance step was located on the south end of the east wall, paralleling the doorway which led from the main house into the shed. The structure had a wooden plank floor, and likely had several windows on the south and east sides of the building. There may have been some type of internal beam support, or support for a large piece of equipment, as suggested by the presence of Feature 4 brick pier. On the eastern exterior of the building, a brick walkway or platform (Feature 5), possibly representing an outdoor work area was identified.

There are several factors which suggest that the structure built on the east side of the main house was the shop area for Harrison's shoemaking enterprise. The home which Samuel Harrison had built on his property was a comfortable and modern house of that time period. The main floor contained a living room, parlor, and bedchamber. The second-floor plan was comprised of a single room across the front of the house, with two bedchambers in the rear. The basement contained three rooms – a large kitchen, a pantry, and a storage room. After the original construction of this large house, Samuel Harrison found some need to construct an addition. This addition, which was accessible through the kitchen on the lower floor, would have been perfectly suited for housing Harrison's shoemaking enterprise. The connection between the two structures would have given Harrison easy access to his trade, allowing him to work in the early mornings, late

evenings, and through the winter months. The shed/shop addition also had a door which would have provided access to the yard.

The foundation remains, features, and artifacts associated with the shed/shop structure suggest potential avenues of research. For instance, the investigation revealed a very simple foundation construction – which utilized stone and brick on a soil base to support wooden beams. These construction techniques vary greatly from the more formal, but non-traditional, methods utilized for the primary structure. The Harrison house was one of several similar clapboarded houses on the street, built of wood using vertical planks as a structural system. The presence of similar plank houses nearby indicates that they were constructed as part of a planned neighborhood by one architect or developer.

The difference in construction materials and methods for the later addition raises questions, such as, Did Samuel Harrison build this part of the house himself with the help of his family? The money required for a construction project certainly would have been a factor in the decision not to hire a professional builder. Historic records, including Samuel Harrison's own autobiography, detail the hardships he endured in order to take out a loan to purchase the land and build his house. He even expressed great regret at having taking out a loan to finance his house, because of the greater expense over the long term. Thus, it is unlikely that he would have planned an expensive addition on his house. Perhaps the construction was a collaborative effort between the Samuel Harrison and his family and members of his congregation, who may have offered their expertise and help in this undertaking. Based on Harrison's financial background and the informal, but serviceable, construction of the addition, it is likely that he undertook this project himself with help from his family, friends, and parishioners.

What can be concluded about the site and the people who resided here, based on the archaeological investigation to date? Other than the structural features identified within and adjacent to the shed addition, there were no intact mid-19th-century features or deposits identified. This is primarily a result of the research design which focused on proposed impact areas located adjacent to the house foundation, and the eastern shed area. There are likely to be a number of intact landscape and yard features, located outside the present area of testing, associated with the occupation of the house during the second half of the 19th century when Samuel Harrison resided at the property.

The existing site artifact assemblage allows for a general interpretation of activities at the site and preferences of the family during the 20th century. The possible future identification of features which can be attributed to the mid- to late 19th century will allow a greater precision in making specific statements about Reverend Harrison and his family. A

few artifact classes, including ceramics, bottle glass, cobbler materials and tools, and clothing and seamstress materials, have the potential to allow some attribution to specific individuals in the Harrison family.

The goal of the archaeological survey was to gain insight into the personalities and everyday activities at the Harrison site through the investigation of cultural deposits and features within the areas of proposed ground disturbance. The archaeological data also provides potential for future comparative analogies with other historic sites. There have been several recent archaeological investigations conducted on 19th-century sites which were owned or occupied by abolitionists or African-Americans, including; the boyhood home of W.E.B. DuBois in Great Barrington (Paynter), the African American Meeting house in Boston (Landon), the home of Robert Roberts in Boston (Berkland), and the home of Josiah Eddy Site in Philadelphia (Yamin). These sites are rich sources of archaeological data which have potential for comparative analysis with the Samuel Harrison site excavations, and allow the site to be viewed within regional and national contexts. Additional archaeological investigations are planned in 2009 in the location of the shed/shop on the east side of the Harrison home.

Vermont

Reported by: Elise Manning-Sterling

Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans)

[Submitted by Duncan C. Wilkie, Ph.D., VTrans Archaeology Officer]

Historic Archaeology for 2008 was very quiet due mostly to the lack of funds and no major projects being reviewed.

1) We had hoped to find some interesting information about the birthplace of Stephen A. Douglas in Brandon, VT. University of Vermont was under contract to do testing in the side yard of the historic residence for a pathway and new parking lot right off of Route 7. Testing produced no intact historic archaeological remains relating to Stephen A. Douglas. This was not surprising because the Douglas family only stayed at this residence for one year (1812-1813), so the chance of artifacts or features associated with this famous individual would be quite rare. The residence is believed to have been built in 1802. The Archaeological Resource Assessment (April 11, 2008) traced a complicated history of the property. However, UVM-CAP did find some intact Contact Period archaeology in the side yard, especially a glass scraping tool dating to the late prehistory of Native Americans (A.D. 1600-1750). It was identified as site VT-RU-588. A Phase I and II testing was done in the side yard area (August 20, 2008).

2) Another historic archaeology project in 2008 was UVM-CAP's testing at the historic Rokeby Museum property in North Ferrisburgh for a new visitor's center. Thomas R.

Robinson built the original structure in ca. 1790 with add-on in 1814; and a later member of the family, Rowland Evans Robinson, was a noted Vermont historian and folklorist. The museum has a number of historic buildings and structures. The new visitors' center proposal would impact the property with the location of a new building and associated utilities. Back in 1992, site VT-AD-704 was recorded on the property. VTrans archaeologist visited the area two times and did some limited coring to recommend clearance of the project. During preliminary construction, DHP archaeologist found a pre-Contract stone tool in a back dirt pile, so UVM-CAP was hired to do a Phase I and then Phase II testing. Nothing significant was found at this historic site along Rte. 7 from the archaeological excavations.

3) Other VTrans news, Cathy Quinn, historic preservation specialist, left the Agency in September 2008 to take a position with UVM-CAP. VTrans Administration decided not to fill that vacant position because of the poor economic times and the downturn in State revenues from the gas tax. This leaves the Agency with only one historic preservation position and two archaeology positions.

4) In 2008, VTrans funded the creation of electronic data-base for all known shipwrecks in Lake Champlain. Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) under contract compiled a data base of about 100 submerged sites in the Lake, which will eventually be part of the larger statewide archaeological data-base containing sites across the State of Vermont, including the Green Mountain National Forest. Access to the underwater sites is tightly controlled by an agreement between LCMM and Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. For more information on this subject, contact either Giovanna Peebles (DHP) or Adam Kane (LCMM).

New York

Reported by: Lois Feister

2008 Field Season, NYS Bureau of Historic Sites, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

This field season the OPRHP Bureau of Historic Sites archaeologists headquartered at Peebles Island undertook projects at numerous State Historic Sites including Fort Crailo, Fort Montgomery, Johnson Hall, Crown Point, Old Croton Aqueduct Caretaker's House, Washington's Headquarters, Sackets Harbor Battlefield, and Senate House.

At Fort Crailo in Rensselaer, excavations were undertaken for installation of a new underground gas line that led to the discovery of a large trench, very likely a 17th century feature. Within this trench was a mixture of 17th century Dutch materials and Native American artifacts that date from the colonial period to as early as 1500 B.C. One of the most impressive artifacts recovered was a brass projectile point that represents Dutch and Native American interactions that occurred at Crailo.

At the 18th century British and French military site at Crown Point, testing was performed for new interpretive signs and other site infrastructure improvements. At one sign location just outside of the British Fort, excavations uncovered the intact glacis of the fort, a ricocheted musket ball, and a piece of lead shot. In a test unit excavated at the British Gage's Redoubt, the remains of a toppled brick structure were uncovered revealing evidence of the construction and destruction of the barracks that was there. At another sign location, a dark layer rich in British artifacts included a bone button and a 1755 British Penny buried below parking lot fill. This deposit appears to be the remains of blacksmithing due to the great amount of charcoal and slag found. Additionally, some French materials including ceramics, a nail, and white seed bead were recovered in mixed context soils.

Also at Crown Point, the Bureau of Historic Sites archaeologists undertook excavations in a known village site to determine if it was occupied by the British, the French, or both. A major focus of this project was to locate French settlement at Crown Point. So far excavations in this village site have revealed only British occupation. Artifacts recovered, including fragments of many wine bottles, wine glasses, and punch bowls, including one delft punch bowl base with the inscription "Come Sam Drink a Bout", indicate that this site was a place of heavy drinking.

At the Old Croton Aqueduct Caretaker's house in Dobb's Ferry, BHS archaeologists excavated in anticipation of a porch restoration project and unexpectedly discovered a pipe fragment with an RT stamp on it and a fragment of slip-decorated 18th-century yellowware. These discoveries indicate a previously unknown late 18th century pre-aqueduct occupation at the site.

Maritime Museum, Lake Champlain

The 2008 archaeological fieldwork season conducted by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum produced a significant find. Timber scatter in the waters of Missisquoi Bay signaled an underwater sailing canal boat built between 1840 and 1858. Measurements showed it was one of the first of these types of boats to be used on the lake. Ice damage had split the boat apart, scattering the remains along the lake bottom. Both the boat's location and its lack of cargo suggest it was abandoned and sunk. However, the divers managed to locate the ship's wheel, cleats, a bilge pump, anchor, and windless parts. More work is planned.

Work in Valcour Bay continued after last year's mapping of magnetic hotspots. Divers visited some of these in 2008, doing 60 dives and locating 40 of the targets. Many were 55 gallon drums and other metal objects thrown into the lake over many years. No Revolutionary War artifacts were found. However, two one-horse sleighs were located that apparently had gone through the ice. One still had its wooden traces; remains of the leather harness were scattered around. These

were the first such finds known for Lake Champlain despite many accounts of this occurring.

Research by Dr. Paul Huey suggests that a 250-foot barge located earlier in Lake Champlain is from the construction of the Champlain Bridge. In 1928, a local newspaper reported that a railroad barge was brought up from Pennsylvania to carry stone for the construction of the bridge footings. The barge, loaded with stone, sank three days later. Although the vessel was raised and repairs attempted, it was beyond repair. The damaged barge was taken out into Bulwagga Bay and sunk.

An online curriculum for grades K-12 related to the 2009 Quadricentennial is available at www.lcmm.org/navigating.htm

The Revolutionary War gunboat, Spitfire, has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Found by the Maritime Museum after it was abandoned and sunk during the American retreat in October 1776, the vessel sits upright on the bottom of the lake with its mainmast still standing.

Graveyard in Old Broadway School, Newburgh

The archaeology firm, Landmark Archaeology, located fifty-eight whole and partial skeletons behind a school in Newburgh—and this may just be the beginning. The skeletons were cut through by various construction projects. These included a gas line, hand-dug pipes, and a thick concrete wall. More burials were found under a sidewalk. A map from 1869 calls this site the “Colored Burying (sic) Ground,” and the city historian found references in a journal to American Indian burials in the same area. Records indicate the historic burials were moved to other cemeteries earlier, but obviously not all of them. The school is being renovated for a new city courthouse.

Blacksmith Shop Excavation, Port Byron

Archaeology at the proposed Port Byron Old Erie Canal Heritage Park, Lock 52, was conducted by Hartgen Archeological Associates to continue work on locating the original footprint of a blacksmith shop. The shop still exists, but plans are to detach it from another building and relocate to its original site. One wood and brick footing was found for the shop’s corner, and it was discovered the building once was surrounded on three sides by a gravel and cobble paving. Care will be taken not to disturb the paving when the shop is returned to its original site.

Hamburg Blacksmith Shop

Village of Hamburg historic blacksmith shop site excavations by SUNY Buffalo revealed a dense layer of blacksmithing refuse, brick pier footings, a tubular redware block foundation, and a compacted gravel working floor and driveway. The front yard was used for disposal of metal working and farriery debris, mostly deposited by broadcast scatter from open doors and windows. Materials related to blacksmithing

included horseshoe nails, regular nails, metal scraps, slag, coal and charcoal.

Tenant Property Excavations in Elmira

A farmstead established in the 19th century, occupied mainly by various tenants, was excavated by the Public Archaeology Facility from Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY. Finds included evidence of life from that time period in the form of sheet middens, a cistern, a shed, and dwelling foundations. A concentration of toys around a shed location and other domestic areas suggests association with female work spaces. The ceramic assemblage was dominated by table and tea wares, indicating a shift away from farming at some point during the tenant era.

Excavations around a Log House in Pine Plains, Dutchess County

Excavations were conducted to try to locate the builders’ trench around the foundation of a log house by City/Scape Cultural Resource Consultants. The work revealed that the walls were constructed by workmen standing inside the foundation. A dense assemblage of artifact finds helped date the house. Most of the finds dated to the Brush family occupation of 50 years. Their tailoring business was represented by straight pins, a thimble, and a 19th century bottle with part of the word “SEWING” embossed on the label. The assemblage was evenly spread around the foundation of the house and yard, yielding similar material in all units. A small proportion dated to before the Revolutionary War. The history of Graham-Brush Log House is a tribute to the utility, adaptability, and durability of log architecture. More archaeological work is scheduled as part of the stabilization of the structure and preparation of house for exhibition.

New York City

Reported by: Nancy J. Brighton

Brooklyn Bridge Park, Brooklyn

[URS Corporation]

As part of the environmental review process for the Brooklyn Bridge Park Project, URS has been conducting research and subsurface investigations along a section of the Brooklyn waterfront. These investigations have identified the foundations of several 19th century warehouses, portions of the South Ferry complex at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, and the Jewell Milling Company, a flour mill which stood on the site from the 1850s through the 1920s.

The project entails the development of a 70-acre park along a 1.3-mile section of the East River Waterfront, between Atlantic Avenue and Jay Street. During the demolition and site preparation phase of construction, a series of test pits were excavated in areas that the Phase IA Documentary Report (prepared by Historical Perspectives and Raber Associates for Allee, King, Rosen and Fleming) determined to be potentially culturally sensitive.



Excavating the foundation remains of the Jewel Flour Mill at the corner of Old Fulton St. and Furman St. Alyssa Loorya and Dan Eichinger, URS Corporation pictured.

Prior to development the project site was part of the East River. Historic maps indicate that landfilling and development had begun at the foot of Fulton Street, called Ferry Road, toward the end of the 18th century. By the time of the American Revolution this section of Brooklyn's waterfront was a marketplace with slaughterhouses, a brewery and distillery, inns and taverns. Ferries actively crossed the river and played a part in allowing Washington and the Continental Army to retreat to Manhattan while the Maryland 500 held off British troops during the Battle of Brooklyn.

During the early 1800s, the waterfront expanded into the East River. It was likely created through landfilling similar to what has been documented in lower Manhattan, particularly the South Street Seaport area. The area became an important warehouse location with the construction of the "Empire Stores," which were large, multi-story buildings used to store trade goods, including coffee beans, sugar, and molasses.

The Jewell Milling Company/Brooklyn City Flour Mill began operating on the site circa 1853-1855. The company started in a previously existing structure built in 1834. The mill suffered several fires and explosions, which led to the building or portions of the building to be reconstructed. Originally 54' x 54' the complex expanded to approximately 75' x 100'.



Aerial shot of the flour mill foundation looking east.

Archaeological testing has identified the remains of a majority of the Jewell Milling Company complex at the corner of Old Fulton and Furman St. In addition to the building remains, there was evidence of early infrastructure, the function of which remains under investigation. Artifacts included bottles from local Brooklyn companies, early electrical insulators and pottery sherds.

The South Ferry Terminal was located at the opposite end of the property at Atlantic Avenue and Furman St. The complex was built ca. 1836 and included several buildings and machine shops. Archaeological testing has uncovered the foundation remains of the machine shop area, a possible forge as well as a large cobble paved area that led to the waterfront and ferry slips. Artifacts included bottles from local Brooklyn companies; remnants of decorative building elements, semi-opaque green window glass and pottery sherds.

Testing suggests that this stretch of the nineteenth century Brooklyn waterfront remains intact at 18-24 inches below surface. Further testing is planned for the project area. Other resources that may be uncovered include: landfill devices – late 18th to 19th century wooden bulkheads, piers, and cribbing; a Revolutionary War-period ship – a British man-of-war was reportedly beached at the foot of Joralemon Street and used as landfill; the Arbuckle Brothers Sugar Refinery Buildings; and additional warehouse structures.

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 2009 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 statehouse 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 (May 27 through August 2). 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 \$1480 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 2009 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 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: 8 May 2009.

Annapolis

(This is an edited version of a press release by the University of Maryland published on October 21, 2008, and presented here with the permission of Mark Leone, mleone@anth.umd.edu, and the University.)

University of Maryland archaeologists have uncovered what they believe to be one of the earliest U.S. examples of African spirit practices. The researchers say it is the only object of its kind ever found by archaeologists in North America -- a clay "bundle" filled with small pieces of common metal, placed in what had been an Annapolis street gutter three centuries ago.

This composition appears to be a direct transplant of particular African religious beliefs and practices, distinct from hoodoo and other later practices blending African and European traditions.

"This is a remarkably early piece, far different from anything I've seen before in North America," says University of Maryland anthropologist Mark Leone, who directs the Archaeology in Annapolis project. "The bundle is African in design, not African-American. The people who made this used local materials. But their knowledge of charms and the spirit world probably came with them directly from Africa."

About the size of a football, the compacted clay and sand bundle originally sat in clear public view stationed in front of a house. X-rays show the object served as a container holding hundreds of pieces of lead shot, pins and nails, intended to ward off or redirect spirits. A prehistoric stone axe extends upward from the top of the bundle.

Matthew Cochran, who discovered the object with Alethia Williams, dates the object to about 1700, plus or minus 20 years, from a period when English beliefs in witchcraft could mingle more openly with the African.

"We're particularly intrigued by the placement of this bundle in so visible a spot, because it suggests an unexpected level of public acceptance," says Maryland's Leone. "All the previous caches of African spirit practices we've found in Annapolis were at least fifty years younger. These had been hidden away and used in secret. But in this earlier generation, the Annapolis newspaper was filled with references to English magic and witchcraft, so both European and African spirit practices may have been more acceptable then. That changed with the growing influence of the Enlightenment."

After consulting with experts on West and Central-West African culture, Leone says the bundle might have origins in Liberia, Sierra Leone, or Guinea, among Yoruba or Mande speakers. It may have been fashioned in the image of a god and energized through its construction to invoke and disseminate spiritual power.

The Maryland team discovered the bundle four feet below Fleet Street in the Annapolis historic district -- about 1,000 feet from the Maryland statehouse. It sat in the gutter of a much earlier unpaved street on a hill overlooking an inlet. Water would have run down the gutter, making it a vital conduit for spirits and a strategic spot to place a powerful charm, Leone says.

The bundle measures about 10 inches high, six inches wide and four inches thick. It remains intact, held together by the sand and clay. Silas Hurry suggested that x-rays might reveal interior contents. X-rays were taken by Patricia Samford of The Jefferson-Patterson Park and Museum, the state of Maryland's conservation facility. The x-rays reveal the bundle's contents -- about 300 pieces of lead shot, 25 common pins and a dozen nails. The blade of the stone axe points upward. Originally, some kind of cloth or animal hide probably was wrapped around the bundle forming a pouch that held the metal objects. But it has long since decomposed.

Leone immediately suspected that the object had African origins based on the materials and the construction, which differed from the hoodoo caches his teams have unearthed in Annapolis over the past two decades. To help identify the object, Leone consulted with Frederick Lamp, curator of African Art at the Yale University Art Gallery.

"The use of compacted clay and iron materials points to the African origin of this bundle," Lamp says. "Combining these materials was believed to increase the spiritual power of the objects."

Lamp adds that Mande groups, principally in Sierra Leone and Liberia, used packed clay as binders when building spiritual objects. If Yoruba in origin, the bundle would likely represent the image of Eshu Elegba, the god of chance, confusion and unpredictability, the god of the crossroads. The axe blade could replace the comb in other representations of the Eshu, and it is also indicative of the power of Shango, the god of thunder and the lightning bolt.

"We hope to open a scholarly debate," says Leone. "Further research may help pinpoint the bundle's cultural origins. Whoever made this understood that public invocations of magic were a source of social control," Leone says. "It radiates power. The construction was intended to amplify its influence over the spirit world."

Before 1750, Annapolis' newspaper, The Maryland Gazette, frequently cited many-headed monsters, witchcraft trials in Europe, misshapen babies linked to magic, unaccounted appearances and disappearances and the world of pagan, non-Christian belief, explains Leone.

"English witchcraft in this period existed openly in public and was tolerated," he adds. "It's intriguing to speculate how

English and African spirit beliefs may have interacted and borrowed from each other."

After 1750 though, the Gazette changed markedly. Leone says references to magic disappeared and the paper reflected the changing philosophy of the period.

Beginning on October 21, 2008, the object was placed on display in the window of the Banneker-Douglass Museum, the state of Maryland's Center for African-American History and Culture.

The Annapolis Department of Public Works contracted for the archaeological excavation along Fleet and Cornhill streets in the city's historic district in advance of a project to lay underground utility cables. The area was part of early Annapolis' waterfront.

"We've been committed for a long time to uncovering our state capital's history, and yet the old never gets old, never ceases to astound me," says Annapolis Mayor, Ellen Moyer. "This latest discovery underscores just how deeply the city's European and African roots are intertwined."

The display commemorates the 300th anniversary of the charter of the City of Annapolis and is sponsored by the Banneker-Douglass Museum, the City of Annapolis and the Preserve America Program of the National Park Service. Archaeology in Annapolis, a joint project of the University of Maryland and the Banneker-Douglass Museum, with support from Historical Annapolis Foundation, has conducted 40 excavations in the city's historic district since 1982. It has provided extensive documentation of the city's European and African roots.

Port Tobacco, Charles County-The Port Tobacco Archaeological Project has recently completed the fourth in a series of reports that document our research on the history of Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland. All of our reports are available for download from www.restoreporttobacco.org.

Legend has it that Port Tobacco was named for the Native American village of Potobac that was described by Captain John Smith in 1608. Excavations conducted as part of the Archaeological Society of Maryland's 2008 annual field session targeted a Native American locus that was identified through systematic shovel testing of the town lands. Recovered from seven 5 by 5 foot units placed in this locus were 263 fragments of Native pottery, predominantly of the Moyaone and Potomac Creek types. Also recovered were eight projectile points, nine bifaces, 697 flakes, two hammerstones, and 49 fire cracked rock. Since much of this material came from layers of plowzone, we cannot yet say that we have found the legendary village of Potobac but the units that contained these artifacts have yet to be excavated to sterile subsoil.

Visitors to Port Tobacco are often puzzled by a historic mark-



Figure 1. *Historical marker for the Old Christ Church.*

er (Figure 1) that sits in front of the buried foundation of the Christ Episcopal Church of Port Tobacco. The stone church that originally sat here, beside the county courthouse in Port Tobacco, was dismantled and re-erected in nearby La Plata after the Charles County seat was relocated there in 1895. The historic marker does not make reference to this church or this location, instead it points away from the obvious buried foundation and towards an open field. The sign reads “Old Christ Church 1692.”

The first Christ Church at Port Tobacco was a log structure that was presumably located somewhere in the field that the sign points to. A shovel test pit survey of this field encountered possible grave shafts in two test pits. Excavation of three 5 by 5 foot units placed in this locus encountered portions of four grave shafts and a ditch for a paling fence (Figure 2). The Old Christ Church is likely nearby.

In May of 2009, Port Tobacco will once again host an Archaeological Society of Maryland field session. During this time we will be expanding our research into these two aspects of Port Tobacco. Until then, we will be conducting archival research and fieldwork related to the roles that certain Port Tobacco residents played in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. This research is sponsored by a Preserve America grant.

George Atzerodt, one of the four people hung for the Lincoln assassination, was a resident of Port Tobacco. There, he ran a carriage shop with his brother, when he was not ferrying Confederate spies across the Potomac. George became part of John Wilkes Booth’s plot when the plan was to capture Lincoln, bring him to Port Tobacco, and ferry him across the river to Richmond, Virginia. The fact that George was not comfortable with Booth’s assassination plan is evident by George’s failure to assassinate the Vice President, the mission assigned to him.

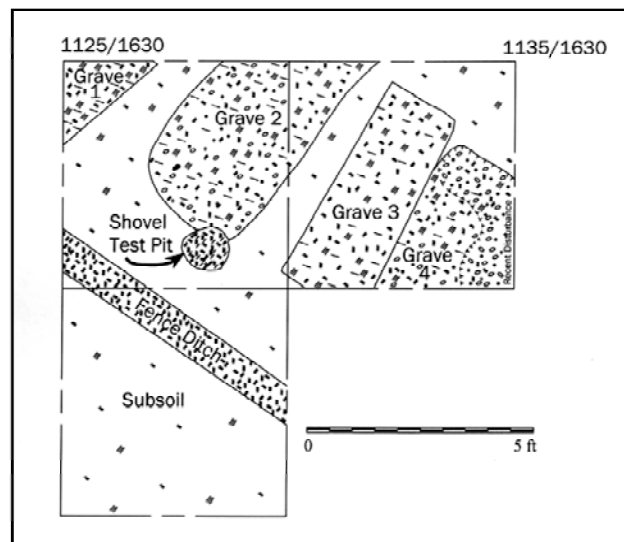


Figure 2. *Grave shafts and fence ditch identified in three 5 by 5 foot excavation units.*

In addition to the Preserve America research and the Archaeological Society of Maryland field session, Port Tobacco will be host to a summer field school. Both Stevenson University of Maryland and Heidelberg University of Ohio will be offering college credit to students who complete a four week field school at Port Tobacco. Students will be instructed in the methods of site survey, excavation, and artifact analysis. Each student will also receive training in digital mapping, from total station to AutoCAD, and field photography. A link to the field school applications will be posted on our daily project blog at porttobacco.blogspot.com.

Virginia

Reported by: David A. Brown

James Madison’s Montpelier

Please see the blog, http://montpelier.org/latest_dirt/ or the archaeology portion of the website, <http://montpelier.org/archaeology>

The blog is updated monthly and includes the “Excavation of the South Yard slave duplex at James Madison's Montpelier” and much more information about archaeology at Montpelier.

Major New Exhibit

Virginia's Department of Historic Resources is pleased to have contributed artifacts to the new Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History exhibit WRITTEN in BONE: Forensic Files of the 17th-Century Chesapeake, curated by Doug Owsley and opening February 7, 2009.

Archaeology at Mount Vernon

[Submitted by Curt Breckenridge, Assistant Archaeologist, Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens]

Under the direction of Esther White and Curt Breckenridge and assisted by a large group of interns (Madhumita Basu, Jocelyn Brabyn, Adam Brinkman, Danielle Cathcart, Anne

Heyward, Jeanne Higbee, Ryan O'Connor, Crystal Ptacek, Aly Sabatino, and Jennifer Tiernes) and numerous volunteers, the Mount Vernon Archaeology Department has spent the last nine months excavating in the Upper Garden at Mount Vernon. Instigated by the decline of the garden's historic boxwoods, archaeological research has been undertaken since 2005 to prepare for a major restoration. Removal of the dying boxwoods presents an opportunity to recreate the garden as George Washington and his guests would have experienced it at the end of the eighteenth century.

Mount Vernon is one of the most well-documented colonial plantations in the United States and a significant body of primary material addresses the types of plants grown in the garden and some of the broad changes made by Washington over an approximately 30-year period. In terms of making an accurate restoration, however, there is less evidence for the layout of beds, paths and other features as they existed at the time of Washington's death in 1799. A critical piece of visual evidence, however, is a plan of the estate drawn in 1787 by Samuel Vaughan. The plan shows a much simpler design than the current layout of the Upper Garden, with six spaces of unequal size, bounded by an axial path, two shorter cross-paths, and a pathway around the interior circumference of the shield-shaped garden. It has been open to question for some time, however, whether Vaughan's plan is an accurate representation of the garden as it would have been in 1799, the target date for all restoration at Mount Vernon. Our excavations have attempted to address the accuracy of the Vaughan plan for the later garden development.

A number of important findings have come out of this year's excavations, our most intensive field season to date. As in previous years, it was apparent in 2008 that the garden has the integrity and potential to inform a large scale restoration and reinterpretation. Based on our work in a number of previously untested areas of the garden, we established a general stratigraphic sequence that appears to show at least two phases of development. Based on both the archaeological and documentary records, the first phase of garden development appears to extend from the 1760s through the mid-1780s; the second phase appears to have started with a reorganization of the garden in the mid-1780s and to have extended through 1799.

Although we had known from our previous work that the preservation of eighteenth century features in the garden was better than had been initially expected, it became clear that in areas protected by early nineteenth century paths and historic boxwood hedges, the entire stratigraphic sequence of the garden's eighteenth century development has been preserved. Also, in confirmation of our 2006 work, additional excavation in the central part of the garden showed that even where nineteenth and twentieth century gardening has impacted the soil to a considerable depth, evidence still remains of what we believe is the earliest phase of the garden, dating from the 1760s through the mid-1780s.

Archaeological evidence of eighteenth century paths, as seen in this and previous years, generally indicates that these were arranged as they were depicted on the 1787 Vaughan plan. The original gravel paths were about twice as wide as the existing paths, however, and were far fewer in number than what currently exists in the garden. Archaeological evidence also indicates that the existing crescent-shaped beds and paths in the western part of the garden do not date to the eighteenth century. Furthermore, since many of the existing cross-paths were not part of the eighteenth century design, it appears that the overall configuration of the present garden, with many small and/or irregularly-shaped beds, is historically inaccurate; the archaeological record instead suggests a pattern of larger and more regularly organized beds.

Excavations within the large gravel-paved courtyard in front of the greenhouse, a central feature of the current garden layout, suggest that this did not exist before the second quarter of the nineteenth century. While it is possible that some sort of courtyard was a feature of the 1799 garden, as there are certainly primary references to placing greenhouse plants in the garden during warm weather, the archaeological evidence suggests it may have been a smaller or less formally defined space.

In addition to revealing portions of the circa 1799 garden layout, our recent excavations also provided evidence of changes over time. A number of north-south oriented rows of relatively small (approximately 3-4 feet square) planting beds were found situated in the central and eastern portions of the garden. Small parts of these beds were uncovered in 2006 and were initially believed to represent linear beds, but this year's work has shown that these are unusually small, individual beds. Historical documentation suggests that these small beds may be associated with the planting of grafted fruit trees during the 1760s, and would thus represent the earliest phase in the development of the garden.

Two other areas showed evidence of the earlier development of the garden. We excavated a portion of a robber's trench that demonstrated the location of the original west wall of the garden, prior to expansion and reconfiguration in the mid-1780s. Outside of the existing garden wall (reconstructed on original foundations), evidence of linear garden beds was found extending southwards, in the direction of the bowling green. Other evidence has suggested that the first layout of the Upper Garden extended further to the south, into the area that became a bowling green in the 1780s; the presence of the linear garden beds on the outside of the garden wall certainly supports that conclusion.

After three seasons of excavation, we have answered many of our questions about the garden, but others persist. Having started research excavations in the garden with little expectation of integrity, given the approximately 200 years of almost continuous gardening since Washington's death, we have

instead found numerous eighteenth century features and a relatively complex stratigraphic record. This abundance of evidence has also increased concerns regarding preservation during future restoration activities in the garden; can the removal of boxwoods and the reconfiguration of beds and paths be accomplished while respecting the archaeological resources? As a restoration plan is developed during the coming year, remaining questions and issues of preservation will need to be addressed, perhaps requiring a return of the archaeological staff to the Upper Garden in 2009.

West Virginia

Reported by: William D. Updike

Update on the Frontier Forts project, by Dr. W. Stephen McBride, McBride Preservation Services, and Dr. Kim A. McBride, Kentucky Archaeological Survey.

Work has continued on several frontier fort sites this year, both of the French and Indian and Revolutionary War periods. Excavations at Jarrett's Fort in Monroe County, West Virginia, has enabled us to better understand this Revolutionary War period settler fort. The fort consisted on two stretches of vertical stockade and either side of a triangular bastion, with the stockading running up to the Jarrett House. This design is similar to that of another settler fort, Fort Donnelly, that we excavated in neighboring Greenbrier County several years ago. We think two cellar features in opposing corners of the Jarrett's Fort mark the location of small structures that served a blockhouse-like function. Similarly, at Warwick's Fort in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, extensive excavations have revealed the presence of only one bastion and short stretches of vertical stockading, along with a large cellar at the bastion's mouth that likely functioned as a powder magazine. This fort was a militia-built fort, also of the Revolutionary War period. Local students helped with both of these projects. Excavations at Ashby's Fort, a French and Indian War Fort in Mineral County, West Virginia, have revealed that the original fort followed instructions given by Col. George Washington, though the fort was slightly smaller than he ordered. Built under the direction of Capt. Ashby and Lt. Bacon in 1755, this fort had walls of vertical stockading and four bastions of horizontal hewn logs. When a second fort was built upon the same site soon afterwards, the location was shifted slightly to the south and the bastions were changed to vertical stockading. Stockading of the flanking walls of the second fort may have been intermittent, and more work would be needed to fully understand the structure of this second fort. This work was funded by the West Virginia Humanities Council and state grants administered by the Summers County Historic Landmarks Commission, as well as private funds.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Cupids

[submitted by William Gilbert, Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation]

Cupids is the site of the first English settlement in Canada. It was established by the London and Bristol Company of Merchant Venturers in 1610 and the first governor was a Bristol merchant named John Guy. In 1995 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation conducted a survey of Cupids and discovered the remains of the colony. Excavations have been ongoing at the site every year since then and over that time the remains of four early seventeenth-century buildings, the enclosure erected around these buildings, numerous related features, and over 134,000 artifacts have been uncovered. Two of the buildings found so far are almost certainly the dwelling house and storehouse erected by Guy's party in the autumn of 1610. Archaeological evidence indicates that the dwelling house and storehouse were destroyed by fire in the 1660s and that another of the buildings was still standing in the 1690s.

In 2008 excavations at Cupids ran from July 15 to November 14. During this time we focussed on three main areas: the cemetery south of the 1610 enclosure, the north wall of the enclosure, and an area just south of the wall where evidence of iron working was uncovered.

The Cemetery

While conducting some end of season clean-up work at the site in 2007, we uncovered a headstone on the edge of our back-dirt pile about 15m (50ft) south of the 1610 enclosure. Gerald Pocius at Memorial University's Centre for Material Culture Studies dates the stone to probably the early eighteenth century. Consultations with Treceven Haysom of Purbeck Stone in Dorset, England, who visited the Cupids site in July 2008, confirmed that it was carved from Portland Stone quarried just south of Weymouth in Dorset. Two lines



Figure 1. *Excavating the cemetery at Cupids. Note the back-dirt pile to the left.*

of a weather-worn inscription are visible on the stone but have yet to be deciphered.

In 2008 we returned to the place where the headstone had been uncovered to determine if there was a grave associated with the stone and, if so, if there were more graves in this area. Initially we opened two 2m x 3m units to locate the grave marked by the stone and to see if there were other graves in that area. We soon discovered that we were not dealing with a solitary grave. The western unit revealed a single, unmarked grave pit and in the eastern unit we uncovered not only the grave associated with the first headstone but a second headstone just north of the first and three stone grave markers.

Much of this area lies beneath thirteen years accumulation of back dirt. However, we removed a portion of the back-dirt pile, opened up a total of 78 square metres, and uncovered a total of nine graves. Two of these are marked by the headstones mentioned above, five by crude, stone grave markers and two are unmarked. The second headstone is carved from slate and, although it is badly shattered, the distinctive urn and willow design is clearly visible, suggesting a date of around 1780 or somewhat later. At this point it is impossible to determine the date of the other seven graves. However, three of them are extremely narrow, measuring only 19 inches (48cm) or less across. Narrow graves such as these are often found in early seventeenth-century cemeteries.



Figure 2. *Uncovering the north wall of the enclosure.*

This may be the cemetery first established by John Guy's party in 1610. If so, it is the oldest English cemetery in Canada. The first colonist to be buried at Cupids was Thomas Percy who died, according to John Guy, "of thought having slaine a man in Rochester" before coming to Newfoundland. He was buried on December 11, 1610 (Quinn 1979:148). We know of eleven other colonists who were buried at Cupids between December 1610 and March 1613 (Quinn 1979:146-149; 157-178). It would only make sense that these people would have been buried near the original plantation and that, once established, the cemetery would have continued to be used.

Although we don't know when the first Anglican priest arrived in Cupids, John Slany, the colony's treasurer, states in a letter dated July 17, 1612 that a service was held there on June 14 of that year, "to the great rejoicing of the people," with "200 persons being present" (Mi X 1/8). If the graves of the colonists had not been consecrated before this, they almost certainly would have been by the priest who performed this service.

There are almost certainly more graves in this area but it will be necessary to remove at least a portion of the remaining back dirt before they can be located. At present we have no plans to excavate further. Before the start of the 400th anniversary celebrations in 2010 we plan to straighten up any existing stones, mark any unmarked graves with crosses, and reestablish this cemetery as part of the plantation site.

The North Wall of the Enclosure

In early September the Provincial Government acquired a piece of property adjoining our excavations in Cupid and granted permission for further excavations. Survey work conducted in 1995 and 1999 indicated that the site continued west on to this property for at least another 28 metres and several features uncovered in the extreme west of our excavation obviously extended on to it as well. The most prominent of these features was the base of a stone wall located at the north end of the site that ran west from a nineteenth-century cellar pit (the Spracklin cellar). Fifteen feet (4.6m) of this wall had been exposed in 2003 and both documentary and archaeological evidence indicated that it was probably part of the original enclosure wall constructed around the plantation.

Our first objective was to determine how far west this stone wall extended. A series of excavation units running from north to south along the same line as the exposed section of wall revealed a further 36 ft (11m) of stone wall running west almost to the edge of the terrace. The wall is 2 ft 8 inch (81cm) wide at its base and what remains of it is 51 ft (15.6m) long from east to west. It originally extended farther east but a large section was destroyed when the pit for the Spracklin cellar was dug. No trace of it has been found east of the Spracklin cellar pit but a seventeenth-century builders' trench that runs from east to west in this area indicates that at some point the stone construction ended and that the easternmost part of the wall was probably a wooden palisade.

Since it faces the harbour, it makes sense that the north wall of John Guy's enclosure would have been of substantial construction. However, one obvious question that arises is, why was not the entire north wall built of stone? It could be that the original wall constructed in 1610 was built entirely of wood and that the stonework was an improvement that began sometime over the next few years but was never completed. We know that in 1612 the colonists were involved in upgrading the defences of the colony and this may have included rebuilding a portion of the north wall of the enclosure in stone (Mi X 1/15, 1/18).

Evidence of Iron Working

Excavations conducted to the south of the enclosure wall in late October and early November uncovered evidence of iron working in the form of blacksmith's slag. A deposit of slag and charcoal measuring about 1.5 m (5 ft) across was found just inside the north wall of the enclosure in a good seventeenth-century context. Although this feature has not yet been completely excavated, so far 64 lb (29 kilos) of slag has been recovered. Scattered pieces of slag have also been uncovered extending south away from the pile. Since excavations have not been completed in this area, we do not know what we may uncover deeper down. It may be that this slag pile is inside what was once a blacksmiths' shop or it could be that it was dumped here from a smithy located somewhere nearby.

A smithy would have been an essential part of any seventeenth-century settlement. Blacksmiths made and repaired many of the iron tools and other items necessary for everyday life. We know that a smithy was one of the first things set up at the Cupids site. In his second letter, written on May 16, 1611, John Guy recorded that over the previous winter some of the colonists had been busy "in working at the Smiths Forge iron works for all needful uses", and that they were making charcoal from birch, pine, spruce and fir which "is used by our Smith"(Quinn 1979:148). A list of provisions left at Cupids at the end of August 1611 includes, among other things, "the tools belonging to a smyth, ...one paire of bloomer's bellows, ...half a ton of iron & one C [hundred-weight] of steel"(Cell 1982:66).

While we expected to find evidence of a forge somewhere on the site, we had speculated that it might have been located closer to the water and away from the living area. However, the discovery of this deposit is clear evidence that the forge was located inside the enclosure. Even if this slag was dumped here from somewhere else, it is highly unlikely that waste from a forge located outside the enclosure would have been brought into the enclosure to be discarded.

Testing Farther West

In addition to our main excavations, three 1m x 1m test units were dug farther west on the newly acquired property below the terrace on which the enclosure was located. The western-

most of these units was located 25m west of the eastern boundary of the new property and 3m south of the southwest corner of a late nineteenth-century house. All three units produced a combination of seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts.

Excavations this past year concluded on November 14. However, mapping and site improvement work continued at the site until December 15 and cataloguing and artifact analysis will continue at the lab in Cupids until March 27. Excavations at Cupids will begin again in June 2009.

Detailed information and updates can be seen on the Baccalieu Trail website: <http://www.baccalieudigs.ca/>. In 2010, Cupids will be celebrating its 400th anniversary. As part of that celebration, St. John's will host the annual meeting of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, June 14-20. The theme is Exploring New World Transitions: From Seasonal Presence to Permanent Settlement.



Figure 3. *Uncovering the slag deposit south of the enclosure wall.*

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New Brunswick
Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fort Tipperary, St. Andrews

[Submitted by Brent D. Suttie, Michael Nicholas, Vincent Bourgeois and Alyson Mercer, Archaeological Services Unit, Heritage Branch, Department of Wellness, Culture and Sport, Province of New Brunswick]

Archaeological Services Unit has recently completed an assessment of the former site of Fort Tipperary, in St. Andrews, NB. Construction of this coastal fortification started in 1813 and was completed late in 1814, in response to continued tensions along this border area after the War of 1812. The fort consisted of a large 16-sided, star-shaped earthwork protecting a barracks, a guard house, an officers quarters, a magazine, an ordnance store, a series of fortified underground strongrooms, and a commissariat store (Figure 2).

The grounds were converted into a private residence by Lord Shaughnessy, a prominent director with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company in 1903. Shaughnessy retained the earthworks and armament, but cleared the buildings from the site and incorporated some of the material into the construction of a large summer residence. This residence was occupied by the family until 1985, when the granddaughter of Shaughnessy sold the property to the province at a greatly discounted rate. The site was declared a Provincially Protected Historic Site in 1995 in recognition of this site having the only surviving earthworks in the province dating to the period immediately after the War of 1812.

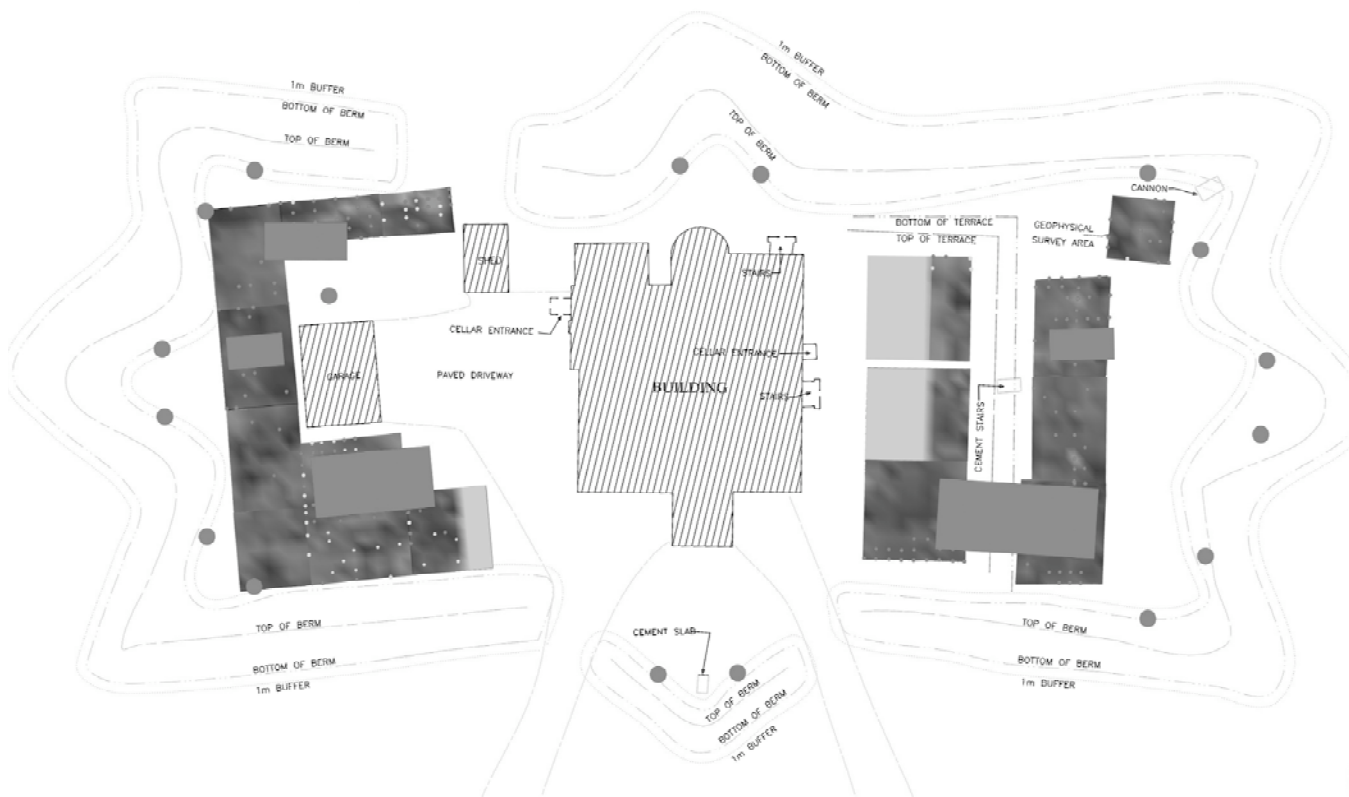


Figure 1. Survey plan showing resistivity grids with ground-truthed features (gray rectangular areas) corresponding to building foundations (shaded areas) and parts of gun emplacements (gray circles).

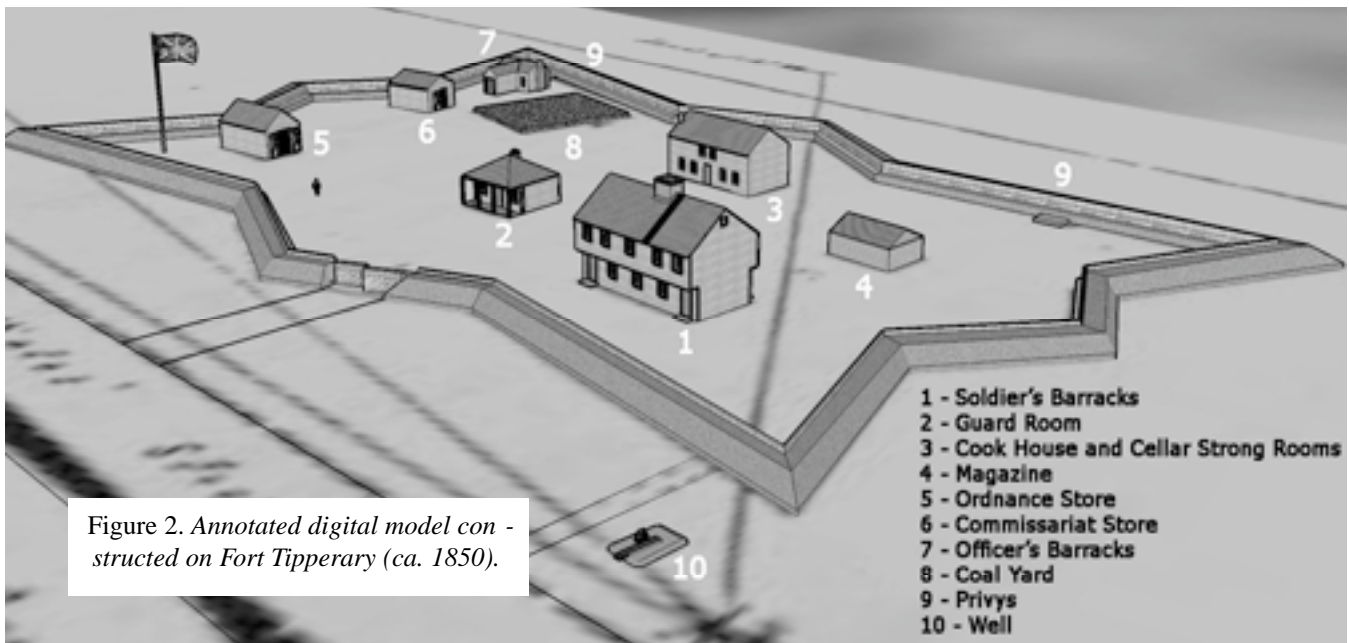


Figure 2. Annotated digital model constructed on Fort Tipperary (ca. 1850).

In 2004, the summer home burned and the province decided to rebuild the structure and return the property to private ownership once the rebuild was completed. Archaeological Services Unit was called upon to complete an assessment of the property and help establish a management plan which would remain in place once the property was returned to private hands.

Staff from Archaeological Services Unit conducted a resistivity survey of the interior of the fortifications and located the foundations of all of the buildings which were not destroyed by the construction of the summer home (Figure 1). Test excavations were then carried out to confirm the nature of the suspected foundations and to determine the depth of fort-related deposits around the site.

Finally a digital model was constructed for the site, using the results of the excavations, the few surviving survey plans of the site from the 19th century, and a handful of archival photographs from various institutions around New Brunswick. This model was constructed to show the dimensions of the various buildings and provided an overlay of the summer house to show its effect on the site.

On the basis of this work, a management plan was established for the site which details as accurately as possible the depth and areas which could be modified by any potential landowners without requiring a permit or the oversight of a licensed archaeologist. Amendments were also made to the protected status of the site to reflect the findings of this research.

Research into the material recovered during the test excavations is ongoing, but the material has already provided a wealth of information about the diet and daily life of the garrison of St. Andrews during the 19th century. Marine resources appear to have figured prominently in the diets of these soldiers, based on faunal remains recovered from the area around the barracks.

Nova Scotia

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

The Trillium on South Park, Halifax

[Submitted by Robyn Crook, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited]

In November of 2008, Davis Archaeological Consultants Ltd. conducted excavations at the Trillium on South Park development site in metropolitan Halifax. This site is located on the corner of South Park St. and Brenton Place.

Before excavation could begin, three residential properties that faced South Park St. were demolished. This parcel of land and the land around it was granted to the Honourable Jonathan Belcher, Esquire in 1764. In 1818 the land was still undeveloped and was owned by Sir Brenton Halliburton, a judge, but after his death in 1860 the land was developed for urban use. 'Park St.' as it was known then opened in 1862 with a number of houses quickly being built in the area in the next couple of years.

This site contained 7 archaeological features, including ash pits, a mortared stone foundation wall, an extremely interesting yet frustrating brick feature (Feature 3) and a privy. These features were located in the area behind the houses.

The ash pits contained artifacts primarily from the 19th century, with a few examples that date to the late 18th century. These consisted mostly of kitchen (storage and consumption) vessels made from a variety of ceramics, liquor and medicinal bottles. The mortared stone foundation wall was almost entirely destroyed prior to the activity on the site related to the Trillium project.

The brick feature was irregularly shaped with a floor made of brick and slate that was partially built on top of Halifax iron-

stone. It contained brick rubble, glass liquor and medicinal bottles, local milk bottles, storage and consumption vessels made of various ceramics, marbles made from clay, glass and ceramic, clay pipe bowls and stem fragments and lead grapeshot. These artifacts date this feature to the late 19th century with very few examples from the early 19th century, though the exact function of the feature is unknown.

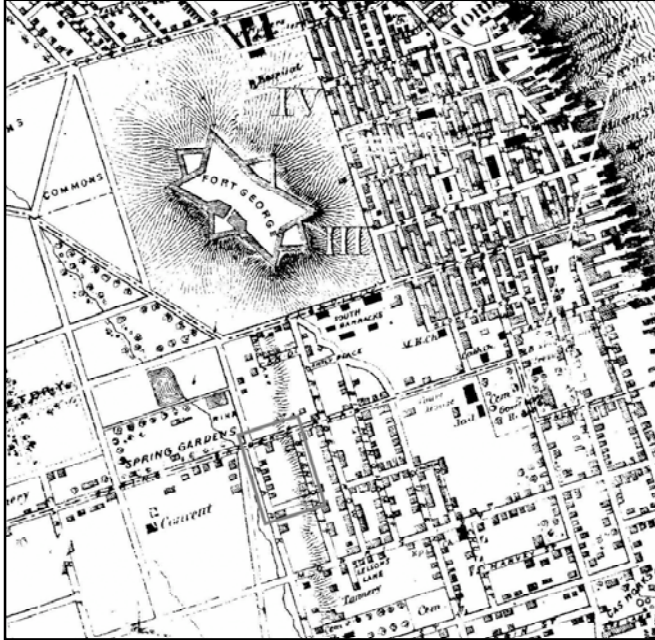


Figure 1. Detail of map by Ambrose F. Church, 1865
(*Topographical Township Map of Halifax County*. A. F. Church & Co., Halifax).
Study area indicated by gray rectangle.



Figure 2. Brick feature with brick and slate floor.

The privy was partially wood-lined and quite small, but it contained a number of interesting artifacts. There were a number of liquor and medicinal bottles, toothpaste and ointment pots, toothbrushes, combs, chamber pots, glass and stoneware inkwells, leaded glass tumblers and stemware, as well as food consumption and storage vessels made from various ceramics, many of which were easily mended. These artifacts date the privy to the early to mid 19th century.

Public Archaeology at Poor's Farm, Cole Harbour, Nova Scotia

[Submitted by Sarah Kingston]

A public archaeology program was conducted this year at Poor's Farm under the supervision of MA candidate Sarah Kingston, of Saint Mary's University and direction of Heather MacLeod-Leslie. Poor's Farm (later referred to as the County Home) was established in 1887 to house Halifax poor and "harmless insane," operating until its closure in 1929 after fire destroyed a portion of one of the structures. "Inmates" of the home farmed surrounding land and raised livestock, with a share of their productions being sold to local communities. One hundred and forty residents were reported to have resided at the dormitories immediately prior to its closure. There were no fatalities from the fire and all occupants were moved to a poorhouse in Halifax before being permanently relocated to a new rehab facility.

Prior to 2008 excavations there consisted of three separate archaeological enquiries connected to the study area. In 1990 a site survey identified ten historic sites in the park, six of which are believed to be associated with the original County Home. In 2006, Heather MacLeod-Leslie carried out a non-intrusive survey of the cemetery associated with the farm and dormitory area using an electromagnetic conductivity meter (EM-38B) and ground penetrating radar (GPR). Anomalies were located using these technologies, causing Mrs. MacLeod-Leslie to return in 2007, where an archaeological field school was conducted with students from Saint Mary's University. Excavations transpired both within the cemetery and dormitory areas. Efforts in the dormitory location revealed a foundation wall from one of the buildings, which, along with the results of 2006, have led to this year's plan of expanding on these findings.

Three main objectives were set out for the 2008 operation. The first was to pinpoint and map building footprints from the Poor's Farm structures, assisting the Cole Harbour Parks and Trails Association (CHPTA) in reaching their goal of structure identification. Currently the CHPTA maintains the park and has expressed immeasurable interest in the archaeological resources. The group's intention is to isolate all structural features associated with the home so that in the future they will be able to place visible markers on the site to indicate where buildings once stood. The Cole Harbour Heritage Park is a picturesque walking route, a portion being connected to the Trans Canada Trail. The CHPTA would like to enhance visitor experience by illuminating the abundant cultural resources that exist within the park. The second intention was to encour-

age community interest and participation in professional archaeological analysis. A public archaeology program was developed for Poor's Farm, allowing both the public and archaeological community to participate in investigations that took place at three intervals. The aim of this development was to increase exposure of projects occurring in the province and to enhance relations between researchers and the general community. The program ties into the third and final objective, which was to provide data for an MA thesis on public archaeology researched by site supervisor Sarah Kingston.

The 2008 field investigations at Poor's Farm were a success, fulfilling all three of the proposed goals. During time spent excavating the site two foundations walls associated with one of the eight suspected structures were located, along with other architectural material and personal artefacts relating to the specific time period of the home. Furthermore, the public component succeeded in both promotion of archaeology and captivating peoples' interests in cultural resources. The Poor's Farm Public Archaeology Program had approximately 80 participants ranging from young students, academic professionals and scholars to local history enthusiasts and retirees. Due to the site's position along a high traffic walking trail the crew had a number of curious visitors who were eager to discuss developments. Interaction with passers-by also assisted in enhancing overall site knowledge. A number of residents interested in the project made contributions to the study by talking about their accounts related to the home and surrounding landscape, adding to the area's oral history.

Additional studies are warranted at Poor's Farm to completely reach the objectives of the CHPTA of structural identification, and plans are in progress to continue studies at the dormitories. For additional information contact sarah.kingston@smu.ca

Grand Pré Rural Historic District

Katie Cottreau-Robins, of the Nova Scotia Museum, and Rob Ferguson, of Parks Canada, have collaborated with Dr. David Scott, Department of Earth Sciences, Dalhousie University, to investigate the development of dykelands by Acadian settlers in the late 17th to mid-18th centuries. Vibracores with a 3-in. diameter have been driven to 5m into the ground at various locations across the fields.

Dykes built by the Acadians at Grand Pré transformed over 3000 acres (>1200 hectares) of salt marsh into crop land, while holding back the highest recorded tides in the world, with an amplitude of 17m. Once drained, the sediments proved to be among the most fertile agricultural soils in northern latitudes of North America. Grand Pré thus became one of the most prosperous agricultural communities of the French colony of Acadia. Today, agriculture on the Grand Pré Marsh Body preserves the original Acadian field patterns marked by dykes and drainage channels. A proposal for world heritage status under UNESCO is currently in preparation. The coring study will contribute to the submission. To date, seven cores have been removed from three different

fields covering the earliest to the latest dyked areas. One core was taken through a remnant Acadian dyke and one in the area of a former roadbed or dyke. Remarkably, there is less than a 10-cm difference in elevation in the fields over a 2.5km distance, from the centre of the dykelands to the outer edge. Foraminifera, gastropod shells and plant remains will be studied at various levels within each core to record the 4000-year transformation from tidal flats to salt marsh to agricultural land. It is hoped that studies will help determine the sequence of dykes, which eventually led to the complete enclosure of the marsh.



Figure 1. Cottreau-Robins and Scott work with graduate student Peter van Hengstum to drive a vibracore in to the dyke-land soils. A modern outer dyke stands in the background.



Figure 2. Dr. David Scott removes soil samples for microscopic examination at the Earth Sciences lab, Dalhousie University. Katie Cottreau-Robins records sample depths.

Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School Project

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

The eighth consecutive season (2008) of excavations by the Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School Project, a joint initiative of Parks Canada, Saint Mary's University, and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré at Grand-Pré National Historic Site, focused on three areas.

The first is the stone-lined cellar of a building that appears to date to the Acadian occupation (1680s-1755). The cellar measures approximately 5m x 5m; size of the complete structure has not been determined. Excavations here have been particularly patient and methodical due to its complex stratigraphy. Layers of occupation, destruction and fill are disarticulated by disturbance and destruction wrought by treasure hunters and antiquarian investigators in the period before the site was protected. Their trench runs through the cellar, removing two opposite corners of the structure, but enough remains to understand the history of occupation and destruction. The final stage of this feature's excavation should take place in May 2009, including exposure of the cellar floor.

Evidence for a second and even more poorly preserved structure has been found in the eastern section of the park. Here, a stone hearth and associated kitchen waste give signs of hasty abandonment, and, together with numerous musket balls, may relate to the activity of Massachusetts soldiers stationed here during the deportation campaign in late 1755. This structure is situated very close to the Acadian parish cemetery, which raises some interesting questions of function. Part of the goal of the 2009 season will be to clarify this relationship. As in the case of the other building, no clear evidence of wall footings has been detected. If these structures had been built *poteaux sur sol*, this evidence may have been removed by subsequent ploughing of the site.

Finally, two anomalies identified in 2007 by an EM-38B geophysical survey in the southwest portion of the national his-



Figure 1. *Students of the Saint Mary's University Archaeology Field School at Grand Pré National Historic Site expose layers of destruction and fill in the stone-walled cellar of an Acadian house.*



Figure 2. *Sarah Kingston, Saint Mary's University, excavates a stone-filled depression marked by a strong anomaly in the 2007 geophysical survey.*

toric site were tested in 2008. Both require additional work, but at least one shows encouraging signs of being a house feature. The anomaly will be subjected to a GPR survey in the coming months, and additional excavation during the field school.

It would be a slight to our hard working archaeology students if I were to fail to mention that, following eight years of defeat in the game of washer-toss at the hands of the park's maintenance and gardening crews, we finally claimed a victory in 2008. Hopefully we'll see more of that in the coming season as well.

The de Gannes – Cosby House (1708), Annapolis Royal

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

Jim and Pauline How have the joy not only of living in Annapolis Royal, which is about as close to paradise as it gets for lovers of Nova Scotian history, but also of inhabiting the community's oldest home. It may, in fact, be the oldest timber-framed house in the country, built by Acadian hands at a time when Louis XIV's men ran the town (then called Port Royal). Tree-ring dating by Mount Allison University's Dendrochronology Lab has recently confirmed a 1708 construction date, and early maps suggest the current house was built to replace two earlier buildings that had been burned down. Their destruction was no accident: they were demolished on orders from the French authorities in 1707, as a New England invasion force approached the town, for fear the advancing enemy might take cover behind the buildings near the fort.

It was a decision that may have provoked awkward silences and angry eyes around the governor's table, for the destroyed buildings were the property of the fort's major, Louis-Joseph de Gannes de Falaise, the third highest ranking man in the colonial administration. Fortunately for him, the government supported the rebuild in 1708.



Figure 1. *Cobble pavé in front of the de Gannes – Cosby house, Annapolis Royal.*

Over the years since they moved into the major's replacement house, the Hows have developed an intimate relationship with the old building, becoming familiar with both its charms and idiosyncrasies. Their appreciation of the home's original fabric is informed by sensitivity to "texture and atmosphere," says Jim, and it is perhaps for this reason that they have resisted the temptation to overpower the old structure through modernization. In the course of their dialogue with the building the couple became ever more curious about the history just beyond its four walls. What stories and features might be buried out there in the yard? Old gardens, fences, wells, privies, lost buildings?

Hearing of their interest, I contacted Jim and Pauline in the summer of 2007. With the house's 300th anniversary approaching, we agreed that the time was right to take a closer look at the property. The first phase of testing, geared to assessing the nature of the soils on-site in advance of a geophysical survey, was undertaken in September 2007, and yielded a Victorian midden at the rear of the house and an intact portion of pavé – likely associated with the first house on the property – at the front. A second phase of work took place in October 2008, with additional testing focused on the pavé, accompanied by a complete geophysical survey with the EM38B by Geonics. The data will be processed over the winter at the Archaeology Lab at Saint Mary's University, and will provide guidance to the next and expanded phase of excavations, which will focus on geophysical anomalies.

Funding for this project, under which heading I include coffee, tea, and gingerbread, was kindly provided by Jim and Pauline How, who were honoured last summer by the Nova

Scotia Archaeology Society with the 2008 Friend of Archaeology Award. Jane and Peter Nicholson also supported our work by allowing us to stay in their guest house, which we greatly appreciate.

Public Archaeology at East Noel, on the Minas Basin

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

In December of 1758, the Duke William, a British transport conveying Acadian French families from what is now Prince Edward Island back to Europe, foundered and sank 35 leagues off the Cornish Peninsula. Approximately 300 Acadians – men, women, and children – perished in the incident, one of the greatest maritime disasters in Canadian history.

Seventy-four year old Noel Doiron died in the sinking, along with his wife, and many of their children and grandchildren. It was a tragic end that they could not have predicted when, following the establishment of Halifax in 1749, Doiron and his family abandoned their homes on the shores of the Minas Basin and relocated to Prince Edward Island. They left behind in 'Acadie anglaise' not only vacant houses and empty fields, but another little bit of themselves: the name 'Noel' remains attached to a picturesque bay on the south shore of the Minas Basin, a misunderstood curiosity thought – until recently – to have derived from an old French village that had been founded on Christmas day.

Recent research by Shawn and Tod Scott, who grew up in the community and are now spearheading efforts to promote its history, have corrected this old fable. Their work has also partly revealed an even more compelling story. Contacted for background information for their research, which was published in the 2008 volume of the journal of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society, I became interested in the archaeological potential of East Noel. Late 18th century surveys of this area record the locations of at least two Acadian villages on the east side of the bay. A community meeting and site visit in December 2008, organized by Shawn and Tod, revealed ample public interest in supporting and participating in their investigation.

These sites are of particular interest to me for two reasons. First, the relative absence of subsequent development means not only that archaeological resources should be in reasonably good shape, but also that our excavations are not likely to be constrained by modern features to the extent that they have been elsewhere (e.g. Grand-Pré and Annapolis Royal). This means area excavation is a major possibility. Second, should this project gather momentum, it represents an excellent opportunity to investigate a French colonial settlement outside of the developed agricultural heartland of the Annapolis Valley. Many of the French inhabitants of Noel came from families with close ties to the Aboriginal community, and may in fact have held their land through direct negotiation with the local Mi'kmaq. The physical remains of such settlements, which are even more dimly lit by the historical record than the vaguely recognizable 'heartland' communities, represent an exciting research opportunity.

Plans are currently being made to conduct a preliminary geophysical survey of high potential areas in spring and summer 2009, with community-based teams taking to the field for tests no later than 2010.

Prince Edward Island
Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Greenwich, PEI National Park of Canada

This year's project was the culmination of nine years of inventory and investigation at Greenwich, the easternmost extension of PEI NPC, newly acquired in 2000. Much of the focus in previous years has been on the development of an EM38B geophysical plot covering over 2-1/2 km. of shoreline and extending 50-100m inland. The resulting data have been co-ordinated with a 1764 map showing pre-deportation Acadian farms of Havre Saint-Pierre, one of the oldest European settlements on the island. This area was occupied by French and Acadian farmers and fishermen from 1720 until 1758, at which point they were forcibly removed from the island.

The research in 2008 was conducted during four weeks in June as part of an archaeological field school with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Prince Edward Island. Dr. Richard Forsyth of UPEI and Rob Ferguson of Parks Canada directed the research.

The main focus was on a known farm site for which an exceptional geophysical footprint was recorded. Previous testing on this site had identified a root cellar and a well. This year we expanded on the cellar excavation, and uncovered two midden deposits and a rock dump. The cellar, a simple pit excavated in the sandy soil, had been filled with large rocks in the 20th century. A shotgun shell below these rocks verified that the site had not been levelled by the first succession of British farmers but had probably remained as pasture until the present day.

The survival of Acadian farm remains in an agricultural setting is rare. It therefore offers significant potential for



Dr. Richard Forsyth, UPEI, and students Eric Bigras and Tim Arvidson remove 20th-century fill from the 18th-century earth cellar of an Acadian house.

detailed analysis of the layout and use of an Acadian farm. The larger of the middens preserves a rich deposit of domestic refuse, including fish, domestic mammal and bird bones, as well as typical 18th-century household debris, a mix of British and French ceramics and glass.

Shovel tests at three other anomalous areas confirmed traces of French occupation at each. This brings to seven the total number of 18th-century farm sites identified within the park boundaries. The farms all appear to have belonged to members of the Oudy family, identified in a 1752 census of the French colony. Tragically, none of these families appears to have survived their deportation to France in 1758. They were undoubtedly aboard one of two ships that sank en route.

Stanhope, PEI National Park of Canada

In response to interest from the local Stanhope Historical Society (SHS), Parks Canada arranged a one-week test excavation of two large depressions on the Farmlands Trail to determine if these were remains of Acadian or subsequent Scottish settlement. Documentation prior to 1800 is vague. Volunteers through the SHS worked with Parks Canada archaeologist Rob Ferguson. One of the depressions appears to be just that, a large depression with no structural features, and no dateable artifacts. The other feature is a late 18th-early 19th century residence.

Stanhope is the site of the first Scottish settlement on PEI, 1770. After the forced removal of the island's French population in 1758, the British government divided the land into 67 lots, which were sold by lottery to absentee landlords. Lot 34 was acquired in 1767 by Sir James Montgomery, Lord Advocate of Scotland. Information from John Palmer, President of SHS, suggests that the site may be the home of David Lawson. Lawson was the supervisor for Montgomery's estate at Stanhope from 1770 to 1788, when he was evicted for mismanagement of funds. The farm was then rented to the Bovyer family. Date of abandonment of the house is not known, but it is not documented on 19th-century maps of the area.



Members of the Stanhope Historical Society excavate test trenches in a late 18th to early 19th century house cellar.

Two test units were opened, one in the depression floor and one on the outer edge. No structural features were exposed, but a considerable quantity of artifacts was recovered. Materials all fall within a late 18th to early 19th century time frame, supporting the identification of this as the Lawson house or possibly Boyer. Notable ceramics include plain and annular creamwares, hand-painted and transfer-printed pearlwares, agatewares and a teapot of black basaltic stoneware. We also recovered a regimental button of the New Brunswick Regiment of Fencible Infantry. This regiment was formed in 1803, and by the War of 1812 had become the 104th Regiment. The button is dated 1803-1805.

Future research on the site, yet to be confirmed with Parks Canada and the Stanhope Historical Society, would include further excavation of the midden and delimitation of the foundations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Bell, Edward L.

2009. Cultural Resources on the New England Coast and Continental Shelf: Research, Regulatory, and Ethical Considerations from a Massachusetts Perspective. *Coastal Management* 37(1):17-53.
<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/tf/08920753.html>

Summarizes the region's ancient and historical period cultural resources in environmental contexts, examines potential effects of coastal and near-shore developments in light of environmental impact review and global climate change, and advocates synthetic, local and regional scientific and historical narratives as parts of plans of action to implement coastal management goals.

New Book from Edward J. Lenik: MAKING PICTURES IN STONE: AMERICAN INDIAN ROCK OF THE NORTHEAST

MAKING PICTURES IN STONE: AMERICAN INDIAN ROCK OF THE NORTHEAST by archaeologist Edward J. Lenik was recently released by the University of Alabama Press and is now available in both soft cover and hardcover through most book stores.

MAKING PICTURES IN STONE is a companion volume to Lenik's PICTURE ROCKS: NATIVE AMERICAN ROCK ART IN THE NORTHEAST WOODLANDS.

Lenik's new volume adds coverage of eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Washington, D.C. area, including sites on the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers, their tributaries and their watersheds. New sites and objects from the New England states, Atlantic Canada, New York and New Jersey are also included.

MAKING PICTURES IN STONE is organized by type of artifact and covers portable rock art such as decorated tools, pendants and gorgets, effigy heads and figures as well as boulders and other non portable sites.

Lenik opens with a discussion of the Algonquian people in the Northeast who inhabited these areas when the Europeans arrived. He discusses their lifeways and belief systems as background to understanding the images they left behind.

Lenik introduces a pioneer rock art recorder, Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College from 1777 to 1795. Stiles was the first to record rock art sites such as Dighton Rock. George Washington is also a source of observations and comments on Native American rock art and carvings.

Chapters on culturally altered trees and landscapes in myth and legend expand the concept of rock art and address the issue of the comparative paucity of Northeastern rock art versus the wealth of Southwestern rock art in North America.

MAKING PICTURES IN STONE is well illustrated with photographs and drawings. The reader is invited to consider the images, their locations and their significance.

Professional archaeologists will find this volume a welcome addition to their bookshelves and everyone who always wanted to be an archaeologist will enjoy reading about sites and objects to be found in the Northeast.

Lenik is an active regional archaeologist who has investigated many historic and prehistoric sites in northern New Jersey, and southeastern New York. A former member of the Wayne Township (NJ) Historical Commission, Lenik ran the Wayne Archaeological Lab at the Van Riper-Hopper House for many years. He is a past president of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey and the Eastern States Archaeological Association. Lenik is a founder and active member of the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association.

MAKING PICTURES IN STONE: AMERICAN INDIAN ROCK OF THE NORTHEAST

joins Lenik's other books which include:

- IRON MINE TRAILS
- THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WAYNE, NJ
- INDIANS IN THE RAMAPOS
- PICTURE ROCKS, NATIVE AMERICAN ROCK ART IN THE NORTHEAST WOODLANDS
- MAX SCHRABICH: ROCKSHELTER ARCHAEOLOGIST
- A CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SAMPLER

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