



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

July 2010

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:

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

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Karen Metheny

Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck

P.O. Box 492

Chestertown, New York 12817-0492

Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583

Email: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net

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 Susan Maguire, Northeast Historical Archaeology, c/o Anthropology Department, Classroom Bldg B107, Buffalo State College, Buffalo, NY 14222.

ELIZABETH "BETSY" KEARNS

Elizabeth "Betsy" Wright Kearns, M.A., R.P.A., died on April 28th at her home in Darien, Connecticut, after a long battle with cancer. Lovingly described as "an elegant lady and a spunky female," Betsy was active in the archaeological community for almost three decades.

She grew up in North Carolina and earned a degree in English at Duke University. She then received a Masters in English Literature from the University of North Carolina. Betsy earned her second Masters in 1981 — this one in Anthropology from Columbia University. One of her fondest memories was working with Ralph Solecki on Brooklyn waterfront sites while at Columbia and analyzing a recovered cache of ink bottles.

The year following graduation, she co-founded Historical Perspectives with Cece Saunders. Her Historical Perspectives' research and field projects ranged throughout the Tri-State area, including the firm's first excavation site at the Westport Historical Society and their second field project at the 19th-century Empire Stores, now the Empire -Fulton Ferry State Park on the Brooklyn waterfront.

For a petite woman, Betsy was really able to move dirt. Her fellow field teammates remember the asbestos-infested Shorehaven site in the Bronx (recorded for posterity by a film crew from Japan); the Patterson, NY, site for the Jehovah Witnesses' Education Center where Betsy dug up a fieldstone wall with a projectile point buried in it; and the acres of poison ivy that she trudged through on Staten Island at the Proctor and Gamble site.

As Principal Investigator for dozens of CRM projects, Betsy became especially well known for her knowledge of the history of New York City and the Tri-State area. Some of her most notable projects are:

EXECUTIVE BOARD**2008-2009****CHAIR**

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

VICE-CHAIR

Meta Janowitz
 418 Commonwealth Ave.
 Trenton, NJ USA 08629
 Work: (609) 386-5444
 E-mail: meta_janowitz@urscorp.com

**EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR
(USA)**

Ed Morin
 URS Corporation
 437 High Street
 Burlington, NJ USA 08016
 Work: (609) 386-5444
 E-mail: ed_morin@urscorp.com

**EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR
(CANADA)**

Joseph Last
 P.O. Box 1961
 Cornwall, ON
 CANADA, K6H6N7
 Work: (613) 938-5902
 E-mail: joseph.last@pc.gc.ca

**TREASURER and
MEMBERSHIP LIST**

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

SECRETARY

Ellen Blauger
 2 Petherwin Place, RR1
 Hawkestone, ON
 CANADA, L0L1T0
 Home: (705) 326 - 2071
 E-mail: eblauger@sympatico.ca

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

David Starbuck
 P.O. Box 492
 Chestertown, NY USA 12817
 Home: (518) 494-5583
 Fax: (518) 494-5583
 E-mail: dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

**JOURNAL and MONOGRAPH
EDITOR**

Susan Maguire, Interim Editor
 Department of Anthropology
 Buffalo State College
 1300 Elmwood Avenue
 Buffalo, NY USA 14222
 Work: (716) 878-6599
 E-mail: maguirse@buffalostate.edu

AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS

Allison Bain
 CELAT, Pavillon De Koninck
 1030, avenue des Sciences-humaines
 Université Laval
 Québec (Québec)
 CANADA, G1V 0A6
 Work: (418) 656-2131 ext. 14589
 Fax: (418) 656-5727
 E-mail: Allison.Bain@hst.ulaval.ca

Christa Beranek
 54 Walker St., Apt. 2
 Somerville, MA 02144
 Work: Somerville, MA 02144
 Fax: (212) 264-6040
 E-mail: christa.beranek@umb.edu

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

James Delle
 Dept. of Anthropology
 Kutztown University
 Kutztown, PA USA 19530
 Work: (610) 683-4243
 E-mail: delle@kutztown.edu

Silas D. Hurry
 HSMC P.O. Box 39
 St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686
 Work: (240) 895-4973
 Fax: (240) 895-4968
 E-mail: sdhurry@smcm.edu

David B. Landon
 University of Massachusetts Boston
 Anthropology Department
 100 Morrissey Boulevard
 Boston, MA USA 02125
 Work: (617) 287-6835
 Fax: (617) 287-6857
 E-mail: david.landon@umb.edu

Craig Lukezic
 Delaware Division of Historical and
 Cultural Affairs
 21 The Green
 Dover, DE 19901
 work: (302) 736-7407
 E-mail: craig.lukezic@state.de.us

Gerard Scharfenberger
 GAI Consultants
 833 Kings Court
 Middletown, NJ 07748
 work: (732) 241-0434
 g.scharfenberger@gaiconsultants.com

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

- Adaptive Reuse Feasibility Study, Scovill Brass Works, Waterbury, CT;
- Sixth Avenue Corridor Rezoning, Manhattan, NY;
- Fulton Landing Development: Archaeological Testing and Fulton Empire Stores State Park: Archaeological Monitoring, Brooklyn, NY;
- American Museum of Natural History Planetarium Expansion, Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, Manhattan, NY;
- The Museum of Modern Art Expansion, Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, Manhattan, NY; and,
- Master Plan Development for the New York City Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY.

Betsy served for a number of years on the Council of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, establishing a Preservation Services Fund (PSF) for Archaeology in 2002. The PSF has funded archaeological studies at Trust sites, as well as programs and publications to share their findings, particularly the excavations at James Madison's Montpelier. She belonged to a number of professional organizations including the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for Industrial Archeology and the Register of Professional Archaeologists. She was also one of the pioneering 25+ year members of CNEHA.

Betsy presented numerous conference papers and published articles, including "Protecting Sites at the Local Level" in *Protecting The Past: Readings In Archaeological Resource Protection* (CRC Press). With Cece Saunders and the HPI team, she co-authored a manual, *Archaeological Resource Preservation Handbook*, published by the CT Historical Commission and two social histories of Connecticut's industrial past: *From Light Switches To Torpedo Controls: The Story Of The Bryant Electric Company* and *Scovill Brass: Buttons, Cameras, And Cartridge Cases*. Her last educational publication was *The John Brown Birthplace*, celebrating Torrington, Connecticut's State Archaeological Preserve.

My thanks to Cece Saunders for sharing her recollections and for detailing Betsy's many accomplishments in historical archaeology. On behalf of the Council's membership, I would like to extend our deepest sympathies to Betsy's family, as well as to Cece, her business partner, and her colleagues.

Dr. Karen Metheny

CNEHA WEB SITE

The CNEHA web site has a new home and a new look. Due to changed circumstances, St. Mary's College was no longer able to host the site so we've made the leap to a professional web server and took the opportunity to have the site redesigned by Christy Morganstein, our new web master. The new web address is cneha.org but if you Google "CNEHA archaeology" that will also get you there and there is a link from the old web site. Information about the upcoming conference in Lancaster is now posted on the site. In the future, we will be adding to the Research section and other sections as we receive more information. Please send any comments or questions to Christy at the link on the bottom of the web pages.

Meta F. Janowitz
URS Corporation

WANTED! CNEHA NEWSLETTERS

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology is hoping to archive past issues of its newsletter and make these issues available to the public either online or on a CD. However, we are missing several issues. If you have any or all of the following issues: 1,2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 and would like to donate them to the Council please contact Richard Veit at the Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898, 732-263-5699, or rveit@monmouth.edu. We would also welcome photocopies of the missing issues. Thanks in advance for your assistance.

US ARMY RET. LT. COL. CORNELIUS W. BARTON MILITARY PROJECT GRANT

An award of \$500 is presented in memory of the late Cornelius W. Barton for a graduate student (MA, MS, or PhD) conducting research on any topic pertaining to military history or military archaeology. Mr. Barton served in the US Army and had a very keen interest in archaeology and history his entire life. His family has donated the money for this grant in his memory with the hope of fostering the same love of history in others. The purpose of the grant is to assist a student in advancing their US research project and can be used for any justifiable expense (for example, but not limited to: equipment acquisitions, analysis costs, software purchases, or to help defray the costs of fieldwork). One grant will be awarded annually on a competitive basis and will be administered by the Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization (BRAVO).

Grant requirements:

- Research proposal, no more than three pages long, that describes the research, its potential contributions to US military history or archaeology, and a justification of how the funds will be used. Maps, graphics, etc. may be additionally attached.

- Curriculum vitae.

- Two letters of support, including one from the student's advisor that indicates the expected date of completion of the project and that the student is in good standing with the department.

- A letter is requested at the completion of the project, updating BRAVO on how the money was used to benefit the project.

Deadline for nomination: November 1, 2010. Please submit all applications electronically in Adobe PDF format to bravodigs@gmail.com.

Contact: Dan Sivilich, BRAVO President at bravodigs@gmail.com

Award Date: BRAVO December 8, 2010 meeting. The selected recipient will be notified by email.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

Greetings from Buffalo. I hope you have had a chance to read the recent issue of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. Please feel free to send me any comments or suggestions you might have for improving the journal. I am currently working with the Buffalo State College library staff on a number of initiatives to streamline the submission and review process. As a first step, the submission guidelines have been revised to encourage electronic submission of articles and images via email. By the end of the summer, I hope to have journal management software installed. This software will allow authors and reviewers to submit and review articles online. The journal will continue to accept hard-copy submissions and reviews, so please do not be discouraged if you prefer print media. I will keep you posted on the progress of my work with the library staff and journal management software. Enjoy the field season and please keep *Northeast Historical Archaeology* in mind for articles that might arise from your fieldwork this summer. Additional information about article submissions and back issues can be found on our website: www.buffalostate.edu/NEHA or you can reach me (Susan Maguire) by phone at 716-878-6599.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the October issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by September 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor.

Provincial Editors:

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

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

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

State Editors:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dennis E. Howe, 22 Union St., Concord, NH 03301. earlyhow@myfairpoint.net

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. Lynn.Rakos@usace.army.mil

NEW YORK CITY: Nancy J. Brighton, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. Nancy.J.Brighton@usace.army.mil

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Huey, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188. lmfh@aol.com

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

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

VERMONT: Elise Manning-Sterling, 102 River Rd., Putney, VT 05346. ems@hartgen.com

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

WEST VIRGINIA: Position available.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Excavation of the Loring Blockhouse in North Yarmouth [Submitted by Norm Buttrick]

The Loring Blockhouse stood about 190 feet west of the Meeting House and was built by about 1745 and occupied by Solomon Loring and Paul Prince, who were married to sisters Alice and Hanna Cushing. The children of Solomon and Alice Loring including their youngest daughter Mary (Young) were born there. Mary Young lived in the house all her life until 1853 when she was 90 years old. Solomon Loring was a leader in North Yarmouth having served in the militia during the French and Indian War as an officer and was called upon in 1775-76 to organize the Town for regular military training. He was also on a committee of seven to draft the reply to the Boston Committee of Correspondence in regards to the towns uniting for public protection and security, June 1773. Loring's family had a front row seat in the Meeting House and his immediate family a pew close to the pulpit indicating his importance in the community.

Senior Students of Yarmouth High School in an elective course in Historical Archaeology found evidence of two ends of the structure at a distance of 18-20 feet in length and 20-22 feet in width in the form of burned sill lines indicating the house foundation was built at ground level and may have been of earth fast construction in part because of the number of post holes associated with the structure. Ellen Mason states in *Old Times of North Yarmouth* (Page 189), by Corliss, "that the walls were built of square logs of oak, pine, and spruce. The timbers were squared to about 6 or 8 inches which is the width of the burned sills excavated (indicating the fate of the Blockhouse as well), and were placed on top of another and were loop-holed for musketry."

There were a total of 3,491 artifact fragments over a two-semester excavation. Alcohol Consumption artifacts numbered 41 or 1%, Aquaculture 43 or 1%, Architectural 1,308 or 38%, Ceramic 1,710 or 49%, Faunal 117 or 3%, Food Consumption 15 or 1%, Food Processing 24 or 1%, Fuel 114 or 3%, Furniture 6 or 0%, Medical 4 or 0%, Other Metal 37 or 1%, Personal 32 or 1%, Pipe Clay 30 or 1%, Weapon 10 or 0%.

The Ceramics by type excavated were: Redware 44%, Creamware 20%, Delftware only 5 fragments, English Saltglaze and Scratch Blue 1%, Hardwhite ware 4%, Jackfieldware 3%, Nottingham only 6 pieces, Pearlware 19%, Porcelain 1%, Stonewares 2%, Westerwald only 5 fragments, Yellow ware 1%, and Unidentified 4%, mostly because of burned fragments. The Mean Ceramic Date is 1798.

Other artifacts of interest under Personal (32) are: a blue bead (modern), brass pin, buckle, a variety of buttons: brass, pewter, brass flower design with writing "Mich. Orange", and porcelain. Other objects: chain link, silver coin 1785, Carlos III (Mexico minted), cats eye marble, pennies: 1913, 1928, 1939, 1944 (the pennies as well as the bead represent artifacts from the second house built just in back on the Blockhouse), and a copper ring, shoe buckle, spoon bowl, and 2 copper thimbles. Artifacts under 18th century Weapons were: 1 gun-flint (spall), 1 lead mini ball, 4 lead musket balls.

In conclusion: the goals of the excavation were met by providing a "hands on" approach to history through archaeology and the teaching of archaeology skills to the students, by locating the burned sills of the Blockhouse, and artifacts from the 18th century which define the dating of the blockhouse, as well as student research of the history of the families that lived there, through primary and secondary documents.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

Massachusetts Archaeology Month: October 2010

[Submitted by Jennifer Poulsen]

This October, Massachusetts will be investigating "Stories in Stone" in a statewide celebration of Archaeology Month. This year marks the 19th anniversary of Archaeology Month, a program organized by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) and the State Archaeologist.

Archaeology Month aims to promote awareness of the Commonwealth's rich archaeological past through fun and engaging programs for people of all ages and backgrounds – adults, children, parents, and teachers alike. Events take place throughout the month in communities all over the state. Participants can enjoy lectures, tours, storytelling, exhibits, walks, and demonstrations. Programs highlight local history as well as archaeology around the world.

For more information on Archaeology Month, please visit the Massachusetts Historical Commission's website (www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc). Printed calendars and posters are also available; to receive a mailed copy, please call (617) 727-8470 or email Jennifer.Poulsen@state.ma.us. In addition to event listings, the Archaeology Month calendar also includes information about Massachusetts museums with archaeology programs and archaeological websites. Special resources for teachers, including archaeology-related lesson plans, are available at MHC's website.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Archaeology at Lydia Goodsell's "New House," North Branford

[Submitted by Ross K. Harper, AHS, Inc.]

On November 20, 1751, Lydia Goodsell of Branford, Connecticut, became a widow when her husband Samuel was "killed by a log at a sawmill." Samuel's probate records depict a man somewhat above middling-sort, with 52 acres of land, an "old house," a "new house," a large barn, orchard, cider mill, beehives, pigeon net, gun, loom and livestock. Among his few luxury items were a pair of silver cufflinks, some pewter plates, "two China plates," and a "tooth and egg" spoon (tutenag is an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel). Samuel had little hard currency, which was typical of the time, but he possessed the many tools and implements needed for running a successful farmstead. The court-appointed appraisers divided Samuel's assets among his widow Lydia (née Cooper) and the children. Lydia's dower included a "right in the new house," an interest in the sawmill, almost 13 acres of land, the cider mill, a third of the barn, a barrel (butter) churn, a "old great (spinning) wheel," some of the livestock, a mare, and various cooking implements and farm tools; she was also given several barrels of "apple beer" stored in the cellar. Lydia spent the remainder of her life on her farm with her unmarried daughter Martha. Martha died in 1792; Lydia passed away in about 1797, then well into her eighties. No house is listed on the property in the 1798 federal tax schedules or in a 1799 deed in which Lydia's daughter Deborah released her dower rights and sold the property to a local farmer.

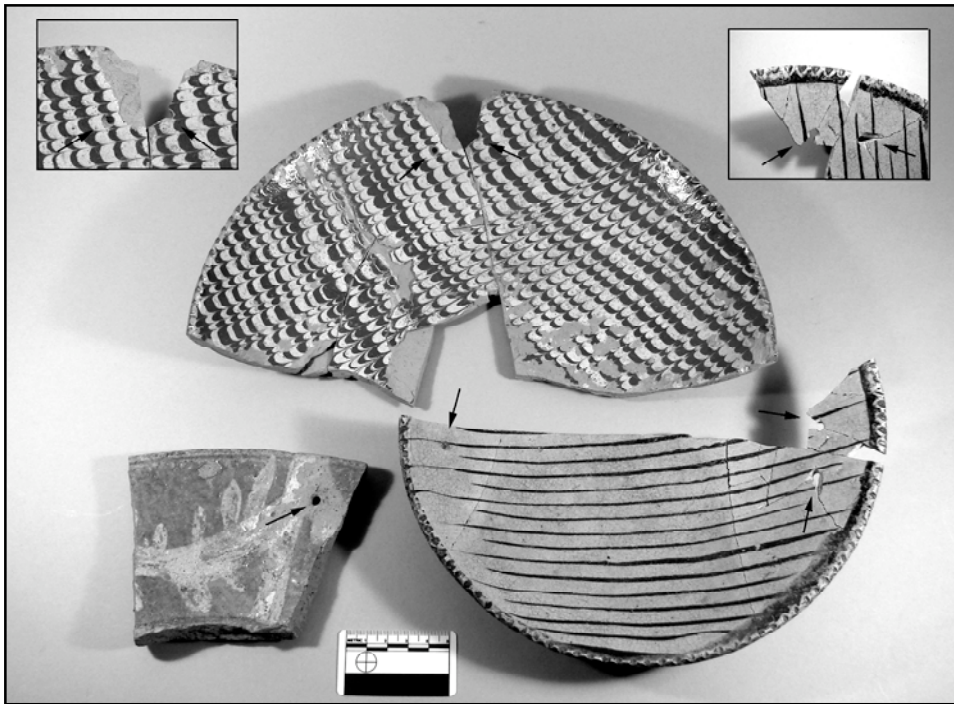
The remains of the Goodsell farmstead were discovered by Archaeological and Historical Service, Inc. (AHS), of Storrs, Connecticut, during an archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted for the Connecticut Department of Transportation as part of an intersection improvement project. The site was found in an open cornfield near the intersection of two historic roads; a new alignment was planned to cut across the field. There was no indication on the ground surface or in basic historic sources that a farmstead had once been there. The first evidence of an 18th-century occupation in the project area was the recovery of a small assemblage of creamware and white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, hand-wrought nails,



Archaeologists excavating the cellar of the Goodsell's "new house."

green window glass, and shellfish remains from several 50-x-50 shovel-test pits that had been placed along transects at 15-meter intervals. An intensive survey followed in which shovel-test pits were dug on a five-meter-interval grid across the field; the intent was to determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries and collect sufficient data to evaluate the site's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Additional documentary research was also conducted at this time, including an intensive study of deed, census, probate and other records. The results of the subsurface testing and historical research indicated that the Goodsell Site was eligible for listing on the National Register. The site could not be avoided because of traffic-design and safety constraints, thus extensive data recovery excavations were conducted. The excavations included 126 square-meter units and 174 50-x-50 cm shovel test pits. In total, 30,767 artifacts were recovered.

The first feature discovered was a fieldstone-line cellar measuring 16 x 13 ft. in size. The cellar was filled with field cobbles and artifact-rich soil. Six feet off the cellar was a mortar-encrusted stone fireplace-base feature, though no indication of a foundation was found beyond the cellar walls. The house had been built using foundation-on-ground construction, a building technique that has recently been documented at a number of 18th-century house sites in Connecticut. Such timber-framed houses were built with the sills resting on a fieldstone foundation that sat directly on the ground surface. Consequently, when these houses were dismantled and the home lot cleared and converted to an agricultural field, no in situ foundation stones remained. Houses built this way also had no builder's trench associated with them. The cellar, fireplace, a large midden beyond the fireplace, and the mention of a "chamber," in Samuel's probate (chamber implies one room above), suggest the house was a two-story, one-room end-chimney type plan, perhaps 16 x 28 ft. in size. The windows were leaded with green and blue-green glass and hardware included hand-wrought strap hinges and latches (an archaeological site plan of the "new house" appears in the *CNEHA Newsletter* 2009 (74): 8).



The three repaired earthenware vessels. The arrows point to the holes where the pieces were lashed together with twine or wire.

Artifacts recovered include matching sets of table and tea services of English white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware, yellow slipware dishes, cups and a posset pot, domestic salt-glazed stoneware jugs/bottles, and a variety of utilitarian red earthenwares including dishes, pudding pans, pots and milk pans. Only five pearlware sherds and ten machine-cut hand-headed nails (post- ca. 1790) were found, which correlate well to when the “new house” was occupied ca. 1750- ca. 1797. The house is further identified as Lydia’s “new house” by the recovery of a liquor-bottle fragment with the initials “MG” scratched into it, attributed to her daughter Martha Goodsell.

Another buried stone-lined cellar hole, 21 x 13 ft. in size, with earlier-dating artifacts, was found 32 ft. north of the house, though no in situ evidence of a fireplace remained. This house, also built using the foundation-on-ground technique, is believed to be the “old house” mentioned in Samuel’s probate and is likely the house mentioned in a 1732 deed in which Samuel’s father purchased the land from Jonathan Foot. The “old house,” dating to ca. 1725-ca. 1775, is believed to be the house occupied by Samuel Goodsell when he moved to the farmstead in ca. 1737 with his first wife Mary (née Hotchkiss). When Samuel died, the “old house” was likely small and in poor shape, as it was valued at only a quarter of the “new house.”

The artifacts recovered during the excavations reveal much of the lives of Lydia Goodsell and her daughter Martha. The Goodsells ate a diverse diet of domestic beef, pork and mutton, along with geese, chickens and wild game including white-tailed deer, eastern gray squirrel, passenger pigeon and

fish. Shellfish, including oyster, quahog and whelk, were abundant at the site; the family likely harvested them with the “cockle riddle” and “oyster tongs” listed in Samuel’s probate. Maize, beans, and wheat were important, as were a wide variety of berries and nuts. Lydia and Martha produced a diversity of items for in-house use and sale: cider, honey, beeswax, and dairy products. They spun linen and wool yarn, and wove homespun cloth on their loom. The discovery of a small child’s brass thimble, only 1 cm wide, reflects how such skills were learned at an early age. The Goodsells’ frugality is evidenced by three broken earthenware vessels they repaired by drilling pairs of holes along the breaks, and then lashing the pieces together. One hole still has the lead plug in it. After Samuel’s death, Lydia and Martha lived modest though independent lives by means of their diverse skills, wide food base and “steady habits.” The Goodsell “new house” is among the few 18th-century excavated sites documented as being almost entirely occupied by women for its duration.

New York

Reported by: Lois Huey

Underwater Historic Preserve Feasibility Study of the Lake Champlain Steamboat Champlain II

The steamboat Champlain II ran aground in 1875. At that time, it was stripped of boilers, engines, and other equipment and allowed to sink. Now a well-known site popular with recreational divers, a feasibility study was conducted by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. The purpose was to determine the significance of the wreck, survey its condition, assess whether it was a safe site for divers, and catalog any remaining artifacts. The site was determined to be an excel-

lent candidate for an underwater preserve, a system being set up in New York waters. The wreck structure is large, stable, and visible most of the year for diving.

Wilson Hill Corduroy Road

A study of corduroy roads was conducted by Hartgen Archeological Associates as part of the testing of this feature found in the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence County, NY. Dendrochronological analysis also was conducted on the feature. The results suggest it was built at the time of first settlement in St. Lawrence County. The road was well-engineered. Use of stringers in its construction suggests the builders planned for it to last a long time.

Archaeology at a Paper Mill Site

Also in St. Lawrence County, Hartgen Archeological Associates tested the Old Childwold Road site. Several small late 19th-century to early 20th-century mill workers' houses were found. Structural remains included storage cellars, middens, ash piles, and landscape changes. The structures were dismantled in the 1930s, but foundations remain. Nearby, the International Paper Mill Stable Site was tested. The results showed that use of horses continued at this industrial site long after motorized equipment came into use. The use of this structure for horses was abandoned in the 1930s. From then on, it was more of a general storage building with non-stable artifacts being found.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Recent Excavations at Avery's Rest

[Submitted by Craig Lukezic]

Captain John Avery was an interesting and contradictory character. He came from a Puritan and Nautical background in England and married Sarah Browne in Massachusetts. They relocated to the Eastern Shore of Maryland where they established their first plantation. When the Avery family relocated one county to the north and into Delaware, John Avery was commissioned as a Lieutenant of the colonial Militia and the President of the Whorekill Court. As a Justice of the Peace, John was not very passive, as his behavior caused controversy and lawsuits.

Near Rehoboth Bay is a site of the former residence of Captain John Avery, as it was the core of a sizable plantation of 800 acres. Recently, the Archaeological Society of Delaware is conducting excavations in order to understand this early period of Delaware's history. Evidence from the probate confirmed by numerous bones of cattle and pigs indicate the plantation was oriented toward livestock production. Two wells have been excavated, and these along with numerous daub pits have demarked the working yard of this plantation. The excavations have uncovered a cellar hole, with little architectural evidence around its periphery for a foundation.

Beginning on May 1, 2010, the Rehoboth Beach Museum will present an exhibit on Avery's Rest, a 17th-century Sussex County, Delaware homestead settled by Captain John and Sarah Avery which was excavated, analyzed, and conserved by the Archaeological Society of Delaware between 2006 and 2010. Utilizing artifacts discovered at the site as a point of reference, the exhibit will explore the shifting economic and cultural traditions of the English and Dutch colonists, and their interaction with local American Indian communities, illuminating the joys and hardships of daily life in Sussex County in the late 1600s and early 1700s.

The exhibit, entitled "Captain John and Sarah Avery: A 17th-Century Family on Delaware's Frontier," will be on display at the Rehoboth Beach Museum, 511 Rehoboth Ave., Rehoboth Beach, Delaware from May 1, 2010 to April 2011.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Historic St. Mary's City

HSMC is pleased to announce the receipt of a grant of \$141,028 from the Institute of Library and Museum Services to undertake critical conservation treatment of parts of their archaeological collection. Historic St. Mary's City will use grant funds to treat archaeological artifacts from the core of the original seventeenth century capital. The objects range from tools and architectural elements to items of personal adornment and clothing (buttons, clothing hooks, etc.) made of iron, copper alloy, glass, and organic materials that provide significant information about life in the early colony. The project focuses on items recovered from two significant structures: the 1635 home of Leonard Calvert, the first governor of the colony, which subsequently served as the first statehouse of the colony and as the largest public inn in the colony; and the only known English Civil War fort built in North America, Popes Fort, which was occupied in the 1640s. The conservator will work with conservation interns, providing training to the next generation of professionals. For more information contact Silas Hurry, Curator of Collections & Archeological Laboratory Director (sdhurry@smcm.edu).

Montgomery County

The Jackson Homestead (18MO609) is a mid-19th through early 20th century African American farmstead that was excavated prior to the construction of the InterCounty Connector highway project by URS under the auspices of the Maryland State Highway Administration. The site, located in Montgomery County, includes the remains of a house that was built during the mid-nineteenth century and was occupied by the Jackson family until ca. 1916. The site is a snapshot in time—the catastrophic destruction of the family homestead by fire was a tragedy. However, it resulted in the preservation of much of the family's belongings and created a rare opportunity for archaeologists to study African American lifeways during the early 20th century.

As part of the data recovery investigation, flotation samples were taken from both the interior and exterior house deposits. Analysis is ongoing but the archaeobotanical assemblage has provided some interesting glimpses into the family's dietary practices. Hundreds of charred seeds have been identified from an area along the south wall of the house, including wheat, raspberry, strawberry, and grape. In addition, charred fragments of what appears to be grain weevils were identified. Fragments of glass storage jars and thin sheets of punched and pierced metal, recovered from the same area as the seeds, also inform us about foodways.

The glass jars and seeds suggest the family canned their own fruit preserves, a common practice during the early 20th century. The wheat seeds, along with the weevil fragments, indicate whole grain was being stored, although probably in small amounts. The punched metal fragments suggest the Jacksons owned a pie safe or Hoosier, and used it to store and/or process food. This brief glimpse into the Jackson Homestead is just the beginning. The ongoing analysis promises to produce more insights into the everyday lives of the Jacksons.

Prince George's County

In November the Maryland State Highway Administration geared up for the Bladensburg Battlefield Project following the final approval of a funding package. Staff immediately accelerated archival research and began GIS work in earnest.

Archival research identified a number of additional maps and photographs that provide detailed information about the terrain of the battlefield in the decades following 1814. These resources will help direct us to the most likely locations to search for evidence of American troop positions. Several of these are houses and barns, which is a crucial point in establishing the precise location of Commodore Joshua Barney's troop positions. Early twentieth century maps and photographs document areas of prior disturbance to parts of the battlefield, indicating where archaeological work is unlikely to be productive.

The primary goal of the GIS work is to georeference a variety of maps dating from the late eighteenth century to the present. Ruth Troccoli of the DC State Historic Preservation Officer's office provided guidance and assistance in obtaining copies of accurate nineteenth century mapping of the District. While many of the early maps do not appear to be accurate, others show a high degree of precision and appear to depict a landscape that was little changed from that of the 1814 battle. Maps that have been successfully georeferenced provide crucial data on specific locations of troop positions mentioned in battle accounts, and also demonstrate changes in the terrain and topography over time.

Upcoming fieldwork will focus on identifying undisturbed parts of the battlefield that can yield information about where the battle may have occurred.

Calvert County

The 2010 Field Session of the Archaeological Society on Maryland will be held at the Smith's St. Leonard Site, the homelot of a tobacco plantation occupied during the first half of the 18th century. The site is located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum which is also the home of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. The area currently being investigated contains the plantation owner's house, his storehouse and a detached kitchen, a quarter for enslaved workers, and barns. Under the direction of Ed Chaney, the deputy director of the MAC Lab, the Smith's St. Leonard Site has been the focus of JPPM's Public Archaeology program since 2002

In addition to digging, screening and washing artifacts in the field, the MAC lab staff, including Ed Chaney, Becky Morehouse (curator of state collections), Patricia (Tricia) Samford (MAC lab director) and Kathy Concannon (MAC lab educator), are planning events that will allow participants to take full advantage of the many special opportunities presented by having the session at the MAC lab. The following is a preliminary schedule of special events:

- Friday May 14: Introduction to the Smith's St. Leonard Site with Ed Chaney.
- Saturday May 15: A day of special activities at the Indian Village with Tim Thomas.
- Sunday May 16: Docent tours of the FAQ archaeology exhibit.
- Sunday May 16: Docent tours of JPPM archaeological sites.
- Monday May 17: Basic lab procedures workshop with Becky Morehouse.
- Monday May 17: MAC lab tours with Kathy Concannon.
- Tuesday May 18: Artifact lifting workshop with Nicole Daub (lead conservator).
- Wednesday May 19: Historic ceramic identification workshop with Tricia Samford.
- Thursday May 20: Small finds workshop with Sara Rivers-Cofield (curator of federal collections).
- Friday May 21: Cleaning techniques for archaeological materials with Nicole Daub.
- Saturday May 22: MAC lab tours with Kathy Concannon.
- Sunday May 23: Docent tours of the FAQ archaeology exhibit.
- Sunday May 23: Docent tours of JPPM archaeological sites.
- Sunday May 23: Basic lab procedures workshop with Becky Morehouse.

This tentative schedule provides a special activity or opportunity each day of the field session. Of special interest for CAT candidates, it includes two sessions of the required lab techniques workshop and one of the required historic ceramic ID workshop. It offers three unique "workshops," one on artifact lifting, one on artifact cleaning and one on small finds.

Ontario

Reported by: Suzanne Plousos

The Well of Fort Wellington National Historic Site, Prescott

[Submitted by Suzanne Plousos, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre]

In 1783, Edward Jessup, officer of the King's Loyal Americans and commander of Jessup's Rangers, received a land grant of 1200 acres as compensation for property loss suffered during the American Revolutionary War. Moving to Upper Canada with fellow United Empire Loyalists, Jessup took up his new lands on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. Over time, he prospered, building a stone two-storey house for his family, constructing timber barns and storehouses, establishing apple orchards, and fencing his farmland. Speculating on future settlement, Jessup laid out lots for the new town of Prescott. Two years later, Jessup, now 76 years old, had to relocate again when the outbreak of the War of 1812 forced his family from their home.

Harassment from forces in Ogdensburg across the river motivated Colonel William Fraser of the Grenville militia to act to secure the area. He confiscated Jessup's stone home and timber building as militia barracks. The militia also began construction of a shore battery on a point of land cleared by Jessup. The battery fronted the site of a blockhouse begun by British forces in early 1813. The blockhouse became part of a larger work later named Fort Wellington in honour of the Duke of Wellington. Military compensation records show Jessup intended to develop the area for he had a timber home, barns, a stone well, and had quarried 100 cords of stone. The latter was deployed by the British for construction of the blockhouse foundation (Burns 1979).

Jessup's 27.5-foot-deep well shaft became the nucleus around which Fort Wellington rose. Located in the centre of the current blockhouse, it is the only extant, on-site feature attributable to the pre-military era. Photos taken during the 1965 blockhouse restoration show the 3-foot-interior-diameter stone shaft (Fig. 1). The more substantial lower courses of



Figure 1: 1966 Photograph of Jessup's well taken during restoration of the 1838 blockhouse. Photo by E. Wylie (2H30X).

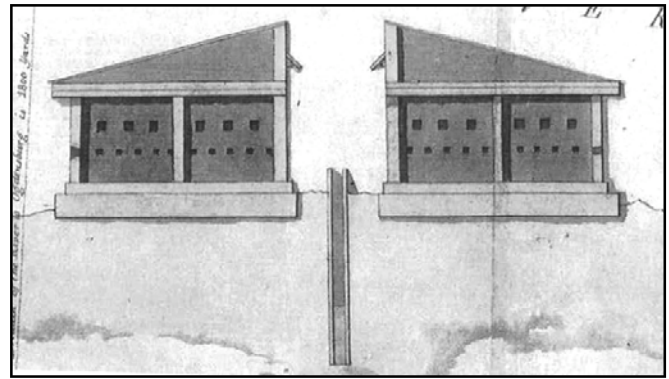


Figure 2: Detail of blockhouse from Plan and Section of Fort Wellington by Lt. J. Jebb, R. E., 1816. PAC V1/450

large limestone blocks, 15 inches long by 6 inches thick, are Jessup's work. The upper three courses, comprised of small mortared stone 8 inches long by 5 inches thick, are military masonry repairs. The current well depth of 24 feet 4 inches suggests removal of the wellhead when plank flooring was installed over the shaft in the early 20th century.

The well stood in the central courtyard of the 1813 blockhouse with an above ground wellhead as illustrated in the 1816 blockhouse section (Fig 2). The military probably added the wood pump given no mention of this device in Jessup's claim. They may have modified the wellhead when the first blockhouse was constructed in 1813 or in 1838 during construction of the present blockhouse. An 1842 record of repairs also mentions 're-fixing the cistern'. This record includes estimates for removing the top portion of the (then unserviceable) wood pump for replacement with a cast iron pump (WO.55/877 249).

Sections of Eastern White pine pipes from the wood pump were recovered from the well during the 1965 restoration work (Fig 3). The 6 foot 7 inch long lower pipe, octagonal in cross section, has 1-inch diameter water intake holes drilled through each facet. The holes probably kept debris from clogging the 4-inch pipe bore. The tapered upper end of this pipe joined a 9 foot 3 inch long pipe section. The latter, also octagonal in cross-section, has rust staining from a 1-inch wide iron band that secured the joint. An 'XII' cut into one facet is probably an assembly mark. Nailed reinforcing straps 2-inches wide by approximately 6 feet long reinforced the pipe connection. Nails securing the straps extend into the bore on the lower pipe but not into the upper pipe where the clapper valve and pump above the joint required an unimpeded bore for suction (Fig 4).

The 15 foot combined height is at least one section short of the full 27-foot well shaft. The measure is, however, consistent with an 1842 repair recording the removal of the upper part of the wood pump. At that time, a cast iron pump "13 ft. long including the suction pipe 8 ft. long 3 inches diameter"

replaced the old wood pump (WO.55/877 pp 249). The top of the upper wooden pipe has an iron collar of 3 inch interior diameter secured in the bore to fit the 1842 iron pipe. The method used to hold the wood pipes in place within the well shaft is uncertain. Contemporary plans generally show perpendicular wood bracing set into the stone shaft (Vince 1975) and evidence of reinforcing brackets may remain in the stone lining.

Jessup's well served military personnel at Fort Wellington from 1814 until the early 1830s when the fort was abandoned and left to fall to ruin. When the 1837 Rebellion flared in Upper Canada, Fort Wellington was rebuilt with the well once again at the centre of an enclosed blockhouse. It continued to serve military families throughout the mid 19th century Fenian scares. Today, Jessup's well is concealed beneath the blockhouse floor but plans are underway to replace the planks with glass to allow visitors a glimpse down this shaft of history.

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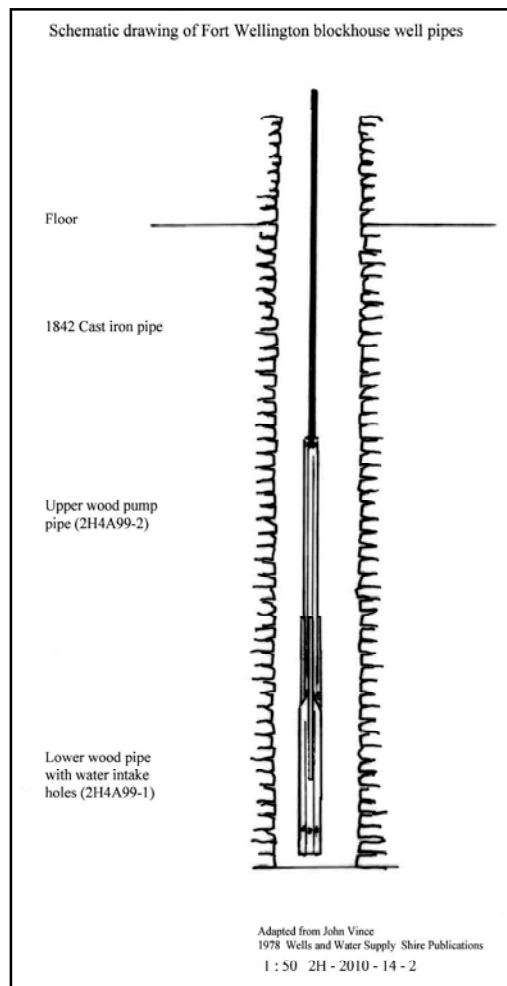
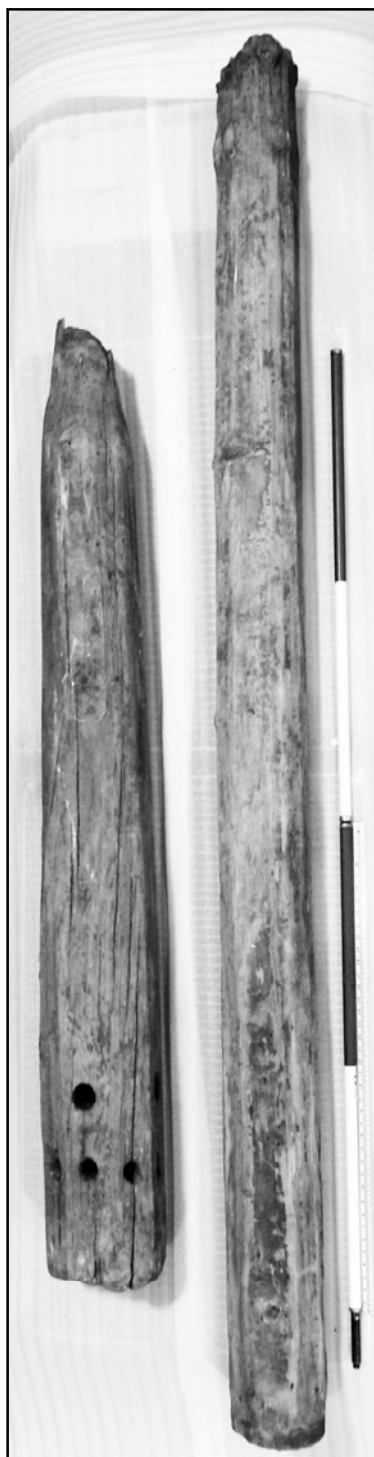


Figure 3 (Left): The lower well pipe (left 2H4A99-1) has water inlet holes and is tapered at top to fit the next pipe. The upper pipe (right 2H4A99-2) had an iron collar inserted into the top in 1842 to secure the replacement cast iron pump. Photo by S. Plousos (RAO3331E).

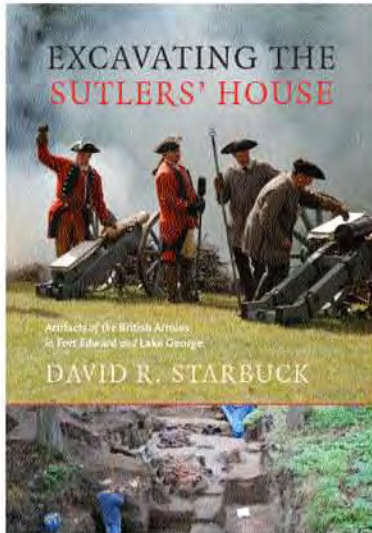
Figure 4 (Above): Schematic drawing of the Fort Wellington blockhouse well pipes. Lower two wood pipes from 1812 adapted to fit cast iron pump in 1842. Drawing adapted by S. Plousos from historic plans (Vince 1978: i and Oertling 1996: 36) (2H 2010 14H D2).

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DAVID R. STARBUCK is Associate Professor of Anthropology and Sociology at Plymouth State University. This is his seventh book from University Press of New England, following *The Archeology of New Hampshire: Exploring 10,000 Years in the Granite State*.

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