



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

July 2011

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

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Susan Maguire, Editor, Northeast Historical Archaeology, c/o Anthropology Department, Classroom Bldg B107, Buffalo State College, Buffalo, NY 14222. neha@buffalostate.edu

CNEHA 2011 CONFERENCE UPDATE

Don't forget to register for CNEHA 2011 in Utica, NY, from October 21 to October 23. Paper/Poster abstracts are due by July 15 and pre-registration is open until August 30. Registration for members costs \$55, for non-members \$65, and for students \$25. Please see the Call for Papers notice for more information.

As you plan to register, please consider signing up for a field trip or workshop to be held on Friday, October 21. Utica and Central New York provide many wonderful experiences and the organizing committee is pleased to announce that the following field trips and workshops will be offered. Event descriptions, times, and ticket prices are listed below. Bus transportation is provided in each ticket cost.

Field trips include:

1) *Oneida Community Mansion House and Shako:Wi, the Oneida Indian Cultural Center, (8:00am-1:00pm)*; ticket cost: US/CDN: \$35.00 (\$5 of this ticket price covers the entrance fee to the Oneida Mansion House)

On this trip, participants will visit two important landmarks in Central New York's historical and cultural landscape. At the Oneida Community Mansion House, participants will visit the property and settlement created by the utopian Oneida Community (1848-1880). Started in 1861, the Oneida Mansion House reflects popular architectural styles of the 19th century. Participants can tour the property and learn about the history of the more than 300 inhabitants of this historic utopian community.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.oneidacommunity.org/>

The Shako:wi Cultural Center, a hand-crafted white pine log building, stands on Oneida Nation lands and houses Oneida arts and crafts, including basketry, beadwork, and wampum. Visitors may also learn stories from the past and present of the Oneida people.

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For more information, please visit: <http://www.oneidaindian-nation.com/culture/shako/26868159.html>

2) Fort Stanwix National Monument, (8:00am-1:00pm); ticket cost: US/CDN \$25.00

This trip provides attendees the opportunity to explore Fort Stanwix, an important site where important treaties were signed between the Six Nations of the Iroquois and the British and, after the Revolution, the newly independent United States. Participants may tour the Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center, which includes a state-of-the-art archaeological laboratory and artifact storage facility, and a reconstruction of the Fort. Interpreters and Curators will be available to answer questions during the visit.

For more information, please visit:
<http://www.nps.gov/fost/historyculture/fort-stanwix-in-the-american-revolution.htm>

3) Cooperstown, (8:00am-4pm); ticket cost: US/CDN \$45.00

A day trip to Cooperstown will provide participants a chance to visit the world-class Farmers' Museum and the Fenimore Art Museum, the traditional Belgian Brewery Ommegang and, of course, the National Baseball Hall of Fame. Separate entry fees are required for many of Cooperstown's points of interest.

For more information, please visit:
<http://www.thisiscooperstown.com/>

Workshops are still being finalized and may include:

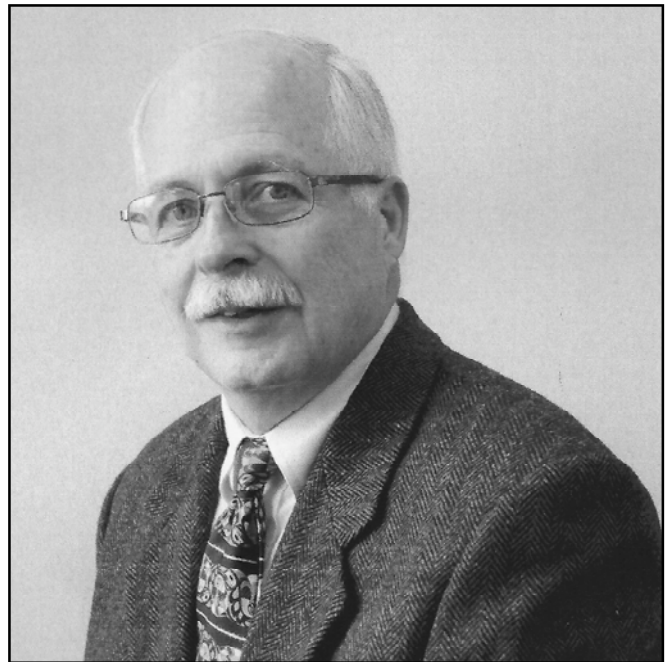
Bioarchaeology
Museum Collections Management
Archaeology and Public Engagement Using Video
Documentation

Additional workshop information and ticket prices will follow. For more information, contact:

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Ric Faulkner at Popham excavations.



ALARIC (RIC) FAULKNER

January 12, 1945-March 18, 2011

Winterport, Maine - Alaric (Ric) Faulkner, 66, died peacefully March 18, 2011, in Bangor, Maine. He was born January 12, 1945 in Peterborough, New Hampshire, the son of Lois G. (Appleton) and William E. Faulkner Jr.

He graduated from Milton Academy in 1963 and from Harvard University in 1967. He received a PhD in Anthropology from Washington State University in 1972. From 1970 to 1978, he taught Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. In 1978, he came to the University of Maine to establish a program in historical archaeology.

In Maine, he conducted archaeological excavations on Damariscove Island and in Castine at Fort Pentagoet and Castin's Habitation, with graduate student, Barry Rodrigue, mapped the Canada Road, and coordinated numerous projects around the state. He was a member of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Jamestown Rediscovery Advisory Board and received a State of Maine Historic Preservation Award. He published his research on Fort Pentagoet in a book written jointly by him and his wife, Gretchen, *The French at Pentagoet, 1635-1674: An Archaeological Portrait of the Acadian Frontier*. He retired as Emeritus Professor of Anthropology from the University of Maine in 2008.

With Ric's passing, we have lost the single most influential figure in modern historical archaeology in Maine. Ric began the study and practice of historical archaeology in the state with his arrival at the University of Maine. Over the years he

trained students who carry on archaeological fieldwork in Maine, New England and beyond. Almost all of the historical archaeologists working in Maine today were trained by him as his undergraduate or graduate students or through field schools and individual classes. Ric, along with the late Robert Bradley, began The Maine Historic Archaeological Sites Inventory. Ric continued to improve this database until it became a state-of-the-art 21st Century tool available to all historical archaeologists working in the state.

Ric's passing also reminds us that the University of Maine at Orono has discontinued its program in historical archaeology, and thereby the state faces a double loss, in a leading educator and in the discipline which he taught.

He is survived by his wife Gretchen (Fearon) Faulkner and his son James Fearon Faulkner, two brothers, Peter Dunn and his wife Polly of Chickville, New Hampshire, and William E. Faulkner III of Nashua, New Hampshire, and numerous nieces, nephews and cousins.

Memorial gifts in his memory may be made to the University of Maine Foundation, 2 Alumni Place, Orono, ME 04473. A well attended memorial service was held at the University of Maine on May 15th.

Leon Cranmer

A "THANK YOU" TO ROB FERGUSON

After more than twenty years of service to CNEHA as Maritime Provinces news editor, Rob Ferguson is retiring. The Council is very pleased to recognize Rob's hard work over these many years and on Friday, May 21, Stéphane Noël of the Université Laval presented Rob with a certificate of appreciation on our behalf. The presentation was made at the Canadian Archaeological Association meetings during a session organized in Rob's honor. The following statement was read:



Rob is holding the certificate and is standing with Stéphane Noël (left) and Amanda Crompton (right).

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology would like to recognize Rob Ferguson tonight for his exemplary service to the Council by presenting him with a Certificate of Appreciation. In his capacity as Maritime Provinces editor for the newsletter for more than twenty years, Rob has regularly kept us informed about the important work coming out of this region. We thank Rob for his tireless support of the Council and for his many efforts to further the connection between the Maritimes and our members in the rest of the Northeast region. We extend our deepest thanks to Rob and wish him well in retirement.

On behalf of the Council and the Executive Board, I would like to affirm our thanks and appreciation to Rob for all he has contributed to this organization.

Karen Metheny, chair

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

The University of Massachusetts Amherst seeks to hire a Director of UMass Archaeological Services (UMAS) and Lecturer under a faculty, non-tenure track appointment. Under the general direction of the Chair of the Department of Anthropology, the Director of UMAS serves as the Principal Investigator for contracts and grants awarded by outside sponsors in the area of cultural resource management and historic preservation. The Director's leadership responsibilities include articulating and implementing a vision for the organization within the department, maintaining a high profile for UMAS on the campus, and articulating the mission of UMAS with external clients and state agencies. The Director also oversees the finances, grants and contracts, and personnel actions within the organization, and supervises a staff that develops, implements, and administers the daily operations. The Director will work closely with the Department of Anthropology and the Center for Heritage and Society to develop and promote a Professional Master's Degree program in Heritage Management.

A PhD in anthropology, archaeology, or closely related field is required by time of appointment. A minimum of five years of supervisory and administrative experience in the field of Cultural Resource Management is required. We seek candidates with (1) demonstrated leadership abilities in a larger organization, (2) demonstrated experience in conducting and managing large-scale archaeological surveys and excavations, and in producing timely reports, (3) a record of research and publication, (4) demonstrated experience in sponsor and regulatory agency negotiation and outreach to stakeholders, and (5) a knowledge of state and federal cultural resources legislation. A specialization in Northeast U.S. archaeology is preferred. We also prefer experience in computer applications applied to archaeological research projects, including GIS, database development, and data management. Knowledge of architectural history is beneficial, but not

required. Salary is commensurate with experience with a minimum starting salary of \$70,000.

The department is committed to developing a more diverse faculty, student body and curriculum.

The University of Massachusetts Amherst is the flagship campus of the 5-campus publicly funded UMass system. It is located in the Connecticut River Valley, 90 miles west of Boston and 180 miles northeast of New York City. UMass Amherst hosts nearly 19,000 undergraduate students and 5,600 graduate students, and nearly 900 tenure system faculty. The Department of Anthropology has 21 faculty, 175 majors in the BA program and 82 graduate students working on MA and/or PhD programs.

UMass Amherst Anthropology faculty work closely with their counterparts in the area's private colleges (Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, and Smith) in curricular planning. This is a 12-month renewable appointment. The faculty is unionized, and the University of Massachusetts offers an excellent benefits package.

We are accepting applications online at: <https://academicjobsonline.org/ajo/jobs/713>. Please include a letter describing interests and qualifications, a CV, and list of 3 referees. Alternatively, paper submissions should be sent to Tracy Tudryn, Dean's Assistant, Dean's Office, 230 Draper Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. Application screening commences on June 29, 2011. No applications will be accepted after July 11, 2011.

The University of Massachusetts is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and members of minority groups are encouraged to apply.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

As I write this update, I hope that all of you have managed to fit in some fieldwork between all the rainstorms. Here's hoping for some drier weather the rest of the summer. Volume 38 will be in your mailboxes this summer and much of the content for Volume 39 has been submitted for review. Additionally, I have been working with my colleagues at the Buffalo State College library as well as an intern from the University at Buffalo to have all the journal back issues digitized in word-searchable .pdf files with the goal of placing this content on the internet. I hope to have a number of back issues available by the time of the next bulletin. Thanks to all who have submitted articles and keep us in mind for publishing the results of your summer fieldwork. Happy digging.

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.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Seal Cove Shipwreck Project

In early August a project jointly funded by the Institute of Maritime History and the National Park Service will investigate the wreck of an historic wooden vessel in Seal Cove, Maine. This project provides an opportunity to record an historic shipwreck in the intertidal zone, while using the exercise to train Acadia National Park staff in the documentation of maritime cultural resources. It will also be used to conduct outreach with the local community in the importance of preserving Maine's maritime heritage.

The project will be under the direction of Franklin H. Price, Senior Archaeologist with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research. He will be assisted by intern Charles Bowdoin, a graduate student in the Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina University. The project can be followed as a blog on the Institute of Maritime History's website, www.imh.org.



Seal Cove Wreck Site, 2006.

Gilead Historical Society Archaeological Survey, Gilead

A Phase I survey was conducted along the north side of the Androscoggin River in Gilead by archaeologist Norm Buttrick with Gilead Historical Society's Hugh Chapman as well as volunteers with archaeological backgrounds. Twenty-six early to late 19th century sites were located by the use of historic maps, deeds, oral interviews, research of primary documents at the historical societies in the area, and field work. Sites were recorded by the use of GPS. Mapping of cellar holes, barns, other surface features, and wells was done, and some shovel test pits excavated. Photographs were taken of foundations and features as well. Most of the sites located were abandoned farmsteads along the river and just north of the North Road. Other sites included a granite ferry landing, stone foundations of three schoolhouses, a sugar house, logging camp, logging driver's dam, and a barn foundation on the side of a mountain for animals in the early winter logging business. Artifacts were recorded individually on a spread sheet and retained by the Gilead Historical Society for future study and exhibition.

All sites were recorded in the Maine Historical Archaeology Sites Inventory and reports sent to the Gilead and Bethel Historical Societies as well as the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

Vermont

Reported by: Elise Manning-Sterling

Archaeology of Chimney Point

[Submitted by John Crock, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Vermont and Director of the UVM Consulting Archaeology Program]

The University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program (UVM CAP) recently completed excavations at Chimney Point on Lake Champlain as part of the construction of the new bridge between West Addison, Vermont, and Crown Point, New York. The project was conducted on behalf of the Vermont Agency of Transportation as part of the federal permit process for the massive construction project led by the New York State Department of Transportation. The results of historical and archaeological research conducted as part of the bridge project illustrate the significance of Chimney Point to the Native American and European history of the Champlain Valley. In the space of only a half an acre under the old bridge, UVM archaeologists found evidence of 9,000 years of human occupation, ranging from Native American camps, to French settlement during the mid 18th century, to English settlement in the late 18th and early 19th century.

As a result of a rich documentary record and previous archaeology by UVM, the significance of Chimney Point has long been known. The degree of preservation of site components uncovered during site evaluation and data recovery was unexpected, however. Despite repeated reoccupation of Chimney

Point and the construction of the original bridge in 1929, portions of the archaeological site remain remarkably intact with separable, temporally distinct components. In addition to the study of successive Native American occupations that date from the Early Archaic period to the colonial era, data recovery at the site focused on a number of significant historic features and activity areas. Highlights include excavations in the location of an early French fortification (c. 1731) and in the location of one of Vermont's first potteries, established at the point in 1790.

The French “fort de pieux” was constructed in 1731 and decommissioned/demolished in 1737. Subsequently, French settlers remained in the Chimney Point area. The fort was built by Capt. Francois-Zacharie Hertel Sieur de la Fresniere along with 20 soldiers of the Compagnies Franches de la Marine and some laborers (possibly 80 men altogether) assisted by Rochbert de la Morandiere (the King’s store keeper in Montreal). A garrison of 20 men under the command of officers Pierre Hertel de Montour and Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Rouville (both younger brothers of Zacharie) spent the first winter at the point with an additional 10 men arriving in the spring. The fort was reportedly about 100 ft sq (30.5 m) (interior section) with bastions at each corner. According to a 1731 map and descriptions of the fort, it had three buildings (two about 40 ft long) and featured barracks, officers’ quarters, rooms for a chaplain, a kitchen/bakery, and a store house. UVM’s 2010 excavations resulted in the identification of an H-shaped chimney foundation which, based on its construction and location, may have been located within one of the fort’s structures. Recovery of French gunflints, bale seals and ceramics in close proximity to the chimney foundation suggest that the chimney was likely associated with the fort or the immediately subsequent French settlement.

The pottery workshop identified was established at Chimney Point in 1790 by Moses Bradley, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who moved to Vermont following a brief stay near Concord, New Hampshire. Bradley left Chimney Point around 1797 and moved to Windsor and then on to Woodstock, Vermont by 1800. As one of Vermont’s earliest redware potteries, and one with a narrow period of use, the identification of Bradley’s workshop at Chimney Point is highly significant.

UVM’s 2010 excavations identified the area of Bradley’s kiln near the lakeshore at the point. In a very limited area, high volumes of redware vessel fragments were recovered, along with wasters, kiln bricks, kiln furniture, test bars and fired clay scraps replete with (Bradley’s?) fingerprints. Themes of trade, transportation and interregional communication figure prominently in the archaeology of Chimney Point. Compositional analysis of the local clay source and recovered material may allow the distribution and consumption of Bradley’s finished ceramics to be reconstructed, contributing to our understanding of early colonial manufacturing and commerce in the Champlain Valley.

Laboratory processing and analysis for the project is ongoing and will provide additional context for the both the chimney feature/fort and Moses Bradley’s pottery. Ultimately, selected artifacts will be interpreted and included in updated displays at the Chimney Point State Historic Site which will reopen following completion of the new bridge across Lake Champlain.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

[Submitted by: Martin G. Dudek, John Milner Associates]
John Milner Associates conducted 26 archaeological site examinations for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for Section 110 compliance of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) using funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2010. The work was carried out for the Birch Hill Dam Reservoir Area situated in northern Worcester County in Massachusetts. As a result, 10 historic sites (5 in Winchendon and 5 in Templeton) were recommended as eligible for the National Register. These sites include 3 historic farmsteads, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp and an industrial mill complex in Winchendon (WIN-HA-01, WIN-HA-03, WIN-HA-05, WIN-HA-06, and WIN-HA-12), and 2 rural mills and 3 industrial mill complexes in Templeton (TEM-HA-03, TEM-HA-04, TEM-HA-05, TEM-HA-06, and TEM-HA-08). The remaining 16 sites did not meet the criteria of eligibility for the National Register.

The 10 historic sites recommended as eligible for the NRHP are as follows:

- WIN-HA-01 (HS 2-10) in Winchendon; the Day/Neal/Kempton/Kelmel House Site, a mid-nineteenth century to ca. 1940s farmstead/residence.
- WIN-HA-03 (HS 2-20) in Winchendon; the Crooks/Nurse Farmstead Site, a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century farmstead/residence.
- WIN-HA-05 (HS 3-05) in Winchendon; the Gibson/Parker & Bush/Bagley/Walls/Brown Farm Site, an early nineteenth-century to ca. 1900 farmstead/residence.
- WIN-HA-06 (HS 3-06) in Winchendon; the CCC Campsite S-63 from 1933-1941.
- WIN-HA-12 (HS 4-59) in Winchendon; the Priest Brook Mill Complex, ca. 1820s to 1900 complex of sawmills and a cider mill.
- TEM-HA-03 (HS 6-23) in Templeton; the Varnish Shop & Toy Mfy/Bishop & Streeter Site, a mid-nineteenth-century to 1940s woodworking mill and toy factory complex.
- TEM-HA-04 (HS 6-25) in Templeton; the Waite Chair Company Mill Complex, a complex of industrial sites spanning the mid-eighteenth century to the 1940s, with a pre-dominance of wood working mills from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1940s.
- TEM-HA-05 (HS 8-02) in Templeton; the Norcross Saw Mill Site is a ca. 1898-1915 sawmill site.

- TEM-HA-06 (HS 8-19) in Templeton; the Thompson Chair Co. Site, a mid-nineteenth-century to ca. 1940s woodworking mill complex.
- TEM-HA-08 (HS 8-57) in Templeton; the Day Saw Mill Site, an early to late-nineteenth century sawmill site.

The Day/Neal/Kempton/Kemmel House Site (WIN-HA-01, formerly HS 2-10)

The Day/Neal/Kempton/Kemmel House Site (WIN-HA-01, formerly HS 2-10) consists of a cellar foundation and ell foundation dating to the mid-nineteenth-century occupation by the Day family. The site appears to have functioned primarily as a residence and as a farm, although the extent of farming that took place appears to have been on a small scale. WIN-HA-01 has good integrity and exhibits research potential for understanding the residential development and changes in small-scale agriculture in the southwestern portion of Winchendon from ca. 1840 to 1940. The intact cellar hole, ell foundation, and concrete “milk room” are well-preserved and associated with a rich material culture record. The Day/Neal/Kempton/Kemmel House Site (WIN-HA-01) provides insight into a marginalized community within a town with a successful industrial economy and is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D at the local level, with the Area of Significance under Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal.

The Crooks/Nurse Farmstead Site (WIN-HA-03, formerly HS 2-20)

The Crooks/Nurse Farmstead Site (WIN-HA-03) is the earliest farmstead site identified within the Birch Hill Dam Reservoir area. The principal occupants were yeoman: Henry Crooks from 1780 to 1804, and Asa Nurse from 1804 to 1807. The site has not been disturbed by modern activity, and the apparent early date of abandonment has preserved the site from later alterations common to sites occupied throughout the nineteenth century. The good integrity of the site, the preservation of intact stratigraphy and house features, and possible outbuilding locations confer research potential to address settlement layout for an early farmstead in the region. The Crooks/Nurse Farmstead Site (WIN-HA-03) is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D at the local level, with the Area of Significance under Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal.

The Priest Brook Mill Complex (WIN-HA-12, formerly HS 4-59)

The Priest Brook Mill Complex (WIN-HA-12) consists of the remains of a dam, tailrace, mill pond impoundment area, a quarry area, buried structural evidence and artifacts from one or more mills located along Priest Brook. The complex functioned primarily as a sawmill from the 1820s to the 1890s, but was also a cider mill beginning in the 1870s. The material culture remains encountered along both sides of Priest Brook near the stone dam date primarily from the second half of the nineteenth-century to the early twentieth-century. The Priest

Brook Mill Complex (WIN-HA-12) was important in the economy of a very marginal area of Winchendon and provides information on sawmill activity in northern Worcester County during a well-defined time period. WIN-HA-12 appears as a hybrid type of industrial development near New Boston. The economy relied on agriculture, but was also loosely associated with a phase of industrial development in Worcester where in the early nineteenth-century, farmer-millers erected traditional mills along small streams. As the century progressed, New Boston’s population declined and agricultural pursuits continued to underlay the local economy. Deeds from the mid-nineteenth century on suggest that while the mill structure was not always extant, this section of Priest Brook maintained the necessary infrastructure to support new industrial activities on a small scale. Toward the end of the century, the mill complex is loosely associated with industrial development where stream sites were being redeveloped with small-scale market-oriented industries. The site supported a cider mill and a sawmill that continued in support of industrial activities elsewhere. The site is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and Criterion C, as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction.

The Gibson/Parker & Bush/Bagley/Walls/Brown Farmstead Site (WIN-HA-05, formerly HS 3-05)

The Gibson/Parker & Bush/Bagley/Walls/Brown Farmstead Site (WIN-HA-05) dates from ca. 1820s to ca. 1900. Foundations of a house, possible attached carriage house, a separate barn, and an outbuilding have been identified. A deed from 1829 indicates that the property already had buildings at that time. The farm is absent on the 1906 map of Winchendon; based on archeological evidence, the farmstead structures probably burned down by that time. WIN-HA-05 is one of the best-preserved farmstead sites identified within the Birch Hill Dam Reservoir area. The principal occupants were yeoman/farmers: John Gibson from 1829 to 1853, and Nathaniel Bagley from 1858 to 1884. The site has not been disturbed by modern activity or by later alterations and has retained integrity. The preserved foundations and yard deposits contain data that can be used to address research questions associated with farmyard layout, intra-site activity areas and material culture for a nineteenth-century farmstead in the region. The Gibson/Parker & Bush/Bagley/Walls/Brown Farmstead Site (WIN-HA-05) is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D at the local level, with the Area of Significance under Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal.

CCC Camp S-63 (WIN-HA-06, formerly HS 3-06)

CCC Camp S-63 (WIN-HA-06) consists of the foundations of at least seven structures and over a dozen associated features. CCC activities at Camp S-63 took place during two periods: June 28, 1933, to October 21, 1935 and October 22, 1938, to

May 28, 1941. The integrity of the site as a whole is considered to be fair, and the site retains integrity of location, setting and association. The extant foundations and related elements of the camp retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling. CCC Camp S-63 (WIN-HA-06) is associated with the CCC public works projects during the Depression that made significant contributions to the local community and parks in the region. The site has the added significance of having been located within the Otter River State Forest, the first state forest in the Commonwealth, and may yield information on the CCC occupation that is not available elsewhere. As such, CCC Camp S-63 (WIN-HA-06) has significance under Criteria A and D at the local level and is recommended as eligible to the NRHP. The site is associated with the following state-recognized historic context and preservation framework: early modern period recreation areas.

The Varnish Shop and Toy Manf./Bishop & Streeter Chair Mfty Site (TEM-HA-03, formerly HS 6-23); The Waite Chair Company Mill Complex (TEM-HA-04, formerly HS 6-25); and Thompson Chair Co. Site (TEM-HA-06, formerly HS 8-19)

The three large industrial sites (TEM-HA-03, TEM-HA-04 and TEM-HA-06) located in the village of Baldwinville along the Otter River are excellent examples of the type of industry that flourished in Templeton during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Sites TEM-HA-03, TEM-HA-04 and TEM-HA-06 are characterized as industrial site complexes, with substantial extant architectural remnants and features that can be associated with a number of structures and water-power elements.

The Varnish Shop and Toy Manf./Bishop & Streeter Chair Mfty Site (TEM-HA-03, formerly HS 6-23) was first developed for industrial activities in 1844. Between 1850 until 1858, a match manufactory was in operation at the site. Starting in ca. 1858, children's carriages, carts, chairs and cribs were made by the Baker Company and later the Baker and Wilson Toy Manufactory. The Bishop & Streeter's Chair Manufactory was active starting in the 1890s. From 1917 to 1941, the property was owned and run by the Kenney Brothers and Wolkins Corporation, which manufactured school desks and chairs. The site has extensive architectural remains of multiple structures that display good integrity.

The Waite Chair Company Mill Complex (TEM-HA-04, formerly HS 6-25) spans the entire era of industrial activities on the Otter River in Baldwinville, from the initial establishment of a gristmill in the mid-eighteenth century to the predominance of furniture-making from the mid nineteenth- to the early twentieth-century. The site consists of a large, multi-component industrial complex on both sides of the Otter River. There are different developmental histories for the north and south sides of the river. The south parcel is associated with a series of mills going back as far as 1754; with fur-

niture and chair production from the mid-nineteenth century on. The north parcel was developed during the mid-nineteenth century and contained several businesses including the Lee & Stearns Hat Mfy and the Baker & Wilson Toy Manf'y prior to the 1895 fire which leveled this industrial complex. The Waite Chair Company developed the north parcel following 1904. Both sides of the Otter River have extensive architectural remains of multiple structures with good integrity.

The Thompson Chair Co. Site (TEM-HA-06, formerly HS 8-19) was developed for industrial use by ca. 1846. During the 1850s, a match manufactory was located at the site, but from the 1860s until 1941, mill activities were focused on chair and furniture production. A succession of chair manufactories operated the site and included the Sawyer, Thompson and Perley Chair Manufactory; the Thompson, Perley and Waite Company; the D.L. Thompson and Son Chair Company; and the E.L. Thompson Chair Company. The site has extensive architectural remains of multiple structures with fair integrity. TEM-HA-03, TEM-HA-04 and TEM-HA-06 illustrate the dominance of furniture-making in Baldwinville from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth-century. The sites are demonstrative of an industry that contributed to the growth of Baldwinville and to the character of its built environment. Therefore, Sites TEM-HA-03, TEM-HA-04, and TEM-HA-06 are recommended as eligible to the NRHP as locally significant under Criterion A, as sites associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The sites are also significant under Criterion D for their ability to yield important information about history. The sites have a high potential to yield additional information on the character of the furniture-making practice and on nineteenth-century manufacturing in the region. These large industrial complexes housed various businesses, mostly run by local businessmen employing local workers. The success and failure of these industries directly affected the town of Templeton and the village of Baldwinville. These three sites are located just outside the Baldwinville Village National Register Historic District, but are important to the development and history of the area and are therefore recommended as eligible as contributing properties to the Baldwinville Village Historic District. It is recommended that steps be taken to add these archeological resources to the Baldwinville NRHP District as contributing properties.

The Norcross Saw Mill Site (TEM-HA-05, formerly HS 8-02)

The Norcross Saw Mill Site (TEM.HA.05) dates from ca. 1898-1915 and retains integrity of location, setting and association, and substantial elements of design, materials, workmanship and feeling. Elements of the foundation and water-power system are sufficiently intact to interpret operations. Remains of the sawmill include the stone sluice gate, a wheel pit, and a series of stone foundation walls from the sawmill. The integrity of these elements and of the site's stratigraphy

is good. TEM-HA-05 is recommended as eligible to the NRHP as locally significant under Criterion A, as a site associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The establishment of specialized woodworking sites in Templeton, such as this archaeological site, provides insight into the nineteenth-century sawmill industry and is associated with the following state-recognized historic contexts and preservation frameworks: extractive industries, woodworking and woodworking machinery, industrial mill complexes. The pattern of nineteenth-century rural industrial site formation and abandonment at this site reflects a regional trend. The site is typical of small sawmill complexes that formerly thrived in Massachusetts. The site is also significant under Criterion D for its ability to yield important information about history. In the instance of TEM-HA-05, the woodworking industry dominated economic activity in the region from the nineteenth through the first half of the twentieth century. The sawmill likely supplied wood to the furniture factories along Otter River and perhaps elsewhere. Research value lies in the particulars of design contributing to an understanding of cultural variation in sawmill construction, and hence enabling additional insights into the diffusion of technical knowledge.

The Day Saw Mill Site (TEM-HA-08, formerly HS 8-57)

The Day Saw Mill Site on Trout Brook (TEM-HA-08, formerly HS 8-57) was built prior to 1830 and continued in use throughout much of the nineteenth century. The site of a water-powered sawmill, Site TEM-HA-08 includes an earthen mill dam and wood sluice gate, tailrace and a single stone retaining wall of boulders where one side of the carriage substructure sat on the wall while the opposite side was supported by wood piers. TEM-HA-08 retains integrity of location, setting and association, and substantial elements of design, materials, workmanship and feeling. Elements of the foundation and waterpower system are sufficiently intact to interpret operations. There is also potential that additional undiscovered elements from the superstructure and waterpower system persist at the site given the wet conditions.

TEM-HA-08 is the most intact of the rural water-powered sawmills identified within the Birch Hill Dam Reservoir Area. The pattern of nineteenth-century rural industrial site formation and abandonment at this site reflects a regional trend and the site is typical of a small sawmill complex that formerly thrived in Massachusetts. As such, the Day Saw Mill Site (TEM-HA-08, formerly HS 8-57) is recommended as eligible to the NRHP as locally significant under Criterion A as a site associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The site has significance under Criterion B, as the site is associated with the life of the mill owner, Gilman Day, who has made a significant contribution to the local history as well as the state. The site is also significant under Criterion D for its ability to yield important information about history. In the instance of TEM-HA-08, the site is a well preserved example of a nineteenth-

century rural sawmill and is associated with the following state-recognized historic contexts and preservation frameworks: extractive industries, woodworking and woodworking machinery, industrial mill complexes.

New York State
Reported by: Lois Huey

Old Post Road Rehabilitation Project, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Archaeological excavations by URS at this National Park Service site located in the Hudson Valley revealed information on the lateral extent and surface treatments of both Old Post Road and the North Entrance Drive/Carriage Road leading to the mansion. This data contributes to future NPS strategies for the park. Old Albany Post Road was shown to be consistent with historic dimensions and has varied very little. No conclusive information about overall surface could be drawn from archaeology or archival research. The North Entrance Drive also closely matches its historic dimensions. This road originally was a hard-packed dirt path that subsequently was macadamized with the addition of several layers of compressed gravels.

Swart-Jackson Site

Jay R. Cohen, Inc. excavated this historic site located in the village of Fishkill, New York. The well preserved historic remains dated from mid to late 18th century to 19th century. Intact archaeological deposits dated from those time periods within several deep features and across yard deposits. Features found included a cistern, stone-lined wells, a refuse pit, cobble walkway, bottle dump, and sheet middens. Artifacts included lead shot, gunflints, buttons, buckles, pins, thimbles, clothes pins; coins (1787, 1694-1702, 1861), a pocket knife handle, watch part, cuff link, seed bead, slate writing instrument, lamp parts, drawer pulls, curtain hooks, white tobacco pipes with bore sizes 4/64, 5/64, 6/64, horse tack, toys (domino, toy letter, marble, erector set part); nails, tacks, bolts, window glass; and faunal remains (cattle, sheep, chickens and turkeys). Prehistoric finds included a biface, projectile point fragments (Brewerton Eared), scrapers, graters, debitage, and lithic chunks. The historic house was moved. Monitoring is recommended while a new medical building is constructed on the site.

WANTED!!!

Scans, Photocopies, or Hardcopies
Of CNEHA CONFERENCE PROGRAMS
CNEHA is in search of old conference programs to share on our web page. If you have copies please send copies or scans to Richard Veit, Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898 or e-mail rveit@monmouth.edu

New Jersey
Reported by: Lynn Rakos

**Monmouth University Archaeology Field School,
Cedar Bridge Tavern**

Barnegat Township, Ocean County

[Submitted by Richard Veit, Michael J. Gall, and Brock Giordano]

In 2011, Monmouth University's annual field school in historical archaeology was held at the late eighteenth-century Cedar Bridge Tavern, on Old Halfway Road, Barnegat Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. The project was directed by Michael J. Gall and Brock Giordano in advance of proposed restoration and infrastructure improvements to the tavern, which was recently acquired by Ocean County as a historic site. This investigation was conducted at the request of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission to identify archaeological deposits associated with the Cedar Bridge Tavern and determine if Revolutionary War era archaeological deposits are present near the structure. The project site measured 150 feet north/south by 175 feet east/west, and encompassed the tavern.

Archaeological testing within the project site included the excavation of 31 shovel test pits, plotted at 25-foot intervals and in judgmental locations, and nine units of various sizes. Intact nineteenth-century historic deposits associated with a former, pre-1840s out kitchen were identified in the south (rear) yard of the property. Early to late nineteenth-century household and architectural deposits related to a possible former, pre-late nineteenth-century building were also found in the western (side) yard. Nine cultural features were encountered and 6,409 artifacts were recovered from the project site. Among the cultural features identified were a post hole and an artifact-rich subfloor pit or crawlspace representing the possible remains of a pre-1840s earthfast out kitchen. The archaeological deposits were registered with the New Jersey State Museum as the Cedar Bridge Tavern Site (28-Oc-162).

Local tradition accords the site considerable importance as the location of the last local skirmish during the American Revolution. Despite in-depth research and a metal detector survey aimed at identifying the presence of Revolutionary War era artifacts, no documented or physical traces of the skirmish were found. Further, save for the recovery of a single fragment of scratch blue, white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1744), and a copper oxide decorated fragment of slip-trailed redware, all other historic artifacts post-dated the 1790s. The recovered cultural material pointed to a historic occupation that began during the early Federal Period, perhaps as early as the 1780s or 1790s. However, unidentified earlier historic deposits may exist at the site. The recovery of a low number of re-deposited prehistoric artifacts, including one fragment of prehistoric pottery, also provided evidence of an ephemeral Woodland period (1000 BC- AD 1500) hunting campsite. The Cedar Bridge Tavern Site was recommended as a potentially significant archaeological resource that may

be eligible for inclusion on the State and National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for its ability to provide information on eighteenth and nineteenth-century farmsteads, taverns, consumerism, and foodways in the New Jersey Pinelands region.



Cedar Bridge Tavern as depicted in a photograph taken by the Historic Americans Buildings Survey in 1938 (Survey No. N.J. 41).



Excavations in the rear yard behind the Cedar Bridge Tavern. Excavations were limited to areas between the current occupant's gardens.



Excavation Unit 7 and 7 Extension showing an artifact-rich deposit associated with an early-19th-century out kitchen.

Union Church Ruins, Long Valley, Morris Township

[Submitted by Richard Veit and Brock Giordano]

In June, July, and August of 2009, Richard Veit and Brock Giordano performed a Phase I archaeological survey of the Union Church Ruins, located within Long Valley (formerly German Valley), Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey. The study was performed at the request of the Washington Township Historical Society with funding provided by a grant from the New Jersey Historical Commission. The property contains the ruins of a church built in 1774, replacing an earlier church built circa 1747. The site is considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, B and D. Testing was carried out prior to the stabilization and repointing of the church ruins.

The archaeological investigation consisted of the excavation of eleven shovel test pits and two three-foot-square excavation units. Evidence of the 18th and 19th century occupation of the property was present; however, most of the archaeological remains recovered related to the mid-20th century use of the site as a trash dump. One thousand eight hundred and ninety three artifacts were recovered during the study, a sample of which was saved for curation.

Long Valley, known as German Valley until World War I, is located within Washington Township, the southwest corner of Morris County, in a valley bounded by Schooleys Mountain to the west and Fox Hill to the east.

The area's first European settlers were Germans who moved into northwestern New Jersey from adjacent areas in Pennsylvania. The first church within German Valley was likely a log structure built as early as 1747 by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, evidence of the area gaining a significant German population. The log church (and subsequently the stone church) may have been built as a union church by combined efforts of Lutheran and German Reformed congregations.

The first pastor serving the German Reformed Church within



The Old Union Church ruins in Long Valley, Washington Township, New Jersey. Notice the clipped gables on the collapsing roof and the fine stonework façade of the building.

German Valley was John Conrad Wirtz, formerly of Zurich, Switzerland. Mr. Wirtz arrived in America prior to 1746 and was officially ordained in 1752. In 1762 Mr. Wirtz left the congregation who were without religious leadership for a number of years. Later, the renowned Reverend Henry M. Muhlenberg served the Lutheran congregations in German Valley and German Town (Oldwick) during the construction of Union Stone Church. Indeed both churches were governed jointly until 1832 when the two separated. The sermons of the German Reformed Church were conducted in German up until the late 18th century. In 1832 the Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations which had formerly shared the church divided and built their own churches. After these two congregations outgrew their shared sanctuary in the 1830s, the church saw little use, and by the late 19th century was in ruins.

In 1968 Ed Rutsch undertook a fairly extensive archaeological excavation at the site and endeavored to record the remaining gravemarkers. His notes indicate that the cemetery, which surrounds the church, once extended much further north than it currently does, that cows had been pastured in the cemetery, leading to a loss of gravemarkers, and that an automobile dealer had parked cars in the cemetery.

The focus of the current excavation was identifying historic soil surfaces inside and outside the church as part of a stabilization project. The excavations inside the church encountered large masses of stone that had been displaced from the collapsing structure and a rich deposit of mid-20th century debris, apparently reflecting a period when the ruins served as the town dump. The excavations outside the church showed the massive nature of the stonework underpinning the church and recovered a small quantity of 18th and 19th century artifacts.

The project was of great interest to the local community and students from local high schools, Boy Scout troops, and members of the Washington Township Historical Society and Historic Preservation Commission participated in the excavations. A small display of artifacts is on display at the Historical Society's Museum.



The ruins of the Old Stone Church today, just prior to excavation.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Early Historic Archaeological Sites along US Route 301

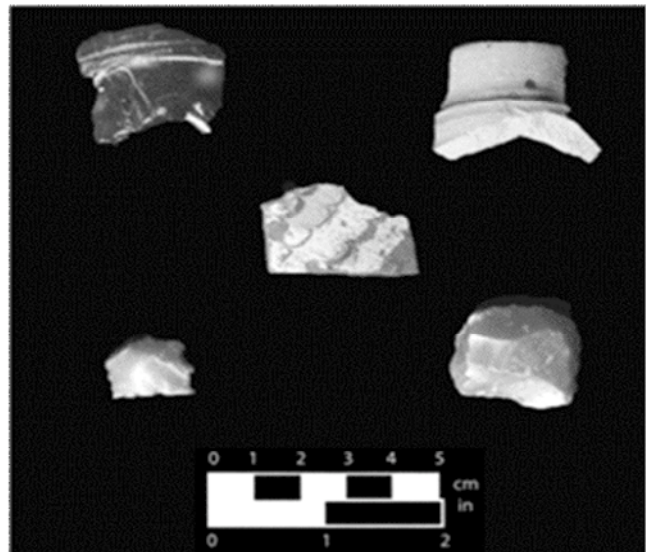
[Submitted by David S. Clarke, DelDOT]

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is in the throes of its largest public works project in over 12 years. DelDOT plans to construct 17 miles of new grade-separated highway across southern New Castle County, to move traffic safely and efficiently from US Route 301 in Maryland onto the existing Delaware State Route 1 corridor. The Route 301 project is federally funded, thus necessitating compliance with federal cultural resource laws and regulations. Background research and archaeological survey are currently taking place along the project corridor; as a result numerous early historic archaeological sites have been identified.

Hunter Research, Inc. identified 18 historic sites dating to the late-17th and 18th centuries in the U.S. Route 301 corridor. Six sites were situated near landings along the upper reaches of creeks which were at one time deep enough to facilitate delivery of European goods by shallow-draft sailing vessels. The remaining 12 sites were located along a network of cart roads first established in 1660 by Augustine Herrman. Our working hypothesis is that these routes were used by smugglers to haul shallops with eight to ten tons of tobacco from the upper Chesapeake Bay overland to the Delaware Bay using oxen drawn sleds. From there the tobacco was transported by larger vessels to ports in Philadelphia, New Amsterdam and Europe. Sites located along these routes are characterized by an unusually large amount of white salt-

glazed stoneware, cast iron cauldron fragments, as well as a host of other period artifacts. The survey identified a late-17th-century basement house foundation near a landing containing Dutch and English artifacts including two footed cooking vessels. The survey also identified a site with an early to mid-18th-century foundation along the cart road featuring a Chinese brass coin marked Kung Pu (Board of Public Works) in Boo-Yuwan (Beijing) minted between 1736 and 1795. Also identified along the cart road was a late 17th - early 18th-century feature interpreted as a smokehouse, with numerous faunal remains.

At the southern end of the Route 301 project, on the border of



(Above) 18th Century artifacts from the Phase I Survey, top left: dark olive green wine bottle closure with a hand applied string rim, top right: grey-bodied salt-glazed stoneware jug rim sherd, middle: slip combed red earthenware body sherd with clear lead glaze, bottom left: pistol size grey gunflint, bottom right: honey colored French musket flint.



(Left) Collage of Phase I Archaeological Survey work from the US 301 Project.

Cecil County, MD and New Castle County, DE, Phase I archaeological surveys and historical research by Richard Grubb & Associates have uncovered evidence for three sites with 18th century assemblages. This is a crossroads where people, goods, trade – and ideas - moved on cart roads and highways between the Chesapeake and Delaware drainages. The Rumsey/Polk Tenant/Prehistoric Site was part of extensive holdings of the Rumseys: tobacco growers, slave-owners, traders, Patriots, and major players in the local economy. Along with the 18th century Rumsey Tenant and Reynolds sites, these sites tell us about the day to day lives of tenants and farmers during the 18th (and 19th) century through their evidence of fine ceramics and teaware, wine glasses, bottles, coins -including a 1739 George II halfpenny, shoe buckles, buttons, and thimbles, firearms (such as an 18th century flintlock pistol), and smoking pipes.

Archaeological and Historical Consulting Inc. identified the Houston-LeCompt site. This site provides a good example of an eighteenth century farmstead in St. Georges Hundred and its transition in the nineteenth century. Excavations at the site revealed the foundation of the home that was established by Jacob and Mary Houston in the 1780s and continued to be occupied by their son James until the mid-nineteenth century, while their other sons established nearby farmsteads. By the third generation, the Houston's owned much of the surrounding farmland, but it was being worked by tenant farmers. Distinctive features found at the original homestead included a privy, a kitchen outbuilding, activity areas, and trash pits. Deposits from the cellar promise to provide much information about the Houston family, while those from trash deposits in the yard are yielding information about the later tenants who occupied the site. Studies of standing architecture have documented the transition from single family farms to extensive tenant farming in the area. This excavation provides the opportunity to document both types of occupation archaeologically.

The Federal Highway Administration and DelDOT, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Offices, have taken a holistic approach to the Route 301 archaeology program, which included a GIS-based predictive model, detailed background research that informed the sampling strategy, and intensive archaeological testing, to identifying archaeology sites. The preliminary results are nothing less than astounding and will continue to fuel our research needs for this project as we move forward with additional archaeological work. This project has the potential to alter our viewpoint about the economic and cultural landscape from the 17th and 18th centuries in Delaware. In the future, all of this new information from the Route 301 archaeology program will be synthesized to see how it may revise our collective knowledge about the history of Delaware, Maryland, and the entire Mid-Atlantic region.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City has completed a new interpretive installation to help tell the story of the history and archaeology of the Jesuit chapels in St. Mary's City. The exhibit is housed in a purpose-built, open air pavilion adjacent to the site, which was constructed with a post and beam frame and is reminiscent of the architectural idiom of the 17th-century Chesapeake. The pavilion provides a much needed, shaded location for visitors to learn about the significant events which occurred at this site which stands as an icon to Maryland's early experiments in religious freedom. Sign panels discuss the early progress and tribulations of the colony, the archaeology and architecture of the brick chapel, and the story of the demise of Maryland's liberal polity after the deposing of the Calverts in the 1689 revolution. Considerable detail concerning the process of the reconstruction and the specialized craftspeople responsible is incorporated in the installation. The exhibit and pavilion were developed by the museum staff and supported by grants from the Maryland Heritage Area Authority, the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, and the Historic St. Mary's City Foundation.

St. Mary's College of Maryland

Archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland continue their survey of the Wicomico River and Zekiah Swamp drainages this summer. To date, this work has identified the location of the c. 1674-1727 Charles County Court House, a site possibly associated with the third Lord Baltimore's "summer house," the plantation dwelling site of a governor-turned-traitor, an English tenant dwelling, and a recently discovered 17th-century Piscataway Indian settlement. For 2011, work includes testing at Manahowic's Neck (also known as Notley Hall) as well as limited test excavations at the Piscataway settlement. Sites of recent focus include:

Fendall's Dwelling Plantation: The 2010 survey located the plantation of Josias Fendall, a former governor of Maryland who, in 1660, attempted to end the Lord Baltimore's authority by doing away with the Upper House. Forbidden from holding office after that, Fendall remained on the west bank of the Wicomico River until 1681, when he again began agitating the proprietor. This time, he was permanently banished from the colony. Fendall's vacated plantation ended up in the hands of William Digges, son of a Virginia governor and the son-in-law of Lord Baltimore. Digges promptly remade the property into a town named for his father-in-law: Charles Town. Documentary and archeological evidence indicates that the town was developed and included a great house, other houses, and an ordinary. The work at Fendall/Charles Town was directed by Julia A. King and Scott M. Strickland with assistance from Skylar Bauer, Alex J. Flick, Nicole Gatto,

Brad Hatch, Julianna Jackson, Mark Koppel, Maggie Lucio, and Amy Publicover.

Westwood Manor: As part of the survey work, students in the spring 2010 Archaeology Practicum class at St. Mary's College processed, cataloged, and prepared interpretive papers on archaeological materials recovered from the Westwood Manor site (c. 1680-1715). Westwood Manor was located where the Zekiah empties into the headwaters of the Wicomico River. The materials from the site had been recovered by a homeowner during new house construction and the couple loaned the collection to the College for processing and study. Hundreds of artifacts were processed, including tobacco pipes, ceramics, bottle glass, animal bone, metals, and numerous "small finds." Students prepared a final report on their work which was published in-house by the College.

Manahowic's Neck: Manahowic's Neck, which will be the focus of the 2011 season, was the plantation dwelling of planter-merchant Thomas Notley, a close friend of the third Lord Baltimore. Notley served as governor of Maryland from 1676 until his death in 1679. Manahowic's Neck, located on the east bank of the Wicomico River opposite Fendall's plantation, became an important place in the political landscape of 17th-century Maryland, with the Provincial Council meeting there on at least 15 occasions. Located more than 20 miles north of the colonial capital at St. Mary's City, Manahowic's Neck was the place where the proprietary government engaged a number of Indian nations, including the Piscataway. Manahowic's Neck also provided Lord Baltimore with a base on the Wicomico River, where many of his enemies had already established plantations. The site has been known since the late 1970s, when it was reported by Barbara McMillan, Dennis Pogue, and Mike Smolek, but no systematic investigations have yet taken place there. The 2011 testing at Manahowic's Neck will consist of shovel testing and will be done under the direction of Skylar Bauer and Julie King.

Piscataway Indian Settlement (Zekiah Fort): The Piscataway Indian settlement, discovered during the spring of 2011, may be where Lord Baltimore directed the Piscataway in 1680, ostensibly for their protection from raids by northern Indian nations. The site was identified through close-interval shovel testing and has so far yielded glass beads, European flint (including a gunflint), lead shot, red and white clay tobacco pipes, and smoothed grit-tempered Indian ceramics. Anywhere from 90 to 300 souls remained at this settlement until 1692, when the Piscataway returned to their ancestral home in what is now Prince George's County and Washington, DC. Testing this summer (including a resistivity survey) will focus on the collection of a greater artifact sample and identifying evidence for fortifications at this settlement. This project is proceeding in consultation with members of the Cedarville Band of Piscataway Indians, the

Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland, and the Piscataway Indian Nation as well as with archaeologists from the Maryland Historical Trust and the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. The work at the site has been directed by Julie King and Scott Strickland along with crew member Alex Flick.

All of the work in the Wicomico and Zekiah drainage has been generously funded by Michael J. and Laura Sullivan. At least two of the sites, including the Charles County Court House and the Piscataway Indian settlement, have been the focus of earlier but unsuccessful searches beginning in the 1930s. The Sullivans' interest in Charles County history led them to assemble a team of land surveyors, genealogists, and professional archaeologists to begin the systematic search for these and other sites associated with the area's early colonial settlement. Mike Sullivan has served as the team leader and has uncovered critical documents leading to the discovery of these and other sites in the region.

Reports for earlier reports (including the student publication on Westwood Manor) are available on CD and can be requested from Julie King by emailing jking@smcm.edu. Information on all of these sites, including reports, images, and artifact databases, will be added this summer to the web site, www.chesapeakearchaeology.org.



*X-radiograph of selected metals recovered from the Westwood Manor site.
(X-rays by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, J. Patterson Park and Museum.)*

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

Rodney Little, Director of the Maryland Historical Trust, announced in early February that Mark Thompson, currently the Southern Maine Regional Director of the Maine Maritime Museum, will assume the position of Director of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM), the state museum of archaeology, effective January 26, 2011. Michael Smolek, who served as the JPPM Director for over 14 years, retired on June 1, 2010. Little commented, "I am delighted to welcome Mark Thompson to the Maryland Historical Trust. Mark is a dynamic leader who can build upon our excellent programs and will guide JPPM and its dedicated staff to even greater distinction as a statewide resource."

Pat Furey, President of the Friends of JPPM, said, "It is not easy to replace Mike Smolek, but fortunately in Mark Thompson we have a person of outstanding drive and intellect. The Friends look forward to working with Mark to support the mission and goals of JPPM."

"I'm thrilled to take on this responsibility," commented Thompson. "JPPM is undergoing a tremendous period of growth as a visitor destination right now with the opening of JPPM's War of 1812 exhibit slated for the spring of 2011 and completion of the RITES (Riverside Interpretive Trails and Exhibit Stations) Trail, scheduled for 2012. The high quality of JPPM's public programs and the extraordinary work being done by the Maryland Archeological Conservation Lab attracted me to this position. I am excited to begin my work there."

Mark Thompson was born and raised in Pennsylvania. He earned a Bachelor of Arts from Dickinson College and received his Juris Doctor from American University. After a successful legal career in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Florida, he opted out of the legal profession to pursue his passion for history and the museum field. Mr. Thompson returned to school, graduating from the University of Delaware with a Master's Degree in History and a certificate in Museum Studies. Mr. Thompson served as the Director of the Portland Harbor Museum for six years prior to its merger with the Maine Maritime Museum in 2010.

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum Discovering Archaeology Day

On April 16th, 2011 Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum held their third annual Discovering Archaeology Day. Celebrating Maryland Archaeology Month, over 35 participants from local, state, federal, CRM and avocational groups and organizations shared their knowledge and special activities with the public. Presentations included hands on activities for children, poster presentations, artifact display and identification. Tours of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab and the Flintknapping corner were especially popular.

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Lab

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum and the Maryland Historical Trust received a \$27,623 grant from the Department of Interior, National Park Service through the Preserve America grant program, for a project entitled the County Archaeology Collections Exhibit (CACE) Project. The CACE project will create two public exhibits that will bring archaeological objects held at the MAC Lab back home to their counties of origin. Project partners include the St. Mary's County Public Libraries and the Washington County Historical Society.

As part of this project, objects excavated in St. Mary's and Washington Counties will be brought out of storage at the MAC Lab into public view along with interpretive materials and programs that will aid the public in understanding the rich messages of archaeological materials. In some instances, this will be the first time that the public will have an opportunity to see and understand this archaeological evidence.

These exhibits provide the lab with a wonderful opportunity to showcase some of the state's most important archaeological sites. The MAC Lab holds more than eight million objects in trust for the citizens of Maryland. Here is an instance where the Lab and the Trust and county representatives are working together to assist the public in appreciating the importance of these historical resources. Lessons learned from this project will be used to help put together a statewide project over the next several years.

The first of the two CACE exhibits opened at St. Mary's County's Lexington Park Library in early February. This exhibit focuses on three archaeological sites from the county: the slave quarter at Sotterley Plantation, a colonial plantation named Notley Hall, and a Native American site dating thousands of years ago. Two related workshops for children will be offered this summer with the assistance of the MAC Lab staff. The Washington County exhibit will focus on a seasonal camp used by Native Americans for stone tool production, a colonial tenant farm and Fort Frederick, a French and Indian War period fortification. This exhibit will open in June in the Hagerstown Visitor Center.

Statewide

April was Maryland Archaeology Month. This year's theme was Facing the Past for Maryland's Future. The Maryland Archaeology Month poster featured depiction of faces from archaeological artifacts recovered from throughout the state. To see the poster and read about the artifacts go to http://www.marylandarcheology.org/Arch_Month_2011/Gallery_Faces/Artifact_Gallery.htm.

West Virginia

Reported by: David E. Rotenizer

Lots Associated with Store and Carpentry Shop (46TA23) and Residence (46TA24), Pruntytown, Taylor County

[Submitted by Lori A. Frye, GAI Consultants, Inc.]
GAI Consultants, Inc. excavated a small sliver of two mid-nineteenth century town lots within the community of Pruntytown, West Virginia, as part of a road intersection improvement for WVDOH. One lot was associated with store and carpentry shop (46TA23), while the second lot was associated with a residence (46TA24). Archival research indicated that structures were built on these lots in the 1840s. Some structural foundation remnants were identified within each lot (Photograph 1). Excavations within Site 46TA23 identified modern utility lines and uncovered disarticulated foundation stones and evidence that the former building burned before it was demolished. Sanborn Insurance maps depicted a stable within the excavated portion of Site 46TA23 in 1923; this structure was demolished prior to 1944.

The excavations successfully identified a connection between site formation processes, landscaping, and the use of space in these town lots. Window glass and some container glass associated with demolition activities at Site 46TA24 were buried in a shallow, machine-excavated pit after demolition of the building.

The project area for both lots was situated in a low-lying and poorly drained area adjacent to the road (Photograph 2). Gravel was hauled into the area to create a driveway for an adjacent building. Later, the landowners brought in artifact laden fill from another mid-nineteenth century historic-period site to raise the ground surface and improve drainage along the road at these two sites.



Project overview with Site 46TA24 in foreground and Site 46TA23 in background.



Overview of Site 46TA24, Feature 2, View to North.

Consumerism in the Late Eighteenth Century: Treatment of Disposed Tobacco Pipes from the Mount Pleasant Site (46Jf215), Jefferson County, West Virginia

– Lauren J. Jagielski

[Submitted by David E. Rotenizer with permission of Dr. Timothy L. McAndrews, Archaeological Studies Program Coordinator, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Wisconsin – La Crosse]

Abstract

Excavations at historic sites often result in the recovery of an abundance of white clay tobacco pipe fragments. There are several theories that explain why large quantities of stem fragments are recovered from sites, however, no systematic studies have been done to evaluate these theories. The 1999 cultural resources field investigation in Jefferson County, West Virginia, uncovered a rural homestead, the Mount Pleasant Site (46JF215), as well as an artifact assemblage that includes 171 pipe bowl fragments and 396 stem fragments. To determine if there are patterns that explain how pipe stems were broken, the stem fragments from the site were measured, then compiled in Microsoft Excel®, and statistically analyzed. Pipe stem breakage experiments were conducted on historic reproduction clay pipes to compare to the data of the site. The stem fragments from the experiments were then measured, compiled in Microsoft Access®, and statistically analyzed. The results of the statistical analysis from the Mount Pleasant pipes and the experimental pipes conclude that while pipe stems are liable to accidental breaking, the intentional breaking of stem fragments can be identified by lip and corresponding lip scar breakage patterns which are present in the Mount Pleasant pipe assemblage.

The University of Wisconsin – La Crosse, *Journal of Undergraduate Research*, Volume XIII (2010)

Available on-line for download:

<http://www.uwlax.edu/urc/JURonline/PDF/2010/jagielski.ARC.pdf>

Early Nineteenth Century Consumer Preferences at the Mount Pleasant Site (46Jf215), Jefferson County, West Virginia: An Interpretation of a Rural Farmstead –

Michael A. Bednarchuk

[Submitted by David E. Rotenizer with permission of Dr. Timothy L. McAndrews, Archaeological Studies Program Coordinator, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Wisconsin – La Crosse]

Abstract

At the turn of the nineteenth century, consumer preference for purchasable items among European Americans was being influenced by many factors including the Industrial Revolution, the ascendancy of Romanticism, Jeffersonian republicanism and by extension the Enlightenment. The Mount Pleasant Site (46Jf215) located in the Route 9 highway corridor of Jefferson County, West Virginia, was an extended Phase II excavation that exposed a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century house site and accompanying rock quarry. The extensive assemblage of over 35,000 artifacts and corresponding excavation of 172 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft.) units allows for further interpretation of material remains to augment the analysis of the final report. Possible motivational influences on the inhabitant's buying preferences as reflected in observable consumption patterns are explored. Comparisons are made with several sites reported in the immediate vicinity including Harpers Ferry and a still extant eighteenth century German-American house site. Percentages of ceramic types with datable periods of popularity are used as a proxy for comparing consumption patterns at the Mount Pleasant Site with these other locations. Decoration frequencies indicate a possible acceptance of the ceramic fashion cycle with rural conservatism also a playing a role.

The University of Wisconsin – La Crosse, *Journal of Undergraduate Research*, Volume IX (2006)

Available on-line for download:

<http://www.uwlax.edu/urc/JUR-online/PDF/2006/bednarchuk.pdf>

Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of the Cockayne Farmstead (46Mr158), Glen Dale, Marshall County, West Virginia

[Submitted by Jamie Vosvick, Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc.]

Project Background

Since 2005, a grassroots effort has been undertaken by the Marshall County Historical Society to preserve and restore the historic Cockayne Farmstead, which is located in Glen Dale within West Virginia's Northern Panhandle region.

The mere mention of the Cockayne farmstead creates a great deal of excitement in the local community. This is because it

is not every day that a 150 year old farmhouse with nearly the entire family's contents is discovered. But, this is what happened. During the later half of the twentieth century, the growth of Glen Dale would encompass the once thriving farmstead thereby allowing the historic value of the farmstead to go unnoticed.

It was at this early stage in the restoration process that Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest (ACM) became involved. This involvement consisted of documenting and cataloging the house's contents, as well as beginning the process of archiving the family's letters and belongings. While this was going on, it became apparent that a preliminary archaeological investigation needed to be undertaken of the area surrounding the house. The purpose of the investigation would be to document in situ structural features as well as archaeological deposits. By documenting the features and deposits, one would have a better idea of the layout of the farmstead. The data from the preliminary archaeological investigations would also be used in examining the accuracy of a lithograph of the farmstead (Figure 1).

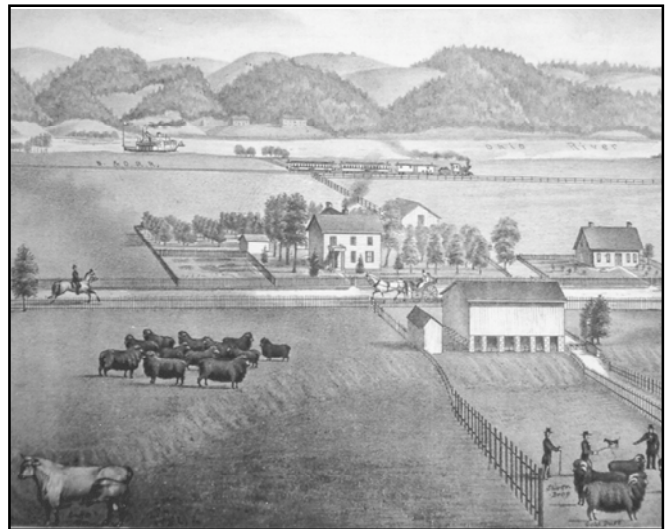


Figure 1. A lithograph of the Cockayne Farmstead from the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Today, the farmhouse stands by itself with one outbuilding and approximately an acre of land surrounding it (Figure 2). At the time when the farmhouse was constructed, which was in the 1840's and the 1850's, the farmstead was one of the largest in the county encompassing approximately 500 acres. The Cockayne family, like most of the early settlers in the northern panhandle region, was originally from England, settling into the New World in the late 1600's. Once the family had made its way to the northern panhandle region opportunities were found to be abundant. At its maximum size, the Cockayne Farmstead consisted of the present day City of Glen Dale, with the western and eastern borders consisting of the Ohio River and Grave Creek.



Figure 2. *Photograph of the Cockayne farmhouse, looking west.*

The farm, as with nearly all of the early farms in the region, was centered on agriculture and the raising of crops for both food and market. A review of tax records indicated that it did not take the family long to abandon the raising of row crops for market and instead focused their attention to a new and growing commodity “Merino Wool”. In fact, it appears that around the 1860’s the entire farmstead had been retooled for the raising of sheep and the production of wool. The Cockayne family, led by Samuel Cockayne, pioneered a new and powerful product thereby becoming one of the best Merino wool producers in the United States. At the 1876 World Exposition Fair, a medallion and certificate were presented to Samuel Cockayne for his Merino Wool. This indicates that the Cockayne produced Merino wool was highly sought after.

This industry would help the Cockayne family gain local and regional prominence through the early part of the twentieth century. However, by the end of the First World War, it appears that the market for the Merino Wool was shrinking. An examination of the family journals and letters indicates that the family slowly quit the Merino Wool industry and began selling off parcels of its property.

Coordination between ACM, the Marshall County Historical Society, the City of Glen Dale, and the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (WVSHPO) has aided into what the restoration efforts have become. Beginning in 2005, grants have been written and obtained as well as numerous fundraisers conducted throughout the community in order to provide funding in the restoration of the farmhouse, as well as securing the protection and archiving of the thousands of artifacts at the farmhouse. The results of these restoration efforts have included the addition of a new roof on the farmhouse, the restoration of all the original windows, the replacement of the front porch and all of the dilapidated wood. The results of the restoration efforts have produced a farmhouse that is beginning to once again regain its honor and glory from a bygone period.

Even though so much has been done, the drive is still on to restore the entire farmstead, including the original outbuilding locations, gardens, etc. to its original setting. This is where the archaeology comes in.

Archaeological Investigations

With the help of Nila Chaddock and the Marshall County Historical Society, the Cockayne Farmstead (46Mr158) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. Because of this designation, before any archaeological work could be conducted on the property a permit from the WVSH-PO was obtained.

Starting in 2005, ACM has undertaken several investigations around the farmhouse. The property was mapped with a transit and a five meter grid was established across the parcel. In order to try and determine the location of archaeological deposits at the farmstead, shovel probes were excavated across the 5 meter grid. Data collected from the excavation of the shovel probes indicated a midden was present west of the house and that features/subsurface structural remnants were present in the northern, southern and western portions of the property. In all, a total of 10 structural features were identified from the excavation of the shovel probes. Included in these features were two wells, one cistern, two and possibly three privies, and several unknown small barn-like structures. The shovel probes also revealed that the sandy soils of the parcel soon gave way to heavy water worn gravels that were difficult to work with. However, these soil conditions also made in situ cultural features easier to identify.

The archaeologically sensitive areas were delineated so that these areas could be avoided by any restoration efforts to the house that may accidentally disturb them. In an attempt to save the historical society funds pertaining to future development of the property, ACM has been conducting minor excavations of each of the features as part of the West Virginia Day festivities (around June 20). At such point that all the archaeological resources on the property have been identified, avoided, or excavated, a final composite report of the investigations will be undertaken and submitted to the WVSHPO.

For the purpose of this particular article the author will focus on the excavation of Privy #1 which occurred in June 2010. Since it is believed that several privies are present on the property they were given predetermined numbers such as #1, #2 etc.

Privy #1 was identified after an unusually wet spring caused major slumpage to the feature. At that time ACM removed the sod surrounding the depression in order to better identify the outline of the structure. The soil differences were easy to document and a clear square stain was evident. It was decided to excavate the privy in halves beginning with the west half. Utilizing 10 cm levels, the privy was excavated and the fill

was screened in order to better control the provenience of artifacts. It soon became clear that the privy was abandoned and filled with trash dating from the 1950's through the 1970's. When completely excavated the depth of the privy reached 1.80 meters. As can be seen in the east profile, the top 1.40 meters were comprised of modern fill episodes. Older privy deposits containing artifacts dating from the 1880's to the 1930's were noted and became constant throughout the fill. It was also now evident that the privy structure itself was a fine piece of workmanship as well. The entire privy hole was lined with limestone fieldstone that most likely came from the farmstead near the Grave Creek portion of the property to the east of the house. The effort that was rendered to erect these walls is most unusual in this region and perhaps many regions.

After the profile was photographed and mapped the east half of the privy was then excavated as the crew was now aided with the feature's stratigraphy. Final excavations of the privy also indicated that while the below ground structure was constructed of limestone, it is possible that the limestone walls were the foundation of a red brick structure (Figure 3). This can be surmised by the large amount of brick that was recovered from the fill as well as a large pile of corresponding bricks that were discovered near the privy; the bricks could have been salvaged when the privy was capped.

When it was clear that excavations had clearly been conducted through the modern fill episodes two flotation samples were retrieved from the privy fill that was located below the modern fill. The analysis of these samples was conducted by Karen Leone (Leone Consulting) on behalf of ACM. The analysis provides a dietary insight on the Cockayne occupation of the property for the estimated period of 1880 to 1930. Such important historical information for the region can also be aided by the identification and excavation of additional privies on the property. It is already in the plans to excavate a

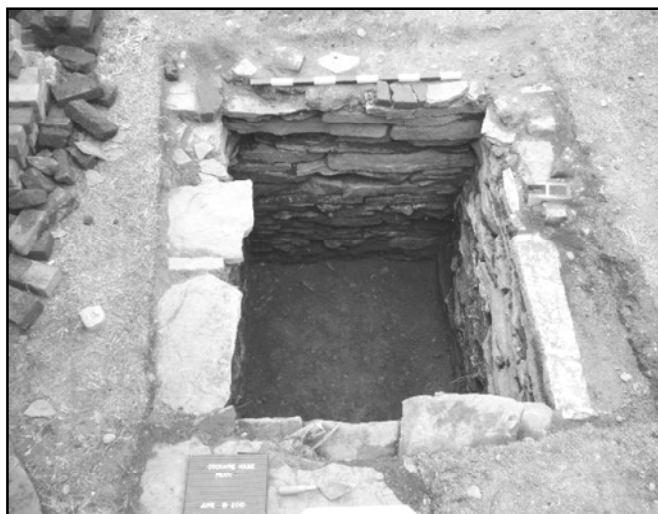


Figure 3. *Photograph of the privy after excavation, looking west.*

second privy at the farmstead this summer. If the feature does turn out to be Privy #2, then there is the potential that data from this second privy could provide a wealth of data that will aid in our understanding of both the site and the Cockayne family. Because the records indicate that the property was first occupied in the 1840's, then it is believed that there should be deposits that date to the original occupation of the property. If such is the case, then data from these early deposits would provide a great deal of information concerning not only the Cockayne family, but also the history of the region.

Botanical Analysis of the Cockayne Farmstead Privy, Glendale, Marshall County, West Virginia

[Submitted by Karen L. Leone, M.A., Leone Consulting, Ltd.]

Introduction

This report describes the botanical assemblage recovered from a late 19th century privy located on the property of the Cockayne Farmstead in the village of Glendale, Marshall County, West Virginia. The stone-lined privy was excavated by Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. as a public event on West Virginia Day 2010, and soil samples were taken from the lower level of the vault for botanical analysis. While it is suspected that there are two privies associated with the farmstead (J. Vosvick, personal communications, 2010), this, the younger vault, is the first to be excavated and it is suggested that it was likely used from about 1880-1930.

Privy debris is often an excellent storehouse of information regarding early historic-era lifeways and materials; however, shaft stratigraphy can also be quite complex and difficult to unravel. The privy is an important 19th and early 20th century context, not only because fecal matter offers a glimpse into the diets of its users, but moreover because it was a convenient location for the disposal of everyday items; everything from worn-out clothing and dishware to architectural debris.

The general purpose of this macrobotanical analysis is to determine what identified plant remains might reveal about the diet and disposal patterns of the people who utilized the outhouse. Although the full range of foods eaten cannot be known, due to preservation bias, durable items such as seeds, nuts, and pits can be identified. The presence of non-food remains such as wood, animal bone, glass, and beads are also noted.

Results of the analysis reveal a variety of plant taxa including wood, nutshell, fruit and weed seeds. The assemblage is choked with raspberry seeds – the hallmark of true night soil. The curious absence of debris from some commonly eaten foods brings up questions of preservation bias and/or waste disposal patterns, which will be discussed later in the report.

Methods

During excavation, Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. personnel collected two soil samples from the lower level of the privy shaft (a single context) and submitted them to K. Leone, of Leone Consulting, Ltd., for flotation-

processing and botanical analysis. During flotation processing, it was recognized that time and budgetary restraints could not accommodate the extraction and quantification of every seed from the assemblage (estimated to be over 100,000) and, as such, both samples were combined and a 50% sample was taken. The specifics of this sampling strategy will be discussed below.

Flotation and Analysis

All samples were processed in the Leone Consulting, Ltd. Paleoethnobotany Laboratory. First the volume of each soil sample was measured and recorded. Then, the samples were flotation-processed one at a time using a Flote-Tech water-processing machine (Model A1). This process requires little, if any, handling, which limits fragmentation of the carbonized material. A Leica EZ4 binocular microscope with a 13X to 56X magnification range was used to sort and identify the macrobotanical assemblage. Weights were taken on an electronic top-loading Ohaus balance with an accuracy level to 0.001 g.

Although the flotation process produced heavy and light fractions for each sample, counts and weights were combined during analysis. The different fractions were first sifted through a series of nested geologic sieves to organize particles by size. All non-botanical cultural material greater than 4 mm in size was returned to the principal investigator to be entered in the archaeological inventory. The remaining light and heavy fractions from the two samples, combined, weighed 1.92 kilograms (1,920 g) and the 50% sample taken for analysis weighed 960 grams. All charred botanical remains of the sample that were greater than 2 mm were then sorted into general plant categories (such as wood, nuts, seeds, etc.). Charred remains less than 2 mm in size were scanned for seeds and fragile plant remains. All plant residues less than 0.5 mm in size were not analyzed because this residue is smaller than complete seeds, and seed fragments of this size are too small to accurately identify.

Within the analyzed sample, an attempt was made to identify a representative selection of wood fragments to the species level. Twenty pieces of wood, greater than 2 mm in size, were randomly chosen. The wood species identifications are based on an examination of the cell structure of a cross section of each wood charcoal fragment, which includes observations on rays, resin canals, tyloses, and earlywood and latewood pore sizes and arrangement. Many specimens recovered were too small to make accurate species determinations (for example, shagbark hickory [*Carya ovata*] versus pignut hickory [*Carya glabra*]), and as such, taxonomic identification, in some cases, is limited to the genus level (for example, hickory [*Carya* sp.]).

All other botanical materials are identified to the genus level only when observable diagnostic markings necessary for a confident identification are present. Identification to the species level is made only when diagnostic markings are present on individual specimens or in cases where only one species is known to be native to the area. Counts in all categories represent both complete specimens and fragments. For example, a complete raspberry seed and a partial seed are tab-

ulated as two raspberry seeds. Resources consulted during analysis include various standard wood, nut, and seed identification manuals (e.g., Braun 1950; Britton and Brown 1936; Core et al. 1976; Davis 1993; Delorit 1970; Fernald 1950; Forest Service 1974; Harris 2003; Hoadley 1990; Martin and Barkley 1961; Muenscher 1955; Musil 1978; NC State University 2004; Panshin and de Zeeuw 1970; USDA 2010), as well as an extensive comparative collection of plant macroremains housed in the Paleoethnobotany Laboratory.

Results

Table 1 offers detailed results of the botanical analysis of a 50% sampling of two 12-liter soil samples taken from a single context. A total of 45,438 plant remains, weighing 84.22 grams, was recovered, yielding an extremely high plant density of 1,893 specimens, or 3.5 grams, per liter of sediment. Three basic categories were identified, including (1) wood, (2) nutshell, and (3) seeds. The sections that follow present the results of the botanical analysis by category.

Wood

Wood is both burned and unburned and accounts for less than 1% of the botanical assemblage, with a total of 113 fragments, weighing 25.7 grams. Six different wood taxa were identified: oak (*Quercus* sp. n=7), pine (*Pinus* sp. n=5), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* n=3), red mulberry (*Morus rubra* n=3), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana* n=1), and walnut (*Juglans* sp. n=1). The low frequency and variety of wood recovered is more suggestive of casual debris disposal (such as fireplace/stove cleanings or part of the superstructure of the privy) than it is of post-abandonment construction material disposal to fill the shaft.

Nutshell

A single fragment of black walnut shell, weighing 0.15 g, was identified. Nutshell is likely underrepresented in the assemblage due to the fact that only larger pieces of nutshell can be accurately identified amid the highly deteriorated mass of fragments in the sample.

Seeds

A total of 45,324 seeds, weighing 48.4 g, was recovered from the sample at the privy vault base. Seeds account for 99.8% (by count) of the plant assemblage and ten taxa were identified: raspberry/blackberry (*Rubus* sp. n=40,245), currant (*Ribes* sp. n=3,497), clover (*Trifolium* sp. n=1,031), grape (*Vitis* sp. n=371), peach (*Prunus persica* n=92), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis* n=62), garden pea (*Pisum* sp. n=15), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* n=6), pumpkin (*Cucurbita* sp. n=3), and pear (*Pyrus* sp. n=2).

Fleshy fruits account for 98% of the seed assemblage and of the fleshy fruits, an overwhelming 91% of them are raspberry/blackberry. Cultigens (garden pea and pumpkin) account for less than 1% of the seed assemblage, while ruderal environmental seeds (clover and black locust) represent 2% of seeds.

All fruits represented in the assemblage were commonly used by early farmers in baked goods, jams/jellies, and preserves. The quantity of raspberry and currant seeds recovered is very

Table 1. Botanical inventory of the Cockayne Farmstead privy, Glendale, WV.

Provenience	Farmstead Privy
Sample Flotation #	001, 002
Total Soil Volume (liters)	24 L
Total Weight of Light and Heavy Fractions (grams)	1,920 g
Sample (50%) Taken for Analysis (grams)	960 g
Wood Total (n / g)	113 / 25.67
Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	3
Oak, Red (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	1
Oak, White (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	6
Persimmon (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	1
Pine (<i>Pinus</i> sp.)	5
Red Mulberry (<i>Morus rubra</i>)	3
Walnut (<i>Juglans</i> sp.)	1
Total Identified	20
Total Unidentified / Bark	0
Identifications Attempted	20
Nutshell Total (n / g)	1 / 0.15
Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	1 / 0.15
Seed Total (n / g)	45,324 / 58.401
<i>Cultigens</i>	
Garden Pea (<i>Pisum</i> sp.)	15 / 1.157
Pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita</i> sp.)	3 / 0.028
<i>Fleshy Fruits/Berries</i>	
Currant (<i>Ribes</i> sp.)	3,497 / 2.397
Elderberry (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>)	62 / 0.068
Grape (<i>Vitis</i> sp.)	371 / 6.268
Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>)	92 / 1.693
Pear (<i>Pyrus</i> sp.)	2 / 0.008
Raspberry / Bramble (<i>Rubus</i> sp.)	40,245 / 44.327
<i>Ruderal</i>	
Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	6 / 0.114
Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> sp.)	1,031 / 2.341
Grand Total (n / g)	45,438 / 84.22

high, yet consistent with frequencies commonly obtained from privy samples containing very dark and richly organic night soil. Cultigens appear to be underrepresented, with a complete absence of such staples as corn or wheat. However, this absence is not particularly notable since these seeds/grains would only preserve in their whole state, not accounting for chewed and digested corn or the consumption of wheat flour versus whole grains. Environmental seeds, such as those reported above, are commonly recovered; though, often with more variety.

Discussion and Conclusions

The botanical remains identified from two soil samples taken from the lower level of the stone-lined privy vault located on the property of the Cockayne Farmstead in Marshall County, West Virginia provide us with some insight into the plant food-related activities that took place or did not take place near this nineteenth century privy. The following discussion of the results of the botanical analysis takes into account what is known about site formation processes, cultural practices, and any bias that may have affected the results.

Food remains recovered from privies can never reveal the full range of edibles enjoyed by the outhouse users; however, they often illuminate major contributors to the diet. Preservation within this often anaerobic environment favors more durable materials such as animal bone, fish scales, egg shells, bivalve shell, nutshell, seeds, pits, and grains. Less durable food items include many vegetables, baked goods and flour, cereal, fats, dairy products, etc.

All of the food seeds present in the botanical assemblage from the Cockayne Farmstead privy are consistent with other reported privy assemblages (Gremillion 1987, 1993; Trinkley 1987) in that seed frequencies are high. Many of the seeds are undoubtedly discarded food scraps, and the rest are probably digested constituents of human feces. Classic night soil is typically incredibly seed-rich, with raspberry/blackberry seeds being the most frequently encountered type. Seed counts from night soil can be very high and in some instances have exceeded 10,000 per liter of soil; whereas, the seed density from this assemblage is approximately 3,777 per liter of soil. A curious inconsistency in the Cockayne Farmstead privy assemblage is the lack of macroscopic animal food remains, such as animal bone fragments, fish scales, and egg shell. There were a few small pieces of animal bone noted, but not in commonly encountered frequencies. Fish scales and egg shell are completely absent. The botanical evidence recovered depicts the privy users as people that cultivated a vast array of fruits and vegetables, while also taking advantage of wild plant food sources (nuts and berries) available in the surrounding area. These data suggest that the original integrity of the privy vault at the lower level appears to be intact. If these results can, sometime in the near future, be compared to a second privy on the premises (believed to be older), there is potential for some fascinating information on the lifeways of the farmstead's early pioneering inhabitants.

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