



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2012

NUMBER 81

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:

<http://www.cneha.org/>

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Karen Metheny

Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492

Chestertown, New York 12817-0492

Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583

Email: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net

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

CNEHA Web Site Update

The Council continues to update and improve the CNEHA Web site (<http://www.cneha.org/>) with information of value to the membership. Contact information for the current officers and board of directors was updated following the fall meeting and elections, the 2011 CNEHA Newsletters have been posted on the web site, and links to other web sites have been updated.

We are now in the process of providing the membership with an online method of paying dues. CNEHA will be setting up a direct pay through PayPal© for new and returning members. All associated fees will be charged to your PayPal© account. Check the web site and the CNEHA Facebook page (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Council-for-Northeast-Historical-Archaeology/184245634953123?sk=wall&filter=12>) for updates and availability.

CNEHA will also soon be adding a list of all previous annual meeting venues and dates showing the history of the organization.

If members have ideas for enhancements and additions to the web site, please contact Silas Hurry (sdhury@smcm.ed). Special thanks to Christy Morganstein for her technical expertise with the site.

CNEHA Facebook Page

CNEHA now has a Facebook page! Search for Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and "like" the page to see announcements about conferences and other updates.

**CNEHA EXECUTIVE BOARD
2011-2012**

CHAIR

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

VICE-CHAIR

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

**EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR
(USA)**

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

**EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR
(CANADA)**

Joseph Last
P.O. Box 1961
Cornwall, ON
CANADA, K6H6N7
Home: (613) 938-1242
E-mail: joseph.last@sympatico.ca

**TREASURER and
MEMBERSHIP LIST**

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

SECRETARY

Ellen Blaubergs
2 Petherwin Place, RR1
Hawkestone, ON
CANADA, L0L 1T0
Home: (705) 326-2071
E-mail: eblaubergs@rogers.com

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, NY USA 12817
Home: (518) 494-5583
Fax: (603) 535-2351
E-mail: dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

**JOURNAL and MONOGRAPH
EDITOR**

Susan Maguire
Buffalo State College CLAS B107
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, NY USA 14222
Work: (716) 878-6599
Fax: (716) 878-5039
E-mail: maguirse@buffalostate.edu

AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS

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

Christa Beranek
Fiske Center, University of
Massachusetts-Boston
100 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125
Work: (617) 287-6859
Fax: (617) 264-6040
E-mail: christa.beranek@umb.edu

Nancy J. Brighton
24 Maplewood Drive
Parsippany, NJ USA 07054
Work: (917) 790-8703
Fax: (212) 264-6040
E-mail: njbrighton@yahoo.com

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

Christina Hodge
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and
Ethnology
Harvard University
11 Divinity Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02138
Work: (617) 495-9588
E-mail: chodge@fas.harvard.edu

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

Patricia Samford
Director, Maryland Archaeological
Conservation Laboratory
Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum
10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, Maryland USA 20685
Work: (410) 586-8551
Fax: (410) 586-3643
E-mail: PSamford@mdp.state.md.us

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

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

GORDON C. DEANGELO
November 10, 1931 - September 5, 2010

For all of us who knew him, Gordon DeAngelo was a truly interdisciplinary scholar—patient, generous with his time, and beloved by all. A 1954 graduate of the New York State College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry, Gordon was a Senior Landscape Architect for the New York State Department of Transportation from 1954 to 1988, a founding member in 1971 of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, and a recipient of the Award of Merit from the Society for Historical Archaeology in January of 2004. Although he was not formally trained as an archaeologist, Gordon did take an archaeology course in 1963 from J.C. "Pinky" Harrington in the Cooperstown Graduate Program, so there is no denying that he studied with the best!

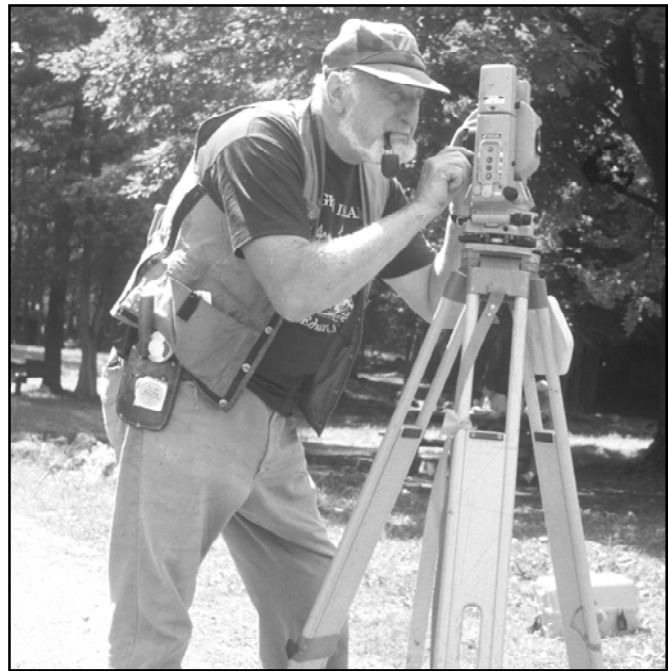
Gordon was a CNEHA board member from 1971-1977; a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology from 1967 until his death; a president of the New York State Archaeological Association from 1984-1986; a founder of the William Beauchamp Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association; a director of the Chittenango Landing Canal Boat Museum; and a member of the board of the Preservation Association of Central New York.

Gordon is perhaps best-remembered for the excellent site maps that he prepared for me and many other archaeologists at dozens of sites in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Scotland. Gordon worked with Drs. John Cotter, James Tuck, William Ritchie, Robert Funk, Peter Pratt, Paul Huey, Douglas Armstrong, Ellis McDowell-Loudan, Doug Pippin, Mr. Dick Ping Hsu, and a host of others. In fact, a great many archaeologists of all ages will profess that they learned the most about surveying from Gordon DeAngelo! Just as importantly, Gordon was equally respected as a student of material culture, helping professional archaeologists with their artifact identifications, and ultimately leaving his material culture library to Binghamton University.

Gordon was a teacher at heart, and he trained large numbers of students at several universities in the basics of surveying, introducing them to the use of his total station, and generating scores of site maps that went into archaeological reports and publications. Gordon also published a variety of articles dealing with the surveying of archaeological sites, and he was very much a naturalist, undertaking plant and herbal identifications for many of his colleagues.

While best-known as a landscape architect, surveyor and avocational archaeologist, Gordon is also remembered as an accomplished actor, formerly active in the Syracuse Little Theatre and Cazenovia Players. And for fans of Sherlock Holmes, it needs to be mentioned that Gordon personally knew Basil Rathbone, a distinction that many of us would die for!

Gordon is survived by his wife, Barbara; by his children, Charles S. DeAngelo, Lynn M. Kelley, Caryl A. Barron,



Gordon DeAngelo surveying with his total station at the Lake George Battlefield Park. Photo courtesy of David Starbuck.

Patrick DeAngelo, and Patricia Krook; his brother Peter DeAngelo; and by several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

David R. Starbuck
Plymouth State University

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

In my letter to the membership last fall, I noted an increased threat to archaeological resources and attempts to curtail or cut archaeology positions within state agencies. This movement to overturn regulatory oversight and cut back on the role of government in protecting natural and cultural resources is not new, but has reached new levels, in part because of the economic downturn but also because of increasing disagreement over the role of state and federal government in regulating the activities of the public. Issues over land use and access to natural resources are particularly divisive. In my earlier letter, I stated my expectation that CNEHA would increasingly be asked to advocate for the protection of archaeological resources and cultural resource management positions, and this has, in fact, been the case.

The Executive Board has been asked to take positions on several developing issues. In mid- October, we signed on to a letter sponsored by America's Voice for Conservation, Recreation and Preservation Coalition and signed by more than 1,000 organizations asking Congress to increase funding for conservation, historic preservation, and outdoor recreation (http://www.trcp.org/assets/pdf/Final_Coalition_Letter_and_Signatories_-_102511.pdf). CNEHA has been asked to endorse recommendations prepared by the New York

Archaeological Council regarding the threat to archaeological resources as a result of fracking (<http://nyarchaeology.org/mainpages/news/news.htm>). This industry has the potential to grow exponentially in the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and currently the process for issuing permits for drilling and hydraulic fracturing does not address the potential damage to cultural resources, both above and below ground.

In the month of November, CNEHA submitted a letter opposing a proposed bill to restrict the oversight authority of the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Yesterday the joint committee reviewing the bill took testimony from supporters and opponents for more than four hours. I testified at the hearing on behalf of CNEHA and spoke in opposition to the bill, as did Executive Board member Christa Beranek, representatives from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, many members of the archaeological and preservation community, and countless local commissions charged with the protection of their community's local heritage. The proposed legislation is the result of a stand-off between the MHC and a developer over what archaeological work is required before permits can be issued. MHC review was triggered by the filing of an application required by the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA). The debate may be narrowly construed as one between two specific parties: the former is represented by local and state legislators who are attempting to bypass mitigation in order to advance a single, but significant construction project before the developer walks away; their legislative proposal is directed at the MHC, which was unable to reach an agreement with the developer over the work required to protect or mitigate areas of the project site that are known to have been inhabited by Native Americans for 8000 years, have historical ties to people and events associated with King Philip's War, and are likely to contain unmarked burials. More broadly, the dispute may be framed as representing two opposing viewpoints—support for economic development in an area that has one of the highest unemployment rates in the Commonwealth versus the need to protect irreplaceable cultural resources within the Commonwealth. The bill takes aim at the oversight authority of the MHC and proposes to restrict that oversight authority to only those sites on the State Register. This bill would, as a result, eliminate protections from more than two-thirds of the sites that have been inventoried by the MHC but are not listed on the State Register, including some 12,000 archaeological sites. As written, the bill would also remove protection from sites that have not yet been identified. Most alarming to me was the attack on the authority of a commission that has been in place for almost fifty years and serves as the chief authority for review and compliance in the Commonwealth. Proponents of the bill question the authority of the MHC to oversee development review of any site not on the Register, and their efforts constitute a serious threat.

While I do not want to argue the merits or faults of the political and philosophical differences represented by the legal and fiscal challenges described here, I want to urge our members to take note and to be aware that these divisions only increase the threat to fragile archaeological and historical resources. Now, more than ever, it is critical that members of the archae-

ological community—whether they work for government agencies, work with the public, teach, or consult—explain to the public what their role is, how their job is carried out, and why it is so important. The amount of misinformation present at the hearing in Massachusetts—about the development review process, when it is triggered, how it works, what the benefits are, and why archaeology works the way it does—shows that these misunderstandings are all too common and we cannot go on with 'business as usual' without addressing the root concerns that underlie and are giving currency to the present challenges. The call for transparency and increased communication, as well as for oversight over the archaeologists, suggests that our normal way of conducting business is not sufficiently clear, and that we need to explain both our process and our rationale so that we can continue the task of protecting our archaeological and cultural heritage.

Karen Metheny
Chair, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING 2011 *Connecting Peoples and Places*

Utica, New York
October 20-23, 2011

Submitted by Thomas Crist and Helen Blouet

Over 150 people enjoyed a beautiful weekend in central New York as the historic Hotel Utica hosted the 45th Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology last October. CNEHA was proud to host the only archaeology conference in the country that occurred on National Archaeology Day (October 22)!

Nine people began the conference on Friday with a trip to the Oneida Community Mansion House and Oneida Indian Nation's Shako:Wi Cultural Center, while 15 others enjoyed a behind-the-scenes tour of Fort Stanwix in Rome. Twelve

archaeologists and students participated in the bioarchaeology workshop, held on the Utica College campus. The Plenary Session followed, with six speakers presenting papers in the Hotel Utica's Crystal Ballroom on various aspects of archaeology and history in upstate New York.

Later that evening 108 people attended the Welcome Reception at the F.X. Matt Brewery, which included a tour of the brewery, opportunities to taste various Saranac beers and soft drinks, and a souvenir pint glass. The Hotel Utica also hosted a cocktail reception at the Lamplighter Pub on Saturday followed by the annual banquet, which was enjoyed by 75 people. Eighty-five people attended the breakfast business meeting on Sunday morning.

Saturday and Sunday saw a total of 47 session papers and seven poster presentations, the latter set up in the Book Room. The platform presentations were arranged into eight sessions, among the highlights of which was a session dedicated to David Orr that included nine papers presented by his students and colleagues.

A total of 137 people registered for the meeting, including 76 CNEHA members, 14 non-members, and 47 students. Of this total, 117 people pre-registered and 20 registered on-site.

The conference organizers would like to recognize and thank this year's corporate sponsors (Archaeological Services, Inc., The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, Monmouth University, URS Corporation, and Utica College) for their financial support. Utica College also generously donated all of the audio-visual equipment and two transcriptionists for the hearing impaired. We appreciate all of the vendors and groups who exhibited in the Book Room, especially the David Brown Book Company for their extensive display. Executive Board Chair Karen Metheny organized the Book Room this year.

We also extend many thanks to Keith Routley and Amy Roache-Fedchenko from Fort Stanwix; Kandice Watson and Jesse Bergevin from the Oneida Indian Nation Cultural Center; and Tony Wonderley from the Oneida Mansion House for hosting and coordinating the field trips. We are also grateful to all plenary and session speakers, poster presenters, and discussants for their involvement and thought-provoking research and reflections.

We also would like to thank Joni Pulliam and Debra McQueary of Utica College's Office of Corporate and Professional Programs for their assistance in planning and running the conference. Joseph Perry and Candice Ossowski of the Marketing and Communications Office created the conference web page and the online registration system. Kevin Waldron laid out and directed the printing of the conference program.

Previous CNEHA conference chairs James Delle, Mary Ann Levine, Susan Maguire, and Edward Morin offered extensive suggestions and patiently answered all of our questions, for which we are very grateful.

The entire CNEHA 2011 Conference Committee would like to thank everyone who traveled to Utica for the meeting this year and hope that you will visit the scenic Mohawk Valley again soon.

We look forward to joining Conference Chair Barry Gaulton

from Memorial University at the 2012 CNEHA conference in St. John's, Newfoundland, this upcoming October 4-7.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

Happy Winter! By now, you should have received Volume 38. The articles are in for Volumes 39 and 40. Both are scheduled for production in 2012. We are currently looking for articles for Volume 41 for Spring 2013. This will not be a thematic volume so send us your current research articles for review. Please feel free to contact me at maguirse@buffalostate.edu with any questions or concerns you might have about the journal.

Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

You will notice in this newsletter that a great deal of Current Research was submitted by scholars in Canada, and we especially want to acknowledge our new provincial editors, Amanda Crompton and Olivier Roy.

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

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Amanda Crompton, Dept. of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7. ajcrompton@mun.ca

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

QUEBEC: Olivier Roy, 4561, Rang Sud-Est, Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse, Quebec, Canada, G0R 2T0. Olivier.roy.8@ulaval.ca

CNEHA STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Utica, New York
October 23, 2011

Five students from the United States and Canada participated in the student paper competition held at the annual meeting in Utica, New York. Entrants were judged on content, presentation and contribution to the field of historical archaeology. This year's winner was Melanie Johnson Gervais, Université de Montreal, for her paper entitled *Peoples, Places and French Stoneware: A Documentary Study of New France*. Ms. Gervais received a certificate, cash prize and a year's membership in CNEHA. She will also submit her paper for publication in the journal.



Melanie Johnson Gervais is on the left; then Allison Connor and Taylor Gerard on the right.

State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, 9 Hemlock Lane, Somerville, ME
04348. lcranmer7@gmail.com

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEST VIRGINIA: David E. Rotenizer, Site Manager,
Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex, West Virginia
Division of Culture and History, 801 Jefferson Avenue,
P.O. Box 527, Moundsville, WV 26041.
David.E.Rotenizer@wv.gov

CURRENT RESEARCH Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Popham Colony

[Submitted by Jeffrey P. Brain]

The Popham Project, under the direction of Jeffrey Brain, continued its investigation of Fort St. George (1607-1608) on the Kennebec River in Maine during September 2011. We expanded the excavations at the location of the smithy in hopes of finding the forge. Although we did not find the forge itself, we did uncover a large pit that contained charcoal, coal and iron debris of the sort that might have been removed from a working forge. Nearby were many iron artifacts, including an entire hewing ax head. Together with the remains of the smelters discovered in 2010, we are building a comprehensive picture of this earliest example of iron working in New England.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Huey

18th Century Fort Hunter Remains Exposed at Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site, Montgomery County, NY

[Submitted by Michael Roets, NYS Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation]

On August 28, 2011, Hurricane Irene passed through New York's Mohawk River Valley and brought with it historic flood waters. At Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site the visitor's center parking lot was washed away, and a series of 18th century stone foundations was exposed. While the site gained its historic designation for its Erie Canal features, the property is also significant as the location of the Lower Mohawk Castle and the British Fort Hunter. Historical documents, maps, and accounts concerning the Mohawk village and the fort describe the 1712 construction of a 150-foot square log fort with a blockhouse at each corner and a chapel in the center. They also mention the construction of a new stone church in 1741, new fortifications in the 1740's, and new fortifications in 1755 under the direction of Sir William Johnson.

In 1986, prior to the construction of the visitor's center parking lot, two very small segments of stone foundations were discovered. The analysis of the associated artifacts provided a mean date of 1758 for the site, and at that time it was believed that the foundations were from the stone church built in 1741. No further excavations were undertaken, and the parking lot was constructed at a higher grade to preserve the site underneath. The scouring floodwaters of August 2011 uncovered these foundations once again but over a much larger area. Immediately following the flood numerous wall sections could be seen protruding out of a thick layer of flood deposits consisting of asphalt, river cobbles, gravel, and sand with numerous 18th century artifacts exposed on the surface. In order to determine how much of the site had been destroyed and also get a better understanding of how these



Fort Hunter blockhouse and curtain wall foundations exposed after August 2011 flood.

walls related, archaeological work began with the removal of the flood debris. As the flood deposits were removed, more walls were exposed and a stone well was discovered. With the flood deposits removed, excavations were undertaken to connect the walls and to recover a sample of artifacts with the goal of determining the size, shape, and use of the structure.

The flood exposure along with the excavations revealed that the structure was not the 1741 stone church but was more likely the flat stone foundations for a 24-foot square blockhouse and curtain wall. On top of this flat stone base the blockhouses and curtain walls would have been constructed of squared horizontally-laid logs as was described in the 1711 plans for Fort Hunter. Artifacts recovered were a mix of domestic and military objects and represent both the British and Mohawk occupants of the site. They include 18th century ceramics, pipe fragments, bottles, coins, a jaw harp, musket balls, a silver utensil handle, a knee buckle, a coin with a square cut out of the middle, white glass seed beads, and a red slate bead. In the areas where the flood had not removed the soil from on top of the foundations, excavations revealed a destruction or abandonment layer consisting of mortar and brick fragments. This layer did not contain any creamware or later ceramics indicating that the blockhouse was not in use after 1760. On top of this abandonment layer two other stone foundation walls were identified indicating that there was a later structure or structures built over this earlier blockhouse after it was destroyed. Additionally it was determined that the well which was discovered was a 19th century feature associ-

ated with the farmhouse and barn that are on either side of the parking lot area.

The flooding that occurred allowed for a more in-depth look at the site that was discovered in 1986 and provided an opportunity to discover exactly where on the site the fort was located. As the analyses of the site excavations and artifacts continues, it is hoped that the initial occupation date for the site will be realized. Initial observations are that it is mid-18th century. This discovery also opens up future research questions concerning the locations of the 1711 fort and the 1741 stone church, as well as where the post-1760's military occupation of the site took place.

Archaeological Investigation for Conifer Barrier Replacement Project, Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

At Vanderbilt National Park, located in Dutchess County, town of Hyde Park, archaeologists Paciulli, Simmons and Associated dug shovel tests and units before tree replacement on this historic property. Finds like brick, plaster, window glass, and stone slabs appeared to be part of a destruction deposit, probably remains of the North Gate Lodge destroyed in 1906. These finds suggest the Gate Lodge was first occupied around 1850. Similar finds along with large fragments of marble and a paintbrush suggested construction activities related to a structure not previously recorded. The discovery of deposits related to former structures on the site suggests modern activities here need to be kept to a minimum. Another warning was added that future root growth from new trees would impact the finds.

Former Newburgh Manufactured Gas Plant Site Remediation Reveals Boat Vessel Remains near Newburgh, NY

Hartgen Archeological Associates monitored and did documentary research on three vessels found in the Hudson River. Vessel 1 was of wood, about 80 feet long and 20 feet wide. It probably is the remains of a tug used to distribute barges and scows throughout the river beginning in the late 19th century. Vessel 2 was rectangular, about 60 feet long and 35 feet wide. Identified as a barge, it was probably used by a nearby coal company for transport. Vessel 3's rudder and hull suggest remains of a double-ended ferry 200 feet long and 40 feet wide. The ferry was propeller-driven and manufactured from riveted sections of plate steel one foot thick. This probably was not a local vessel but one from New York City. Vessel 3 was left in place because of its size; the other two were removed.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Archaeological Investigation for the Cooper Street Development, Camden, NJ

[Submitted by George Cress, URS Corporation, Burlington, NJ] URS Corporation (URS) conducted a Phase II and Phase III Data Recovery in March and April 2011 on an approximately 1-acre site located southwest of the intersection of 4th and Cooper Streets in Camden, New Jersey, for John Cullinane Associates,

LLC and the Camden County Improvement Authority. A portion of Site 28CA124 is within the Cooper Street Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The excavations were undertaken within a parcel slated for the construction of new student housing at the Rutgers University campus in Camden, New Jersey. URS identified the site in January of 2011 during a Phase I survey situated within the western portion of the approximately 1-acre area of potential effect.

The results of Phase I excavations revealed the site contained a buried A Horizon yard deposit behind mid-19th century row houses that fronted onto Cooper Street. The presence of an artifact concentration indicative of a late 18th century through late 19th century yard deposit, and possible cultural features below the buried A Horizon, suggested site 28CA124 had the potential to contribute important information about life in Camden during the nineteenth century. Therefore, a Phase II investigation was conducted to determine if the site retained sufficient integrity and research potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Phase II fieldwork consisted of mechanical stripping, mechanical trenching, and manual test unit and feature excavation. The fieldwork uncovered expanses of buried A horizon and features consisting of wood lined box privies, barrel privies, a brick lined shaft, post-holes, and other shallow refuse pits with artifacts dating from the late 18th century through the late 19th century. Based on the results of the Phase II fieldwork, a portion of the site consisting of the backyards of houses that fronted onto Cooper Street was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO). Phase III Data Recovery testing strategy and research design was developed and approved by NJHPO. Excavation was carried out to mitigate adverse effects to the identified archaeological resources with the focus of the data recovery fieldwork on the remaining features that were identified but not excavated during Phase II investigations.

A total of 77 features were excavated during the Data Recovery

investigation in the backyards of 312, 318, and 322 Cooper Street with 19,550 artifacts recovered from the combined Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III fieldwork. The archaeological investigation is providing valuable insights into the early settlement of Camden, New Jersey, particularly because few archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the city. The excavation has indirectly revealed the presence of a previously unknown dwelling that pre-dated the mid-19th century row homes. Although physical evidence of the dwelling was removed by the later row home construction, artifacts recovered from wood-lined box privies indicate an early 19th century domestic assemblage. Preliminary artifact analysis has revealed a compelling variety of artifacts recovered from the site, ranging from the late 18th century through the late 19th century. Among the household items recovered were a set of six bone china teacups, two vessels of Philadelphia Queensware, a lid from a dark purple glass sugar bowl in the South Jersey tradition and several redware and stoneware vessels of local manufacture. Some artifacts of note from the later 19th century features are a hand carved ivory YAD Torah pointer, sections of a mica lamp shade, and two amber glass syringes. Many households in early Camden had gardens and orchards in their backyards. Fruit and canning jars were recovered from both the earlier and later features, reinforcing the image of New Jersey as the "Garden State" and highlighting Camden's early agricultural history. A final report will be available by the end of this year.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, is pleased to announce its 2012 field school in historical archaeology from May 30 - August 5, 2012. The goal of this summer's excavations is to better understand the yards and structures around the Calvert House. Built in the first decade of Maryland's settlement by Leonard Calvert, the first Governor, it served as the statehouse of the



Province until 1676. The program is an intensive, 10-week experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week includes lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following weeks, students participate in excavation, recording and analysis. Students have the rare opportunity to learn about and help sail the MARYLAND DOVE, a replica of a 17th century, square rigged tobacco ship. The course is for 8 credit hours and there is a \$60 fee for the field trip. For more about the museum, visit the web site www.stmaryscity.org. To apply email: tbriordan@smcm.edu.

Baltimore

Over 1,300 individuals attended the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology held in Baltimore during the first week of January. Of note to CNEHA members was the presentation of the J. C. Harrington award to George L. Miller. Established in 1981, the J.C. Harrington Award is named in honor of Jean Carl Harrington (1901-1998), one of the pioneer founders of historical archaeology in North America. The award, which consists of an inscribed medal, is presented for a life-time of contributions to the discipline centered on scholarship. George Miller is a long-time CNEHA member and the 2008 Award of Service winner from the Council. George’s award was presented by Silas Hurry of Historic St. Mary’s City and the CNEHA Board of Directors with an address which reviewed his career.

Also in Baltimore, the SHA presented the Award of Merit to both Historic St. Mary’s City and the Archaeology Program of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George’s County. Established in 1988 this award recognizes specific achievements of individuals and organizations that have furthered the cause of historical archaeology.

St. Leonard

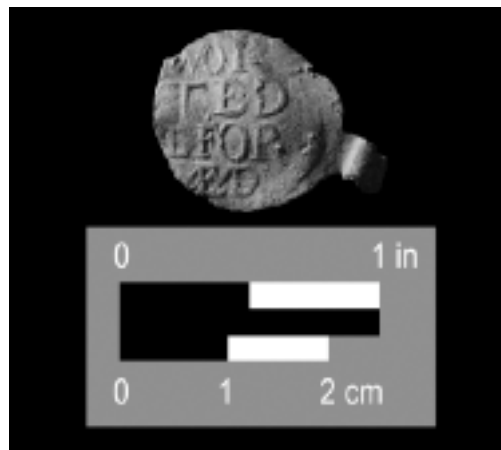
Since 2002, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) has been conducting annual public archaeology excavations at the Smith’s St. Leonard site (18CV91), home of the Smith family between 1711 and 1754. Remains of their house, a kitchen, quarters for enslaved Africans, and a horse stable have been uncovered. In 2011, investigations focused on the



Kitchen cellar profile (18CV91)

kitchen. This 20’x30’ earthfast structure had a central chimney with two fireplaces. A small addition extended off the south gable end of the building. A cellar, measuring approximately 4’x5’x4’ deep, was located immediately in front of the north fireplace. Stratigraphic evidence suggests the cellar was filled rather quickly. Agateware utensil handles, which were introduced in the late 1740s, provide a TPQ for the filling of the cellar. In 1748, John Smith inherited the family plantation, and we assume he filled the cellar sometime before his death in 1754, when the site was abandoned. Large quantities of brick, mortar, daub, and architectural hardware were found in the cellar, suggesting that the building was refurbished by John Smith. A brick pad was laid on top of the filled cellar, so the architectural artifacts do not represent post-abandonment destruction debris.

Kitchen waste was abundant in the cellar, with large quantities of oyster shell, charcoal, and bone recovered. Although analysis of the assemblage is still underway, a large variety of domesticated livestock and wild game species are present. Many of the domesticated animals are juveniles. Fish remains are particularly abundant, and range from small net-caught individuals to very large drumfish, and include a striped burrfish, a puffer-type species at the very northern end of its range. Other artifacts found in the cellar include copper, pewter, and iron dining utensils; a bone or ivory folding fan; buttons, cufflinks, buckles, and beads; two small lead disks with grids finely scratched on them, and with a slash or



Artifacts from Leonard Calvert House:

Norwich cloth seal (Left)

Crusader and huntress clay pipe bowl (Right)



“X” in some of the grid squares; several hoes; iron fireplace hardware such as tongs; various keys, locks, and hinges; and dated window leads (mostly 17th century, suggesting windows were moved from an earlier Smith building when the kitchen was constructed in the early 18th century). One horseshoe was recovered, the only one found so far on the entire site (including the stable). Horseshoes were little used in the early colonial Chesapeake, so the cellar horseshoe may represent a charm hung on the mantle, rather than functional horse furniture. Ceramics, bottle and table glass, and tobacco pipes were present, but not in particularly large quantities. One pipe bowl was interesting in that it was extensively modified after being detached from the stem, with the base of the bowl being filed and rounded.

Statewide

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 (NPS) through the Preserve America (PA) grant program, for a project entitled the County Archaeology Collections Exhibit (CACE) Project. The CACE project created two public exhibitions that brought 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 were brought out of storage at the MAC Lab into public view along with interpretive materials and programs that aided the public in understanding the rich messages of archaeological materials. The first of the two CACE exhibits opened at St. Mary’s County’s Lexington Park Library in February 2011 and focused on three archaeological sites from the county. The exhibit will be on display at all three county branch libraries through the spring of 2012. The Washington County exhibit, which also displayed artifacts from three sites, has been on display at the Hagerstown-Washington County Convention and Visitor’s Bureau and the Newcomer House at Antietam Battlefield. Later this spring it will be on display at the University of Maryland Hagerstown campus and the Springfield Farm & Museum. This pilot project will inform a larger statewide initiative to place exhibits in all 23 counties throughout the State of Maryland.

Wye Plantation

The archaeological landscape at Wye House on Maryland’s Eastern Shore, where Frederick Douglass was a slave, is missing all of its above ground quarters. So how do we find them? Where should we look? How do we use old, hand-drawn maps? How was the University of Maryland’s Archaeology in Annapolis to excavate slavery, so well described by Frederick Douglass, when nothing that he described as housing slaves was left? Here is what was done.

In a 2006 *American Antiquity* article titled, “LiDAR for Archaeological Landscape Analysis: A Case Study of Two Eighteenth-Century Maryland Plantation Sites,” James Harmon and colleagues discuss one way of using Light

Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) for archaeological research. They conclude with the suggestion that LiDAR data would be most successful in combination with more traditional archaeological datasets.

Multiple spatial datasets already exist from several sources for Wye House. The most significant attribute of these data layers is their use of known coordinate systems, which allows us to view multiple layers at a time, show their spatial relationships, and identify their actual locations. Using these set coordinates, it is possible to merge these with photographs and historic maps, which do not have traditional coordinate systems, in a process known as georectification.

A database of point-pairs is created and used to transform the dataset and assign coordinates to it. Each point-pair represents the same point, one point in the known coordinate system and the other in the coordinate-less dataset. Once enough point-pairs are identified, existing computer programs are able to stretch and warp the image and calculate the coordinates of any location. At Wye House, this process was used with two historic depictions of the plantation.

The first was an oblique angle aerial photograph of the property taken by Dallin Aerial Surveys of Philadelphia in the early 20th century. Because the photograph was taken from the side and not directly overhead, it is difficult to determine either the relative or absolute locations of structures visible in the photograph. By georectifying this image, it was possible to identify the locations of several structures and features that were present in the photograph, but no longer exist today. However, several of the structures we are interested in locating are not readily apparent in this photograph.

The same process was then applied to a historic map to geolocate the structures and features depicted. Between 1956 and 1965, architect and historic preservationist Henry Chandler Forman created a map of Wye House and its surrounding landscape based on a 1784 plat of the property. In his version of the map, he shows the Great House, the Greenhouse, the outbuildings that comprised the plantation’s core, and the Long Green. This map not only depicts the 18th century layout of the plantation, but also labels structures with descriptive names indicative of their use. Of particular note are the ‘Br[ick] Row Quarter’ and the ‘2-Story Brick Quarter’.

In April, 2011, Archaeology in Annapolis conducted a shovel test survey to assess the accuracy of this method in locating the ‘Brick Row Quarter’ and the ‘2-Story Quarter’. Guided by the results of the georectifications, shovel tests were dug along a 25 foot grid throughout two sections, the South Long Green and the East Cove areas. In total, only 44 shovel test pits were excavated in these two areas. This was enough to identify the locations of two structures and support the results of the georectifications. The amount of architectural debris and domestic refuse were significant and suggested the presence of a structure in each surveyed area. The material recovered from these locations dated primarily to the last quarter of the 18th century and throughout the 19th century. These dates are consistent with the use of the Long Green as the center of slave life at Wye House.

Knowing this, our most recent field season focused on identifying whether building foundations remained intact, and assessing the extent of the building footprints. Laboratory work is ongoing. We have learned that there were indeed two 19th century buildings in these areas, densely occupied with the quantity of domestic artifacts far surpassing those from quarters previously excavated. Excavations will continue in the South Long Green and the East Cove for the 2012 field season, and until the structures and its surrounding spaces are better defined, giving a better sense of where many people lived.

Understanding these structures and the activities that took place in and around them is a major research goal being used to shape this coming summer's excavations, which will take place as part of the University of Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology. From May 29 to July 6, 2012, Archaeology in Annapolis offers an intensive six-week field school, where students will work both in the historic district in Annapolis, and at Wye House learning the basics of archaeological methods and theories, and furthering the research projects centered in both locations.

After this six week field school, Archaeology in Annapolis will work with Historic Easton to conduct the first excavations in downtown Easton, in a historically African American neighborhood called The Hill. For more information about the summer field school or the excavations in Easton, please contact Kathryn Deeley (kdeeley@umd.edu), Beth Pruitt (epruitt@umd.edu), or Benjamin Skolnik (bskolnik@umd.edu) or visit <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/aia/field.html>

Virginia

Reported by: David A. Brown

Excavation Reveals 1808 Historic Sandusky Porch

[Submitted by Randy Lichtenberger]

Archaeologists from the firm of Hurt & Proffitt, Inc. completed excavations in 2011 at Sandusky, the National Register listed home that was used as Union headquarters during the June 1864 Battle of Lynchburg. The project, which was funded by a grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Threatened Sites fund, took place in advance of ground disturbance related to the rebuilding of the house's dilapidated Victorian-era porch. While Sandusky achieved lasting significance during the Civil War, the ca. 1808 home was already locally prominent as the residence of Charles Johnston, a planter, businessman and military veteran who was also a friend and neighbor of Thomas Jefferson. On at least one occasion Jefferson attended a dinner given in his honor at Sandusky.

Excavations beneath the crumbling Victorian-era porch revealed partial remains of a brick foundation related to the original ca. 1808 porch. Those remains, coupled with ghost marks surrounding the home's front door, demonstrate that the first porch was built in a smaller, simpler, Federal style. The artifact assemblage included hand-painted, transfer-printed and engine-turned pearlware as well as lead shot, buttons and animal bones from the site's earliest occupation. The excavation allowed for the new porch footer to be constructed in a manner that preserves most of the original porch remains.



Portion of ca. 1808 porch foundation including brick column base.

Moving from the Actual to the Virtual: 3D Artifact Scanning at Virginia Commonwealth University

[Submitted by Bernard K. Means, Virginia Commonwealth University]

The Virtual Curation Unit at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) is developing procedures and protocols to create three-dimensional (3D) digital models of historic and prehistoric archaeological objects. This project is funded by the Department of Defense's Legacy Program and was developed by VCU Professor Dr. Bernard K. Means and archaeologist John Haynes, then at Marine Corps Base Quantico. To date, historic objects have been scanned from contexts at George Washington's Ferry Farm, Jamestown Rediscovery, Colonial Williamsburg, Flowerdew Hundred, and the Pamplin Pipe factory. Public demonstrations of our 3D artifact scanning project were conducted at the Archeological Society of Virginia annual meeting in Staunton, Virginia, in October 2011, and at the Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, in January 2012. Additional demonstrations are planned in March for the Veterans Curation Project, Alexandria, Virginia, and at the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference, Virginia Beach, Virginia. Status updates of the project can be found at: <http://vcuar-chaology3d.wordpress.com/>. A technical report detailing the project's findings will be available later in 2012.



VCU student Clinton King (left) demonstrates digital scanning to Ferry Farm archaeologist David Muraca.



Pamplin pipes, ceramic with reed stems

Pamplin Pipe Factory

[Submitted by Dee DeRoche, Chief Curator, VDHR]

A new exhibit based on artifacts and ephemera from this production site in Appomattox County was recently installed at the Department of Historic Resources' Richmond headquarters. Crafting these mold-made ceramic smoking pipes with reed stems was a home-based industry in the Pamplin area from at least the early nineteenth century. In the last quarter of that century, factory production began and expanded until production peaked at a million pipes per month. They were distributed widely. The pipes gradually lost popularity and production ceased in the 1950s.

The factory building and the remains of a brick kiln still exist on the site, 44AP0001, which is now owned and preserved by The Archaeological Conservancy. Intern Maura Stephens created the exhibit for DHR.



Betty Price, the last of the home ceramic pipe producers



Pamplin Pipe Factory, Appomattox County, Virginia

West Virginia

Reported by: David E. Rotenizer

Managing the State's Archaeological Collections: The Research Facility at Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex

[Submitted by David E. Rotenizer, Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex, West Virginia Division of Culture and History]

What do a 2,000 year old Adena burial mound and 2,000 boxes of artifacts have in common? Answer: they are both located at the Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex in Moundsville.

In 2008, the West Virginia Division of Culture and History officially opened a new state-of-the-art archaeological collections management facility at the Grave Creek site in Moundsville. The \$3.1 million research wing was funded by the National Park Service's *Save America's Treasures* program through the efforts of the late Senator Robert C. Byrd and matching funds from the West Virginia Legislature.

The facility provides West Virginia archaeology with a permanent home for an existing collection of some 2,000 boxes of artifacts excavated from around the Mountain State. More than 5,000 of the 9,600 square foot facility are dedicated to the security and archival storage for West Virginia's archaeological collections. The facility will also soon be home to materials obtained during recent archaeological projects and those anticipated to be recovered over the next fifteen years.

The research wing was added to the existing Delf Norona Museum, which is dedicated to the interpretation of West Virginia archaeology and the Adena Culture that built the nearby Grave Creek Mound between 250-150 B.C. The Grave Creek Mound is the largest conical earthen burial mound known to have been built by the Adena - standing nearly 70 feet.

A popular aspect of the research wing is an observation window which allows visitors to look into a working archaeological laboratory. Here visitors can witness archaeology in action where curators carefully process, catalog and analyze artifacts prior to placement in storage for future access.

Aside from artifacts, the research facility maintains an



*Front view of museum entrance (left) and research wing (right)
(Photograph Tyler Evert, West Virginia Division of Culture
and History)*



*A part of the collections management duties include processing
artifacts, such as cataloging these historic ceramics from West
Virginia Independence Hall (46OH220).*

archival collection of field notes and records which accompany each collection that is brought in. The facility also houses archaeological documents from the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey's former Archaeology Section which once oversaw archaeological work in the state. The archival collections also include site files relating to each of West Virginia's counties. A research library is being developed around a large personal library that was donated by Christine Dragoo, the widow of Dr. Don Dragoo, a prominent archaeologist who spent much of his career working in the upper Ohio Valley Region.

While an objective of the Research Facility is to house collections, it also plays an important role with on-going archaeological research. Visiting researchers and scholars have access to the collections in a room where artifacts are made available for study. Since opening, the facility has seen an increase in the research use of the collections. The research facility staff works closely with archaeologists at the WVDCCH Historic Preservation Section.

The West Virginia Division of Culture and History employs two full-time staff members to oversee the operations of the facility under the direction of lead curator, Heather N. Cline. A small number of volunteers and student interns assist them in their work. The Research Facility is designed to meet federal curation standards, which means that environmental climate and archival controls are maintained to protect the collection for future generations.

While the Research Facility is generally closed to the public, it is open for special guided tours throughout the year, such as during Grave Creek Mound's Annual Archaeology Weekend held each October as part of West Virginia's Archaeology Month Program. Researchers who wish to use the facility must call to schedule an appointment.

The Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex is located at 801 Jefferson Avenue, Moundsville, West Virginia 26041 and is open to the public 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday - Saturday and 12-5 p.m. Sunday, with access to the mound and gift shop closing at 4:30 p.m. Research Facility staff are available Monday - Friday. For further information, call 304.843.4128 or email to Site Manager, David.E.Rotenizer@wv.gov.

CDM Smith Excavations at 46HY533 in Hardy County, West Virginia

[Submitted by David McBride, Principal Investigator, CDM Smith, Inc.]

CDM Smith archaeologists completed Phase III excavations at an early log cabin in Hardy County, West Virginia, at the request of the West Virginia Department of Highways. The log cabin was occupied from the late eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century. Nine features, including a chimney foundation (Figure below) and eight pit features, were excavated through forty test units. Material recovered included creamware, pearlware and redware. The South Branch Valley in Hardy County was a significant cattle-producing area during the period of occupation. The log cabin site was part of an original Northern Neck land grant to Adam Fisher in 1773.



*Detail of chimney foundation (Feature 4)
facing northwest at 46HY533.*



Field excavation at 46HY533 with a captive audience.

EXHIBIT: “Uncovering The Past: Archeology from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Marmet Locks Project”
 [Submitted by David E. Rotenizer, West Virginia Division of Culture and History and Aaron O. Smith, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District]
 Visitors to the first floor of the West Virginia State Capitol Rotunda in Charleston have an opportunity to glance at evidence of the region’s past through an exhibit titled “Uncovering The Past: Archeology from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Marmet Locks Project” which features two displays: one featuring historic artifacts and the other prehistoric. The exhibits were developed by the West Virginia Division of Culture and History, in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District and Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. to help showcase results of archaeology conducted at the Marmet Lock Replacement project in Kanawha County, West Virginia.

During the 1990s and early 2000s, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted Phase III excavations at several historic-period sites associated with salt manufacture in the Kanawha Valley for the U.S. Corps of Engineers as part of the Marmet Lock Replacement Project. The Burning Springs Site (46Ka142) represented the home of John Reynolds, a Kanawha Valley pioneer, legislator and salt manufacturer. The site was initially occupied in the 1810s and was the residence of later family members until passing to other hands through at least the 1880s. Fieldwork identified a number of features including a 40’ x 32’ sandstone house foundation to a “white frame mansion” with interior cellar, an exterior cellar, external bake oven, a well or cistern, two privies, a barn, a chimney base to possible earlier smaller house, and a salt furnace.

At the Willow Bluff Site (46Ka352) an early 19th century double-pen dwelling associated with enslaved African American industrial workers was discovered. The Red Sands Site (46Ka354) yielded evidence of two stratigraphically and technologically discrete salt furnaces dating from the early and mid-19th century. The earlier remains represent a kettle or pan furnace, while the more recent remains are of a Kanawha Grainer furnace. The Terrace Green Site (46Ka356) consisted of midden and features associated with the Red Sands Site. Phase III excavations were also completed for

two related historic cemeteries (Reynolds Cemetery – 46Ka349 and Burning Spring Branch Cemetery – 46Ka142).

The glass-encased exhibit currently on display at the State Capitol features primarily early-mid 19th century artifacts such as buttons, metal eating utensils, glass objects, firearm and ammunition components, ceramics, and other objects. Images of features and fieldwork are included. Two photo albums rest in front of the display to allow visitors to view other artifacts and fieldwork scenes. The exhibit will remain available for viewing possibly to the end of 2012. Artifacts, field records and other materials from the project will be curated at the Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex in Moundsville.



Detail View of Redware from the Willow Bluff Site (46Ka352) (photograph by David E. Rotenizer)



Detail View of Pearlware from the Willow Bluff Site (46Ka352) (Photograph by David E. Rotenizer)

Recent Investigations at Kern's Fort, Monongalia County
[Submitted by: Pamela McClung Casto, NASA IV&V Educator Resource Center]

The Educator Resource Center of NASA's Independent Verification and Validation facility in Fairmont, WV, joined with Fairmont State University, Ohio Valley Archaeology, and the Morgantown History Museum to explore the pre-Revolutionary War site of Kern's Fort. The West Virginia Space Grant Consortium provided the major funding for the project which was part of a week -long teacher institute that explored using the electromagnetic spectrum to study objects in space and on earth.

On June 22, 2011, West Virginia teachers under the direction of Dr. Jarrod Burks of Ohio Valley Archaeology and NASA Education Specialist and archaeology field tech Pam Casto used GPR to cover the area directly in front of the still standing fort, a vacant lot across the street from the fort, and the side yard next to the fort (Figure 1). The GPR showed anomalies in at least three locations though excavation would have to be done to allow accurate interpretation of the GPR data. One puzzling GPR profile and resulting computer slice is shown in Figure 2. One STP was also placed where the owner of the fort was to tear out an old post and bush next to the 1800's back porch addition. This STP revealed an assortment of pottery, glass, nails, and bone ranging in age from the late 1700's to the present. One artifact of interest was a kaolin pipe stem (Figure 3).



Figure 1. Dr. Jarrod Burks with West Virginia teachers conducting GPR in front of fort site.



Figure 3. Recovered kaolin pipe stem fragment.

The fort was built by Michael Kerns in 1772 with a larger than usual area enclosed with palisade walls by 1774. The fort is one story with an attic loft and built of hand hewn chestnut logs approximately 20 inches wide that still form the interior walls. Two gun ports are still visible in the logs. These were probably used before the palisade was built unless the log structure was part of the exterior palisade wall. The outside walls were covered by clapboards in the mid 1800's. No records have been found revealing when the palisade was removed.

Documents exist in the West Virginia University Regional History Collection that reveal George Rodgers Clark visited the fort and took approximately 20 men from the fort on his famous expedition against the British. Though it was not a military fort, it was used for defensive purposes and evidently roaming bands of frontier guards from other forts stayed there from time to time. Bishop Asbury of Methodist circuit rider fame preached to a crowd at the fort and wrote in his reports that he had never preached to so many drunken soldiers before. A letter from a man who spent part of his childhood at the fort describes what life in the fort was like including encounters with the Native Americans (Delawares and Mingos) in which two men were killed and buried at the fort. There are a number of other unlocated graves associated with the fort including two children and six African Americans who died of smallpox.

The fort was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and is still in use today as a rental unit where two West Virginia University students live.

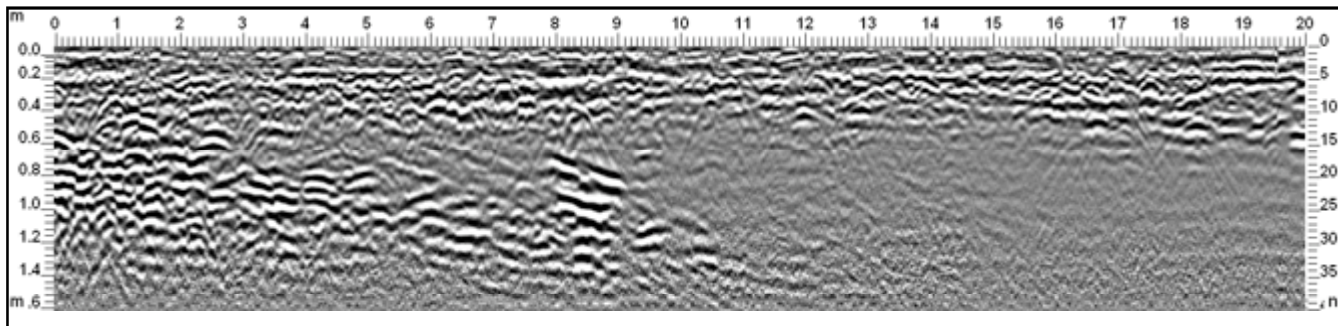


Figure 2. Radargram of radar profile in Area 3.

**30th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and
Historic Archaeology to be Held at Grave Creek Mound
Archaeological Complex**

[Submitted by David E. Rotenizer, Grave Creek Mound
Archaeological Complex, West Virginia Division of Culture
and History]

**First Call for Papers and Meeting Announcement
The 30th Annual Symposium on
Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology
April 14, 2012**

Grave Creek Mound Archaeological Complex
West Virginia Division of Culture and History
Moundsville, West Virginia

Proposal Guidelines

We seek papers concerning all aspects of regional urban and
historical archaeology. The geographic scope of the sympo-
sium includes all states contiguous to the Ohio River
drainage.

The symposium is oriented toward providing a forum for
formal papers; therefore we are seeking short (20 minutes), sub-
stantive papers on a one paper per person basis to enable as
many colleagues as possible to participate.

Poster displays and small exhibits are encouraged.

Papers may be submitted for review and possible publication
in the Symposium's journal, *Ohio Valley Historical
Archaeology*, edited by Donald B. Ball. Information on the
journal style is available upon request from the Editor.

Interested Participants are requested to:

1) To present paper, send an abstract (100 words or less)
before March 1, 2012 to the Program Chair, Kit W. Wesler at
e-mail address below.

2) To all participants, send name and contact information to
Arrangements Chairs, David E. Rotenizer and Heather N.
Cline, at e-mail address below. Additional information
regarding symposium will be provided.

Registration

Symposium is being hosted and sponsored by the West
Virginia Division of Culture and History. There is no regis-
tration fee.

Contacts

Program Chair: Dr. Kit W. Wesler,
kit.wesler@murraystate.edu

Arrangements Chairs: David E. Rotenizer,
David.E.Rotenizer@wv.gov
Heather N. Cline, Heather.N.Cline@wv.gov

Editor: Donald B. Ball, DBall39539@aol.com

Ontario

Reported by: Suzanne Plousos

Archaeological Projects in the City of Toronto

[Submitted by Eva MacDonald and David Robertson]
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) undertook a large number
of projects within the historic core of the City of Toronto in
2011. Most of these were background research projects to
evaluate the archaeological potential of specific properties.
Test excavations or more extensive excavation, monitoring,
and documentation work was carried out for many of these
projects. Some of the more interesting examples are summa-
rized here.

The Bell Site (AjGu-68), 621 King Street West

A planning application to redevelop a former motel site near
the corner of King Street West and Bathurst Street was
accompanied by the completion of archaeological assess-
ments and mitigations. The work resulted in the documenta-
tion of remains of one of the earlier residential occupations of
this neighbourhood.

The property did not form part of the original Town of York
(Toronto) since it fell within the 1,000-yard radius of the
Military Reserve surrounding the Garrison at Fort York west
of the civilian settlement. The military relinquished control of
much of the Reserve in the 1830s and a plan to guide the civil
development of the area was finalized in 1837.

The lot that included the project area was patented by Thomas
Bell Jr. in 1840. Bell, a land agent, was the son of one of the
oldest families to settle in York. City directories and historic
maps indicate that Bell and his wife, Katherine, resided in a
small frame house on the property by 1842. A stable or small
barn stood to the east of the house. By 1858, they had built a
new larger house to the immediate west of the original
dwelling, but left the old house standing. Following Thomas'
death in 1860 or 1861, Katherine remained in residence for
around five years. Either Katherine, or the estate, then rented
out the property to tenants. Before the end of 1869 the prop-
erty appears to have been vacant.

The Bell property was sold by the estate in October of 1870
to Herman Henry Cook and Lydia Cook. The Cook family
was prominent in the lumbering trade. Herman Cook was
both an M.P. and M.P.P. for Simcoe County during the 1870s
and 1880s. The Cooks substantially redeveloped the property,
razing the original Bell house and the outbuildings but retain-
ing the circa 1858 house. They constructed a large new build-
ing southeast of the demolished Bell house and took up resi-
dence, presumably in the new house. Herman's brother, John
Cook, operated a lumber yard on the balance of the property
for the next few decades.

In 1907 the property was acquired by T. Milburn Company
Ltd., manufacturers of patent medicine. Their operations,
working out of the 1858 brick house built by the Bells and the
1870 house built by the Cooks, remained at this location until
about 1957. The Milburn Company structures were demol-
ished, circa 1958-1960, and the vacant site was used for a



Figure 1. *The Bell site stone and brick fireplace.*



Figure 2. *The Bell site well and east room.*

short period as a parking lot. By 1965 the motel had been built. This complex consisted of three-story east and west blocks of motel rooms linked by a center block supported on columns and providing parking at ground level and additional accommodations on the second and third story.

The motel stood further back from the King Street frontage of the property than had the nineteenth-century buildings, and thus it was possible the remains of earlier occupations survived in the motel forecourt parking area. Mechanical excavation of two test trenches was carried out to confirm or refute this conclusion.

The first trench was situated to intersect the first residence constructed by the Bell family. The excavation uncovered a portion of the south wall footing of the building. To the north of the footing was a deposit of demolition rubble, possibly derived from the chimney stack(s) laying within a void cut into the B-horizon. The feature was interpreted as the bottom of a crawlspace beneath the floor of the building. A portion of the basement interior of the 1870 Cook house was also documented in this trench.

The second trench targeted the circa 1840-1858 barn or stable; however, the excavation revealed only a sequence of twentieth-century fill horizons overlying C-horizon soil and a water service trench.

Investigation of the circa 1858-1870 brick house built by the Bells to the west of their original home was not carried out. This structure had remained in use until the 1950's; consequently associated deposits would be overwhelmingly dominated by twentieth-century occupation material along with 1958-1960 demolition debris and grading, rather than Bell-associated material. For the same reason, no further investigation of the 1870 Cook house was contemplated.

Based on these results, full-scale salvage excavation focused on the early Bell period was undertaken. This work extended over an area of approximately 325 m², resulting in the documentation of all surviving deposits associated with the circa 1840-1870 Bell house and its surrounding yard.

Excavation revealed significant portions of the stone foundation of the main house, its east wing (Lot 38) and a brick foundation for a west addition. The latter featured a porch, vestibule or exterior shed along its south wall. This west addition dates to circa 1860, as it is not depicted on the 1858 city fire insurance plan. The bricks used in its construction are typical of the 1850s-1860s. Isolated remnants of the plank floor were found inside the west addition along with stone pads that likely served as support members for the floor. A spread of materials may have accumulated below the floor.

Within the central portion of the house are isolated remains of wood floor joists and floor sill stones. Some of the latter may have also supported an interior wall. A brick and stone fireplace was built into the east wall of the house (Figure 1). The bricks used in the construction of the fireplace are of 1830s-1840s form, indicating it was an original house feature. The main house was serviced by two, wood plank box drains, one running west from the southwest corner of the limestone foundation, and the other running between a sump installed adjacent to the south wall and a wooden box privy located towards the rear of the yard.

The small room attached to the east end of the building housed a stone well (Figure 2) and likely served as general work/store room with an earthen floor.

In the rear yard area, south of the house, portions of the original A-horizon survived the later site grading operations. Soils within a few meters of the house produced modest quantities of artifacts and so were excavated in a continuous block of one-meter units. Further south, artifact yields dropped off abruptly. A number of pit features that cut through the remnant A-horizon were visible on the exposed surface of this stratum. Only one, a dog burial, appears to have been associated with the Bell occupation. Once one-meter test pitting of areas of significant artifact concentration was complete, the balance of the remnant soils were removed to ensure that no further pit features existed within the yard. None were found.

In total, approximately 8,000 artifacts were recovered from the Bell site. The vast majority reflect the domestic character of the occupation. This material is currently being processed and will be fully analyzed for the final project report.

The Queen's Wharf Station Site (AjGu-74), 170 Fort York Boulevard

From the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century, the waterfront in the urban core of Toronto was extensively modified as a result of the integration of shipping and railway transportation networks. The new lands created by both private and civic lake-filling operations along the shoreline, also attracted extensive industrial development. Railways were main proponents of extensive campaigns of land reclamation to produce access routes to the harbour and space for their yards. By the mid-twentieth century, however, the heavy transportation and industrial systems had begun to contract, leaving large areas of brownfield sites along the city's waterfront. Redevelopment of these lands began in the 1990s, but accelerated in pace around 2005 and has generally been accompanied by archaeological investigation. Typically work involved monitoring of construction to document exposed remains of deeply buried timber crib wharves and shore walls as they were uncovered.

On a large parcel of landfill at the southeast corner of Front Street East and Bathurst Street opposite Fort York, however, a different approach was pursued involving full, pre-construction archaeological excavation. This site was the location where Garrison Creek emptied into Lake Ontario, and site of the main British fortifications captured by American forces during the Battle of York in 1813. All traces of the original landforms where the fort stood had been removed by the 1850s railway cut for the shoreline rail corridors. The property was also the site of the 1833 Queen's Wharf, rebuilt or reconfigured at regular intervals thereafter, and also the locale of the east portion of the Grand Trunk Railway's first Toronto station, which began operation in 1855.

Test excavations carried out in 2006 determined that remains of the east end of the Grand Trunk's engine house survived. They also revealed timber cribbing thought (at the time) to be part of the Queen's Wharf. Excavation also exposed gravel deposits believed to represent the original creek bed or lake beach. The testing had been hampered by the height of the water-table and the two to four meter depth of very poorly consolidated fills. It became clear that any further archaeological excavations would require extensive engineering and logistical support.

In late 2010, work began to install soldier piles and shoring around parts of the property. In early 2011 a dewatering system consisting of several lines of well-points had been put in place to draw down the water-table. Detailed archaeological investigations could then begin. The excavations encompassed an area of approximately 3,250 m² and removal of an estimated 20,000 m³ of bulk fills.

The timber cribwork seen in 2006 proved to be part of two heavily ballasted timber crib walls forming a 14' (4.3 m) wide channel built to carry the flow of Garrison Creek through the rail yard. Much of the channel was originally covered by heavy decking although most of this was later removed when the entire channel was filled in with a mixture of heavy clay

fills and municipal waste. The fill likely occurred after construction of the Garrison Creek sewer in 1884-1885. The south terminus of cribbing documented during the excavations represented original construction rather than an accident of preservation and corresponded closely to the point where the channel is shown to open up again on the period mapping. Further south, the creek does not appear to have been confined to a built channel, at least not within the excavation area. A box privy without a floor was installed on top of the cribbing on the east side of the creek channel, the waste being allowed to percolate through the ballast of the crib.

The remains of the Queen's Wharf dominated the east third of the excavation area and consisted of four to six courses of timber cribbing (Figure 3). The cribwork constitutes the landward portion of the 1850s' wharf, rebuilt and reconfigured in tandem with the rail yard landfill operation. It was constructed on the newly made "dry" land as a single continuous structure rather than comprised of individual prefabricated cribs sunk and tied together in open water, as is typical of most wharf remains documented along the Toronto waterfront.

This portion of the wharf essentially functioned as a support bed for spur lines running to the end of the wharf in open waters south of the project area. The basic structure was formed by five sets of continuous north-south walls spanned by east-west tie backs at 9'11" (2.74-3.32 m) intervals. The tie backs were secured by mortise and tenon into the east and west face timbers and saddle joined into the interior walls. The joinery was, for the most part, secured with treenails. The entire structure rested on a pair of central north-south runners and was capped by continuous north-south tiebacks saddle notched into the east-west elements.

Much of the wood used in the construction had been recycled from the earlier generation(s) of the Queen's Wharf, dismantled during initial development of the railway lands. Many timbers were clearly hand trimmed, bearing adze and axe marks rather than saw milling that is more characteristic of mid-nineteenth-century wharves. Many timbers also featured "relict" treenails cut flush with the face or drilled holes for



Figure 3. *Excavation and documentation of a portion of the 1850s Queen's Wharf in progress.*

treenails not corresponding to any joint. Similarly, some timbers were notched for saddle, lap or mortise and tenon joints that did not in any way relate to the 1850s construction. The cribs were filled with either fine white to light-grey sands or heavy clay silts. The fill flanking the structure consisted of mixed heavy clays that represent re-deposited till cut from the original shoreline bluffs during the initial period of the railway's lakefront developments.

The extreme east end of the east wing of the Grand Trunk Railway engine house was documented in the west end of the excavation area (Figure 4). The east wing was completed in 1856, a year after the rest of the building (which lay outside of the project area). The engine house was built on the earliest fills laid in the area, which appear to be derived from the dredging of a sandbar that was constantly building up at the nearby mouth of Toronto harbour. The structure had limestone foundations underlain by massive timber sill beams set on lake-bottom sediments. An interior partition wall running the full width of the east wing was built in a similar fashion. The timber sills likely provided the foundations with a degree of flexibility, given the likelihood that the surrounding fills were poorly consolidated. The foundations originally supported red brick walls, although few portions of this superstructure survived.

The building walls defined a workspace measuring approximately 64' (19.5 m) north-south by 42' (12.9 m) east-west. Within this space was a series of masonry footings likely surmounted by various machinery. The workspace also revealed remnants of wooden "troughs" or boxes that incorporated 2" (5.1 cm) diameter threaded equipment mounting rods. Isolated sections of joist and plank flooring survived in two areas and numerous gas lines serviced the room.

West of the interior partition wall was a brick forge and associated wood plank waste bin that contained large quantities of smithing pan, samples of which were retained for specialist analysis. North of the forge was the eastern terminus of an engine pit. It was situated along the central east-west axis of the engine house. A box drain was later installed through this portion of the building. On the exterior of the south wall of the engine house, were remnants of a ceramic bell and hub drain



Figure 4. Excavation and documentation of a portion of the 1850s Grand Trunk Engine House in progress.

that carried water from the building eaves-trough to the channelized Garrison Creek. Similar drains were found on the north side of the building but do not appear to have discharged into the creek.

South of the building were a variety of masonry and brick equipment footings, and a "corduroy" surface of stripped logs and railway ballast that may have been the surface for a small building shown on some later nineteenth-century depictions of the rail yard.

Other features of interest recorded during the excavations include a number of privies and box drains associated with the 1920s construction of a railway viaduct spanning much of the Toronto waterfront as rail and road traffic became increasingly congested. These features post-date the decommissioning and demolition of the engine house.

Construction Impacts of the Proposed Visitors' Centre on the Fort York National Historic Site (AjGu-26)

Fort York, considered the birthplace of Toronto, contains the best collection of War of 1812-era buildings still extant on their original foundations. They stand within Fort York National Historic Site, the largest urban archaeological site in the City of Toronto. Until recently, city archaeologists directed most excavations within the seven-acre walled precinct. They conducted an extensive programme of testing and salvage excavation in advance of major conservation work on the aging buildings, and prior to construction of new buildings to enhance the historic landscape. Much of the original landscape had been lost through intensive development that began almost immediately after Fort York was built, including the coming of the railway and factories to the waterfront in the mid-nineteenth century.

To revitalize Fort York, in concert with the commemorative programming for the bicentennial of the War of 1812, a new visitors' center will be constructed and the Garrison Common landscape will be partially restored in the areas currently occupied by a parking lot and a tree nursery. In 2009, Archaeological Services Inc., in association with Strata Consulting, was awarded the contract to test the preferred location for the visitors' center on table land west of the fort. This followed a Stage 1 assessment that comprised a comprehensive search of historical documents and maps collated to provide an understanding of the archaeological potential.

The first buildings in this area were constructed in the Ordnance and Supply Yard, a rectangular open area measuring about 40 m along Garrison Road by 35 m deep perpendicular to Garrison Road. A military store and office buildings enclosed this yard on the east, south and west sides, and a stockade fence with gates stood along Garrison Road on the north side. Several buildings were added later. The entire complex was completely demolished shortly after the City of Toronto opened Fort York as an historical museum in 1934. This area would also have been part of the Battle of York engagement on April 27, 1813, after American forces landed on the lake shore approximately three km west of the fort and worked their way east.

The Stage 2 assessment began with a ground-penetrating radar survey of the parking lot. The data was used to complement the Stage 1 historical mapping exercise to map out potential targets for the Stage 2 assessment. Stage 2 field work was conducted through a combination of hand and machine excavation in areas where asphalt and/or landscape fill was present. Excavation proceeded through five operation areas with an objective of determining the degree of preservation of historic resources inventoried in the Stage 1 assessment.

Operations 1 through 3 exposed a buried A-Horizon (the original Garrison Common surface) rich in cultural material characteristic of middens, including kitchen and food-related ceramic and glass artifacts, personal items such as clothing and smoking pipes, and bone discarded as food waste. The ceramics date these deposits to activities pre-dating the circa 1868 Ordnance and Supply Yard. This also is the context in which one would expect to find evidence of the Battle of York, although very little in the way of armaments, ordnance, or military uniform and accoutrements was recovered.

Buildings within the Ordnance Yard were also documented. In Operation 1, the Military Store was constructed on 10" diameter wooden piles. Piles are often used as building foundations in wet ground and their use by the military in the construction of buildings on the Toronto waterfront has been documented at the New Fort site (AjGu-32) in Exhibition Place. Operation 3 yielded evidence of brick footings for the 1868 Military Store Office, as well as a partial basement that may have been a later addition. Waste and water features associated with the complex were found in Operations 2, 3 and 5.

Operation 2 encountered an extensive (40 x 20 m) engineered pavement 10 cm thick, comprised of split shale boulders and cobble spalls laid flat-side-up in a matrix of clay loam packed with gravel (Figure 5). Its extent corresponds to the yard itself, and the technique appears to be unique at least in Ontario, as no similar work surface has been documented on military sites excavated by Parks Canada according to military specialist Joe Last.



Figure 5. A section of the stone pavement uncovered in the former Ordnance and Supply Yard at Fort York National Historic Site.

Operation 4 comprised the excavation of three backhoe trenches below the table lands in the former CPR railway lands along the mid line of the elevated Gardiner Expressway. The trenches revealed the original deposits and landforms had been removed by the expressway construction in the 1950s. A backhoe also was used to excavate two trenches south of the parking lot to determine if this paving activity also affected the table land. The south half of each trench contained the rear tie-backs for concrete crib retaining walls, and multiple deposits of fill that landscaped the cut. No structural evidence remained of the gun shed that extended along the south boundary of the Ordnance and Supply Yard, indicating that the table land itself has also been truncated.

The Stage 2 assessment demonstrated that the archaeological resources within the proposed footprint of the Fort York Visitors' Centre were of sufficiently high cultural heritage value to merit full mitigation if they could not be preserved within the context of the proposed redevelopment. The findings of the Stage 2 assessment were presented to all the architectural firms asked to provide a conceptual design of the building. The winning design was chosen during a juried competition and the jury did indeed take into consideration the attention paid to archaeological sensitivities and the cultural heritage landscape.

Happily, the winning team of Patkau Architects Inc. and Kearns-Mancini Architects Inc. designed a building that has been relocated from the Garrison Common. A great proportion of the structure footprint is within lands previously disturbed by the Gardiner Expressway construction. This translates into minimal impact to the resources documented during the Stage 2 assessment.

In July of 2011, the Stage 4 salvage excavation of that portion of the Fort York site to be affected by construction was completed. Three hundred and sixty-seven square meters were hand-excavated after up to one meter of post-1930s fill along with the gravel parking lot surface was removed by backhoe.



Figure 6. Fragments of copper barrel hoop in the City of Toronto collection with the broad arrow stamp for military supplies.

The most exciting finds related to the War of 1812 are numerous fragments of copper barrel hoop, distorted from the explosion of powder barrels stored in the Grand Magazine west of Fort York. This was the famous explosion that killed American Brigadier General Zebulon Pike. Similar copper hoop fragments have been found in contexts inside present-day Fort York (Figure 6) but these are the first examples to be found outside the walled precinct, having travelled a distance of 200 meters after the explosion. Thankfully, no human remains were found during our excavations, although discoveries of men buried on the battlefield have been reported periodically in the neighbourhood of Fort York since 1860.

Unfortunately, construction has yet to begin on the visitors' center, which casts doubt on the completion date of December 2012. Still, it has already won its first award: The Canadian Architect's Award of Excellence presented each year to architects and architectural graduates for buildings in the design stage. Please check it out if you're in Toronto in 2013. There will be lots to see and do at Fort York.

Quebec

Reported by: Olivier Roy

The Intendant's Palace Site (CeEt-30): Université Laval's 2011 Field School in Historical Archaeology

[Submitted by Mélanie Rousseau, Ph.D. Student in Archaeology at Université Laval, and Emilie Young-Vigneault, Research Assistant, Université Laval]

Between 1982 and 1990, and since the year 2000, Université Laval has held a field school in historical archaeology at the Intendant's Palace site (CeEt-30), located in the Lower Town of Québec City. This site has a rich history as it housed a 17th century boatworks, Jean Talon's brewery (1668-ca. 1675) and the Boswell-Dow Brewery (1852-1968), and was the site of the First (ca. 1675-1713) and Second Intendant's Palace (1716-1760) during the French Regime. (See also articles by Simoneau, Auger et al. and Bain et al. in *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 42(1), 2009.)

During the last four field school seasons, students have unearthed a paved courtyard (Figure 1) associated with the Second Intendant's Palace which is visible on an engraving by Richard Short dating to 1761 (Figure 2). Under the direction of Drs. Allison Bain and Réginald Auger, the undergraduate students were supervised by Emilie Young-Vigneault and Mélanie Rousseau. The 2011 field season objectives were to better understand the paved surface, including its construction and use, as well as the site's previous occupations. This season also provided the opportunity to excavate the final section of a transect running from north to south across this site. This transect provides us with a view of the site's evolution from a now buried shoreline of the St. Charles River to the present urban park setting. A third aspect of this year's project was to sample for future archaeoentomological, palynological and micromorphological analyses for Mélanie Rousseau's doctoral thesis (Figure 3). These samples will help understand the landscape transition at this site.

Results from the 2011 field season include a better under-



Figure 1. *The east section of the paved surface, 2011 (Photo by Université Laval).*



Figure 2. *A View of the Intendants Palace, 1761 (Library and Archives Canada, C-000360).*



Figure 3. *Collecting micromorphological samples (Photo by Université Laval).*



Figure 4. Three crucibles recovered at the Intendant's Palace, 2011
(Photo by Université Laval)

standing of the construction and use of the paved courtyard, although its western limit was not found. The history of the site prior to the construction of the paved surface was also documented. Many artifacts were recovered from the layers below and the artifacts recovered include a sling ring (*grenadière*), many pieces of retractable knives and a lead seal, used on bundles of furs traded from First Nations peoples. Pottery sherds of different types, including Saintonge, Nevers faience and some fragments of crucibles (Figure 4) were unearthed. The sole of a boot was also recovered. The material culture uncovered during this research is located in the Laboratoire d'archéologie historique (<http://www.laboarcheologie.ulaval.ca>) at Université Laval along with collections produced by previous research on the same site by Université Laval.

The final report regarding the field school will be published in the *Cahiers d'archéologie du CELAT* in due time, while the results regarding the environmental samples collected will be part of Mélanie Rousseau's doctoral thesis.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Amanda Crompton

Stanhope Farmlands Archaeological Project, PEI National Park

[Submitted by Rob Ferguson, retired, Atlantic Service Centre, Parks Canada Agency]

For the third year, Parks Canada and the Stanhope Historical Society (SHS) collaborated on a week-long excavation in a late 18th-century house on the north shore of Prince Edward Island. In 2008, SHS members requested an investigation of a large depression along the Farmlands Trail in PEI National Park. A team of volunteers organized through SHS, working with Parks Canada archaeologist Rob Ferguson, spent one week in 2008 and again in 2010 and 2011 testing the site. Artifacts indicate an occupation falling within the late 18th and/or early 19th century. Creamwares and pearlwares dominate the ceramic assemblage, as well as agateware and black basalt stoneware, verifying a post-Acadian time period. There are no artifacts to indicate a continued later 19th-century occupation.

The site is within the bounds of a former flax plantation established by James Montgomery, an absentee landlord who acquired rights to Lot 34 in 1767, after the deportation of the French population in 1758. David Lawson was sent over in

1770 as overseer for the plantation, together with about 50 Scottish settlers. Lawson was dismissed in 1788 over mishandling of funds. The farm was subsequently leased to the Bovyer family, Loyalists from Rhode Island who had recently arrived on the island. The Bovyers occupied Lawson's house at least until 1802. It is possible that this is the Lawson/Bovyer residence, although the connection is tenuous. One of the Bovyer sons remained in Saint John, New Brunswick, and served in the New Brunswick Regiment. In our first season, we recovered a copper alloy button of the New Brunswick Regiment. The coincidence of regiment and time period is our only clue to the identification of the structure.

A letter to Montgomery from James Douglas in 1802 describes the house as:

70 feet long and 20 wide [21.3 x 6.1 m], consisting of a kitchen in the middle, a room at one end 20 feet square, the other end of the house is divided into two other rooms and closets, it was an awkward ill-proportioned House when Mr. Lawson left it. It is now more convenient and in better repair than when they [the Bovyers] went to it; there is a pump well in the kitchen.

Excavations in 2008 and 2010 revealed a shallow midden deposit north of the cellar, and provided a cross-section into the north side of the cellar. This year, excavations were focussed on the cellar floor. An area 2.5 x 5 m was opened, exposing a chimney base and a thick deposit of charcoal and artifacts presumably dumped from the hearth above. Much of the cellar had been filled over the years with field stones

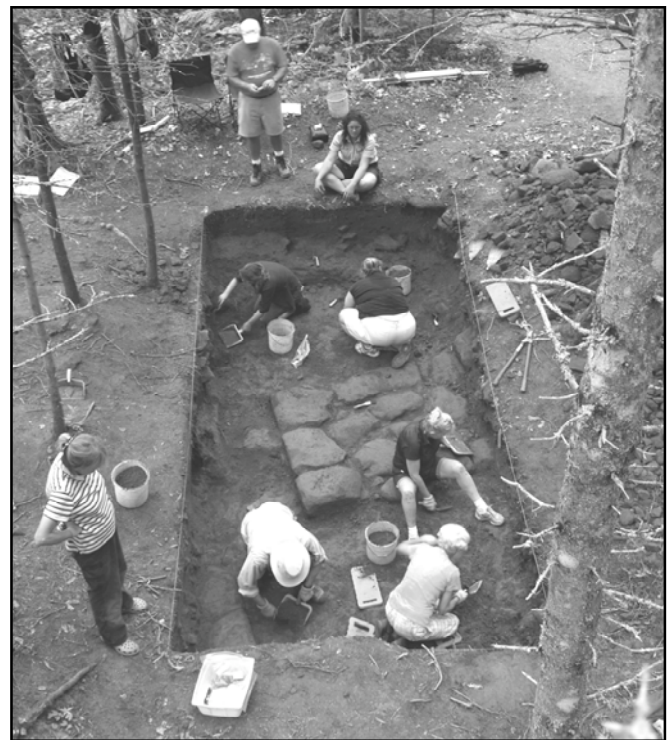


Figure 1: Chimney base emerging from cellar floor.
(Photo: R. Ferguson, Parks Canada)

removed from ploughed fields adjacent to the Farmlands Trail. Artifacts within that stratum are small and scattered. Once below that, however, there are sizable pieces of ceramics, especially creamware plates. Apart from the kitchen-related items, there are few other artifacts relating to activities or to the house construction. Wrought iron nails are limited, and there are only a couple of hinge fragments. Also surprisingly, there are very few tobacco pipe fragments, and faunal remains are scant.

The cellar floor west of the chimney has not yet been reached. It is hoped that excavations can continue in 2012, completing the work of 2011 and expanding into deeper parts of the cellar. Parks Canada is grateful to members of the Stanhope Historical Society, in particular John Palmer who coordinated the long list of daily volunteers and sustained us with daily nourishment, and Harry Keilly who provided access through his property as well as insights into past land use. Tara McNally and staff from the PEI Field Unit of Parks Canada facilitated the logistics as well as volunteering on the dig. The site is located on a popular hiking trail, making it an exciting point of interpretation for the human history of our national park.

Archaeology at Oderin Island, Newfoundland, Canada

[Submitted by Amanda Crompton, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University, Newfoundland]
During July 2011, I directed a survey project on Oderin Island, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, Canada. This project is an initial step in what is planned as a larger-scale investigation of the French resident fishery in Newfoundland. French fishing crews made yearly seasonal trips to Newfoundland's waters to fish for cod, which they preserved by air-drying the fish on cobblestone beaches. At the end of the summer, these ships returned to French ports to market their catch. To help protect and encourage their Newfoundland fishery, the French had settled an official colony in Plaisance (now Placentia) in 1662. Outside of the colony, small unofficial settlements grew up along the shores of Placentia Bay and along Newfoundland's south coast. These settlements were small fishing plantations that were occupied year-round by individ-

uals or families; the planters (or habitants) sold their catch to seasonal fishing crews at the end of each summer. We know very little about the small residential fishing plantations that existed outside of the colony; they are poorly-documented in the historic record, and have never been the target of an archaeological survey project. In many cases, the only information that is known about a particular settlement is from census documents, which record the name of the harbour and the number of habitants who lived there. Beyond that, we know little about the location of the plantation in the harbour or their layout.

Accordingly, we chose the best-documented plantation for our initial survey in 2011. The settlement that is referred to the most frequently in the documentary record was located somewhere on Oderin Island (known originally to the French as Audierne). Oderin Island is located in western Placentia Bay, about 9 kilometers offshore from the Burin peninsula, Newfoundland. The Lafosse family lived on Oderin Island since at least 1704, and their plantation would have consisted of a house, fisheries outbuildings, and a small fortification (likely a simple battery) on a nearby island.

The Lafosse family appears more frequently in the historic record because of the trouble that enveloped Lafosse in 1711. Lafosse became entangled in debt, and left his family behind on Oderin to earn money elsewhere. Lafosse was later arrested by the French in Acadia, and was accused of having switched allegiance to the British. Lafosse was put on a ship bound for Plaisance to stand trial, but managed to escape (it seems with the collusion, or at least willful ignorance, of the ship's captain). Lafosse was never heard from again. The governor of Plaisance was determined to send soldiers to Oderin and send Lafosse's wife and children back to St. Malo in France. However, the next year brought the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), under the terms of which Plaisance and other French habitations in Newfoundland were given to the English, and the French were forced to evacuate Newfoundland.

In 1714, a British surveyor named William Taverner was engaged to take stock of their newly-acquired territory in



Figure 1. Probable location of the Lafosse plantation (circled); the Lafosse battery on Castle Island (arrow).
(Photo: A. Crompton, Memorial University).

Newfoundland. Taverner visited Oderin Island and noted that one 'Madame La Force' whose husband had left her was still living on the island. Taverner also noted that Madame La Force (undoubtedly Lafosse's wife) had a very fine plantation, a large beach for drying codfish on, a productive garden, and a strong fort built on a little island.

Thanks to a grant received from the Provincial Archaeology Office of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, we were able to plan a survey of Oderin Island. Our survey targeted the northeastern shore of Oderin Island as the area most likely to have been the location of the Lafosse plantation. It has a large beach for processing codfish and an island off-shore (suspiciously named Castle Island). This still left a large area to survey. What had initially appeared to be meadows on aerial photographs was actually very wet and boggy ground, which we quickly eliminated. Our shovel-tests in dry ground uncovered a sample of French ceramics in one location only, on an elevated meadow above the beach (Figure 1). Unfortunately, the site has been disturbed by modern activity, but enough material culture remains to indicate a French presence in this meadow. Castle Island preserves the remains of the Lafosse fort, consisting of a small low stone wall with obvious earthworks extending perpendicularly off the stone wall. The 2011 Oderin excavations have suggested that French residential fishing plantations are likely to be found very near good large cobblestone beaches. The information that we learned about site location strategies from this plantation will hopefully inform further survey work on resident fishing plantations in future years.

Many thanks to the Provincial Archaeology Office for providing funding, as well as to Marc Bolli for being an enthusiastic volunteer. Charlie and Elizabeth Lake provided valuable information on Oderin Island and very kindly rented us a cabin; many thanks also to John Murphy for the boat transportation.

The Labrador Inuit-European Contact Experience: 2011 Excavations on Black Island, Labrador

[Submitted by Amelia Fay, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University, Newfoundland]

Black Island is located approximately 32km northeast of Nain, currently the most northern community along the Labrador coast. In 2010 I went to the Khernertok site on Black Island, a recorded contact-period Inuit habitation site containing two sod house foundations. These houses were recorded in a 1776 Moravian census, right around the time of intensive European contact as the Moravian missionaries set up their first mission station in Nain in 1771. I spent the summer mapping and testing both houses to determine how long they were occupied and to get a sense of the architecture and artifactual evidence. From these test trenches I determined that House 1's occupation extended well into the 19th century and included some structural modifications along the way, and House 2 seemed more typical of an 18th century Inuit sod house.

This past summer I returned to Khernertok to completely excavate House 2. With a crew of ten we opened 46 1x1m

units and three 50x50cm test pits to locate the midden. Structurally the house was quite typical of other 18th century Labrador Inuit dwellings, with a long entrance tunnel leading to a cold trap and a series of benches lining the side and back walls of the oval-shaped dwelling. While they have not all been catalogued and counted, the majority of artifacts recovered are European items, such as ceramics, pipes, and beads. This predominance of European material culture suggests a family that wholly embraced trade. That being said, there is still evidence for traditional Inuit material culture as well, through soapstone vessels and whale bone handles, though these are surprisingly under-represented. Currently the artifacts are being cleaned, conserved and catalogued at Memorial University where they will become part of my PhD research on the Labrador Inuit-European contact experience.

Sydney Harbour Marine Facility - Shipwreck Recovery and Edwardsville Site Testing

[Submitted by Laura de Boer, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia]

In 2011, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited (DM&A) was contracted to monitor recovery of the metal portions of a twentieth century shipwreck in Sydney Harbour. The shipwreck was first identified in 2008 as part of the environmental assessment for dredging of the harbour leading to the Sydney Marine Facility. Consultation with the Nova Scotia Heritage Division and the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic led to the decision that monitoring of the wreck's removal from the harbour bottom would be a suitable method of mitigation. Portions of the wreck were removed over two days in July 2011, monitored by Stephen Davis of DM&A. During the process, a diver was tethered to the dive vessel for oxygen and communication. The diver was equipped with a helmet camera and light so that the crew on board the vessel could view video in real time while communicating with the diver. The diver would attach the winch to the wreck elements to be lifted. The material was lifted to the barge with a crane while the archaeologist collected video footage and still photos. The wreck elements were secured on deck, at which time the archaeologist and crew were allowed closer inspection. Where practical, a scaled sketch of each element was made. Diagnostic elements that were recovered included a bearing, fly wheel, jack shaft, flange, a section of pipe, the propeller, a

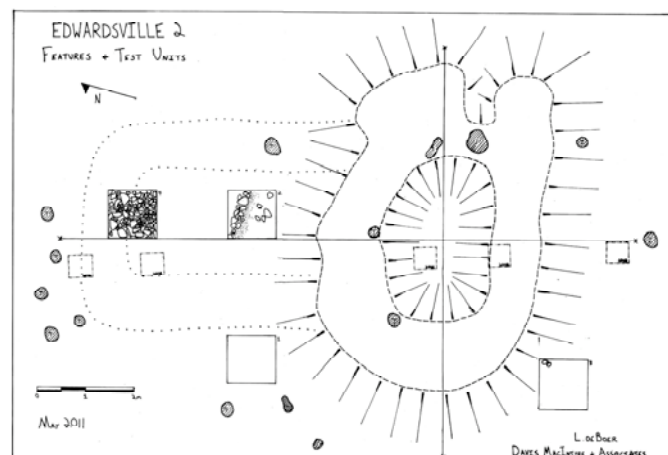


Figure 1. Site plan of Edwardsville 2.

stem tube, fuel check, two pumps and an associated brass plate. Unfortunately, identification of the wreck could not be determined with certainty. A local source indicated that the wreck is likely that of the S. S. Richmond, although experts at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic could not confirm or refute this based on the information currently available. It has been determined that the ship was in operation at the turn of the twentieth century based on plates on the engine and pump. However, it is not certain if these plates were original to the wreck or part of a later retrofit.

In 2008, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited (now Davis MacIntyre & Associates or DM&A) conducted an archaeological resource impact assessment of the proposed Sydney Marine Facility. Archaeological reconnaissance and shovel testing identified several areas of interest, including most notably an earthen feature and a probable cellar depression. In May 2011, DM&A returned to conduct formal testing on these two features. The probable cellar depression (Edwardsville 1) yielded only one artifact, a hand-wrought nail. Edwardsville 2 was a roughly circular mound with a depression in the middle, with a shallow rectilinear feature extending from the north side (Figure 1). The artifacts recovered included hand-wrought nails, pipe stems, olive glass, tin-glazed earthenware, creamware, pearlware, and a small chip of blonde flint. Additionally, a line of stones likely forming a support for a wooden sill and a dense cluster of stones possibly from a chimney were uncovered.

Edwardsville 1 does not appear to have been occupied for long due to the scarcity of artifactual material. Creamware fragments recovered in a shovel test excavated on the site in 2008 suggest a late eighteenth through early nineteenth century date for the site. Given what is known about the Edward Point and Edwardsville area, it is possible that this site represents one of the first Loyalist homes in Sydney, established in November 1784 to wait out the winter before a better house could be built. Early settlers arriving in the autumn under the British Crown were often told to dig a hole in the ground, construct a roof over it, and survive the winter inside this rough structure.

Edwardsville 2 also appears to represent Loyalist activity, though more permanent in nature. The circular earthen feature appears to represent the earliest of the activities on the site. The mounding is not consistent with the feature at Edwardsville 1, and therefore the feature may have served a purpose that has not yet been determined. It is clear, however, that following the excavation of this feature a domestic house was established. A buffer zone around both sites has been established to protect them from mechanical disturbance during construction of the marine terminal.

Archaeology at Ferryland 2011

[Submitted by Barry C. Gaulton and James A. Tuck, Memorial University, Newfoundland]

This year marked the 20th season of consecutive fieldwork at Ferryland, but it was eventful for other reasons as well: 2011 was the most labour intensive, coldest, and yet, one of the most informative field seasons to date. The first half of the 16

week season focused on a seventeenth-century mortared stone building partially exposed back in 2004 but which we had not revisited owing to a variety of logistical challenges, not the least of which was its elevated location at the southern end of Area F nestled under a steep hillside. In June, the field crew removed the tarps, sand bags and wooden platforms that had covered the site and proceeded to excavate a 2x5 meter trench inside the eastern half of the structure. Unfortunately, the first meter of overburden consisted largely of unconsolidated gravel and rocks rapidly deposited in the depression of the collapsed building sometime in the early decades of the nineteenth century. To make matters worse, below the gravel fill was a dense concentration of large boulders, almost all of which were too large to remove by hand and, owing to the site's location, were inaccessible for mechanized removal. The only recourse was to break up the boulders individually using a maul or cleave them apart with a hammer and chisel. All the rocks and excavated soil were carried from the site approximately 150 meters (thankfully some of it downhill) to the sifters and backdirt pile.

While most of the crew were struggling with the challenges posed inside the building, excavations started outside the east wall of the structure in an effort to locate associated refuse deposits and expose portions of the builder's trench. This proved to be much more productive with much less effort. The matrix within the builder's trench - mostly shattered bits of stone, roof slate fragments and lime mortar - also contained a variety of seventeenth-century ceramic, glass and clay tobacco pipe fragments. The pipes, in particular, helped to date the building's construction to the Calvert period. A nearby refuse deposit also demonstrated that this stone building was utilized throughout most of the Kirke era (1638-1696). Beside datable clay tobacco pipes, some of which were produced in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, excavations revealed another lead DK token, this one an example of the smallest denomination 'farthing' pieces described by Berry (2006) and Jordan (2006). The large quantity of faunal remains is likewise worthy of note. This may be suggestive of the building's function (discussed below); however, it must be recognized that the lime mortar greatly improved bone preservation, and thus recovery, compared to most other parts of the site.

Excavations to the east of the stone building also uncovered



Figure 1. Mortared stone building at Ferryland.

thousands of associated window glass fragments indicating that there were glazed windows on this side of the structure. Curiously, there were comparatively few lead window came in the same deposits. Those that were recovered, like the other examples of window came at Ferryland, were devoid of any dates or diagnostic marks as is often *not* the case on other sites in colonial North America. Outside the northeast wall of the building, a 3 foot wide cobblestone pavement was exposed and continued north for a short distance toward the large stone hall of Calvert's 'Mansion House'. The pavement's southern and eastern edges were clearly delineated but its northern terminus is uncertain due to the gradual erosion caused when the high stone walls of the adjoining buttery/cold room and nearby stone 'hall' collapsed sometime after 1696. The location and orientation of this cobble pavement suggests that there was a door at the northeast side of the mortared stone building and that those living/working there had access to the second floor of Calvert's hall.

Despite the difficult conditions encountered inside the mortared stone building, the field crew were able to fully expose and record its interior walls and a fireplace and excavate down to subsoil in several units. As seen in Figure 1, the mortared walls are well preserved and the interior dimensions of the structure are 16 by 20 feet (4.87m by 6.09m). The fireplace at the back (south) of the building is 6 feet wide at the opening, 3 feet deep and situated just west of center. The building appears to have had a wooden floor based on a lack of evidence for other flooring material (cobblestone or flagstone) and the presence of post molds which could have supported floor joists.

There are two other features associated with this building: a cobblestone pavement immediately south of the structure and a large circular hole, 6 feet in diameter, inside the southwest corner of the building. The cobblestone pavement appears to have functioned as a drainage feature, redirecting water runoff from the hillside away from the interior of the building. The circular feature, with vertical walls dug into the rocky subsoil, was excavated for 3 feet before work was halted due to the potential danger of collapse of the nearby mortared walls. Given its shape and vertical orientation, it seems likely that this is another well. The presence of this feature holds promise for some very interesting archaeology. However, before excavations can proceed we must determine how to stabilize the nearby south and east walls of the building.

Based on the above description, the current interpretation is that this mortared building originally served as a kitchen within a larger group of interconnected structures later referred to in the 1650s as Calvert's 'Mansion House.' The kitchen was the southern half of a two-unit service wing; the northern half, the buttery/cold room, was fully excavated (with the exception of its cellar) back in 2006. Although future excavation and analysis is required before any conclusions can be drawn, the architectural and artifactual evidence suggests that food preparation and cooking were primary activities associated with the building's initial function.

Toward the end of August, the remainder of the field crew



Figure 2. Stone fireplace at Ferryland.

(minus the summer students) came down from the hill and began excavations at the western end of Area F, on land formerly owned by the Costello family. At the end of last year's field season, the crew exposed a small section of a stone feature and this was one area we planned on investigating further in 2011. As often turns out, this feature overlies the remnants of an earlier building which overlies an even earlier sixteenth-century migratory fishery and Beothuk occupation. The uppermost and thus most recent feature turned out to be a large stone fireplace, likely dating to the early decades of the eighteenth century (Figure 2). Measuring 7 feet 6 inches at the opening, the fireplace has a brick hearth and at the back (east) is a small alcove or room, with a well-worn flagstone floor.

Immediately above these structural remains, Wayne Croft found our most interesting (and exciting) artifact of the summer: a Portuguese 1000 Reis gold coin dated 1708 (Figure 3).



Figure 3. 1000 Reis gold coin.

What makes this coin so interesting is that it was purposefully bent into an S shape to make a love token, essentially an object of affection that a man would bestow to his sweetheart or wife. We may never know who gave the token or who received it; however, due to its value, it was certainly presented by an individual of some means. One possible individual is the merchant James Benger who later married Mary Kirke, the former wife of David Kirke (Jr). Mary Kirke took possession of the Kirke family's Pool Plantation after 1697 and both Mary and her second husband James Benger resided somewhere in the vicinity of the inner harbour or Pool, possibly in the same house revealed this summer. Our next step is to figure out how best to preserve and display the remains of this structure while also investigating the earlier occupations beneath. No doubt 2012 will prove to be a busy time.

The 2011 field season would not have been possible without the assistance of the Colony of Avalon Foundation, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, the Provincial Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, the Provincial Archaeology Office, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and last but certainly not least, Loyal and Millie Benham of New Mexico, who, over the last number of years have generously funded two students to work in the field. Thank you as well to our field and lab crews, our conservators Donna Teasedale and Charlotte Newton, and curator Maria Lear.

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Historic Carbonear, 2011 Survey

[Submitted by Peter E. Pope, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University, Newfoundland]

Carbonear is one of the oldest towns in Newfoundland, settled by 1631. The civil fort at Carbonear Island, where in 1697 English planters resisted Canadian forces under the command of Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, has enjoyed professional archaeological attention in recent years (Skanes 2010). The historic community itself, however, has never seen a program of field testing, despite anecdotes about local finds of early artifacts. A recent study of historic resource potential in this community identifies 15 specific areas of archaeological interest (Penney 2011). The central objective of our survey program is to assemble documentation of settlement and landscape use in the early modern period (prior to 1800).

Archaeological survey of the Carbonear area can address several specific questions:

1. Carbonear is first mentioned by John Guy, as *Carbonera* in a diary entry of November 1612 (Guy 1612). Was Carbonear used by any of the European fishers active in Newfoundland in the 16th century?

2. The origin of the toponym *Carbonear* is uncertain. E.R. Seary offered a possible derivation from the French *charbonnière*, for a place where charcoal was prepared (Seary 1971: 38-39, 193-194). Is there any archaeological evidence for this early industry?
3. Recent research by Evan Jones of Bristol University has highlighted a number of interesting claims about Newfoundland in the discovery period made by the eccentric University of London historian, Alwyn Ruddock (Jones 2008). Is there any archaeological evidence for a European presence in Carbonear, c. 1500?
4. Father Jean Baudoin, who accompanied d'Iberville on his Newfoundland campaign in 1696/7, characterized the planters of Conception Bay as the richest in Newfoundland (Baudoin 1698; Pope 2004a: 316). What is the archaeological evidence for non-fishery activities in Carbonear in the 17th century?

Over the years, the Carbonear Heritage Society (CHS) has promoted the goal of local Archaeological survey, while several private citizens have taken a serious interest in the material heritage of the town. Consensus emerged that one of the most promising sites lies next to the Rorke Stores interpretation center, owned by the Town of Carbonear and operated by the CHS. With the guidance of current president Ron Howell, the CHS agreed that the Memorial University team would use the standing Rorke Store as a base and office for our survey work. We also earmarked the site of the former East Store, just west of the standing West Store, as a site with considerable archaeological potential since it straddles the area between Water Street and the waterfront. The Town of Carbonear agreed to the idea of test excavations in this area. We spent more than half our time and energy in the fall of 2011 on test excavations at this site, balanced with shovel tests at four other sites, near or on Water Street.

Our field team consisted of the principal investigator, Dr. Peter Pope, of the Department of Archaeology at Memorial University; doctoral students Mélissa Burns and Tom Cromwell; and Memorial archaeology graduates Robyn Fleming and Matt Simmonds. M.A. student Annique Jones-Doyle handled the inflow of artifacts to the North Atlantic Archaeology Lab and archaeology undergraduate Shannon Halley took on the job of cataloguing.

Test Excavations at the Rorke Stores (CkAh-11)

The Rorke Stores site is on the Carbonear waterfront on the south side of Water Street, just across the street from the prominent three-story stone building, formerly the Rorke Premises, now enjoying extensive renovations as a boutique hotel/restaurant. The Rorke Stores were built in the 1870s. The East Store burned in 1916 and was reconstructed in 1917, only to blow down in a wind storm in 1999. The archaeological site takes in the stone foundations of the former East Store, as well as the laneway area between it and the surviving West Store.

We opened up two 1x3 m tests within the foundation of the East Store and one test in the laneway. Next to the inside face of the east wall of the East Store, Mélissa and Robyn uncov-



Figure 1. *The Rorke Stores CkAh-11, in the foreground, with the standing remains of the masonry foundation of the East Store and some of the masonry plinths within the structure. The Rorke Premises, under reconstruction in 2011, stand in the background, to the north.*

ered slate shingle debris associated with the collapse of the East Store, in 1999, and identified burned materials associated with the fire of 1916. Through alternating fills and shallow cultural deposits they excavated with shovel and trowel to 90 cm db, before they were forced to abandon their work, by soil instability following the rains associated with Hurricane Maria. They had just reached the builder's trench in which the masonry wall of the East Store was constructed in the 1870s. This trench cut into an earlier stony orange-brown fill. So it seems that in the 1870s the Rorke Stores were constructed on a fill deposit — a promising situation for the preservation of older, underlying remains. In a second test inside the East Store, Mélissa and Robyn were able to excavate to a depth of about 1 m db, before time considerations called a halt to their work. At this point they were excavating a coarse orange brown fill similar to that exposed in the first test. The sequence of alternating fills and shallow late 19th- and 20th-century cultural deposits are similar in both tests, though not exactly parallel.

We initially laid out another 1 x 3 m test trench in the laneway near the Water Street or landward end of the site. Using a shovel, Matt excavated a series of 20th-century fill and cultural deposits, often incorporating 19th-century materials in secondary deposition, but found the stratigraphy disturbed at the east side of the trench. At about 80 cm db he found an explanation for such disturbance in an iron storage tank buried in the soil, just east of the trench. Given the disturbance, we refocused our efforts to the west and north, as a 2 x 2 m test. Eventually, under a series of 19th-century fills, Matt, Tom and Peter uncovered a nicely built masonry fireplace foundation constructed of dressed slate stones, running east-west across the middle of the test, associated with mortar and a 3 cm thick deposit of burned and rotted wood, lying on and around the fireplace (Figure 2). The artifacts excavated from the lower part of the fill, just above feature, were all good mid-19th century material, transfer-printed REW, etc. so we can date the



Figure 2. *The masonry fireplace at the Rorke Stores, in the laneway area, probably dating to the early 19th century. Most of the overlying burned wood has been removed but traces are still visible on the top of the masonry. The underlying cobbles surround the fireplace on the west and south.*

burial of the fireplace to the first half of the 19th century, implying that the feature itself may date from the early 19th or, conceivably, the late 18th century. The fireplace feature sits on a deposit of sub-angular cobbles in a dark brown pebbly matrix. This cobble event continues for some depth below, so was a good place for us to draw the line for this year, leaving a stable event under the fireplace. It is possible that these cobbles are part of the natural beach or alternatively a pavement or floor. Resolving these alternatives will require further excavation, which should also permit us to date the construction of the fireplace.

Field Survey

Masonic Gardens (CkAh-12)

Masonic Gardens is just north of the Masonic Lodge on Masonic Avenue, adjacent to the United Church cemetery, the oldest church site in Carbonear. The original church was in the middle of what is now the cemetery. Area residents tell us that Masonic Gardens has always been a garden, in their memory. The site is an open field with meadow weeds and a few small trees. Mélissa and Robyn shovel-tested the eastern half of the site, recovering 19th- or 20th-century materials, including plain and hand-painted REW, window glass, dark bottle glass, CSW and possible CEW. The soil is surprisingly deep, up to 40 or 50 cm of an orange-brown plough zone, over a beige clay. The artifacts are almost all small fragments of the sort that would occur in household compost deposits, suggesting that this site was in fact used as a garden through the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. We found no trace of earlier cultural occupation or of features.

Aggie's Garden (CkAh-13)

Over the last few years, Sid and Aggie Butt have recovered hundreds of interesting artifacts from their garden adjacent to their *Potter's Mill* store on Water Street east. They are gradually improving the already rich soil by removing rubble. As

he sifts, Sid has collected a lot of building material including bricks, nails and quite a bit of argylite clay, both hardened (raw) and burned, when it becomes pinkish red. He does not think it is native to the site but resembles argylite from Foxtrap, on the south side of Conception Bay. The fact that some of the clay is burned suggests a possible use as a lining in a wooden chimney. Artifacts collected include wrought iron hinges, cranks, hooks, etc., cast iron tripod pots, South Somerset CEW, various 19th-century REWs, 19th-century clay tobacco pipes and stems, gun flints, clay bottle stopper marbles, brass lamp parts, bricks and so on. Sid donated a good sample of his finds to our survey for dating purposes. Peter and Matt put three shovel tests in the garden, recovering similar materials, all of which appeared to be 19th- or 20th-century.

Elson Yard (CkAh-14)

Mrs. Edythe Elson lives on the south side of Water Street, almost across the street from Aggie's Garden (CkAh-13). She has been excavating in her back yard for a sunken patio and was down about 50 cm. when we visited. She has a large collection of window and bottle glass, including whole pharmaceutical bottles, REW coloured and transfer-printed, some CSW, including a small cylindrical orange-brown ink pot, some CEW flower pots, clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems and some iron remains, including horse shoes and nails. She donated a sample of her finds to our survey. The material looks to date to c. 1850-1920 and seems to represent a household dump, judging by the pharmaceutical bottles. Mélissa and Robyn tested in Mrs. Elson's back yard and recovered similar material — 19th century, at the earliest.

Hopkins Property (CkAh-15)

The Hopkins Property lies on the southeast or ocean side of Water Street, just northeast of Church Street, that is to say a block or two towards the harbour from Masonic Gardens (CkAh-12). A local informant identified the Hopkins Property as the waterfront area where his father had remembered from childhood, c. 1910, "Indian mounds." These were low mounds, still visible when the son was a boy in the 1940s, although they are no longer visible in the landscape. Today, two abandoned lifeboats are rotting in a grassy area overlooking an abandoned wharf and collapsed waterfront store. The merchant Robert Pack had a house in the early 1800s on this site.

We defined several areas, in which we carried out shovel tests. In the meadow area near Water Street, Matt and Robyn recovered 19th- and 20th-century materials, such as pipe stems, REW, modern glass and a copper alloy button with a naval anchor. In a damp niche in the hillside, below and southeast of the garden area, we recorded a large deposit of stones, likely culled from the garden area, uphill. Surface survey of the stone pile yielded clinker from a smithy, iron scrap, REW, CSW and glass. Shovel tests yielded similar material and indicated that the deposit is up to 60 cm deep, over sterile subsoil. At the uphill Water Street end of the wet gully at the west of the site, Mélissa and Tom located the corner of a masonry foundation and a brick chimney fall, on a rectangular base of tabular rocks — both features likely remains of the

Robert Pack house of c. 1800. This is now a wet area, thanks to a nearby culvert, installed under Water Street at this point. We uncovered only a few artifacts of uncertain date from the inside of the chimney, likely related to chimney repairs, rather than construction. Test pits around the features were unproductive, exposing only gray alluvial soil, washed in from the recent culvert, yielding scraps of plastic even from 50 to 60 cm db, emphasizing how rapidly the terrain has changed around the old Pack house. The area is so wet that further excavation would require pumps and diversion of the culvert. Further tests of the waterfront area as well as the higher area, inland from the former coal sheds and quays at the east of the site, included the usual REW and a few sherds of dark wine or beer bottle glass — all likely 19th- or early 20th-century.

Discussion

Results from the survey of house yards, including Aggie's Garden, the Elson Yard and the Hopkin's Property (CkAh-13, 14 and 15), confirm cartographic indications that Carbonear had expanded east along Water Street by the 19th century. Indeed 18th-century maps already show a few permanent structures in this area, although unfortunately we found no traces of these. Sid Butt's identification of fired argylite clay at Aggie's Garden is worth tracking, to see if he finds some material evidence of how the clay was used in local construction and, in particular, if it can be associated with a chimney, as we suspect. The minimal results from Masonic Gardens (CkAh-12) were disappointing, given its proximity to the town's first recorded church. A more complete testing of this and adjacent properties might be worth-while. Meanwhile, we already have or are negotiating permission to test several areas near the original barchoix bay, west rather than east on Water Street. So our survey program will continue in 2012, with an emphasis on a new area.

The Rorke Stores site (CkAh-11) is certainly the most promising of the sites identified in our preliminary survey. Like 327 Water Street (CjAe-08) in St John's, which eventually turned out to have preserved one of the longest waterfront sequences there, it is located close to the original beach (Pope 2004b). The identification of an undisturbed dressed stone fireplace, in use perhaps 1800-1840, is a positive indication that early cultural remains are preserved on this site. The depth of later 19th-century fill above these remains is truly impressive. This deep fill, and the presence of a forgotten fuel oil tank, means that efficient further research on this promising site will require mechanical assistance in the form of a backhoe or similar equipment.

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Recent Excavations of Pre-Expulsion Acadian Middens (c. 1664-1755) at the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site, Nova Scotia, Canada

[Submitted by Stéphane Noël, Université Laval, Quebec City, Québec]

Located on the north shore of the Annapolis River, in Granville, the Melanson Settlement National Historic Site is one of the most intact pre-deportation Acadian settlements in the Maritime Provinces. Covered by long grasses and overgrown by hawthorns, one can still clearly distinguish the contours of old cellars, circular mounds and other archaeological features in the landscape. The project undertaken in May and June 2011 did not focus on these features, however. Instead, we focused on the middens associated with the house cellars, in hope of recovering faunal remains and other ecofacts and artifacts linked to the inhabitants' food habits.

In 1984-86, a house was completely excavated and one was partially uncovered. The excavation revealed that four houses have been built on top of each other on the same site. A large part of the yard was also excavated, providing thousands of faunal remains and domestic objects. In October 2010, I returned to the site to identify potential middens, helped by eager volunteer archaeologists Anne-Maie Faucher (U. Laval) and Rob Ferguson (now-retired Parks Canada Senior archaeologist). Using a hand-held soil core sampler, we identified midden deposits through the presence of black organic soil and clam shells fragments. Subsequent testing confirmed the richness of these midden deposits.

House Feature #4

When we broke ground on the first carefully laid-out unit, we were expecting to find a rich midden deposit. To our great surprise, there was no midden at all in this spot. Instead, we found a layer covered with many sherds of Anglo-American coarse earthenware and English Scratch Blue Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Under this was a clear trench at the bottom of which was a portion of a badly-preserved wooden drain. A few aligned field stones in the west end of the unit are probably part of a footing for the adjacent cellar depression. This footing seems to have been partly destroyed for the construction of the drain feature, which indicates that the footing probably belongs to an earlier construction (Figure 1).

This drain seems to have been built somewhere around the 1740s or later. This thus indicates that this area was either used during the last decades of French Acadian occupation on the site, or re-used by the New England Planters when they re-settled the area in the 1760s and 1770s. A few small sherds of white refined earthenware found in the trench support the idea that Planters could at least have re-used this area after the deportation of 1755.

Middens

We first excavated a portion of a midden which lies on top of the highest point of the site, next to a large cellar feature prob-



Figure 1. Wooden drain running out of the cellar of House Feature #4 (17B19B) (Photo by author, 2011).



Figure 2. Pewter porringer handle, c.1660-1680
(Photo by author, 2011).

ably associated with the Belliveau family household. It contained a large amount of soft-shelled clam fragments and animal bones, as well as a variety of household artifacts, such as ceramics originating from New England, England, France and Germany, cast iron pots, buckles, buttons, straight pins, smoking pipes, leather fragments as well as the handle of a pewter porringer (Figure 2) and sherds of porcelain. This midden seems to have been in use for the most part of the occupation of this house, from the late 1600s to the deportation of 1755. No evidence of later occupation was found at this site.

A second midden was excavated, after a new round of core sampling showed a very high concentration of clam shells in an area a few meters east of another cellar feature. This midden was shallower than the previous one, but it had a much higher concentration of shell remains. It also contained a fair amount of well-preserved faunal remains. Artifacts were less varied than in the previous midden, and were mainly limited to tobacco pipe bowls and stems, ceramic sherds (mostly from New England, England and Germany) and cast iron pot fragments. This midden might in fact have been used as a fertilizing pit, which could explain the high concentration of shells and the low variety of artifacts. Extensive soil sampling was undertaken for all the layers excavated at the site. Preliminary analysis shows the presence of charred cereals, and fruits, as well as different wood species. The analysis of artifacts and

faunal material is still ongoing.

The data recovered during last year's field season will be used in my doctoral dissertation on Acadian rural economy and food habits. The potential of this site for our understanding of French Acadian past lifeways, architecture, and landscape use has barely been touched, with dozens of features still unexplored archaeologically. However, pending further funding, no more archaeological work is planned in the near future.

Acknowledgments

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^c For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the work of the Council at a higher membership rate.
Pour les personnes qui s'intéressent hautement à l'archéologie historique du Nord-Est américain et qui veulent aider à soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus élevée.

<http://www.cneha.org>