



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2016

Number 93

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

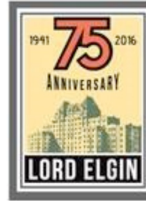
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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.).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

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

CNEHA Facebook Page

CNEHA now has a Facebook page! Log onto Facebook and then search for Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology to see announcements about conferences and other updates.



CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING 2016
CNEHA at 50 – Past, Present, and Future
 Ottawa, Ontario
 October 7-9, 2016

Submitted by Joe Last and Suzanne Plousos

Let's Celebrate in Ottawa!

2016 marks CNEHA's 50th anniversary; a time to explore our past, present, and the future of Historic Archaeology in the Northeast. How fitting to celebrate this bicentennial at the elegant Lord Elgin Hotel, itself heralding its 75th birthday in 2016. This iconic art-deco hotel, with thoroughly modern facilities, is located in the heart of Ottawa, only a four minute stroll from Ottawa's Municipal City Hall, our conference venue. Conference attendees and their families can easily walk to spectacular nearby cultural venues – Parliament Hill, the National Art Gallery, the Royal Canadian Mint, the Museum of Natural History, the National Art Centre of the Performing Arts, and the Bytown Museum, or sample multi-cultural cuisine, the intriguing boutiques and specialty shops of ByWard Market and the Rideau Centre. The Conference date, October 7 to 9 (Canadian Thanksgiving weekend), ensures Museums will be open; the weather grand; and the tree foliage fantastic. We hope you plan to stay on to visit the many historic houses and other museums throughout the city, stroll or paddle along the Rideau Canal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, or take a hike in the Gatineau Hills.

Our Friday Conference bus tour will feature behind-the-scenes looks into the Museum of Canadian History and the Canadian War Museum. Also planned is a Friday afternoon walking tour of the gothic revival-style Parliament Buildings enhanced by archaeologist commentary on investigations of features recovered on the grounds and in the surrounding vicinity. A Friday morning workshop is planned and will be announced on the conference website. For those planning to stay over, we offer a Sunday afternoon bus tour to the Diefenbunker, Canada's fascinating underground Cold War Museum located about 30 minutes northwest of the city.

CNEHA has not met in Ottawa since 1985. The city has arguably evolved as much during the past 31 years as it

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did since its 1826 beginnings as Bytown, the site of major construction works for the Rideau Canal centered upon the confluence of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers. The Rideau military canal construction attracted large numbers of laborers including many Irish immigrants and French Canadian timbermen. After canal completion, timber was the community mainstay and by 1855, the town was incorporated as a city and renamed Ottawa. Due largely to its central location, Queen Victoria selected Ottawa as the new Capital in 1857. Construction of the Parliament Buildings began in 1860, and they opened for use in 1866, just prior to Confederation. The change from lumber town to Seat of Government spurred expansion and changed the city tenor. Government services expanded as institutions of justice, defense, revenue, libraries and archives, and embassies and etcetera multiplied. Museums and arts institutions thrived; commercial and technological centres bloomed; and urban planners and the current National Capital Commission implemented beautification plans and improved transportation networks.

CNEHA members can choose among many transportation option. By air, the Ottawa Macdonald-Cartier International Airport has US border protection facilities to simplify travel from and return to United States Airports. Amtrak train travelers can connect to the Ottawa VIA Rail Station through Montreal Central Station or Toronto Union Station. Car transport is via major highways directly into the city centre. Transportation details will follow on the conference webpage along with the CNEHA special rate hotel booking code.

We hope Canadian members will bring families to Ottawa for Thanksgiving, while American CNEHA colleagues bring friends and family to revel on Columbus Day. Together we shall celebrate the triumph of CNEHA at 50.

Conference Poster Session Ottawa 2016

As part of the conference program, the committee will organize a general poster session during the Friday evening reception. A poster presentation is an excellent way to present original research, emphasizing methods and results in a concise way. Less formal than an oral presentation (without being less scientifically important) and more interactive, it facilitates one-on-one exchanges of ideas between the presenter and viewers. It thus offers potential for new collaborations and thought-inspiring discussions with other archaeologists.

We strongly encourage conference attendees (student or regular members) to propose a poster presentation. Those interested should submit a 150-word abstract to the poster coordinator (stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca). Additional technical details will be provided later this year.

Upcoming Conferences:

2017 Portsmouth, New Hampshire
2018 Halifax, Nova Scotia

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR:

As many of you already know, the March 2016 newsletter (No. 93) marks our transition to an electronic format for the newsletter. At the fall business meeting the Executive Board announced its decision to make the October 2015 newsletter (No. 92) the last printed edition. While this may seem a sudden decision, we have been looking for some time for ways to maintain a printed edition for those who prefer paper, even as a majority of members indicated a preference for an electronic version. The number of members opting for an electronic version of the newsletter has now reached a level that makes it impossible to meet the minimum requirements for bulk mailing, leaving us with the choice to pay significantly higher costs for mailing or to undertake the transition to a fully electronic format. As a result of the Executive Board's decision, the March newsletter and all subsequent issues will be sent to all members as a pdf via email. Those members who do not wish to supply an email address will be able to access the newsletters via CNEHA's web site.

Though many of us might still prefer to hold a paper copy in hand, this is a transition occurring in many organizations and it is worth noting that there are several very positive advantages to an electronic format. First, we can get the news to members much more quickly than in the past. This transition also allows us to increase the number of photographs (including color images) as well as the length of the newsletter, and it saves CNEHA both the cost of printing and mailing a newsletter three times a year. This is no small matter, as the Board looks for ways to maintain current membership rates and to keep CNEHA healthy financially. It does require some effort on our part—it will be important for members to keep their email contacts up to date so that there is no delay in receiving the newsletter—but, overall, I think this a very positive change, and one that is beneficial to our members.

Another issue was presented to members at the fall business meeting. The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) has invited CNEHA to become an affiliated member. As an affiliated society, CNEHA members would be eligible for individual membership in RPA at a reduced rate (\$75, instead of \$125). We raised the question with our membership over whether CNEHA should join, and I encourage you to contact me directly with your thoughts on this. There are several points to mention here:

- First, if you are already a member of SHA, SAA, AAA, or AIA, you are already eligible for a reduced rate of \$45; a majority of CNEHA members are members in one or more of these other organizations;
- If you are not a member of one of the four supporting organizations, your membership rate would be \$75 if CNEHA joined as an affiliated member;
- Membership would require us to adopt RPA's Code of

Conduct and Standards of Research Performance (<http://rpanet.org/?page=CodesandStandards>); our current ethical statement can be found online at http://www.cneha.org/newsletters/ethical_standards.pdf; it is worth noting that RPA's standards have been developed purposefully for professional archaeologists, rather than avocational archaeologists, historically a strong component of CNEHA's membership; it is also important to note that there are several provincial professional associations in Canada with comparable codes of conduct and ethical standards;

- The fee for CNEHA's membership as an affiliated society would amount to \$250 annually; the membership rate is subject to change.

There are two questions for the membership to consider:

- If a majority of members are already eligible for the reduced rate of \$45 as members of SHA, SAA, AAA, or AIA, is it worthwhile to invest in an affiliated membership for the small number of CNEHA members who are not in these organizations? Further, RPA membership and benefits are not open to those without a graduate degree, thus our undergraduate and avocational members would not benefit from this affiliation;

- Can CNEHA afford an annual cost of \$250 (subject to change) at a time when we are working hard to control costs and to keep membership fees affordable?

I invite you to send your comments on this question. The board will discuss this matter again at the spring board meeting, and we would welcome your feedback.

In closing, I would like to extend my congratulations and thanks to Kerri Barile, Sara Poore, and Doug Sanford, the organizers of the 2015 conference, and to their committee for a fantastic program in Fredericksburg! And I am pleased to be able to tell you that planning is proceeding apace for our next conference, which will be held in Ottawa, Canada, from October 7 to 9. The 2016 conference will mark the Council's 50th anniversary. It promises to be a wonderful meeting centered on the theme "CNEHA at 50-Past, Present, and Future." We hope that you all will be able to join us for all of the planned events!

Karen Metheny, Chair,
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is soliciting proposals for the volunteer position of editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. The editor serves a 5-year, renewable term, beginning January 1, 2017. The Editorial Search Committee encourages proposals from indi-

viduals affiliated with universities, cultural resource management firms, government agencies, and museums, as well as independent scholars.

About *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Northeast Historical Archaeology is published annually by the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. It is intended to further the council's aims to stimulate and encourage the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge and information concerning the practice of historical archaeology in the North American Northeast. The journal publishes materials dealing with the archaeology of the entire historical period, from initial contact of Old and New World peoples during the age of European expansion to the Industrial Revolution, in the following U.S. states and Canadian provinces: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Québec, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Northeast Historical Archaeology is intended for professional and avocational archaeologists, students, as well as non-archaeologists (preservationists, museum specialists, etc.) with an interest in the material history and archaeology of the Northeast region. The journal publishes field reports, technical and methodological studies, commentary, and interpretive analyses.

CNEHA also publishes *Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology*, an occasional publication series with individual editors appointed by the executive board. The editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* works with the appointed editors of *Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology*.

In cooperation with AECOM, CNEHA produces a poster series on the identification of artifacts that is sold through the journal office.

Editorial Responsibilities

- Publish one issue of the journal *Northeast Historical Archaeology* annually.
- Solicit manuscripts for publication, identify peer reviewers, and oversee the manuscript review process.
- Evaluate, edit, copyedit, proofread, and prepare manuscripts and illustrations for publication.
- Lay out each issue of the journal and monograph series.
- The editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* works with the appointed monograph editors to manage the layout, production, and distribution of the monographs to ensure that the monographs meet CNEHA's editorial standards.
- Coordinate rights and reproduction both for publication in *Northeast Historical Archaeology* and the monograph series, and requests for reprinting in other venues.
- Publish journal electronically on Digital Commons

website.

- Arrange for journal printing.
- Arrange for bulk mailing of the journal.
- Store inventory of back issues of the journal and CNEHA poster series and handle sales, including arranging for displays and sales at CNEHA's annual conference and other professional meetings.
- Manage annual editorial office budget in conjunction with CNEHA's treasurer.
- Maintain the editorial office, with computer and appropriate design- and image-processing software (currently Adobe Creative Suite), telecommunications, Internet, and reproduction services. Access to bulk-mail services is preferred.
- Continue efforts with the CNEHA board to modernize and streamline editorial and production processes including the maintenance of the Journal's webpage in coordination with CNEHA's.
- Work with members of the Journal Advisory Committee whose task is to encourage submissions, aid the review process, or otherwise promote the journal.
- Report twice annually to the CNEHA Executive Board, on which the editor serves as an ex-officio member, and quarterly to the treasurer.

Proposals must be submitted by May 31, 2016, and must demonstrate the candidate's approach to and ability to fulfill the responsibilities of the editor within the council's annual budget of \$6,000 for the editorial office. The council's budget for the editorial office is supplemented by back-issue and poster sales, which for the last few years have brought the total operating budget to about \$8,000. This figure does not include printing costs for the journal. Although the editor is a volunteer position, part-time clerical and editorial assistants may be employed. Candidates proposing to affiliate with an institution or business must include a letter of support from the institution or business.

For more information, and to submit a proposal, contact:

Sara Mascia
CNEHA Editorial Search Committee
sasamascia16@gmail.com

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

Greetings from Buffalo. Both Volume 44 (2015) and Volume 45 (2016) are underway; Volume 44 will be ready in April and Volume 45 will be ready in Fall 2016. Both volumes have great lineups of articles. The journal website continues to average about 3000 full-text downloads per month! You can find back issue content in electronic format from the digital commons website <http://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/neha/>. Electronic content of the two most recent volumes is available for purchase from the CNEHA website http://www.cneha.org/shopping_cart.html. Of course

CNEHA members have received your print copy of the most recent volumes. The individual articles are available for electronic purchase for \$7.50 each or the entire volume is available for \$16.

Do not forget to purchase the two new Telling Time Posters for your lab. Now available for sale are Telling Time – Historic Lighting and Telling Time in the American Revolution. These posters are \$10 each plus shipping. Check out the journal website at <http://anthropology.buffalostate.edu/northeast-historical-archaeology> for ordering information.

Feel free to email me at maguirse@buffalostate.edu with any comments, questions or suggestions for the journal.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

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NEW PUBLICATION

Mathews County, Virginia: Lost Landscapes and Untold Stories by Martha W. McCartney, published under the auspices of the Mathews County Historical Society, describes the county's settlement and development from prehistoric to modern times. This comprehensive history of Mathews County contains information drawn from local court records, overseas archives, and records repositories throughout the United States. Although the bulk of Mathews County's antebellum court records were destroyed in 1865, a wealth of reliable information still exists.

Hard cover: \$35.00 + \$6.10 shipping + \$1.86 sales tax for VA residents

Soft cover: \$25.00 + \$6.10 shipping + \$1.33 sales tax VA residents

Make checks/money orders payable to MCHS, P.O. Box 855, Mathews, VA 23109

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Province Fort in Windham

[Submitted by Leith Smith]

In 1980 Bob Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) and Emerson Baker conducted a Phase I survey at the historically documented site of the Province Fort in Windham, Maine, in hopes of identifying the fort's location on Anderson Hill. The fort, purported to consist of a palisaded 50 x 50 ft. blockhouse with opposing watch boxes, was constructed in 1744 to house a small garrison of soldiers and serve as a refuge for town's people from Indian attack or kidnapping. Following the end of the French and Indian wars in 1763, the blockhouse continued to be used as a church, school and meeting place until it was sold and taken down in 1782. The initial survey found a variety of 18th-century domestic and architectural artifacts, but no features. The presence of the artifacts and a high density of brick fragments adjacent to a busy town road, however, led Baker to hypothesize that a portion of the fort lay adjacent to the road, while the remainder lay under the road.

Fast forward to 2015, and the Maine DOT has proposed lowering the section of River Road that passes by the fort site in hopes of improving safety for motorists. Review of the project by the MHPC led to a recommendation for a Phase II investigation to determine if the fort, indeed, was located adjacent to and possibly under River Road. Excavations in November found additional artifacts occurring



Clay pipe bowl with coat of arms of the City of Amsterdam, c 1730-1770.

in two strata, consisting of brick, wrought nails, window glass, tobacco pipes, gun flints, lead shot, buttons, case and wine bottle glass, mammal bones, and ceramics including Rhenish stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, white salt glazed stoneware, Nottingham stoneware, Iberian earthenware, local and imported lead glazed redwares and Chinese export porcelain. Also identified was a fieldstone foundation for a chimney or other architectural feature, and a rubble-covered earthen berm that may represent the north border of the fort. This work corroborated Baker's initial findings, resulting in a recommendation to Maine DOT for a data recovery investigation of much of the fort site that will be impacted by the proposed road work.

Rhode Island

Reported by: Kristen Heitert

Curating Rhode Island's History: Lessons in Accountability and the Rehabilitation of State-owned Collections

[Submitted by PAL, The Public Archaeology Laboratory]

PAL laboratory staff are completing a nearly two year effort to re-curate archaeological collections housed by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT). The project has consisted of rehabilitating the storage conditions of over 150 assemblages amassed over the past forty years, and developing a comprehensive database that stores vital information about the type, size, physical location, and status of the holdings. As a result of the project, PAL has identified cost-effective approaches to decontaminating and re-packaging a wide range of deteriorated artifact classes; devised and implemented assemblage-specific culling procedures that reduced collection sizes while leaving their research values intact; and developed curation and cataloging protocols so that the state can maintain physical and research stewardship over Rhode Island's archaeological heritage. One of the more important assemblages re-curated as part of the project is the Providence Covelands Site. First identified in 1981 in advance of planned transportation improvements at the

foot of the Rhode Island State House, the site yielded dense concentrations of stratified Native American and historic features, and an impressive array of stone tools, Native American pottery, household ceramics, and historic period metal-working tools such as crucibles and utensil molds. The stabilization, re-packaging, and cataloging of these materials provides a wealth of data with the potential to reveal more about the pre- and post-contact history of Providence and to compare that history with other regional settlement cores.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

Landscape Transformation and Use in Boston's West End: Archaeological Investigations at the Harrison Gray Otis House

[Submitted by PAL, The Public Archaeology Laboratory]

The circa 1796 Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston's West End, owned and managed by Historic New England, is significant as the only surviving free-standing, late eighteenth-century mansion in the city. The house was saved from destruction in the 1920s by its relocation immediately north to 14 and 16 Lynde Street, the former site of two circa 1850 townhouses. PAL completed excavations in advance of proposed repairs to a stone retaining wall on the property that is believed to have been built sometime between 1820 and 1852. The goals of the excavations were to characterize the fill deposits in the yard space behind the retaining wall, and to determine, if possible, a more specific construction date for the wall. The fieldwork, which consisted of hand and machine-assisted excavations in an approximately 30 by 40 foot yard space immediately west of the house, yielded inconclusive data about the wall's construction history. However, it did uncover portions of a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century brick outbuilding foundation; remnants of the original eighteenth-century landscape grade; a brick patio surface associated with the 14 and 16 Lynde Street properties; and mortared brick drains and catch basins associated with the installation of sewer infrastructure in the



West End in the mid to late nineteenth century. This complex of features illustrates, in microcosm, the increasing complexity and fragmentation of the West End as it transitioned from a sparsely-populated, elite enclave in the late eighteenth century to a densely populated, largely immigrant and working-class neighborhood beginning in the mid-nineteenth century to the twentieth century. It also illustrates how the residents of the Otis House property understood and negotiated issues of privacy, domestic space, and hygiene within the larger context of the rapid urbanization of the West End. This pattern is seen in other parts of Boston, including the North End, and its archaeological correlates as identified at the Otis House provide important comparative data to examine historical trends in municipal waste and water management systems and the socio-economic profile of urbanization.

Crossmending a 17th-Century Household Ceramic Assemblage from Marshfield

[Submitted by Ross K. Harper, Archaeologist, AHS, Inc., Storrs, Connecticut and Megan D. Postemski, Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania]

Ceramics typically make up the largest class of non-organic artifacts from colonial-period house sites in New England. The excavations of the Waterman Site in Marshfield, Massachusetts by Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS), Inc. was no exception. A block of 132 contiguous square-meter units was excavated in and around the buried remains of a small earthfast (post-in-ground) dwelling attributed to Robert Waterman and Elizabeth Bourne who married and settled in Marshfield in 1638. Large quantities of burned artifacts and carbonized house timbers, textiles and food remains indicate that the house was destroyed in a fire, after which, the house lot was used as an agricultural field until the 20th century (Harper 2014: 3-4).

Aside from a small number of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics (about 2%) associated with typical plowzone field scatter, most of the 8,424 sherds from the site can be attributed to the Waterman family, which occupied the house for only a few years before it burned down. The types include Border ware, North Devon gravel-temper and gravel-free wares, tin-glazed earthenware, and variously colored lead-glazed redwares, the latter making up most of the ceramic assemblage. Because they are relatively porous and brittle, coarse earthenware sherds generally do not preserve intact very well in the region's cold and humid continental climate. Over time, sherds, especially in plowzones, fracture and the glazes spall from the body.

The first challenge with the Waterman Site ceramic analysis was to figure out how to take the thousands of friable sherds and determine what vessel types, and the minimum number of individual (MNI) vessels, were actually in the house. Based on AHS's experience crossmending large 18th-century household ceramic assemblages from Connecticut, if sherds



Archaeologists crossmending the ceramic assemblage from the ca. 1638 Waterman Site house in Marshfield, Massachusetts.

were determined to be too small and fractured to have practical crossmending potential, they were inventoried simply as "sherds" with glaze or without glaze. If a sherd could be associated with an identifiable part of a vessel, it was inventoried as a "body," "rim," "handle," "foot," or "base" sherd, and so on. All sherds with the same provenience that appeared to come from the same vessel, particularly from a feature context, were inventoried together. Because each square-meter unit was excavated and recorded by four 50 x 50 cm quads (southeast, southwest, northeast, northwest), tight provenience was maintained across the site.

While most of the ceramic types were readily distinguishable, the redwares posed a particular problem, because most had some variation of a plain brown lead glaze and a similar red body (fabric). To separate them out, the brown lead-glazed redwares were subdivided into arbitrary "light brown," "medium brown," and "dark brown" glaze categories when inventoried. By cataloging the glaze colors and vessel fragments this way, the sherds most likely to crossmend would be first grouped together when pulled and laid out on the tables. This technique worked well for the most part, but perhaps predictably, some of the crossmended redware vessels had more than one color of brown glaze on them. Another type of redware with a green lead glaze was readily identifiable and inventoried as such.

Another challenge to inventorying the ceramics was differentiating ceramics with evidence of burning in the house fire from those with evidence of burning from cooking. Here again, we drew on our experiences from 18th-century house sites, in particular, the ca. 1705 – ca. 1750s Ephraim Sprague House in Andover, Connecticut. Sprague was from Duxbury, Massachusetts, and had settled in what was then the newly formed town of Lebanon in the northeast uplands of Connecticut where he built a cross-passage house on a large farm. The Sprague House had also burned down, and large numbers of the family's dishes burned and fell onto a cellar

floor, including an English white salt-glazed stoneware tea set, an English slipware posset pot, a delftware punch bowl, and other vessels (Harper and Clouette 2010; Harper et al. 2013).

For the most part, ceramics that go through a house fire tend to be burned all around the vessel, inside and out, can have warpage, and the glaze may have signs of melting. If a vessel broke during the house fire, the exposed sherd bodies (i.e. fabric) can also have signs of burning. These sherds were inventoried as “burnt.” Sherds inventoried as “scorched” had evidence of burning from cooking. “Scorched” vessels have distinctive black patches or bands on the bottoms of the vessels, and are especially found on dishes and pans and pipkins. The black “scorched” color is deep, generally patterned, and well-patinated from repeated use and cleaning. Some vessels have both “burnt” and “scorched” marks on them.

When all the ceramic sherds were washed and inventoried, we made labels for those to be crossmended. The labels, which consist of the artifact inventory number, were typed in Microsoft Word in Times New Roman, 8-point font, and were printed on Clear Full Sheet Labels (Avery Inkjet 8665, 400-MilFS). Prior to pasting the labels to the sherds, we laid the sherds out by type on long and narrow tables, ordered by their inventory number (laid on top of their corresponding artifact bags), and lightly dry-brushed them to remove any leftover dirt or dust. Using X-acto knives fitted with a Number 2 blade, we cut out the individual labels, separated the clear Mylar layer from its paper backing with the tip of the knife, and affixed the labels to the interior glazed areas of sherds when possible. If no glaze remained, we placed the label on a smooth surface, usually on the interior. Finally, we painted a thin layer of Paraloid B-72 (dissolved in acetone) over the labels, just overlapping the edges, to adhere them more securely to the sherd.

While a thin B-72 solution worked best to coat the labels, we made thicker B-72 glues for crossmending. Generally, the thickness of the glue depended on the robustness and porosity of the ceramic; we applied a thinner B-72 glue to Border ware and thin redwares, and a thicker B-72 glue to wares like North Devon gravel-temper.

In practical terms, our crossmending strategy was to start with the base of vessels and work up to the rim when possible. We were cautious about gluing sherds too early in the process since we wanted to avoid having a hole in a vessel only to find the “missing” sherd later. As noted above, crossmending was also complicated by the fact that the brown glazes on the redwares were a gradient, such that a single vessel could exhibit light, medium, and dark brown glazes. Although we started by laying out only the light brown glazed redware, eventually we had to lay out the rest of the redwares to maximize crossmending potential and to avoid having to re-glue vessels to make room for “missing” sherds.

When gluing sherds, we used a small paintbrush to dab a line of B-72 along the surfaces to be joined, taking care not to use too much or else it would ooze out of the seam, and then held the sherds together tightly. In some cases, as with the North Devon gravel-temper, we could feel the sherds “lock” into place, but other sherds with abraded edges proved trickier to glue. One redware pot/butter pot vessel was especially challenging to crossmend because many of the sherds comprising it were fragile with eroded edges, and the vessel was unstable. To support such vessels and other crossmended sherds while the glue dried, we used plastic dishwashing pans half-filled with fine, clean sand and on occasion used other implements (i.e., toothbrushes, paintbrushes) to support the vessels until the glue dried. Throughout the crossmending process, we kept detailed records of how many sherds from each inventory number mended or crossmended with each vessel. After the crossmending was completed the computer catalog for the site was updated with the new information.

As a result of the crossmending, a minimum of 21 individual (MNI) 17th-century vessels are attributed to the household. Each vessel was assigned a unique letter (Vessel A, Vessel B, etc.). All the vessels are utilitarian and rather plain with no decoration beyond the glaze color. The vessel forms are



One of the crossmended vessels from the Waterman Site is a light brown lead glazed redware pot/butter pot. The vessel stands 11 inches tall with a 6 ½ inch rim diameter. It is comprised of 91 sherds.

primarily based on the POTS typology (Beaudry et al. 1983) for early ceramics. It is assumed that most if not all of the vessels were used for multiple purposes, especially during the First Period of New England settlement. Some of the MNI vessels were identified by a single sherd, while others had dozens of sherds crossmended from across the excavation block.

Although the research and analysis of the assemblage is ongoing, a number of interesting patterns have emerged. A total of 522 Border ware sherds were recovered, but the MNI vessels is one tripod and handled pipkin with an inside rim diameter of 5 ½ inches. This is based on 16 sherds that crossmended or have diagnostic vessel elements. There are “scorched” marks on the base of the vessel from cooking. The remaining Border ware sherds may be associated with that single vessel. Other results include 34 North Devon gravel temper sherds which crossmended into one pan/pudding pan. The vessel stands 4 ½ inches tall with an inside rim diameter of 12 inches. It has distinctive “scorched” marks on the base from cooking, but it also has evidence of being “burnt” in the house fire, and most of the sherds were found where the vessel had fallen and broken onto the cellar floor. Almost a quarter of all the crossmended vessels are associated with redware pots/butter pots. One of these vessels is comprised of 91 crossmended sherds, stands 11 inches tall and has a 6 ½ inch inside rim diameter. A dark brown lead-glazed pitcher was formed from 35 crossmended sherds. The mouth has a peculiar peanut-shaped opening. Most of the vessels appear to have been rather expediently made and are a bit lopsided, with the glazes splashed on.

The lack of any stonewares from the site is interesting. Maybe the household had no such ceramic types, or perhaps, being of a considerably harder and more durable nature, they were salvaged from the house fire. Robert Waterman’s probate, which was filed in 1653, is typical for the period in that it lists a number of kitchen vessels in the house he removed to after his first house burned down. “Bowles,” “cupps,” and “potts” are listed, but only a few vessels were noted as made of pewter or wood, and none as ceramic (Bowman 1909: 100-104). The Waterman Site’s crossmended vessels are the most complete example of an early Plymouth Colony family’s household ceramic assemblage. A full report of the excavations is forthcoming.

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New York

Reported by: Lois Huey

A “Home in the Country:” Archaeology at the House of the Good Shepherd Orphanage, Tomkins Cove, New York

[Submitted by PAL, The Public Archaeology Laboratory]

The Fresh Air Site is the remains of a circa 1871–1973 orphanage and “fresh air” complex in Tompkins Cove, New York. The complex consists of an extant church, rectory, and residential building known as the “Beehive” cottage; a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact assemblage; and the ruins of 13 buildings and structures, including an enormous structural debris field associated with the former 3 ½- story House of St. John the Divine that stood from 1906 to 2012. PAL identified the site in 2013 during Phase I survey of a pipeline corridor, and conducted extensive Phase II excavations to identify the site boundaries and integrity. As a result of that work, PAL recommended the Fresh Air Site as a National Register-eligible archaeological and historic district



under Criteria A and D for its association with Progressive Era (1870s–1920s) social activism and child-welfare advocacy in the United States. Rather than undertake data recovery excavations on what at that point was a fairly well-characterized archaeological resource, PAL proposed an “alternative mitigation” strategy of comprehensive archival research and artifact analysis to answer targeted research questions related to the lifeways and administration of the institution over time. For example, a temporal and functional analysis of various artifact classes (ceramics; bottle and decorative glass; children’s toys; clothing items) finds a clear material culture evolution of the complex from its exclusive use as an orphanage beginning in 1871 to its transition to a “fresh air” summer home for disadvantaged women and children from New York City at the turn of the twentieth century. While complementary to the known occupational history of the site, the Fresh Air assemblage has the potential to yield important, and intimate, information about the day-to-day lives of the women and children who lived at the institution, information not readily available in the documentary record. Although the site will be partially destroyed by the pipeline construction, the history of the complex will ultimately be recorded for the benefit of the Tomkins Cove community and the greater Lower Hudson Valley region for generations to come.

West African Cosmogram Recognized Adjacent to Probable Hearth Concealment at 19th-century Slave Quarter in Mid-Hudson Valley Settlement of Early German Americans

[Submitted by Christopher Lindner, Bard College]

A BaKongo *dikenga* cosmogram has been recognized on the vertical wood frame of a cellar fireplace in a slave quarter along the Hudson River 110 miles north of Manhattan. The etched cross within a circle is 3.5 inches in diameter, and 30 inches above the hearth at its northeast corner. Higher by 1.5 inches is a similarly punctuated figure suggestive of a sail boat. Above that by 7 inches is a third etching of the same length that clearly depicts a smoking pipe, with vertical decorative lines on its bowl, out of which rises a plume of smoke rendered by rubbing into the board. The figures were covered with a dull, medium brown, paint that appears to have been rapidly and incompletely applied to the fireplace frame. The *dikenga* figure is at the northeast corner of the hearth; under its stone slabs rest items that may be nkisi spirit materials (Thompson 1983, 1993; Ferguson 1992, 1999; Fu-Kiau 2001; Leone et al. 2001; Fennell 2007; Lucas 2014).

Columnist Walter Miller (1967:12), Town Historian, wrote that Henry Persons (a shoemaker in the 1855 and 1860 censuses but a boatman in 1850) had purchased the house in 1852, from another person of African-American ancestry who had acquired it from a Dutch-American physician five years earlier. The county history by Ellis (1878:268) quotes a town record that in 1805 the latter’s mother co-signed the birth record of a slave with another woman, who that same year purchased the house from the Reformed Sanc-



Dikenga cosmogram, Parsonage fireplace frame, Germantown NY. Diameter 3.5 inches.

tity Church of Germantown (Miller 1978:5). According to genealogy websites, the physician’s maternal grandmother’s maiden name was Peersen, raising the possibility that Henry was a descendant of her slaves. Miller (1967:9) recounts that in 1769 her sister-in-law had married the Calvinist minister. He may have been responsible for construction of the house as a Parsonage. After his death in 1791, she dwelt in a house across the road, drawn on the 1798 Wigram map (O’Callahan 1850). New York historian Graham Russell Hodges (1999) has written how the community’s other pastor in the mid-18th Century, a Lutheran, kept a ‘maid’ whose father was a slave from Madagascar and whose mother was German.

A tar flow covers many of the hearthstones as though a cauldron had spilled from over a central fire. Numerous angular sandstone rocks pack the space beneath the fireplace slabs down to bedrock of greywacke and shale, but many liters of sediment were excavated in 2015 from beneath the middle of the five front hearthstones, and under the two outside corner slabs. These sub-rectangular blocks are stream-rounded sandstones, roughly three inches thick, and rest either on much smaller rocks, bricks, and silty sediment, or on edges of the mid-20th-century concrete floor. It was laid down to replace a dirt surface that was reported by Miller (1967:15) to have been first ‘sifted carefully’ for coins. Bard College students



Parsonage cellar fireplace, 84 inches wide. Dikenga, right (N) side of frame. Photo by Caridad Cole.

excavated beneath the hearthstones in the front corners and middle by two-inch arbitrary levels, except where stratum changes intervened, plotting a hundred some notable items to the nearest half inch, picking many score more out of the sediments, without the use of a sifter, saving the numerous fill rocks, and archiving the sediment for flotation analysis. Other less remarkable items may have been simply domestic refuse, particularly from food preparation. Almost any could represent commensal rodent activity although no nests or burrows were identified. Architectural material such as brick, mortar, and plaster occurred as small fragments throughout the deposits. A summary of each unit will delimit the space examined and offer evidence that it contained ritually charged artifacts as nkisi, a protective concealment to contain and direct spiritual energy.

Underneath the northeastern slab of stone, 15 inches wide by 17 inches out from the exterior wall of the hearth, were especially numerous noteworthy objects. In the central western side between two and five inches below the slab was a large fragment of quartz crystal, a bone button with brass loop, and an iron bar. Between 7.5 and 11.5 inches below the slab's center were two scraps of leather and another

quartz crystal. Eleven ceramic sherds, which include white earthenware with a transfer-printed brown design and polychrome hand-painted white earthenware, serve to date the emplacement of these materials in the 1800s. Coal pieces, a quarter to one half inch in diameter, near the bottom of the 14-inch-deep deposit, implicate the middle to late decades of the 19th-century.

Beneath the middle slab of the five front hearthstones, 10 inches wide and 16 inches deep toward the back of the fireplace, notable materials plot out as two clusters that might reflect concealment: for 5 inches along the western edge, eight items were in an area 2.5 inches wide; and on the other side of a 4.5-inch-wide zone without plotted pieces, were ten more such items. The latter were spread across 9 inches of the eastern side of the space in an area 5 inches wide. In the former location the materials measured from the slab's base to 5 inches down, and in the latter location from 1.5 to 8 inches down. In the eastern cluster were plotted ten small pieces of white glass, one much larger piece of aqua thick curved glass, and a multi-faceted blue glass bead; a single sherd each of buff stoneware, white earthenware, and redware; one rusty rectangular nail and one piece of aqua

flat glass; plus a fish bone and a piece of mollusk shell. In the western cluster were one sherd each of annular ware, ironstone, and white earthenware; a bone button; a white clay pipe stem; an upholstery tack and a large iron hook; and a thick piece of olive curved glass. Five inches below surface, but between the middle slab and its neighbor, was an almost whole 'TD wreathed by 13 stars' white clay pipe bowl. Most noteworthy of numerous items not plotted were seven pins.

Under and around the southeastern slab, 15 inches wide across the front of the hearth by 16 inches toward the back, were numerous ecofacts: nuts, seeds, fruit pits, bird bones, egg shell fragments, mammal bones, plus fish bones and scales. All these ecofacts occurred under the other two hearthstones as well. Students plotted ten notable items under this corner slab in its center and eastern third, from surface to 8 inches down. These materials include three mammal bones, two pieces of leather, a pearlware sherd, a piece of white earthenware hand-painted with blue, two gray salt-glazed stoneware sherds with blue decoration (a bottle rim and neck with handle attachment, and a similar handle fragment), and a wooden stopper or peg head. Along the western side and adjacent northern side of the slab, within two inches of its edge, either under or around this hearthstone, another nine more shallow items were plotted. These materials comprise a quartz crystal, a shell button, a gunflint, one rusty rectangular nail, two sherds of creamware, one piece of aqua flat glass, one mammal vertebra, and a clump of fish scales.

The Persons family owned the Maple Avenue Parsonage until 1911 after which it served as a rental property. Preservationists of German-American ancestry, Friedl and Edward Ekert, willed the house and yard to the Town in 1990. Excavations by Bard College students in 2010 found ceramics in the Parsonage builder's trench indicative of construction around 1790. Our test trenches in its front yard over the last six years have discovered a dry-laid well and buried stone foundation, evidence of a previous domicile on the site from ca. 1746 when the community got its second resident minister after a quarter-century without one (Miller 1967:7; 1978:5). Cadwallader Colden's colonial land grant survey of 1740 (Kelly 1973) documents the property as entrusted to the Reformed congregation, its church and cemetery one-third mile away, down a gradual west slope toward the Hudson. The Catskill Mountains loom beyond, the nearest they approach the river. This rural community began in 1710 as the Camps, the first substantial German settlement in America, when the British colonial government brought 1,500 Rhenish farmers to harvest pitch pine for naval supplies under forced labor conditions (Otterness 2004:89). A large quartz crystal was excavated this past summer from the 18th-century layer at an opening in the yard's buried foundation, probably a bulkhead. This concealment is suggestive of folk religious practice by early German residents, offerings by Mohicans from the 1740s Moravian mission at Shekomeco in nearby Pine Plains, or protective medicine of enslaved African Americans.

Our thanks go to Palatine descendant Alvin Sheffer for his invaluable assistance on the project, the Germantown History Department for its support, trustee Don Westmore of the Germantown Library for its sponsorship, and the Marjorie and Alexander Hover Foundation for funding scholarships and preparation of exhibits. Gratitude is extended also to Dr. Paul Huey for artifact identification at the NYS Bureau of Historic Sites and Dr. Michael Lucas of the NYS Museum, for his site visit and discussion of dikenga and nkisi. Online versions of two exhibits, on the project's background and initial excavations, are at inside.bard.edu/archaeology. In February the college class in 'Historical Archaeology: Mohicans, Colonial Germans, and African Americans near Bard' will resume study of the hearth and yard at the Parsonage, while applications are under review for a field school in July for college credit [see website].

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Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historical Archaeology Field School at Historic St. Mary's City 31 May - 6 August, 2016 – Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, announces its 2016 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634-1694).

The main focus of this summer's excavations is on the yards directly adjacent to the Calvert House. Built in the first decade of Maryland's settlement by Leonard Calvert, the first Governor, it served as the statehouse of the Province until 1676. Previous testing in the back yard revealed the presence of numerous fences, borrow pits, several outbuildings and the ditch of a 1645 fort. Excavations will seek to better define the fences, identify outbuildings, and explore selected features to aid in dating the development of this landscape.

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



Calvert House and Brome House foundations.

The HSMC field school is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and Museum Studies. Students may register for either Anthropology or History credits. Prior experience or course work is not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, a state honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. The program costs \$1560 which covers tuition. There is a \$60 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips.

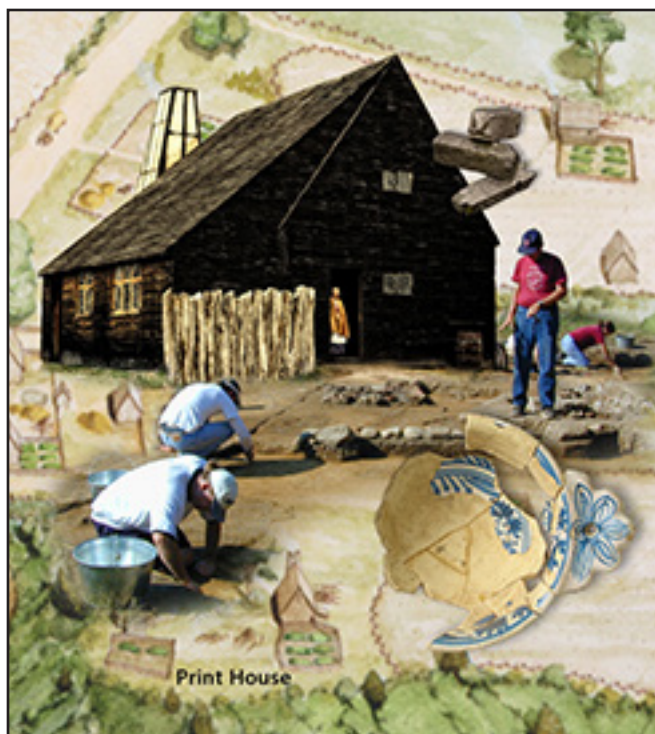
Housing is available at a reduced cost through the college. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student. HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in Southern Maryland.

To apply to the 2016 HSMC Archaeology Field School, send an email or a letter stating your interest in the course and listing any relevant classes, experience, or special skills. Include the email addresses of two academic references. Please list a phone number and address both at school and at home where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is limited so apply early. For specific questions about the course, email: SilasH@digshistory.org or Send letters to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research & Collections, HSMC, P. O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686. Application Deadline: April 24, 2016. Visit us on the web: www.hsmcdigshistory.org.

St. Mary's City

Every April, Maryland celebrates everything archaeological with a month long event with activities and programs throughout the state. The event is sponsored by the Archaeological Society of Maryland, the Maryland Historical Trust, the Council for Maryland Archeology, and professional and avocational archaeologists throughout the state. This year, in consideration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Historic St. Mary's City, the focus will be the archaeological contributions of Maryland's founding site. The theme of this year's celebration is "Historic St. Mary's City: Fifty Years of Discovering and Sharing our Past." HSMC has one of the longest running state programs focused on historic archaeology. Marrying archaeology, history and architecture, the museum initiated a groundbreaking research program into early Maryland. The museum began the first public archaeology program in Maryland that presented the process of historical archaeology annually to citizens. The discoveries have been shared fully with the public through site exhibits and reconstructions. Historic St. Mary's City is a National Historic Landmark and represents a unique legacy that commemorates the beginnings of Maryland.

We are in the process of finalizing a full color poster and booklet exploring the archaeology of Maryland's first capital which will be distributed throughout the state. As part of the celebration, Silas Hurry will present an illustrated lecture on



Vignette from 2016 Maryland Archeology Month Poster

the History of Archaeology at St. Mary's City on April 21st at 7:00 PM in the Visitors Center Auditorium. We are also in the process of 3D laser scanning several artifacts which will be available to download and print on a 3D printer. For a full listing of events throughout the state, visit <http://marylandarcheology.org/>. This web site will also include a downloadable version of the booklet and a variety of special features. Come back often, as new events will be added to the web site as they become available.

St. Mary's City

St. Mary's College of Maryland, Colonial Encounters Project - St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) is making available an online database of information on materials from 34 archaeological sites located in or near the lower Potomac River valley and occupied between 1500 and 1720. The sites include colonial and Native occupations, elite and middling households, and settlements with mixed European, African, and indigenous households. Artifact catalogs, field context records, artifact photographs, site reports, faunal reports, and interpretive papers from the 34 sites can be found at the website, www.colonialencounters.org.

These data were assembled as part of a project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities entitled "Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac River at Contact, 1500-1720." More than 2.5 million artifacts from approximately 2,000 contexts are included in the database along with historical documents such as deeds, wills, and probate inventories, many transcribed. A separate small finds database includes approximately 5,000 objects along with more than 2,000



Artifacts from archaeological sites in the Potomac River valley included in the Colonial Encounters database

digital images. GIS data files were also created for each site and along with PDFs are available for download.

The project was made possible by very generous contributions from the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Chapter I of the Colonial Dames of America, and Mr. Phil Mudd. Institutions graciously making collections available for this project include the Archdiocese of Arlington, the George Washington Foundation, Historic St. Mary's City, the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, the Maryland Historical Trust, the National Park Service, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research. The website was designed and built by Greg Brown and Joe Brown. Scott Strickland oversaw the collection of data for the database with assistance from Esther Rimer, Mary Kate Mansius, and students from SMCM.

St. Mary's City

St. Mary's College of Maryland, Cremona Field School, June 6 to July 15, 2016 - Join the St. Mary's College of Maryland Anthropology Department for their annual archaeological field school. This summer we will continue field work at the former 17th- and 18th-century plantation of West Ashcom at Cremona Estate in Mechanicsville, St. Mary's County, Maryland. The focus will be the former great house, surrounding outbuildings and yards, continuing work that has been ongoing since 2013. The goal is to understand how the Ashcom family, the enslaved, and servants experienced daily life in the colonial Chesapeake. Field and Laboratory training specific to CRM work following Maryland State Guidelines will be highlighted including: Survey (pedestrian and shovel testing), Mapping using GPS, total station, and low-altitude aerial photography using drones, Phase II excavations, Field processing of artifacts as well as curation and cataloging of artifacts in the lab.

Students will earn 6 credit hours for the 6 week program. At



A wine bottle seal recovered from Cremona

the conclusion of the field school, opportunities for immediate employment on St. Mary's College of Maryland archaeological projects for outstanding students are available. Applications are due by March 15, 2016. For more information including how to apply: <http://www.smcm.edu/anthropology/2016/01/archaeological-field-school-at-cremona-estate/>

St. Mary's City

National Park Service Chesapeake Bay/St. Mary's College of Maryland - As part of the effort to develop the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, the National Park Service Chesapeake Bay Office in partnership with St. Mary's College of Maryland and the Chesapeake Conservancy has completed two studies focused on mapping the Indigenous Cultural Landscape witnessed by Smith in 1608. The Indigenous Cultural Landscape (ICL) concept, developed as an important tool for identifying Native landscapes, has been incorporated into the Smith Trail's Comprehensive Management Plan in an effort to identify likely Native communities along the trail as they existed in the early 17th century and as they exist today. Identifying ICLs along the John Smith Trail serves land and cultural conservation, education and interpretation, historic preservation, and economic development goals. Of equal importance, identifying ICLs empowers descendant indigenous communities to participate fully in achieving these goals.

Two recently completed projects by St. Mary's College of Maryland include mapping the ICL for the Mattawoman and Nanjemoy creek watersheds in southern Maryland and, for the greater Chesapeake, developing a priority list for future ICL/watershed analysis. Both projects drew heavily on criteria developed by Deanna Beacham of the NPS Chesapeake Bay and on previous work by Kristen Sullivan, Erve Cham-



View in the vicinity of Mattapanient Town, near Patuxent

bers, and Ennis Barbery of the University of Maryland on Maryland's Eastern Shore. All of these projects use GIS to create and manage a database including environmental, ecological, geological, biological, and archaeological evidence, documentary evidence of historic Native land use (trails, reserves, land ownership, etc.), contemporary Native uses and attitudes toward the land, and modern land use (including climate change). The maps generated as part of the project and the relationships between these variables have revealed important information for educational and interpretive use by Smith Trail managers and anyone interested in the preservation and interpretation of Native history.

Two important findings reveal the complex processes that went into determining settlement locations. Soil quality, for example, was a driving consideration for settlement location, especially for towns and smaller communities, but it was not the only criterion. Proximity to marshlands and clay sources also influenced indigenous decision-making and explains why not all locations with good soils were occupied. In another example, the large number of Native towns along the north side of the Rappahannock River depicted on Smith's 1608 Map and their absence along the south side has traditionally been interpreted as an effort by Native groups to resist Powhatan's control. No doubt political considerations shaped some settlement locations, but it is also the case that preferred soil types and ecologies were, on the Rappahannock, far more abundant on the river's north side, suggesting that a complex set of factors informed settlement location.

Native groups have been active partners in this effort, including the Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland (PCT) and the Piscataway Indian Nation, both state-recognized tribes

on Maryland's western shore. Francis Gray, PCT chair, has embraced the "efforts to record, document, preserve, protect, and raise awareness of our ancestral homeland. These places encompass many locations that represent significant events in Piscataway Conoy history and bring both tremendous joy and solemn tears to our eyes."

A project defining the Rappahannock ICL is planned for 2016.

The Indigenous Cultural Landscapes Study for the Nanjemoy and Mattawoman Creek Watersheds (by Scott M. Strickland, Virginia R. Busby, and Julia A. King, 2015) is available for download as a PDF on the NPS Chesapeake Bay website: <http://www.nps.gov/chba/learn/news/upload/Nanjemoy-Mattawoman-ICL-FINAL-red.pdf>. Additional reports can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/chba/learn/news/indigenous-cultural-landscapes.htm>.

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis excavated and wrote up an African American tenant farm house at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Anne Arundel County, not far from Annapolis. The work was done during the summers of 2014 and 2015. The tenant farm house was built and occupied during the first half of the 20th century and is a recent ruin.

The house rested on brick piers and the framing timbers collapsed onto the floor, but survive. Although the stove chimney is also collapsed, its brick and mortar structure is well preserved. There is an extensive collection of iron and glass.

A 3D laser scanner was used to map and record the site, producing an extraordinary image of the ruin. This was one of the first experiments with a 3D laser scanner by members of Archaeology in Annapolis. While the scanner is easy to use, it took considerable time for Benjamin Skolnik and Stefan Woehlke, both of whom were involved in Archaeology in Annapolis field schools, to learn how to download point cloud data and make images using the Scene program.

The success of the scanner work has led the Department of Anthropology to make a commitment to teaching a course to graduate and undergraduate students on how to use the scanner and how to produce images from its data. The department is initiating a commitment to teaching with the instrument and how to take advantage of the scanner's capacities, which are powerful and impressive. This includes teaching students how to integrate the scanner data into other software platforms, particularly GIS, in order to expand the capacity for the spatial analysis of individual archaeology sites and their relationship to one another.

A very large and thick iron plate was found at the entrance to the excavated tenant farm house remains along with a large white imported cobble and a small ceramic electrical insulator. At least eight ink bottles, some clear, some blue, were found imbedded in the mortar of the chimney and remain

there after it fell. A number of the bottles had wave-like, or snake-like, lines imbedded in them through the manufacturing process. These uniform bottles, probably all the same brand, along with the entryway materials and a ferrous wheel placed at the center of the east wall are being interpreted within the framework of the possibility that West African spirit practices characterized some of the religious life of the builders and lives of the occupants.

To inform on the lives of the former occupants, Patricia Markert designed an oral history program for the second field season which served to teach students how to conduct interviews as part of the research process. The three interviewees discussed many details about life on the farm, like canning foods for long-term storage. Their local knowledge provided anecdotal evidence for the artifacts like canning jars and lids found at the tenant house.

Ms. Kirkpatrick Howat, whose family owned the farm and tenant house, recalled that the Brown family was the last to live in that house and that Alice Brown was well-known for her cooking. After the interview we found a photo of Alice Brown as printed in a local newspaper about her involvement in recreating colonial recipes for the *Maryland's Way* cookbook.



1975 News article featuring Alice Brown. (The Capital 8 October 1975)

The columnist wrote, "A daughter of a tenant farmer... Mrs. Brown said she inherited a feel for fine cooking, and a love of fresh farm foods from her mother. 'I didn't learn a real recipe from her...It was only by seeing her doing it' she added" (*The Capital* 8 October 1975). The oral history interviews provided invaluable insight into the lives of the last known former residents of the tenant house at SERC and humanized the archaeological site for the field school students.

Summer 2016 will see the Archaeology in Annapolis field school once again in downtown Annapolis and on Maryland's Eastern Shore. We will be excavating an eighteenth-century house yard and also an African-American Methodist church property founded in 1836. Both sites are parts of long-term investigation of African-American history and culture in Maryland. The field school focuses on archaeological methods and oral history and runs May 30-July 8.

St. Leonard

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab), located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, is hosting a two-day workshop (June 9-10, 2016) focused on artifact identification and field conservation strategies for archaeologists. The workshop is open to practicing professionals and graduate students in the field of archaeology. Registration is on a first come, first served basis; Maximum 20 participants. Cost: \$120 per participant. Workshop dates: June 9-10, 2016 Registration opens Monday, February 2, 2016, and closes when the workshop is filled.

Historic Ceramics: Patricia Samford, Director: This session will provide participants with the basic skills needed to identify and date colonial and post-colonial ceramics, with a focus on pastes, glazes, decoration, and vessel forms. Participants are encouraged to bring ceramics for identification. The workshop will include plenty of time for discussion, questions, and hands-on experience with the lab's type collections.

Small Finds & Brick: Sara Rivers Cofield, Curator of Federal Collections

A Briefing on Brick: Because most archaeologists discard or sample brick from historic sites, this workshop will focus on what archaeologists need to know in order to proceed with brick sampling in an informed manner. Drawing on Maryland collections, participants will see different kinds of pre-industrial brick and brick-like architectural materials; such as floor tiles, in order to better understand these architectural ceramics.

Metals & Miscellany: This session will focus on identifying and interpreting small finds, with an emphasis on horse-related and clothing-related artifacts from the colonial period through the early 20th century. Participants will be exposed to archaeological examples from Maryland's collections, as

well as extant clothing from Rivers Cofield's private costume collection. Participants are encouraged to bring artifacts and guide the discussion to the topics most needed.

Conservation Field Strategies: Nichole Doub, Head Conservator: This session will cover basic stabilizing techniques for metals, organics, and wet and waterlogged collections, as well as hands-on lifting techniques for fragile and fragmentary finds. Participants will also be able to x-ray a sample of their personal/institutional collections (the object(s) must fit on an 8x14 inch film).

For registration please contact Sharon Raftery (sharon.raftery@maryland.gov)

Washington, D.C.

Reported by: Christine Ames

Yarrow Mamout Archaeology Project

[Submitted by Christine Ames, D.C. Historic Preservation Office]

The Yarrow Mamout Archaeology Project, organized by members of the D.C. Historic Preservation Office (D.C. HPO), within the Office of Planning, was the third place recipient of the 2016 Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Gender and Minority Affairs Committee's (GMAC) inaugural Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award. Award recipients included City Archaeologist, Dr. Ruth Troccoli, Assistant City Archaeologist, Chardé Reid, Mia Carey, PhD candidate at University of Florida and Field Director of the project, and Charles LeeDecker, Project Archaeologist.

The GMAC Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award honors those who exhibit outstanding best practices in community collaboration, engagement, and outreach in their historical archaeology and heritage preservation work. The Yarrow Mamout Archaeology Project was conducted between June and November 2015, in order to identify, protect, and preserve the historical integrity of the property that once belonged to Yarrow Mamout, a prominent African Muslim living in 19th century D.C. The project was initiated following the concerns of the Georgetown community and James Johnston, author of *From Slave Ship to Harvard: Yarrow Mamout and the History of an African American Family*. The historical integrity of the property was at risk of being destroyed due to development pursuits. Although the D.C. HPO had no clear legal mandate to require the property owner to conduct archaeological investigations, the property owner granted permission for the pro bono project. The D.C. Office of Planning donated funds for land clearing, supplies, and permits, office space, and staff time. Neighbors also established a project account to raise operating funds which were used for equipment, supplies, and the shipping of artifacts but, most importantly, renting a mini-backhoe to assist with deep-testing and backfilling. The archaeological survey team was mainly volunteer-based and included



L-R: Charles LeeDecker, Project Archaeologist, Chardé Reid, Assistant City Archaeologist, Dr. Ruth Troccoli, City Archaeologist, George Riseling, Volunteer, Mia Carey, Field Director. (Courtesy of Justin Dunnivant.)

local residents, D.C. and federal agencies, local CRM firms, as well as students from Howard University and Georgetown University. During investigations the team provided twice-daily community fence talks and tours of the property. The team continues to give public talks around the city and media interviews on the results of the project.

The overall purpose of the project was to conduct public outreach, promote education, engage with the neighborhood and various communities, and to bring attention to the little-known history of black Georgetown and of African Muslims. In the spirit of collaboration, the Yarrow Mamout Archaeology Project and the Nation's Mosque also held a funeral prayer ceremony for Mamout, at 3324 Dent Place. The event drew over 100 people, and offered the local community to explore a property that once belonged to a known African Muslim as well as encouraged a safe place to engage in dialogue about the history and contributions of African Muslims. The D.C. HPO thanks all of the project's supporters!

Ontario

Reported by Eva MacDonald

St. Lawrence Market North, Toronto

[Submitted by Peter Popkin and Christopher Lemon]

In August and September 2015, Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) undertook preliminary (Stage 2 and 3) excavations at St. Lawrence Market North, in the City of Toronto, to test the findings of the 2006 background assessment of the property (Stage 1), which determined that the property had high potential for the preservation of significant archaeological remains. The excavations were undertaken in advance of the planned redevelopment of the property, owned by the City of Toronto. The objectives of the excavations were to

assess whether the pre-development ground surface or any of the nineteenth-century building footings, deep cellar deposits or outbuildings were preserved beneath the existing 1968 Market building.

The property was in use as a market location by the end of the 1700s, and in 1803, the Crown Patent for the land was granted and Lt. Governor Peter Hunter issued a proclamation that the property and surrounding area was to be officially established as a public market. The property has been home to five Market buildings since 1820: the 1820, 1831, 1851, 1904, and 1968 (existing) structures. All of the nineteenth-century market buildings were primarily designed for butchers' use and for the sale of meat within the Town of York and later City of Toronto.

The 1820 Market building was a temporary wooden structure located north of the excavation area. In 1831, the structure was loaded onto skids and dragged off the property to the south near the shore of Lake Ontario, approximately, 80 m south of the property at the time. No evidence of the 1820s occupation of the property was identified.

The 1831 Market building was a two-storey brick building enclosing an open quadrangle (Figure 1). At the north end, a high, triple arched entrance passed from King Street, beneath the Town Hall and into the open, internal courtyard. Several entrances for both pedestrians and wagons were accessible on the east and west sides, and a large arched entrance provided access to Front Street to the south. The east and west sides of the building were home to 36 butchers' stalls, each with their own cellar constructed within the foundations of the structure. The cellars were dank and dingy spaces as described in an 1834 report on the state of the Market building given to the Mayor of Toronto, William Lyon Mackenzie:

Sir, In obedience to your Orders, I have endeavoured to give a Report to the general State of the market Buildings of the City of Toronto and more particularly of that part which is occupied by the Butchers who have rented Stalls therein. First I examined the Cellars and found them to be without exception exceeding damp and disagreeable and unfit to keep or preserve Meat in. In none of them are any Floor but the Earth, and in several the Water Covers the Floors, but particularly the one occupied by Mr. Betteredge who complains also that he cannot place his meat on the Slate whenever it rains in consequence of it pouring down thereon through the Means of a broken tin Spout, which renders his Apartment more than ordinarily uncomfortable. The Butchers also complain of the disregard that has been paid to their Remonstrances, when the Market House was building, the Projectors having placed but one Widow [sic] in each cellar facing inward towards the Market Square without Air lights or another Window facing easterly or westerly on the opposite Sides that might be opened when judged necessary for the purposes of ventilation. The necessity also of Plank or flag Floors with a small iron grate to the entrance of each Drain that conducts from the Cellar to the main Sewer is much wanted, and this will be obvious to any person who will take the Trouble as I have done, of inspecting them” (Council Papers, James McMillan to William Lyon Mackenzie, Mayor, 14 April 1834).

The north side of the 1831 Market building was destroyed by the Great Fire of 7 April 1849. The north end of the building was demolished that summer and construction was begun on William Thomas’s design for St. Lawrence Hall. The remainder of the 1831 Market building had escaped the fire and it remained in use until 1850 when it was demolished in preparation for the 1851 Market building. St. Lawrence Hall formed the top cross-stroke of the new (1851) Market complex that was constructed in the shape of a capital letter ‘I’ stretching from King Street to Front Street. The 1851 Market building had a 200-foot long arcade that was entirely occupied by butchers’ stalls. By the late 1890s the Market Commission was preparing for a major overhaul of the market area and by 1904, a new building had been erected on the site.

The 1904 Market building was designed by John Wilson Siddall and constructed to be closely associated with the new brick market building to the south of Front Street (the current St. Lawrence Market), completed in 1902. The 1904 Market building greatly expanded the enclosed space that was available in the 1851 Market building and it was anchored by large brick and poured concrete foundation piers. The existing external 1968 Market building foundations are constructed over the 1904 foundation piers and incorporate them into their support structure.

The 1904 Market building was replaced by the current

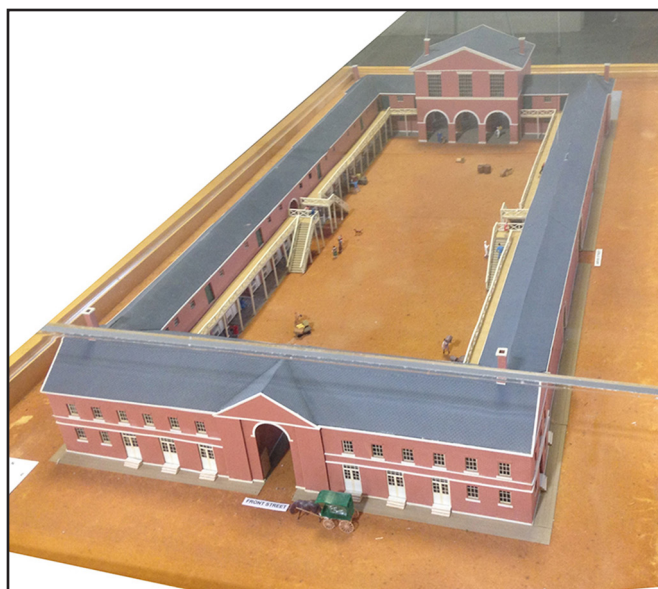


Figure 1: Photograph of a Ryerson Architectural School modeling project recreating the 1831 Market building based on historical mapping and textual descriptions

(1968) Market building, which is slab-on-grade with a series of internal and external support pillars, standing above concrete pier foundations.

The 2015 excavation consisted of three 15 x 1 m trenches that were located within the standing 1968 Market building, facilitated by cutting through the existing 30-cm thick concrete slab floor. This was the first project the author has worked on that involved excavation within an air-conditioned building – nice work if you can get it.

All three trenches revealed significant preservation of the original pre-development ground surface on the property as well as its preparation for use as the internal courtyard surface within the 1831 Market building (Figure 2). The 1831 ground surface was variably graded across the site and capped with a clay leveling fill of varying thickness, probably derived from the excavation of the building foundations. The clay leveling fill was capped by a sand and pebble/gravel layer which served as the active surface of the interior courtyard of the 1831 Market building. All three trenches also contained support piers associated with the colonnade of wooden uprights ringing the interior face of the 1831 Market building courtyard (Figure 3). These piers were all within 1-2 m of their predicted location based on mid-nineteenth-century mapping of the 1831 Market building. The cellars known to exist beneath the butcher’s stalls within the 1831 Market building were not directly encountered because it was not safe to extend the excavation of any trench closer to the existing 1968 Market building walls, beneath which the cellars are located. Also exposed in association with the 1831 Market building was a large and extensive drainage system featuring a central arched stone drain running north-south down the middle of the property (Figure 4) and fed by

Figure 2: *Detail of the graded original ground surface (A) beneath a prepared clay leveling surface (B), and the sand and cobble 1831 internal courtyard surface (C)*

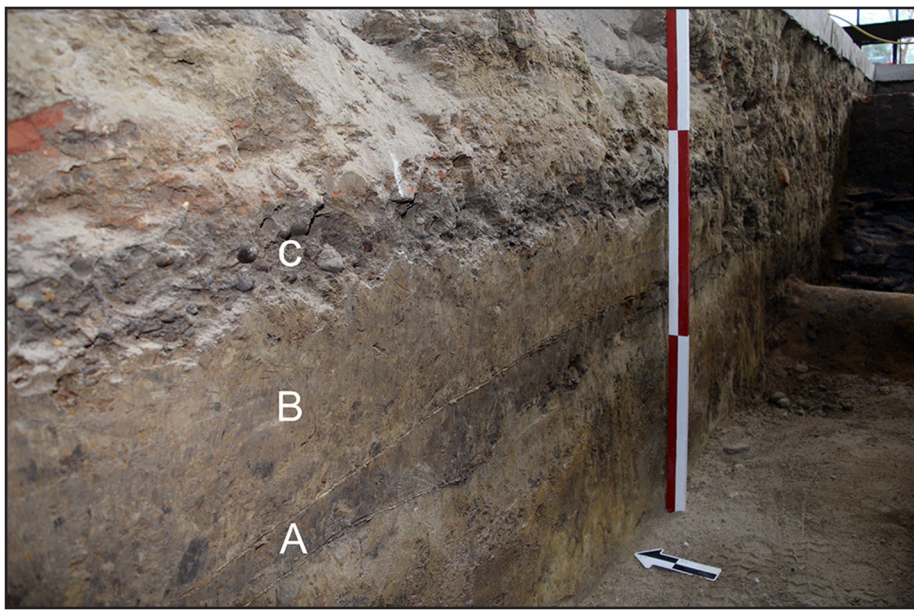


Figure 3: *Stone and brick foundation pier associated with the interior courtyard upright structural support posts of the 1831 Market building*



Figure 4: *Central arched stone drainage sewer associated with the 1831 Market building, below a modern 4" cast iron utility pipe. The capstones of one of the feeder drains are visible in the foreground*





Figure 5: Capstones of the 1831 feeder drain running the length of the trench and meeting the central arched stone drainage sewer visible in the background

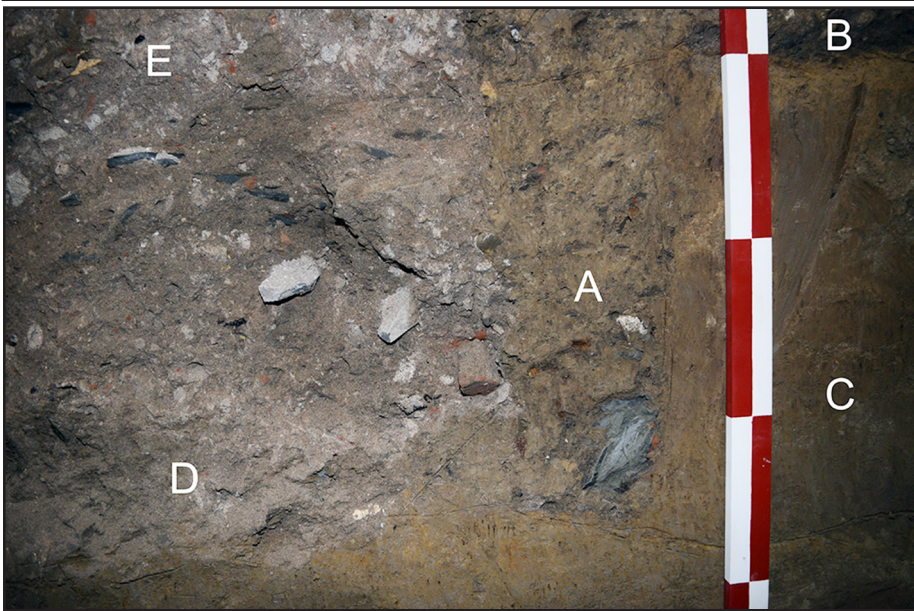


Figure 6: 1851 builder's trench fill (A), cut through the 1831 cobble and sand courtyard surface (B), and sterile B-horizon, below (C). The 1851 builder's trench fill was cut by a robber trench that was subsequently filled with material from the 1904 Market building (D) and capped by mid-twentieth century construction/demolition fill (E)



Figure 7: 1904 poured concrete foundation

east-west running stone box feeder drains (Figure 5), two of which were exposed. This drainage complex is featured in the 1834 report on the market cellars, above. Because of the excellent preservation of the original and prepared ground surfaces, the 1831 support piers and the massive drainage sewers, it is highly probable that the butchers' cellars are also well preserved within the property where they have not been impacted by the construction of external foundation piers for the 1904 Market building.

Evidence for the 1851 Market building takes the form of builder's trenches indicating where foundations associated with the building were originally placed. These foundations were subsequently removed during the building's demolition and the construction of the 1904 Market building (Figure 6).

A large poured concrete foundation associated with the 1904 Market building was also identified (Figure 7). It is known from historical records that additional foundation piers from the 1904 building are still in place beneath existing external structural supports associated with the 1968 Market building.

The archaeological site has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the St. Lawrence Market site (AjGu-92). A complete salvage excavation of the St. Lawrence Market North property is planned for 2016, prior to redevelopment and subsequent to the demolition of the existing 1968 building. The preliminary excavation confirmed that preservation of the nineteenth-century structural remains beneath the existing slab-on-grade building is excellent, so it is anticipated that the continued excavation will reveal a wealth of information regarding the use and evolution of Toronto's principal Market complex.

Acknowledgements: The authors would like to thank David Robertson and Eva MacDonald from Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) who participated in the excavation alongside Golder staff.



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The October 2015 Newsletter (No. 92) is the last printed edition. In an effort to maintain current membership rates, the Board has voted to transition all subsequent newsletters to an electronic format that will be sent to all members via email.

Le bulletin (no. 92), celui du mois d'octobre dernier, aura été le dernier numéro imprimé. Afin de maintenir les taux d'abonnements actuels, l'exécutif a voté en faveur d'un format électronique pour les bulletins. Tous les bulletins seront donc envoyés aux membres par courriel à l'avenir.

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The conference committee thanks you in advance for your support!

CNEHA 2016, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Call for Papers



CNEHA's 2016 annual meeting will be held at the Lord Elgin Hotel and at City Hall in downtown Ottawa from Friday October 7th to Sunday October 9th, 2016. The theme for this year's conference is "CNEHA at 50 - Past, Present, and Future." with sessions examining where northeast historical archaeology has gone and where it might be headed. Individual papers and sessions on this theme, or others relating to historical archaeology of the Northeast, are welcome.

Abstracts should be no more than 150 words and clearly describe the purpose of the research, the significance of the work and summary of the results. Papers are limited to 20 minutes and will be followed by a five-minute question and answer period. The deadline for submission is **July 1st, 2016**. **All lead authors(s) presenters (s) must be a current member of CNEHA** and register for the conference when submitting their abstract. Please submit appropriate conference registration fee with your abstract. Students should include a copy of their student ID. All cheques should be made payable to CNEHA 2016.

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Please send your **paper abstract** as an E-Mail attachment to Sue Bazely and John Grenville, programme co-chairs at (cnehaottawa2016@gmail.com). **Poster abstracts** should be sent to Stéphane Noël at (stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca). A **hard copy of registration form and cheque**, should be mailed separately to Joseph Last, P.O. Box 1961, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, K6H 6N7. Abstracts will not be accepted without payment. Contact conference co-chairs, Joseph Last and Suzanne Plousos, at (613) 938-1242 or e-mail (joseph.last@sympatico.ca) with any questions. We anticipate that the conference page will be up by early March with details regarding registration, conference venue, the banquet, tours, book room, etc. Please visit: <http://www.cneha.org/conference.html> for more information.



Conference Poster Session Ottawa 2016

As part of the conference program, the committee will organize a general poster session during the Friday evening reception. A poster presentation is an excellent way to present original research, emphasizing methods and results in a concise way. Less formal than an oral presentation (without being less scientifically important) and more interactive, it facilitates one-on-one exchanges of ideas between the presenter and viewers. It thus offers potential for new collaborations and thought-inspiring discussions with other archaeologists.

We strongly encourage conference attendees (student or regular members) to propose a poster presentation. Those interested should submit a 150-word abstract to the poster coordinator (stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca). Additional technical details will be provided later this year.