



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

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

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

CNEHA 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.

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

Happy 50th Anniversary to CNEHA! It was great to see everyone at the meetings in Ottawa. I hope you all had a chance to speak with the new editor, Maria O'Donovan! Effective January 1, the journal will have a new home at Binghamton University (SUNY). Maria has been working diligently to take on the position and I am confident that she will do a great job as the new editor.

Both Volumes 44 and 45 are just about ready for the printer so they will be in your mailbox in the next few months. The journal website continues to enjoy a strong flow of visitors. The back issue content in electronic format will remain at Buffalo State so you can continue to use the same 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.

Thanks so much to the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology for the opportunity to edit the journal over the last eight years. It has been an amazing experience!

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NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the March issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by January 31 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. Our transition to an electronic newsletter has gone well, and everyone appears to enjoy having all pictures in color!

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Province Fort in Windham

[Submitted by Leith Smith]

The Province Fort was constructed on Anderson hill in 1744 by the Province of Massachusetts to house a small garrison of soldiers for the purpose of protecting settlers of New Marblehead from Indian attack. The fort was purported to consist of a palisaded 50 x 50 ft blockhouse with opposing corner watch boxes. Phase II investigation in the fall of 2015 was prompted by Maine DOT plans to lower the busy thoroughfare of River Road to improve safety. This work determined the road was constructed directly on top of the 1744-1782 fort site. Phase III investigations for the 2016 season focused on identifying and exposing features on both sides of the road.

Work on the south side identified a rubble stone foundation, 50 ft in length, believed to have supported the fort's south log enclosure wall. Explorations beyond the foundation identified a series of discontinuous stone alignments believed to have supported sleepers for an extensive plank walk present between the central enclosure and the outer palisade-fence.

Work on the north side of the road identified a 5 ft x 12 ft stone and brick rubble chimney foundation that would have been within the central 50 x 50 ft walled enclosure. Found outside the enclosure were a separate 5 x 5 ft foundation for a chimney or bake oven, stone walls associated with later use of the fort for a church, school and town hall, and a trash pit that may have functioned as a root cellar. Artifacts from var-



Rubble stone foundation for south enclosure wall of c. 1744-1784 Provence Fort below road edge in Windham, ME.

ious contexts include fragmented bottle glass, tobacco pipe, bone, buttons, cufflinks, gun flints, lead shot, coins, West-erwald stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, white salt glazed stoneware, tin glazed earthenware, redware, creamware and pearlware. The 2017 season will focus on archaeological remains that lie under River Road associated with the central fort enclosure as well as outside. The presence of nearly a meter of fill over a portion of the site increases the likelihood that substantial portions of the fort remain intact under the road.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda Ziegenbein

Bartlett Rod Shop Dam Removal

[Submitted by Suzanne G. Cherau, Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.]

The recently completed Bartlett Rod Shop Dam Removal portion of the Amethyst Brook Stream Restoration project in Pelham, Massachusetts, is one of the increasingly common stream restoration projects occurring throughout New England that affect historical archaeological resources. The project serves as a model for the effective development and successful implementation by project partners, including the

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Massachusetts Department of Ecological Restoration, Massachusetts Historical Commission and Pelham Historical Commission.

A team of industrial archaeologists and historians from The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) in Pawtucket, RI, conducted the archaeological monitoring and recordation of the Amethyst Brook Timber Dam in January 2016 (Figure 1). Research questions focused on the age, historical associations, and design of the structure. Amethyst Brook has a rich and well-documented history of industrial use dating to the mid eighteenth century, with multiple closely-spaced privileges surrounding the Timber Dam site. Preliminary historical research of the structure yielded two hypotheses for the origins of the dam:

1. The dam powered John Crawford's gristmill—the first in Pelham—active between 1739–1820.
2. The dam was associated with a forge (later used for a fulling and carding mill) established by Jonathan Snow between 1772 and 1792 and active until 1820.

Dam removal activities extended from the south (river left)



Figure 1. General view of Timber Dam prior to excavation, looking northeast (upstream).

bank to the center of the active stream channel; the north (river right) bank and dam segment were not excavated. After removal of sediment overburden through a combination of machine and hand work, the Timber Dam was recorded with a high-resolution digital photographs, measured drawings, written notes, Total Station survey, and GPS mapping.

A portion of the timber cribbing and the abutment were preserved in place.

Current research revealed that the dam incorporated a combination of timber crib and frame dam elements, rather than relying exclusively on timber crib design as previously anticipated. This hybrid timber crib/timber frame design demonstrates that early dam construction in New England can vary widely in practice and underscores the value of archaeological survey of such structures.

The recorded portion of the dam measured approximately 55 ft long (N-S) and 20 ft wide with a 50 ft-long timber crib spillway and 5 ft-long stone and wood abutment (Figures 2-4). The dam spillway had a triangular cross-section with a 6.6 ft-high downstream face, 20 ft-wide base, and approximately 18 ft-wide angled upstream face that was partially collapsed. The dam frame was assembled from tree boles saddle-notched and pegged into cribbing. All of the timbers were cut with axes and adzes, and no metal fasteners or hardware were found anywhere within the dam. The sloping upstream face of the spillway was sheathed in heavy pit-sawn planks, laid longitudinally, and pegged to the cribbing

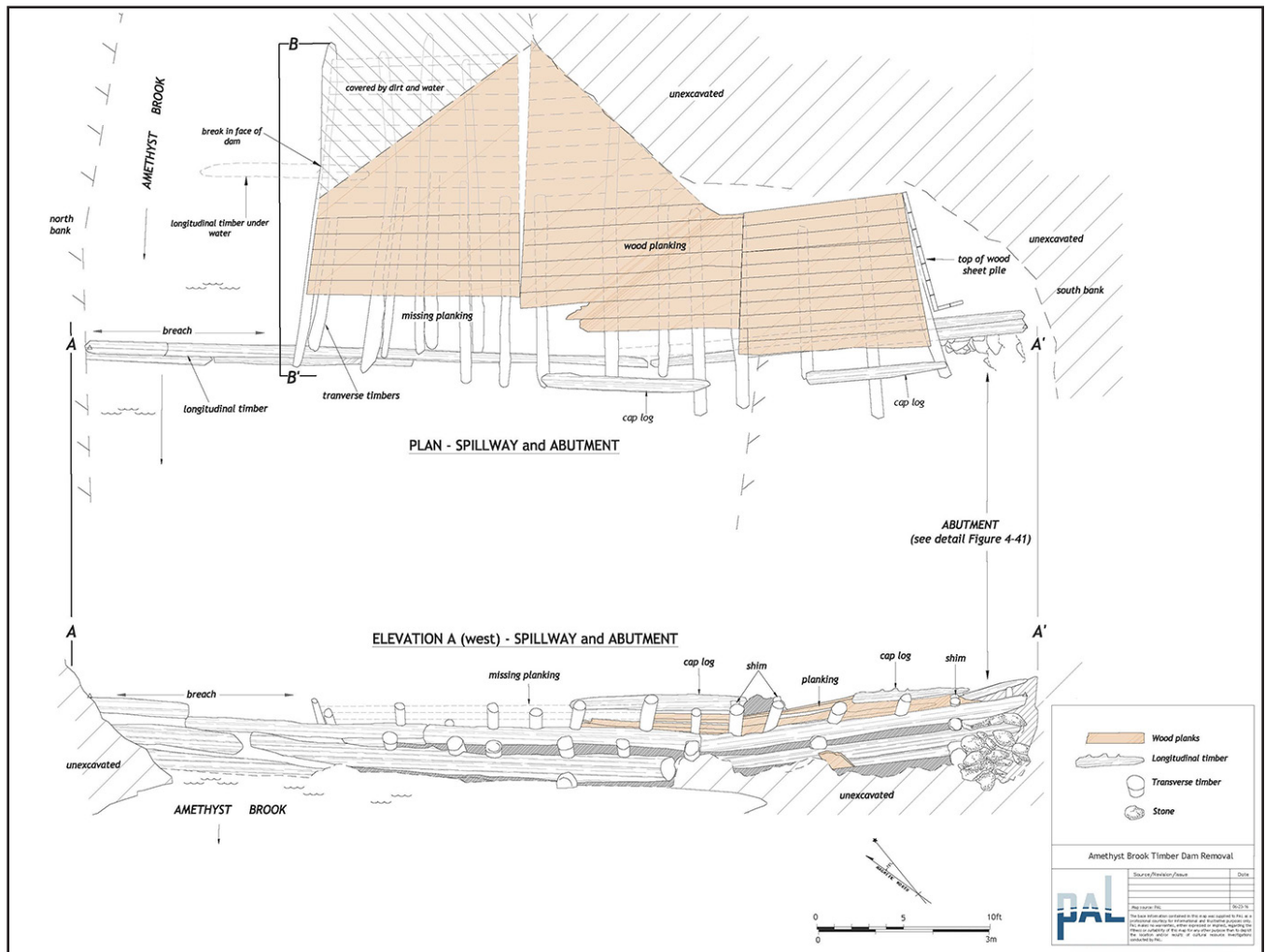


Figure 2. Plan and elevation views of the excavated Timber Dam at Amethyst Brook.



Figure 3. *General view of fully excavated Timber Dam, south bank of brook looking northwest.*



Figure 4. *General view of fully excavated Timber Dam, north bank of brook looking southwest.*

with 1-inch square treenails. Shallow carpenters' marks were preserved on the planks; "X"'s were used to indicate peg locations, and one plank was marked with a "□" symbol—a variation on the Roman numeral "I" often used as a framing mark. Additional tree boles were pegged longitudinally across the crest of the dam to serve as cap logs.

Only limited data concerning the internal structural configuration of the spillway and any spillway substructure could be recovered. Select transverse timbers in the lower courses of cribbing were squared off along their top faces and mortised, apparently to accommodate vertical bracing. Very few rocks

were noted within the spillway cribbing—apparently the stone ballast that was often used in crib dams was not employed at the dam. The stone and wood abutment was structurally integrated with the spillway. The core of the abutment was dry-stacked fieldstone and was flanked on two sides by the cribbing of the dam spillway. A vertical log projected from the top surface of the abutment and presumably served as a piling to anchor the structure horizontally. Vertical sheet piling of heavy planks was driven between the abutment and spillway to form a spillway training wall. No water control features such as gates, flumes, or canals were found; and no non-structural cultural artifacts were recovered that could

assist in dating the dam.

Its design implies that the contractor or millwright responsible for its construction had some knowledge of dam construction techniques, but the lack of a downstream apron for the spillway and use of raised cap logs indicate that the builder probably did not have a high level of experience. These deviations from established norms may have created ongoing maintenance issues, and the apparent subsidence or collapse of the timber dam—initially attributed to the overburden of sediment—may be due in part to scouring caused by a lack of a spillway apron.

The general design and configuration of the structure indicates that it was a run-of-the-river (weir) type structure typically used for small scale milling and manufacturing in New England between the 17th and early 19th centuries. The dam's design and workmanship indicate that the structure was likely built between 1740 and 1820. Two elements were particularly noteworthy in this respect: the limited use of sawn lumber and the lack of metal fasteners. Sawmills were not established in Pelham or adjacent Amherst until 1740–1745, providing a strong beginning date for the possible period of construction of the dam.

Analysis of archaeological data recovered from the Timber Dam revealed that it almost certainly was associated with the Crawford or Snow mills and was built in the eighteenth century during Pelham's early industrial and economic development. The dam is an outstanding and well-preserved example of a timber crib dam—possibly the oldest recorded intact timber dam in Massachusetts. Future archaeological investigation of the dam site, combined with additional archival research and wood species identification and dendrochronology, could more definitely pinpoint the Timber Dam's historical associations and construction date.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Recent Investigation of the 17th Century Lt. John Hollister Site, Glastonbury

[Submitted by Brian D. Jones, Connecticut State Archaeologist]

Lieutenant John Hollister arrived at the young settlement of Wethersfield Connecticut, from a village near Bristol, England, in 1642. He married Johanna Treat (daughter of Richard Treat, a man of high social standing in the community), the same year and was admitted freeman in 1643. Preliminary genealogical research suggests that Hollister was a second son, thus unable to inherit his father's estate in England. However, he appears to have arrived in New England with ample capital, and according to Wethersfield land records, by 1655 had acquired twenty-three parcels of land totaling about 240 acres. Sixty acres of this land included a working farm located at Nayaug, on the east side of the Connecticut River.

This farm was likely purchased prior to 1650 and included a house and outbuildings. Hollister's growing family already occupied a home in Wethersfield center, and records indicate that he let out the farm to the Gilberts (another West Country family) in 1651. The Gilberts worked the farm for Hollister until 1663. Josiah Gilbert's family included six children born during their occupancy, and his father and some of his brothers likely lived there as well.

Lieutenant Hollister died at a relatively young age in 1665. His lengthy probate lists assets valued in excess of £1600. His son John received "his house and barn, orchard and pasture" with "sixty acres of plowing and mowing with other land" in Nayaug, with the understanding that he would provide his mother with twenty bushels of apples and two barrels of cider a year. The probate also indicates that large quantities of both wheat (20 acres) and Indian corn (23 acres) were being grown on the farm. John married in 1667 and started his own large family at Nayaug. The farm was fortified with a palisade in 1675 to protect neighboring families and their farm products during King Philip's War. During this time, John also aided the local Wangunk tribe with the construction of a palisade on high ground just north of Nayaug. Toward the end of his life, John parceled off his lands to his sons who began to raise their own families nearby. John



Scott Brady, a member of the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, in the center cellar trench holding the base of a globe and shaft bottle.



North Italian marbled slipware, John Hollister Site.

Hollister died in 1711 and the house is believed to have fallen out of use by ca. 1715.

In 2015, the Glastonbury Historical Society and landowner Mark Packard, a Hollister descendent, approached the Connecticut Office of State Archaeology (OSA) to run a public excavation in the large horse pasture believed to be the location of the John Hollister farm. In preparation for this, OSA asked ground penetrating radar expert Peter Leach, a UConn graduate student, to survey the area for features that might be worth investigating. That preliminary survey produced remarkable results – three large rectangular cellars were identified, as well as other probable outbuilding cellar features and a number of large pits or posts. A subsequent one-day Historical Society dig produced a small assemblage of artifacts that hinted that this could be the location of the Hollister farm, so a more intensive follow-up study was scheduled for 2016.

The 2016 field season began with a magnetometry study of about three acres of the pasture surrounding the core site area. This work was conducted by graduate students Maeve Herrick and Jasmine Saxon from the University of Denver. Herrick and Saxon followed this study with additional GPR work in July and August, expanding on Leach's original survey. Archaeological excavations were undertaken in August through public programs associated with the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History (UConn) and the Historical Society of Glastonbury. The excavation season focused primarily on the three main cellar features identified in the radar surveys. Portions of these cellars were excavated to their floors at a depth of about 150cm. The cellar fill, passed through 1/8-inch hardware cloth, proved to have preserved very rich deposits of faunal remains, including both wild and domestic mammals, as well as turtle and fish bone, scales and abundant shellfish. Carbonized maize and bean were also identified during the excavation, and smaller botanical remains will likely be recovered from flotation samples.

Artifacts have yet to be inventoried, but included a large



A mid-17th century pipe bowl recovered from the base of the middle cellar, John Hollister site.

fragment of a north Italian marbled slipware bowl, decorated and plain delftware sherds from both hollow and flat wares, abundant red and white clay pipe fragments (typically with 8/64-inch diameter stems), glass beads, a brass bell, a latten slip top spoon, Rhenish stoneware and a variety of English slip-decorated and lead-glazed earthenwares, including probable examples of Midlands blackware and yellow borderware. Of particular significance was the recovery of fragments of a very large Native-made storage vessel near the bottom of the central cellar. This item is a tangible reflection of the close relationship between the Hollister family and the local Wangunk people.

The site is arguably one of the state's most significant because of its age, richness, and lack of subsequent disturbance. In terms of material culture, it is perhaps most comparable to the Governor Sir William Phips Homestead in Woolwich, Maine, examined by Robert Bradley. Architecturally, the Hollister residence may prove to reflect a very long West Country style "cross-passage" house, but further work will be required to determine if the three aligned cellars formed part of a single household structure or not. The site's mix of wild and domestic food remains, as well as the use of Native-made pottery, also brings to mind Sylvester Manor at Shelter Island, Long Island, investigated by Stephen Mrozowski. Both of these sites represent similarly wealthy plantations and trade centers associated with important colonial families.

Analysis of the materials recovered from the site is just being organized now. A special session at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference is already being planned to present the results of the site analysis in 2018, so stay tuned.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Excavations at the Sandy Hook Lighthouse

[Submitted by: Richard Veit, Adam Heinrich, and Sean McHugh]

Monmouth University's summer 2016 field school in archaeology was held at the Sandy Hook Lighthouse in Middletown, New Jersey (Figure 1). The lighthouse, which dates from 1764, is the oldest operating lighthouse in the United States and is now part of Gateway National Recreation Area. Project funding was provided through a multi-year cooperative agreement between Monmouth University and the National Park Service. Richard Veit, Ph.D., RPA, Adam Heinrich, Ph.D., RPA, and Sean McHugh M.A., RPA directed the project. Project staff included Stephanie Codling, Matt Craig, Nicky Kelly, Eric Lauenstein, Matthew LoBiondo, Andrew Martin, Evan Mydlowski, and Kristen Norbut. Approximately 75 volunteers from the Archaeological Society of New Jersey and the Friends of the Parks also assisted with the excavations.

Fieldwork focused on the roughly two-acre lighthouse tract, with a particularly emphasis on the Revolutionary War occupation of the Hook. Although the Sandy Hook peninsula has seen over thirty previous cultural resource management studies, this was the first systematic survey of the lighthouse tract.

The first recorded European owners of the Sandy Hook peninsula were members of the Hartshorne family, English Quakers with extensive landholdings in Monmouth County. They purchased the land in the 1670s. However, early explorers including Giovanni Verrazano and Henry Hudson both mentioned Sandy Hook, and Hudson likely landed there. Native Americans also foraged on the Hook and previous studies have recovered small quantities of Late Woodland artifacts.

In 1764 a group of New York City merchants purchased a four-acre tract on Sandy Hook from the Hartshorne family. Using funds raised from a lottery they erected a lighthouse marking the channel into New York Bay.

The lighthouse was of great strategic importance during the American Revolution. In 1776, American militia under the command of Colonel George Taylor dismantled the lights; however, the British almost immediately occupied the Hook and put the lighthouse back into service. A small fortification was built immediately south of the lighthouse and shore batteries were constructed facing out to sea. Soon the Hook became a haven for Loyalists and for enslaved African-Americans running away to freedom. The refugees established a small community called eponymously the Refugee Town which is believed to have been located to the south of the lighthouse. Despite numerous American raids, some in force, the British were able to control the Hook for the duration of the War, only evacuating it only in 1783, with



Figure 1. *Monmouth University field school students at the site of their labors, the Sandy Hook Lighthouse.*

the pullout from New York City.

Sandy Hook and its lighthouse soon returned to its sleepy pre-war existence. During the War of 1812, Fort Gates was constructed to the north of the lighthouse, and during the mid-19th century massive masonry harbor fortifications were begun. In 1874 the sparsely populated Sandy Hook became the home to the new United States Proving Grounds. Though never attacked, Fort Hancock served as a major harbor defense location from the Spanish American War through World War II. The fort reopened during the Korean War, and became a Nike-Hercules missile site before being deactivated in 1967. In 1974 the military base was transferred to the National Park Service. The Coast Guard transferred the lighthouse lot to the Park Service 1997.

Today, Sandy Hook is part of greater New York City's Gateway National Recreation Area. Thronged with visitors during the summer, it is one of northern New Jersey and New York's most popular beaches for sunbathers, swimmers, fishermen, and nature lovers.

Fieldwork at the site consisted of a radar and magnetometer survey performed by Paul McLeod, followed by the excavation of 53 shovel test pits on a 50-foot and closer-interval grid, three five-foot-square excavation units, two three-foot square excavation units, and a 2.5-foot wide by 10-foot long trench. Roughly five thousand artifacts were recovered, dating from the early 18th through late 20th centuries. Numerous features were identified including the foundations of two lighthouse keeper's dwellings (see Figures 2 and 3) and



Figure 2. A c. 1870s painting of the Sandy Hook Lighthouse and keeper's dwellings by Frank Paterson. Foundations of both houses were identified in the 2016 excavations.



Figure 3. The foundation of a lighthouse keeper's house at the Sandy Hook Light.

a rich midden of early-mid 19th century artifacts, including a substantial amount of faunal remains. Military artifacts likely associated with the Revolutionary War occupation of the Hook were also recovered including musket balls—some impacted—fragments of canister shot, and the side plate of a British Brown Bess, or Long Land Pattern Musket (Figure 4). The impacted musket balls and the canister shot are particularly interesting as they reflect the frequent skirmishes that occurred by the lighthouse during the Revolution. Analysis of the artifact assemblage is ongoing and is likely to provide valuable new information about the lives of the lighthouse keepers who lived by the light. Work at the site not only produced new information about the site and its occupation, but also provided an opportunity for local volunteers to participate in an archaeological excavation at a significant local historic site. Presentations and publication on the fieldwork are planned.



Figure 4. Select late 18th century artifacts from a midden sampled by Excavation Unit 2 at the Sandy Hook lighthouse, including in clockwise order, a fragment of a porcelain bowl, a knobbed whelk, side plate from a British Long Land Pattern musket, dark green glass bottle base, creamware plate rim fragment, and a green shell edged pearlware plate rim.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce the completion of their new curation and study center on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland. This nearly 9,000 square foot facility in two buildings provides artifact processing, analysis, conservation, curation, office and library space for all aspects of the museum's archaeology programs. Storage areas have special micro-environmental zones for curation of sensitive artifact classes. Study and processing labs are fully equipped with specialized apparatus ranging from video microscope and X-ray machine in the conservation lab to plumbed deionized water and glove-boxes equipped with dust collection. All the curation spaces and the study collection are equipped with compactable shelving to maximize the useable space. The proximity to the campus community should facilitate collaboration with both students and faculty.



New Historic St. Mary's City Archaeology Laboratory and Curation Facility (building on left, plus attic of building on right).

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

Recent Additions to the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland Website - The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is pleased to announce that it has made a number of additions to its *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland* webpage. The most significant changes have been made to the section on Porcelain. This section includes a much-expanded essay and accompanying photographs for Chinese export porcelain, as well as new essays on bone china, English soft paste porcelain, European hard paste porcelain and Japanese porcelain.

These essays can be accessed at the following link by the end of October 2016: <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Porcelain/Index-Porcelain.html>. Essays have also been expanded and additional photographs have also been made

in the following ceramic sections: North Devon coarseware, North Devon Sgraffito, and Border Ware. A large number of additional photographs have been added to the painted wares, dipt wares, and printed wares sections of the Post-colonial Ceramics page. And finally, George L. Miller has graciously allowed us to post a paper he prepared entitled "Common Standard Creamware Plate Patterns." This paper can be found at the following link: <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Cup%20Shapes/Common%20Creamware%20plate%20patterns.pdf>

Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archaeology

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory is pleased to accept applications for its fifth year of the Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archaeology. The MAC Lab is an archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility located at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum, the State Museum of Archaeology, in southern Maryland. The MAC Lab serves as a clearinghouse for archaeological collections recovered from land-based and underwater projects conducted by State and Federal agencies and other researchers throughout Maryland and is currently home to 8 million artifacts representing over 12,000 years of human occupation in Maryland. All of these collections are available for research, education, and exhibit purposes to students, scholars, museum curators, and educators and the purpose of the fellowship is to encourage research in the collections.

Eligibility: Students, academics, or professionals (employees of the Maryland Historical Trust and St. Mary's College of Maryland are not eligible); any subject in Maryland archaeology; must use collections at the MAC Lab; must be in residence full time in the MAC Lab; must provide a presentation of research to museum staff members at the end of the fellowship.

Application process: A 1000 word proposal (no more than 4 typed pages, double-spaced) outlining the problem and the collections in the MAC Lab to be used, plus a CV plus a letter of recommendation. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the lab during proposal preparation to ensure that the lab has collections appropriate for contributing to the proposed research.

Stipend: Stipend to be \$500 a week, with a minimum two week stay and maximum 5 week stay. Stipend to be paid upon completion of fellowship for stay of two weeks; a fellowship of greater length will be paid in two installments: 50% at the midway point of the fellowship and 50% upon completion of fellowship. On-site housing may be available for fellows, dependent on scheduling of fellowship.

Gloria Shafer was born on January 6, 1931 in Baltimore, Maryland. She spent summers as a child on her family's farm near Chestertown, Maryland and attended Washington

College. In 1955, she and her husband, George M. King, started a small excavating construction business in Anne Arundel County. She had a lifelong interest in Maryland history and archaeology and contributed funds and services to individuals and organizations supporting this interest. Mrs. King died on May 31, 2004 and this fellowship in her memory recognizes her many contributions to the preservation of the past.

Applications must be received at the address below by January 15th, 2017. Projects awarded a fellowship can begin as early as March 15th.

Please direct any questions to Patricia Samford at patricia.samford@maryland.gov and send application materials to:

Patricia Samford, Director
Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, Maryland 20685

Outlander Exhibit Wins Award

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum was selected as a 2016 Award of Merit winner by the Leadership in History awards committee for the project *Artifacts of Outlander: Connecting the Public to History and Archaeology Using Popular Culture*. The AASLH Leadership in History Awards is the nation's most prestigious competition for recognition of achievement in state and local history. The *Artifacts of Outlander* exhibit opened in the park's Visitor's Center on April 25th, 2015 and has since traveled to seven different venues, including an appearance at the CNEHA meeting in Fredericksburg last fall.



Illustration from the Artifacts of Outlander exhibit produced by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation laboratory.

2017 MAC LAB WORKSHOP – April 6-7, 2017

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is hosting a two-day workshop focused on artifact identification, collections management strategies and field conservation strategies for archaeologists. The workshop is open to any practicing professionals and graduate students in the field of archaeology. Because of limited space and the desire to have hands-on activities, each session will be taught to groups of no more than 10, for a maximum of 20 total participants. Cost: \$120 per participant. Sessions include colonial and post-colonial bottles, taught by Mara Kaktins, George Washington's Ferry Farm, projectile points by Ed Chaney, Deputy Director, MAC Lab, collections management by Rebecca Morehouse, Curator of State Collections and Sara Rivers Cofield, Curator of Federal Collections, MAC Lab and conservation for archaeologists with Nichole Doub, Head Conservator, MAC Lab. For more information, email Patricia Samford at patricia.samford@maryland.gov.

Ontario

Reported by: Eva MacDonald

Stage 4 Salvage Excavation of the Squire Site (AjGu-90)

[Submitted by David Robertson]

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to carry out the Stage 4 salvage excavation of the Squire site (AjGu-90) in advance of a proposed redevelopment in the City of Toronto. The site was located within the parking area to the rear of

buildings at 363-365 Yonge Street and encompassed approximately 0.025 hectare as defined by standing buildings to the north, west and south, all of which have full basements, and O'Keefe Lane to the east. After this stretch of Yonge Street was developed through the construction of modest frame or brick buildings in the 1850s, 363 Yonge Street was rented out at various times to a cooper, an edge-tool maker, and between 1870 and 1877, a silk and wool dyer named Thomas Squire. The building at 365 Yonge also held a variety of retail, commercial, and small scale manufacturing tenants.

The project was carried out under the project direction of David Robertson and the field direction of Eva MacDonald and Wesley Oldham. To prepare the site for excavation, a Cat 312 track excavator with a smooth bucket was employed to remove all identified later nineteenth- through twentieth-century surfacing and fill deposits. Every attempt was made to ensure that significant deposits or features were left in situ for detailed treatment through hand cleaning and excavation. A modified version of the Parks Canada convention of designating each unique stratigraphic unit or context as a "lot" was followed during the excavation and recording process, with a total of 75 unique lots defined. These included the limestone foundation for an outbuilding constructed on the 365 Yonge property sometime after 1858 and before 1880; the limestone foundation for the party wall between the 365 Yonge outbuilding and that on the 363 Yonge property, also built after 1858 and before 1880, replacing an earlier structure; the southeast portion of a brick pad/footing and the brick foundation of a small two-cell structure on the 363 Yonge property (Figure 1), the latter of which does not



Figure 1. *Cleaning the features within the 363 Yonge Street rear yard. Photo by Wesley Oldham.*



Figure 2. The wooden privy vault in the 363 Yonge Street rear yard. Photo by Wesley Oldham.

have any clear correspondence with features shown on any historical map and so is presumed to date to the 1860s-1870s; two privies with wooden vaults (Figure 2) found on each of the two building lots; and a large ovate pit at the extreme rear of 363 Yonge that contained a collapsed section of plank floor or wall. The basal layer within the feature was typical of night soil, but it is unclear if this represents secondary discard of waste cleared out from a privy, or if the feature indeed functioned as a privy.

Approximately 11,000 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 4 salvage excavation of the site. The vast majority of the assemblage was derived from the various fill strata within the two privies, reflecting disposal during their final phases of use and upon decommissioning. Soil samples were collected from selected proveniences for processing prior to paleobotanical and entomological analyses. The final report will analyze the structural remains to discern aspects of the lay out and use of the rear yards for both domestic and industrial purposes. Preliminary comparison to other dye works that have been investigated archaeologically would suggest that the two-cell brick structure represents the footings of two dyeing vats, similar to those used in the process of skein dyeing. Should this be the case, the brick work would have housed metal tubs. The adjacent brick pad/footing resembles the base and ash trap of a small boiler, which would have been integral to the process of cleaning and dyeing cloth. These possibilities will be further explored along with the analysis of the material culture, and the stratigraphic and environmental data recovered from the site.

Quebec

Reported by: Stéphane Noël

Life in the Trenches at Fort Saint-Jean: Results of the 2016 Université Laval Field School

[Submitted by Antoine Guérette, Sidy Ndour, Stéphane Noël (Département des Sciences Historique, Université Laval) and Andrew R. Beaupré (Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary)]

Between July 4th and August 5th 2016, six undergraduate and two graduate students from Université Laval undertook their first archaeological excavation through Laval's field school at Fort Saint-Jean, in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, QC. One of the main goals of the season was to locate remains or traces of the first French fort built in 1666 by the Carignan-Salières Regiment. In 2013, Parks Canada archaeologist Maggy Bernier proposed a hypothetical location and orientation of the 1666 fort based on the discovery of a palisade trench.

A partnership with Université Laval's Department of Geomatics provided a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey in the spring of 2016. By combining the GPR survey with the results of three mechanically dug trenches, it was possible to test the hypothesis concerning the location of the 1666 fort. After this initial phase, two units were strategically placed to manually excavate promising areas of the site.



Figure 1. *Firearms-related artifacts: (1) musket sling swivel, (2) musket trigger guard fragment, (3) lead musket balls, (4) musket hammer assembly, (5-6) English and French type gunflints.*

The American Invasion, 1775 (Unit 40G101L)

This unit represents an extension of a mechanically excavated trench first implanted to test the 1666 fort hypothetical location. The main goal of 40G101L was to document a deeply buried feature discovered in the south-east corner of the test trench.

In 1775, during the American Revolutionary War, Saint-Jean fort was besieged during 45 days (September 18 to November 3, 1775) by soldiers of the Continental Army, led by major general Richard Montgomery. The British 26th Regiment of Foot, the 7th Regiment of Foot, the Canadian volunteers and the Indigenous warriors were the main defending forces of Fort Saint-Jean. The excavation of unit 101L revealed no structural remains, but it offered a wealth of artifacts and ecofacts. These objects can help us better understand the site’s history and its occupants’ lives during the American invasion. One of the most interesting contexts excavated was a sheet midden that yielded a large number of objects.

Firearms and weapons: The midden contained an impressive amount of artefacts linked to firearms and other weapons, such as lead musket balls (0.63” to 0.75” calibers), gunflints of both English and French origin, a complete musket hammer assembly, part of a musket trigger guard, an unexploded bomb, cast iron grape shots and a scabbard finial (Figure 1).

Ceramics: The vast majority of the vessels are made of Creamware refined earthenware (1762-1820). The other types include Jackfield-type coarse earthenware (1740-1790), porcelain, and tin-glazed earthenware.

Personal and leisure items: Different types of buttons were found in the midden. Among others, at least two pewter buttons had the number “26” embossed in the middle (Figure 2). These were used by the soldiers of the 26th Regiment of Foot, a Scottish Regiment of the British Army. Shoe buckles, fragments of smoking pipes, and wine bottles were also discovered.



Figure 2. *Pewter buttons from the British 26th Regiment of Foot.*

Faunal remains: The preliminary analysis of the animal bones recovered indicates that the soldiers had a diet mainly composed of beef, and to a lesser extent, pork and mutton. Different kinds of cut marks are visible on the bones. The vertebrae were butchered down the midline and some were cut transversally with a heavy cleaver, which is indicative of the separation of carcasses in quarters. Additionally, a large proportion of the bones had cut and scrape marks made with a knife, which is the result of secondary processing, or the consumption of cooked meat by the soldiers. The few bird bones recovered are from ducks, ruffed grouse and geese. Only a handful of fish bones were found, even though all the soil was screened using a fine mesh. The only identified species is from the catfish family (*Ictaluridae*).

The presence of varied military artefacts allows us to grasp the intensity of the battle between the British defenders and the American army. Our working hypothesis indicates that unit 101L is located near the southern redoubt entrance (Figure 3). On November 1st 1775, over a 1000 cannonballs and nearly sixty shells were launched at both redoubts, with the focus of fire on the south redoubt (Castonguay 1975:102).

The presence of Creamware sherds, but most importantly the complete absence of Pearlware, which became common after 1780, suggests that this midden could have formed between 1762 and 1780. This reinforces the hypothesis that this midden is associated with the period of the American invasion of 1775. The buttons of the British 26th Regiment of Foot also provide another circumstantial evidence; the soldiers of this Regiment were the main defending forces of Fort Saint-Jean in the fall of 1775, along with the 7th Regiment of Foot.

According to the written sources, the diet of the besieged was solely based on the meat of cattle, pigs, and some portions of bread (Castonguay 1975:100). The faunal analysis supports this information, with the primary caloric intake coming from domesticated meats, while very little consumption of wild game and fish were indicated.

Late 18th Century British Occupation (Unit 40G101K)

Although it did not detect any 17th century remains, the GPR was able to record a strong rectangular anomaly similar to a building, which was partially excavated in the 1980s (Figure

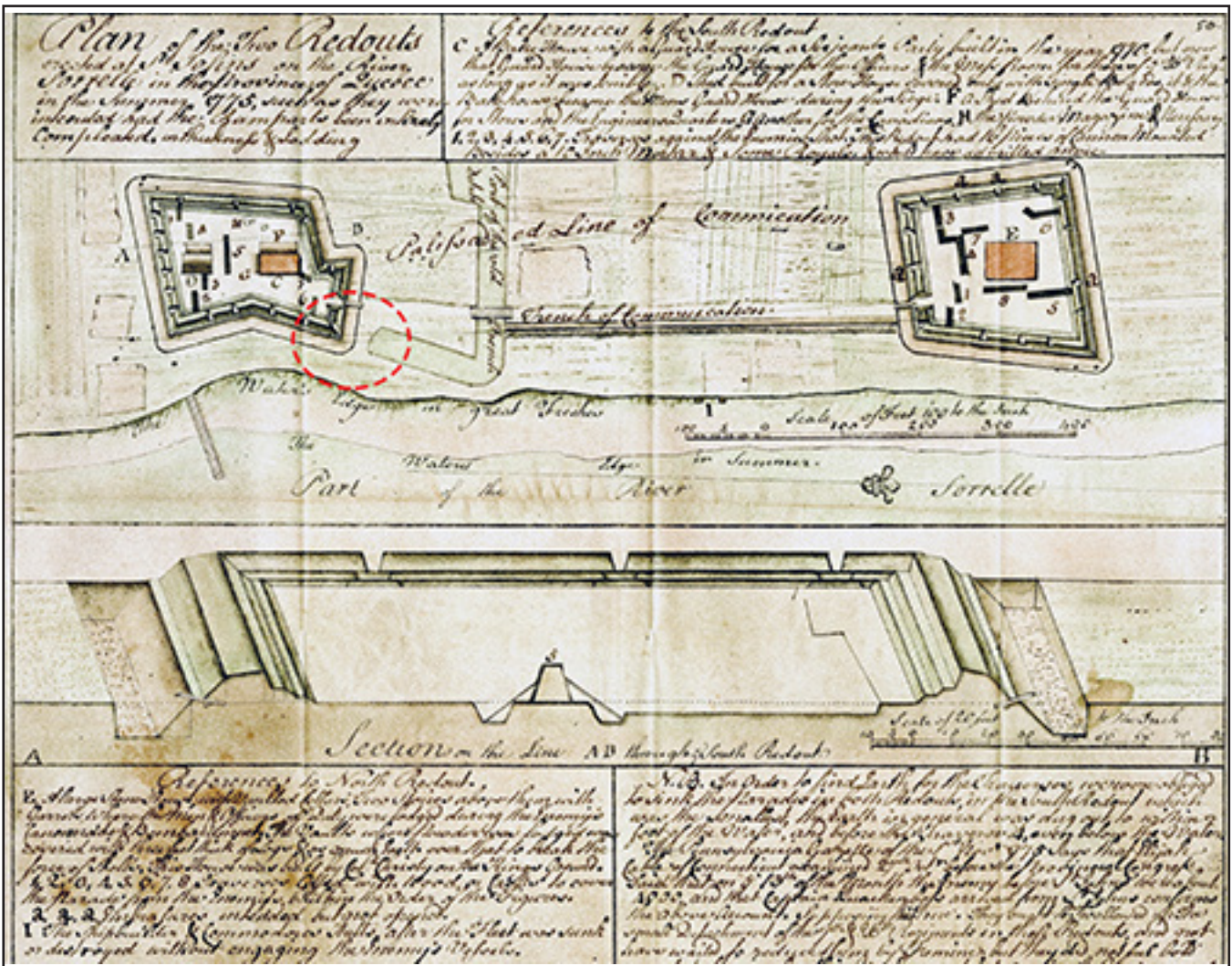


Figure 3. Plan of the two redoubts made in 1775 with the approximate location of unit 40G101L in the dotted red circle.

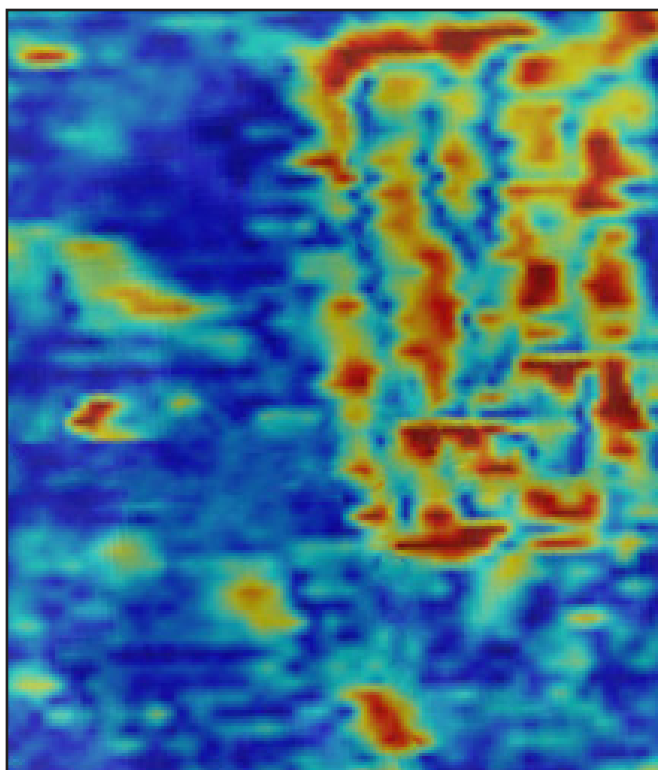


Figure 4 (Above). Processed data from the GPR survey made by the Department of Geomatics in the spring of 2016, showing the rectangular anomaly.

Figure 5 (Below). Plan view of 40G101K showing the southwest corner of the 1779 artillery storehouse.



4). The objectives of unit 40G101K were to determine the building's function and, using the historical records and maps, to relate it to a specific occupation of the site. The team excavated numbers of 20th century fill layers before identifying a level of furnace slag and ashes, assumed to be part of the pathway that connected the hospital, a few meters to the south-east, to the main barracks of the fort (c. 1839-1950). A nineteenth century occupation level covered 1-m thick masonry walls and a demolition layer. Inside the building, under the thick demolition rubble, were excavated a burned layer and a number of clay levels with mortar and wood chips. The burned layer is likely the charred remains of the building's wooden internal structure. This layer contained more than 200 well-preserved forged nails, four cannonballs (3 and 4 pounders), a burned and melted coarse earthenware pot, melted glass, a broken shovel, and a typical mid-18th century green glass bottle neck. Small animal bones, including rat and pigeon, were also present.

Outside the building, at the bottom of a trench dug into the sterile soil, the team discovered the remains of a wooden drain. This drain was destroyed by the construction of the masonry building, indicating this feature pre-dates it. Stratigraphically, it is possible to associate this drainage feature with the second French fort, built in 1748 and burned down in 1760.

This building (Figure 5) was partially excavated and interpreted in 1983 by Parks Canada Archaeologist Gisèle Piédaloue as the Guard House built in 1770. However, thor-

ough examination of the historical maps and material culture found inside the building has led our team to a different interpretation. On the 1779 plan of the fort, the location of the masonry feature recovered in 2016 corresponds with an artillery storehouse built sometime after 1776. Before 1791, the storehouse would have been demolished, possibly burned for an unknown reason. The presence of cannonballs, burned ceramics and glass, paired with the absence of domestic objects support our interpretation of the feature as the artillery storehouse.

Conclusion

The 2016 Université Laval field school at Fort Saint-Jean allowed students to experience their first archaeological excavation. A combination of different methods, including a GPR survey and partially mechanically excavated trenches, showed the students and visitors the array of tools used in archaeological research. A detailed analysis of the material culture recovered is still ongoing and will hopefully shed more light on the occupation of this area.

Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without the initiative and the support of the Musée du Fort Saint-Jean, the Corporation du Fort Saint-Jean, and the Canadian Department of National Defense. We are especially grateful to Éric Ruel, Vincent O'Neill and Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé for their logistical assistance. We would also like to extend our thanks to the Department of Geomatics at Université Laval for offering us a great window into the past: Jean-Michel Lavoie, Alexandre Naud, Jonathan Fortin, Jacynthe Pouliot and Richard Fortier. We would finally like to thank Réginald Auger, the director of the field school, for his guidance and support.

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Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Amanda Crompton

Double Mer Point, Labrador

[Submitted by Robyn Fleming and Lisa Rankin, both of Memorial University]

The summer of 2016 saw the fourth year of excavation at Double Mer Point, located near the town of Rigolet in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. The site was first recorded by William Fitzhugh in 1968 and shovel tested by Richard Jordan in 1974. Starting in 2013 Dr. Lisa Rankin, Memorial University, has overseen the testing and excavation of 3 Inuit semi-subterranean communal winter houses dating from the late 18th century (Figure 1). This year was the second year of excavation associated with the SSHRC-funded research project "Traditions and Transitions" which brings together academics and local communities in the discovery and interpretation of Inuit life along the Labrador coast. In addition,



Figure 1. An iron endblade (top) and a composite iron knife (bottom).



Figure 2. Aerial view of Sod Houses 1, 2, and 3 at Double Mer Point.

the project has brought together a number of students from various institutions who were involved in the excavations including Memorial University, Université Laval and Concordia University.

In 2016 excavation focused on removing units located between Houses 1 and 2 and Houses 2 and 3. The purpose of this was to discover if any additional information could be gained in the sequence of construction of the dwellings. Eighteen units were excavated in total, with 9 units each being removed between Houses 1 and 2 and Houses 2 and 3. The units ranged in depth from 30cm to 90cm, with most units averaging a depth of 60cm. Upon completion of the excavation a marked separation was noticeable between the construction of Houses 1 and 2, while Houses 2 and 3 exhibited some overlap. Scaled maps were drawn of both areas and are in the process of being digitized. Once this is completed we will have a clearer picture of the construction process. Both areas were rich in material culture with approximately 2,000 artifacts recovered. Traditional items such as a partial kudlik – a traditional soapstone oil lamp used as a heat, light and cooking source -- as well as whalebone harpoons with iron endblades, and an iron and bone composite knife (Figure 2) were unearthed as well as an 1806 Britannia Halfpenny, ceramic sherds, pipe fragments, trade beads, glass sherds, nails, a military button and numerous unidentified metal fragments. Evidence of previous occupations

of the site was also identified in the form of lithic debitage, a Ramah chert core, a 4000 year old Maritime Archaic gouge, and various partial and complete projectile points.

Artifacts recovered from the 2016 excavation are similar to the assemblages recovered in previous excavations at the site. The majority of artifacts are housed at Memorial University, the exception being House 1 artifacts which are currently being analyzed by Laurence Pouliot at Université Laval. The 2016 collection is currently being cleaned and catalogued at Memorial University before an in-depth analysis is conducted. While the examination of this year's artifacts is ongoing, the completed excavations of three Inuit sod houses will undoubtedly expand upon our understanding of 18th century Inuit occupation of Hamilton Inlet.

Archaeology at Ferryland 2016

[Submitted by Barry Gaulton, Memorial University]

Our 25th consecutive field season was filled with exciting discoveries and new information on the lives of Ferryland's former residents. The first area explored this summer was a terrace behind the Calvert-era stable and brewhouse. Previous investigations in 2015 interpreted the building material found in this location as a work area associated with the intensive construction at Avalon back in the 1620s. However, during the field season we discovered a lead bale seal



Figure 1. A lead bale seal stamped with the initials IT and a date of 1638.

stamped with the initials IT and a date of 1638 (Figure 1). This provides a terminus post quem for the associated deposit. We now believe that this was an activity area associated with the dismantling/repurposing of buildings at Ferryland to better suit David Kirke's plans for his Pool Plantation. Coincidentally, the date on the lead seal is the same year that the Kirke family arrived at Ferryland, displaced the residing governor and took up residence in the Mansion House.

Fifteen metres west of the terrace excavations, the field crew continued exploring the deposits at the bottom of the builder's trench directly behind the hall of Lord Baltimore's Mansion House. Fish, mammal, and bird bones tell us about the types and quantities of food that was consumed by the tradesmen working on the Mansion House, while the ceramic cooking pots demonstrate how it was prepared. We also found some interesting clothing-related artifacts in the builder's trench including a tiny silver sequin and a button made of woven thread wrapped in silver. Neither embellishment would be expected on a tradesman's clothing, but would not be out of place on the clothing of Governor Edward Wynne, or of one of the other gentlemen or ladies that resided at Avalon during the mid-1620s when the Mansion House was being built.

Amongst the fragments of roof slate, brick and limestone in the builder's trench we also found substantial quantities of window glass, window came, turned lead and many tiny cut lead strips. It was previously assumed that the windows set into the early buildings at Avalon were manufactured

in England, carefully packaged and shipped over, but this discovery overturns this assumption, at least in the case of the Mansion House. Window came was fed through a small device called a milling vise to produce thin H-shaped turned lead, which were then trimmed and set with pieces of cut window glass. Given the evidence above, it appears that a tradesman known as a glazier was present at Avalon during the construction of the Mansion House.

Next we turned our attention to the remains of a late 18th- to early 19th-century house built atop the filled and levelled remains of the much earlier ca. 1620s defensive ditch at the eastern perimeter of the settlement; this site will soon form an important component of Memorial University graduate student Duncan Williams' MA research. The crew spent some time exposing the massive fireplace (12ft wide by 3ft deep) and excavating a trench in the house's associated midden (Figure 2). The quantity and diversity of objects discarded by the occupants of this former dwelling is nothing short of fantastic. Thousands of artifacts were discovered, including dozens of fish hooks, several iron padlocks, dozens of buttons (bone and copper), a darning needle, straight pins and thimbles, a ceramic doll fragment and hundreds of cod bones. Wine and liquor bottle fragments were also well represented as were clay tobacco pipes. Ceramic fragments include Westerwald and Rhenish brown stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, English stoneware and porcelain, an assortment of hand-painted and transfer-printed Creamware and Pearlware, as well as various Whitewares. Of particular note are several mended transfer-printed plates, repaired by drilling a series of holes on the each side of the break from both the front and back. This technique produced a small and clean mend hole that is hour-glass shaped in cross section; it was born of ingenuity and common sense, and has been recorded on several 19th-century sites occupied by Euro-Newfoundlanders.

At least one of the occupants of this house was also literate as demonstrated by a writing slate and slate pencil, as well as a large brass seal fob used to seal personal correspondence. The bottom of the seal fob bears an image of Atlas holding the universe on his shoulders and can be seen on similar seals from the 19th century. Based on artifacts found in the fireplace and associated midden, this house was occupied into the late 1800s.

Finally, we test-pitted the far eastern end of the site in advance of proposed construction of a new road, demonstrating little in the way of cultural resources that would be impacted by road construction. Two test pits produced a 17th-century occupation layer and both were located south of the potential road corridor. Each of these test pits produced enough artifacts and structural remains to justify further excavation. The first area revealed a stone hearth measuring 6ft by 7ft with several associated post molds representing the remains of a rudimentary wooden superstructure (Figure 3). Hundreds of nails were found in a burn layer directly above and north of



Figure 2. A fireplace associated with a late 18th- to early 19th-century house.

the feature suggesting that this structure was destroyed by fire. Compared to other 17th-century fireplaces found at Ferryland, this one was of a much more simple construction and contained few domestic artifacts beyond scattered pieces of late 17th-century coarse earthenware, clay tobacco pipes and bottle glass. An iron claw hammer is the only tool of note. The western end of this hearth is just 2 metres east of the stone-lined well found in Area D in 1994. At the time of the 1994 well excavation, a burn layer was also recorded, along with parts of a burnt fish net and a collection of carbonized peas. Our initial interpretation of this new hearth feature is that of living quarters for migratory fishing servants, potentially hired by the planter who lived in the nearby house at Area D. All of these buildings were razed during the French attack on Ferryland in 1696.

The second interesting occupation layer revealed through this year's test pitting is located between the stone-lined well and our reproduction kitchen garden. Below the uppermost layer of mixed plough zone was a dense deposit of angular rubble containing artifacts from the second half of the 17th century including what appears to be two shattered but complete case bottles. Underneath is another layer containing large angular wall rocks and many complete roof slates, the appearance of which suggests that this is a building collapse. To date, only structures dating to the Calvert era were roofed in slate, whereas the Kirkes and later residents preferred wood to cover their buildings. If this is in fact a building

with a slate roof, then it is the only such structure found outside the original 4-acre settlement. Determining the exact age and function of this potential building will await further excavation in 2017.



Figure 3. A fireplace associated with a 17th century dwelling.

**Albion Mines Foundry, Stellarton –
Nova Scotia’s Big Public Dig 2016**

[Submitted by Laura de Boer, Industrial Heritage Nova Scotia]

On September 10th and 11th, 2016, Industrial Heritage Nova Scotia and the Museum of Industry joined forces to host one of Nova Scotia’s largest public archaeology digs to date. In total, 110 members of the public joined seven professional archaeologists along with IHNS members and museum staff for a small taste of archaeological excavation (Figure 1). The Museum of Industry is located in Stellarton, near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. The museum site is also part of the Nova Scotia Coal Fields (Stellarton) National Historic Site of Canada, designated here because it includes the remains of the Albion Mines complex, including a foundry that once provided specialized castings for the mine and for three early steam locomotives – Samson, Hercules, and John Buddle. Remarkably, the locomotive Samson has survived to present-day, and as Canada’s oldest surviving locomotive, it is on display at the Museum of Industry. The Albion Mines foundry was established sometime before 1830, perhaps as early as 1827. Its final day of operation is not known, but there is evidence that it was still in use in the 1870s and possibly later. The foundry is shown on historic mapping as an ever-changing complex of small buildings, reflecting changing needs for day-to-day activity, including a cupola and large casting floor, coke ovens, and most likely a separate building for the storage of (flammable) wooden patterns for moulding in sand.



Figure 1. *An excited child holds one of his finds.*

The foundry site was identified and partially excavated in the late 1980s and early 1990s by Helen Sheldon and colleagues. In total, 43m² of units were opened and partially or fully excavated, revealing a wide assortment of metal artifacts related to casting and working iron, steel, and other metals, along with brick walls, floors, and a possible vent feature. The 2016 public excavation was planned and operated as a continuation of these earlier digs, opening new units immediately to the west of the old in an effort to uncover more structural elements of the main foundry building. The new units were laid out with the intention of also re-opening four



Figure 2. *A family learning how to dig.*

2m x 2m units that were opened for a middle school dig program in 1992 but were backfilled prior to completion. Unfortunately, the 2016 units did not overlap with the 1992 units – perhaps due to an error in earlier mapping or in my interpretation for laying out the units this year. Fortunately, this error did not impact the experiences of the diggers, who encountered artifact-rich soils directly below the sod.

Education was a key goal of the dig, not only in teaching methodology but also in learning about local archaeological practices and legislation. In teaching diggers how to excavate, I also emphasized that as the “lead archaeologist” I was the permit holder for the site, and that I held the responsibility of making certain the site was properly recorded and that all artifacts were properly catalogued and brought to the museum. A common question from the public was whether a small piece of coal or slag could be taken home as a souvenir, as it was not being collected for cataloguing. Participants were strongly discouraged from doing so, as this could promote private collecting when Nova Scotia legislation points to shared ownership by all Nova Scotians under the Crown’s jurisdiction. Volunteer diggers at the site included a broad range of ages and experience levels, from families with young children (Figure 2), to a teenage palaeontology enthusiast, to adults interested in trying their hand at a long-time interest. Remarkably it was the “kiddie unit” on site that became the deepest excavation; the youngest children were the most eager to dig deep and fast, and were very quick to learn how to identify iron, slag, and coal.

The most exciting find of the weekend was completely unexpected and presents an excellent opportunity for interpretation and display: a “fish-belly” rail (Figure 3). These early cast iron rails were put into use before the advent of

Bessemer converters made steel production more efficient. Cast iron, unlike low-carbon wrought iron, has a very high carbon content that makes it excellent under compression from heavy loads like locomotives, but brittle under tension. This lack of versatility meant that on a rail or beam, variations in stress were problematic. Therefore, the “fish-belly” design made the most efficient use of the material at hand; in locations that were supported by “chairs” (two of which were found near the rail), less iron was needed, since it would be under compression. In the space between the chairs, the rail would be under tension, and thicker iron was needed. This may seem like obscure technological trivia, but on the site of the Albion Mines it is particularly relevant: Samson, Canada’s oldest locomotive, likely rode on tracks like this, and perhaps rode on this very piece of track in the 1830s and 1840s.

Approximately 99% of all artifacts collected during the dig were iron, mostly cast iron but some wrought iron as well. Following the dig, the artifacts have been sorted by priority level for conservation to remove the chlorides and stabilize the metal. Fragments that are not conserved will be photographed and reburied on the site at a future date. Some of the conserved artifacts may one day find their way into a Museum of Industry display beside Samson – a reuniting of rail and engine that no one could have expected had we not put shovels in the ground!

I’d like to repeat a huge thank-you to those who made the dig both possible and wonderful: archaeologists Courtney Glen, Vanessa Smith, Andrea Richardson, Allie Fraser, Adrian Morrison, and Cameron Milner, Museum of Industry Director Debra McNab and her amazing staff at the museum including Erika, Jill, Jamie, and Scott, IHNS chair David Rollinson, and our IHNS Board of Directors.



Figure 3. *Exposing a rail.*



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YOU MUST INCLUDE YOUR EMAIL SINCE WE ARE MOVING TO AN ELECTRONIC ONLY VERSION OF THE NEWSLETTER! (see below)

Permission to publish E-Mail address in Newsletter/ Permission de publier l'adresse électronique en Bulletin
Yes / Oui No / Non

Make checks payable to CNEHA. / Établir les chèques à l'ordre du CNEHA.

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.

Membership Type / Type d'adhésion	\$US	\$CDN
___ Individual / ordinaire	\$40.00	40.00
___ Student (1) / étudiant (1)	\$25.00	25.00
___ Retired / retraité	\$35.00	35.00
___ Joint (2) / conjoint (2)	\$45.00	45.00
___ Fellow (3) / associé (3)	\$55.00	55.00
___ Life / à vie	\$600.00	600.00
___ Business / entreprise - Institution /Institution	\$55.00	55.00

(1) Must send copy of current student I.D.
Veuillez inclure une preuve de statut d'étudiant pour l'année courante.

(2) For two people at the same mailing address receiving only one copy of publications.
Pour deux personnes résidant à la même adresse postale – elles ne reçoivent qu'un seul exemplaire des publications.

(3) 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.

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