



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2001

NUMBER 48

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

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 Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Niagara Falls, Ontario, 2001 Annual Meeting
October 18-21, 2001

The 2001 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be held at the historic Skyline Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls, Ontario. This hotel has been elegantly refurbished and is a historic landmark where Kings, Queens and Prime Ministers have stayed for over a century. Cityview and Fallsview rooms will be available. The hotel is located across the Falls and connected to Casino Niagara and as part of a complex, there is also a Planet Hollywood, Hard Rock Cafe, Hershey Store and more just steps away! Come to the Niagara region to see one of the most diverse and breathtaking landscapes in the world.

We are looking for papers for the following sessions for Saturday and a half-day on Sunday:

Military Archaeology of the Northeast
Urban Archaeology
Cultural Landscapes
Public Archaeology

2 Half-day General sessions (Sunday morning)

Papers are to keep to a 20-minute maximum limit. There will be a question period at the end of each paper presentation. Equipment available for presentations will be slide projector or overhead projectors ONLY.

Friday sessions will consist of Workshops and Tours:
Tours:

War of 1812 Tour of the Niagara Region
Walking Tour of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Canals and Hydro Sites
Drinking as a pastime (Includes a workshop and winery tour)

Workshops:

Military Archaeology
Evaluation of Archaeological Collections

A Reception is being planned for Fort George in Niagara-on-the-Lake. A Banquet is being planned for in Niagara Falls.

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Niagara Falls, Ontario, 2001 Annual Meeting
DEADLINE FOR TITLES AND ABSTRACTS:
JUNE 1, 2001

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UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Editor

Volume 28 (1999) will be with the printer by the time you read this, so I expect that copies will be distributed to the membership sometime in early April. This will most likely be the last issue of the journal to appear under my editorship, and even if I say so myself, I think it is going to be a most handsome as well as substantive volume. We have a fine selection of articles on a wide range of topics and an expanded book review section. Most exciting for me is the fact that we have been able to include color illustrations inside the journal for the first time. We have used color not just as decoration but to illustrate an article on ceramic identification in which color illustrations should aid readers in identifying 17th-century Portuguese tin-glazed wares on American colonial sites.

The editorial office is still open for business as usual, and we have several manuscripts in progress. I hope that before I step down as editor we will produce a second volume in our monograph series. The forthcoming theme issue on 19th-century farms is not ready to go into production, and I may not have adequate time to see it through to completion during the remainder of my tenure as editor. But I am assured that it is in the works.

The Executive Board of the Council will discuss the change of editorship at its mid-year meeting in March, after which time we will be able to make an announcement to the membership regarding who the incoming editor will be. I surely look forward to collaborating with a new editor over the upcoming months in order to assure a smooth transition in the editorship.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. If you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

D. D. Blaisdell Site, Dedham

[submitted by Ellen Marlatt and Kathy Wheeler]

In October 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC completed a Phase I and limited Phase II survey for Covenant House/HOME, Inc., for their proposed subdivision of low-income housing on Bald Mountain Road in Dedham, Maine. Proposed impacts include the construction of 12 homes and an access road leading from Bald Mountain Road into the subdivision.

On one of the proposed lots and within the Common Lot, two cellar holes have been linked to the occupation of Daniel Blaisdell, his wife, Eunice, and their 11 children. The Blaisdell Farmstead (ME-119-002) is a small family farmstead occupied during the 1820s to probably about 1900. The farm was one of several in the area, small in scale and varied in scope, supplying grain, apples, and hay to a local market. Daniel's farmstead may have been linked to that of his kin, George Blaisdell, his son, J. W. Blaisdell, and Dudley Blaisdell, who each owned farms nearby on Bald Mountain.

In order to keep costs down, survey was undertaken with the explicit goal of determining site boundaries for the purposes of avoidance and preservation. Although the property was deemed potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, sampling was not adequate for evaluation of eligibility.

A total of 48 shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated around the two cellar holes, which were linked to D. D. Blaisdell (Walling 1860). In addition, a metal detector survey was carried out to aid in identifying site boundaries. A total of 233 19th- and very early 20th-century domestic and architectural artifacts were recovered from half of the testholes, while the remaining 24 STPs were negative for material culture. The largest amount of material was recovered from test pits nearest the cellar hole features.

Domestic refuse (ceramic, bottle glass, mammal bone) made up 41.6% of the total assemblage, with ceramic material comprising the largest portion (25.3%). Several personal items were recovered as well, including a pipe stem fragment

marked "Davidson Glasgow" with a 5/64" bore, glass and iron buttons, and a leather shoe heel. Most of the 56 ceramic sherds were undecorated whiteware and white granite with some pearlware. Among the decorated ceramics were sprig-painted designs on whiteware (typically dating from 1835 to 1870), chrome painted designs (from ca. 1830 to 1860), and sponge painting (popular from the 1830s to the 1860s), and blue shell edge, which is a form of decoration spanning the entire 19th century.

From the decorated wares, it appears the site was occupied during the 1830s. The presence of low quantities of pearlware—manufactured from 1780 to 1830—suggests that these were the earliest ceramics brought to the site, which correspond to the beginning stages of childbearing and rearing for the Blaisdell family. The most prevalent ware recovered is whiteware, generally available between 1830 and 1860, during which time the Blaisdell family was expanding with the arrival of multiple children. During this phase of the household developmental cycle, it is not unusual to detect the growth of a family in the acquisition of many ceramic vessels. Pearlware represents less than 10% of the sherds recovered, with whiteware comprising almost two-thirds, and white granite slightly more than 10% of the ceramic total. In plotting a timeline for the acquisition of ceramics, we see an "entry-level" assemblage with pearlware in the earliest years at the site (ca. 1825); a burgeoning collection of whiteware tableware during the years 1832 to 1850, when eight children were born to Eunice and Daniel; and the final stages of a household in the small number of white granite sherds, acquired after the children had left the house after 1860.

The ceramic evidence indicates an occupation from the 1820s to the late years of the 19th century. Among the architectural debris, a few wire nails were found, indicating the structures stood through the turn of the 20th century. The paucity of 20th century materials, however, strongly suggests that the house and barn probably did not stand much longer after that, and it is likely that the site was abandoned after the death of Eunice Blaisdell and that of her surviving children who continued to live with her.

Sayward-Wheeler Site, York

[submitted by Ellen Marlatt and Kathy Wheeler]

In October 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted archaeological investigations of the north yard of the Sayward-Wheeler House in York, Maine, prior to restoration work on the north side of house. The objective of the survey was to reconstruct for SPNEA the historic ground surface and to recover any artifacts uncovered in the process. SPNEA wishes to correct negative drainage problems against the north sills by lowering the grade of the soils against the house. The north yard slopes with a gradient perhaps as steep as 15 degrees from north to south, resulting in a drainage pattern of high water volume against the back foundations and sills.

The site examination of the back yard revealed that an

extensive bedrock ledge underlies thin deposits of soil with depths ranging from 5 cm (2") to 30 cm (12"). A total of 8 m² was excavated in two days, yielding 1,364 artifacts. The overwhelming majority (81%) of the assemblage was composed of architectural materials such as nails, window glass, brick, and mortar. Ceramics and other domestic refuse made up the remainder. Although the artifacts related to the house, most were architectural materials deposited by routine house maintenance. No pre-Contact cultural materials were recovered during the survey.

The highest density of artifacts is in the west yard, just outside the kitchen door. This small, protected area encompassed by the small ell and the northwest corner of the house might have served as a dooryard, where domestic activities such as food preparation, laundering, and child's play are centered. The presence of 13 buttons, a glass bead, scissors, and other clothing-related items indicate habitual use of the area for perhaps mending, washing, or drying clothes. No toys were found in the north yard, and it is possible that playing on the bedrock ledge was discouraged.

As a result of the site examination, we believe that the bedrock ledge served as the "historic" ground surface. In the west yard, a pea gravel fill was brought in to cover the ledge in the early 20th century, probably during the early years of the Wheeler occupation. All other layers appear to be fill layers brought in to cover the bedrock, perhaps to make the back yard more accommodating (i.e., less treacherous). With the exception of one unit, the artifacts within the soil deposits all appear to come from mixed contexts, as would happen if loads of earth were trucked from one part of the yard to another. The one exception is N100 E96, where the lower cultural stratum contained materials all dating between 1760 and 1830. This one portion of the back yard may have been a domestic midden, truncated by the addition of the house to the north. The deposit has been further disturbed by the construction of concrete sills against the back of the house.

Within the soil layers covering the bedrock, we did not recover high densities of domestic refuse that might inform on the diet or acquisition habits of Sayward-Wheeler inhabitants, and we therefore recommend that SPNEA be allowed to remove all soils overlying the bedrock.

Chadborne House

The sixth season at the Humphrey and Lucy Chadbourne site in South Berwick, Maine (1643-1690), produced two very important findings. One goal for the season was the definition of Structure Three, which turned out to be a 48-foot-long earth-fast building. Building width has yet to be defined. Most important, Structure 3 sits immediately in front of the main homestead (Structure 1), and is connected to it by a shed ell. This created a massive compound with courtyard, enclosed on at least three sides. So far, this plan is unique for northern New England and reflects the vast merchant wealth of the Chadbourne family. The plan may have been influenced by the enclosed farmsteads of Devon, the

birthplace of Lucy Chadbourne. The plan compares favorably to the merchant compounds of mid-seventeenth-century Connecticut which have been studied by Robert St. George. Work also continued in the cellar of Structure 1, where a huge pile of ironwork was apparently thrown as a part of site clean up and backfill, soon after the homestead burned down in 1690 during the Salmon Falls Raid. In addition to a range of tools, the pile includes pieces of ironwork from the nearby Chadbourne sawmill. Some of the iron could possibly be from the original 1634 sawmill, built by the Chadbournes for John Mason, the Proprietor of New Hampshire. In the 1650s the Chadbournes were accused of taking the ironwork from the 1634 mill to use in their own new sawmill. The 1634 mill is believed to be the first gravity sawmill constructed in New England, and one of the earliest in the British colonies. The on-going excavations are a project of the Old Berwick Historical Society and are directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College. Plans, photos, and a summary report through the 1999 season are available on line at: www.salem.mass.edu/~ebaker/chadbourne.htm.

Fort St. George on the Kennebec

Excavations will continue at the Popham Colony's Fort St. George (1607-08) during the period August 23-September 13, 2001, under the direction of Jeffrey Brain. This year we will focus on the area east of the storehouse in an attempt to discover if the houses shown on the John Hunt map in this area were actually built. Persons interested in joining the field school should contact Denis Thoet at the Maine State Museum.

Fort Shirley

After a planned absence during 1999, excavation resumed at the site of Fort Shirley (ca. 1750) in Dresden during the spring of 2000 as a five-week introduction to historical archaeology under the auspices of Bates College, directed by Prof. James Leamon and assisted by archaeologist Norman Buttrick. Although the general location of Fort Shirley (originally named Fort Frankfort) is well-known, the precise position of the fort and its associated structures has long been a matter of debate. Complicating the issue are two contradictory plans of the fort drawn by the same artist/engraver at about the same time. The search for Fort Shirley has continued for over a decade as a Bates College course and occasionally as a summer field school, but now owing to changes in personnel and curriculum the course was officially to conclude after the spring of 2000. Typically, the most provocative artifacts and features are always discovered at the end of the day, the week, the season, or ... when the course comes to an end. No difference here; by the conclusion of the five-week course, we had uncovered enough evidence, archaeological and documentary, to demonstrate that neither of the two contradictory fort plans was completely correct or totally wrong. On one plan the size and shape of the palisade conforms to archaeological evidence — but not the layout of the

block houses. On the other hand, archaeological evidence seems to confirm the location of the block houses on the second fort plan, but not the palisade. So far, there is no easy explanation for the discrepancies — except for the ignorance of the artist. Currently, we are negotiating one final, final season at the Fort Shirley site to confirm our conclusions.

Barnabas Soule Site

Barnabas Soule bought the land on the east side of the Cousins River in "Old North Yarmouth," now Freeport, Maine, from his brother Cornelius Soule in 1745. He acquired more land from Thomas Scales on the Cousins River in 1756 (York Deeds). Senior students from Freeport High School in a Fall Archaeology class, given by Norm Buttrick, excavated the site and also did primary research and individual reports on the site. Material culture found was typical of the mid-18th century, although there was evidence of burning, indicating the site was probably destroyed during the Indian wars (King George's or the French and Indian War) in the region. James Leamon of Bates College assisted students in mapping and excavation techniques.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Dennis Howe

Effingham

[submitted by Ellen Marlatt and Kathy Wheeler]

In July 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) completed a Phase IA survey to verify the presence or absence of a reported "slave grave" site above the bank of the Ossipee River in Effingham, New Hampshire, in advance of bridge replacement for New Hampshire Department of Transportation. A strong and persistent local tradition claims that the project area contains the grave of a slave named "Cato," the slave of John Costelloe, one of Effingham's early settlers. Several geographic features in the immediate area are locally known by this name, including "Cato field," the colloquial name for grave site "Cato Hill," a small hill in the vicinity, and "Cato pit" — a gravel pit stripped for road materials in the 1940s. The reference to Cato also appears in 19th-century land deeds and probate records (1863, 1864, 1912) where 35 acres are identified as the "De Cato Lot." Local informants claim that the grave is marked by "a rectangular arrangement of rocks on the [Ossipee River] bank about a hundred yards from the bridge, and in 2000, archaeologists noted two such arrangements of stone lying in an east-west orientation.

Archaeologists used several techniques to investigate "Cato's Field," including a metal detector survey, soil cores, and limited subsurface testing. A total of 218 Euroamerican artifacts were recovered from two STPs, including 189 ceramic sherds that were reconstructed to form a small, handled factory-made banded slipware Pearlware pitcher decorated with blue and green slipware bands. Fragments of a fer-

rous metal spoon including the curved spoon handle were also recovered, as were portions of a medicinal bottle.

The archaeological study has resulted in almost irrefutable evidence that a person was buried in an African tradition along the west bank of the Ossipee River. Primary documentary evidence was not helpful, beyond a single reference in the 1790 census of a single slave belonging to the Costelloe household. Documentary and archaeological evidence from many African-American burial sites, however, point to the strong likelihood that the alleged gravesite in Effingham is, in fact, an African-influenced burial site.

Following the first of Jamieson's (1981) three criteria for identifying burials as African-American, we note presence of material objects in association with the deceased that could easily be categorized as burial goods. The banded pearlware pitcher, bottle, and spoon are consistent with the types of objects placed on burial mounds at other sites. These items may have been personal belongings (perhaps the last used by the deceased), or those considered "the best in the house" by family members. The pitcher form is especially striking in its connection with water, an important association in African-based philosophies. Since almost the entire vessel was recovered from the leaf mat of a single 0.5m-x-0.5m STP, it is clear that the pitcher was broken in situ. Spoons have been documented as personal items as well as ritual objects, some engraved with patterns reflective of spiritual beliefs. Unfortunately, the spoon bowl fragments recovered during this survey are too badly corroded to read any sign of inscriptions or engraving.

Because of the strong evidence of a most unusual and unprecedented African burial in rural New Hampshire, we are recommending a full-scale effort to recover, disinter, and reinter the individual(s) in Cato's Field. We ask any one with knowledge of single or isolated African-American burial sites in rural settings in New England to contact us so that we can add to our comparative database.

Canterbury Shaker Village

[submitted by David Starbuck]

The largest of the Canterbury blacksmith shops was built at the Church Family in 1811, on the west side of Shaker Road and just to the south of the Trustees' Office that handled business dealings with the outside world. Shaker Village proposes to reconstruct the Shop and the smaller Ox Shed that was attached to its northern end. David Starbuck and Elizabeth Hall (both of Plymouth State College) were hired from June through September of 2000 to excavate the sites of both buildings and to salvage most of a dump that was discovered on the west side of the Blacksmith Shop.

From historical sources it was known that the Blacksmith Shop measured either 25 or 28 by 50 feet and contained a brick forge that was removed in 1849 and replaced with two cast iron forges. Later modifications to the building appear to have been minor, and the Shop was subsequently removed in April of 1952. The Ox Shed, measuring 24x24 feet, was

taken down in 1900. During the archaeological field work, it was possible to determine the outline of the Blacksmith Shop, to establish that the large rockpile on the site was a base under the Shop (rather than a filled-in cellar hole), and to excavate much of the cellar at the south end of the foundation. The cellar was found to contain the very intact base of the original 1811-1849 brick forge.

The adjacent dump was extremely informative, and contained evidence for shoeing oxen, for working soapstone into either stoves or gravestones, for smoking tobacco, and for repairing firearms. Also, there were large quantities of domestic artifacts in the dump, indicating that the smith(s) actually lived in the Shop.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Metheny

17th-Century Faunal Remains from Plymouth

[submitted by Timelines, Inc.]

Archaeological investigation of a proposed wastewater route near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1998 identified a significant Contact Period site yielding blue glass beads, lithics, and features. A limited amount of faunal remains were also recovered, most of these having been calcined in cooking fires. One large basin-shaped feature contained a smaller discrete deposit of unburned semi-articulated bird bones in one corner. Lithics and fragments of shell-tempered Native pottery were the only other artifacts recovered from this deposit, and it does not appear to be a recent deposit that is intrusive into an older feature. Recent analysis of the faunal remains from the site has revealed that the bird bones from this feature are those of an adult rooster or hen, *Gallus gallus*. The bones present are one left and one right femur, one left and one right tibiotarsus, one half of the pelvis, one fragment of a right coracoid, one sternum fragment and several longbone and flat bone fragments. All of these bones are from one individual that appears to have been intentionally buried, possibly complete or at least discretely from the rest of the deposit. The bones present may be the result of a meal, but they are in a condition that precludes their examination for butchering marks.

During the Contact period, *Gallus* was an Old World genus, and its presence indicates that the Native people living at this site had contact with Europeans from whom they acquired this bird. The most likely source for this bird was probably the English colonists living at Plymouth. Chickens had been given as a gift to Massasoit in March of 1622 when the Sachem was ill. This event was recorded by Edward Winslow who told Massasoit of breaking a bottle of drink that he had brought for him and that if Massasoit sent some men to Plymouth they could get more and "also for some chickens to make him broth...." But when the messenger returned with the chickens "he would not have the chickens killed, but kept them for breed" (Edward Winslow, *Good News from New*

England. Undated reprint of original work. Applewood Books, Bedford, Massachusetts).

Regardless of where the bird came from, the remains of this *Gallus* constitute the only example of early seventeenth-century livestock recovered from a New England site and the only known seventeenth-century example of a *Gallus* burial from a Native site.

Underwater Resources Survey and Management Plan

[submitted by David W. Trubey, Deputy Director, MBUAR]

In addition to reviewing the work of its permittees and offering technical advice and assistance, the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources has just completed an inventory of and management plan for naval ship wreck sites in the waters off Massachusetts. This project was sponsored by the Naval Historical Center in Washington, DC, as part of the Department of Defense Legacy Project.

A total of fifty-eight known and potential shipwrecks were identified, representing vessels from the Colonial period through World War II. The historical significance of these shipwrecks was assessed through the application of federal and state standards currently in use. This study indicates that a number of these sites represent a potentially significant, in some cases undisturbed, body of data that could yield important information concerning such subjects as vessel development and construction, changes in naval activity and strategy over a course of more than three hundred years, and the lifestyles of the generations of seamen that have sailed the waters of Massachusetts.

In the course of the study, both natural and man-made threats to these sites were identified. Utilizing current federal and state cultural resource legislation, immediate and long-term management strategies were presented that are expected to increase public awareness of and appreciation for these resources as well as foster site protection and stewardship.

Additional information on the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources can be obtained by visiting the Board's website at <http://www.state.ma.us/czm/buar.htm>.

Millville-Bridges Project

[submitted by Barbara Donohue]

Timelines, Inc., recently conducted an intensive (locational) survey of the Millville-Bridges Project in Millville, MA. Historic research revealed a more complex eighteenth-century milling history of the Island (MIL-HA-1), located on the Blackstone River, than previously anticipated. Deed research revealed that three grist mills were constructed on the Island during the eighteenth century. The last one was in operation until ca. 1857. While secondary sources state that a woolen mill had been constructed on the Island ca. 1814, primary research suggests that a woolen mill was in operation from ca. 1857 to ca. 1870. A field walkover of the Island revealed a flume, a filled-in keystone, and foundation remains that are

probably associated with the nineteenth-century development of the Island's history. Field testing, consisting of the excavation of three shovel test pits within the area to be impacted by the project, revealed large foundation rocks associated with one of the early grist mills and fill episodes associated with the razing of all structures sometime after 1903.

Middlesex Canal, North Billerica

[submitted by Barbara Donohue]

Timelines, Inc., recently conducted an assessment of integrity for a water-filled section of the Middlesex Canal, including documentary research, the machine-assisted excavation of two trenches, excavation of two shovel test pits, and monitoring of construction activities. While planned documentation (drawings, photography, and measurements) proved impossible as the dewatering effort failed, historical research and field observations indicate that dry-laid stone walls were utilized for embankments along the canal walls, and "puddled" clay was utilized to further waterproof the canal prism. This is the first documented use of "puddled" clay along the canal. Enough elements of the physical properties of the canal were observed to suggest that the canal prism, with its distinctive design, materials, and workmanship, were intact and retained integrity. While the tow path and berm were not observed due to the adverse field conditions, there is no reason to assume they were not present.

Sophronia Young House Site

[submitted by Barbara Donohue]

An intensive (locational) survey was undertaken by Timelines, Inc., for the New Seabury Development in Mashpee. The survey revealed a historic-period site consisting of two depressions: one of the depressions was interpreted as the cellar hole for a historic-period house and the other as a possible well. Test pits placed in 5-m intervals from the cellar hole contained cultural materials dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in undisturbed contexts. Historical research determined that the house site was associated with Sophronia Young, a member of the Mashpee Tribe who died in 1850. As archaeological evidence at the Sophronia Young House Site has the potential to provide insight into issues of continuity and change in eighteenth and nineteenth-century settlement and subsistence systems in Mashpee, a site examination was conducted. The report for the site exam is currently in its final phase of production.

King Street Old Burying Ground, Littleton

[submitted by Martin Dudek]

Archaeological monitoring was conducted for thirteen tree or shrub plantings within the historic King Street Old Burying Ground in Littleton, active between 1717 and 1909. The installation of a waterline hookup outside the cemetery was also monitored. Archaeological monitoring within the cemetery led to the discovery and avoidance of two grave shafts, both identified near the top of the B horizon.

Displaced footstones were also documented, with seven footstones rediscovered apart from their original locations. Cultural materials included a scattering of late eighteenth-through recent twentieth-century materials, with late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century refuse recovered below three redeposited eighteenth-century footstones inside the west stone wall. Historical data documented earlier cemetery renovation efforts, tree plantings, and tree removals. Archaeological data indicate that cemetery landscaping, the addition of later monuments, and the redeposition of footstones are all elements of an archaeological landscape history.

Rowley Village Forge Site, Boxford

[submitted by Matt Kierstead and Kristen Heitert]

PAL recently completed a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Rowley Village Forge Site in Boxford, Massachusetts. This site encompasses the undisturbed archaeological remains of a seventeenth-century bloomery forge for charcoal smelting of bog iron ore, and associated surface features including dams and earthworks. The site is the only known undisturbed seventeenth-century bloomery forge site in Massachusetts. The forge operated between 1668 and about 1681, and was built and operated by Henry Leonard, a British ironmaster who was originally hired by John Winthrop, Jr., to work at the Saugus Iron Works. Extensive Essex County court records document numerous legal cases involving Leonard and his sons, and provide clues to the site configuration and operations.

The Rowley Village Forge Site has great potential to contain evidence for early colonial ironmaking technology and waterpower infrastructure. Background research suggests that in addition to a bloomery forge, the works may have also included a secondary ironworking operation, possibly a finery forge for conversion of pig iron to wrought iron or a chafery forge for reheating wrought iron bars for forging anchors. Research questions focus on what processes were used at this site and where those processes took place. Through analysis of the legal cases, early ironmaking technology the surface features, two possible areas were located for future excavation. PAL anticipates performing limited excavations to pursue these research avenues in support of the archaeological significance section of the National Register nomination.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Eighteenth-Century Albany Stockade Discovered

Monitoring a new sanitary sewer line along the west side of North Pearl Street in downtown Albany, staff of the New York State Museum under the direction of Chuck Fisher observed a line of wooden posts over 2 meters below the road surface. The posts were hit by excavation equipment, but the

line appeared to be continuous. The operator retrieved several pieces of posts for inspection, and three pieces were collected. In addition, several very short sections of bases were left where an existing sewer line installation had truncated them. Artifacts collected from a trench in which the posts had been set included white salt-glazed stoneware, blue-painted delft, gray salt-glazed stoneware, two sherds of pearlware, the base of a case bottle, a clay pipe stem, oyster shell, clam shell, and animal bone. All of these objects had been deposited into the trench after the stockade fell into disuse and the posts rotted during the second half of the 18th century.

The next day, another section of the stockade containing the base sections of six more posts were found well preserved beneath a cellar floor of a building. These posts were in vertical position, and the upper portions were apparently cut off at the cellar floor level about 2.1 meters below the street surface. The posts were basically flat on the bottom, either sawed or chopped at an angle, but not sharpened at the base. Opposite sides were trimmed flat so that they fit tightly against the neighboring posts, while the other sides were trimmed of branches but otherwise were unfinished. There were some gaps in the line of posts that were approximately the size of a single post, possibly removed during later episodes. Excavations into these gaps recovered sherds of porcelain, feather-edged creamware, and bottle glass. Again, the collection

reflects an 18th-century deposit that appears to have been deposited after the stockade fell into disuse during the second half of the 18th century.

Since the construction trench cut across the line of posts, it was possible to avoid destroying additional ones.

Military Sites Archaeology in Lake George

[submitted by David Starbuck]

A team of students and volunteers, directed by David Starbuck (Plymouth State College), spent the summer of 2000 conducting the fourth season of excavations at Fort William Henry (1755-1757), a British frontier outpost from the French and Indian War that is located at the southern end of Lake George. At the same time, a second team began the first season at the adjacent site of Fort George, built in 1759 to replace William Henry after the famous "massacre" that occurred there. Fort William Henry is privately owned by the Fort William Henry Corporation, whereas Fort George lies within the Lake George Battlefield Park, which is owned and managed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

The final season within Fort William Henry focused upon the West Barracks, and findings included burned timbers (stacked three high) from the barracks' east wall; the charred floor at the bottom of the cellar underneath the bar racks; and the remains of the 9x9-foot stone foundation underneath one of the barracks' fireplaces. Inside this cellar there were numerous gunflints, fragments of mortar shells, and many burnt fragments of butchered bone. No further excavations

are anticipated in the near future, and Starbuck's book on the fort, entitled *Massacre at Fort William Henry*, will be published in fall 2001 by The University Press of New England.

Less-well-known is the nearby site of Fort George, located on a bluff overlooking the south end of Lake George and the famed "Million Dollar Beach." Long managed as a campground, Fort George has never been studied archaeologically, although Starbuck directed a small surface mapping project there in 1994. Archaeological testing began in 2000 that will hopefully continue for at least several seasons, and the field work was supervised by Andrew Farry (Michigan State) and Brad Jarvis (University of Minnesota). Three barracks' foundations were sampled, along with lesser sites, and artifacts indicate that these were buildings constructed during the French and Indian War, with at least some continued use during the American Revolution. Artifacts included sherds of delft, white salt-glazed stoneware (with dot, diaper and basket decoration), buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware; numbered regimental buttons and many undecorated buttons; a 4-pound cannonball; a furniture hinge with the owner's name inscribed on it; numerous fish bones, and more. Soil stratigraphy was deeper than expected, the stone foundations were well-built, and one of the foundations contained large quantities of wall plaster. The site thus proved to be amazingly intact, and it is hoped that one of the outcomes of this project will be greatly increased public interpretation and new exhibits for visitors.

Lundy Estate, Town of Wawarsing, Ulster County

[submitted by Wendy Harris]

During the summer of 2000, Cragmoor Consultants (principal investigators Arnold Pickman and Wendy Elizabeth Harris, with architectural historian Harry Hansen) completed an historic resources survey of the Lundy Estate. The Open Space Institute recently acquired this 5000-acre tract, located in the southern foothills of the Catskill Mountains. It has been in private hands since the early twentieth century and has undergone virtually no development since this time. Twenty-four sites of historic interest were identified, including standing structures, building foundations, and other remains. Of special interest is the Vernooy House, a Dutch-American stone farmhouse dating to ca. 1760-1780. The tract also contains many remains associated with the various forest-related industries that dominated Ulster County's economy during much of the nineteenth century. These resources include the ruins of a bark peelers hut; two hoop shavers' sheds; sawmill remains; and the ruins of Brownville and Potterville, two settlements centering upon sawmills that once housed sawmill workers and other participants in local industries.

Oneida Youth Assist in Excavation of 17th-Century Site

A two-week project sponsored by Colgate University under the leadership of Jordan Kerber, associate professor of anthropology, involved five Oneida youths screening soils

while working with Colgate University students in an excavation at the Oneida-owned Dungey Site. The collaboration between the Oneida Nation and Colgate began in 1995. The Dungey Site dates from between 1650 and 1670. Finds include trade beads, wampum, and remnants of European manufactured goods. The partnership between the Oneida Nation and Colgate may be the only one of its kind in the country. Students are very enthusiastic about finding remains of their own past. Even Oneidas formerly opposed to archaeology find the initiative of value.

SUNY New Paltz Investigates Huguenot Sites

Students of the State University of New York at New Paltz, located in the Hudson Valley, are focusing excavation efforts on Huguenot Street, located in the town of New Paltz. The town was founded by French farmers who built their stone houses near the Wallkill River. The excavations are taking place under the supervision of Joseph Diamond, professor at the college. Remnants of colonial occupation are being found that date back to the 17th century as well as prehistoric times.

Buffalo Canal Slip to be Restored

Governor George Pataki recently announced that the historic commercial slip of the Erie Canal that was discovered over a year ago during archaeological excavations in the harbor area of Buffalo will be rehabilitated and re-watered. Governor DeWitt Clinton set out on his journey to carry water from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the new canal from this slip. The state has committed funds needed to complete the project that includes restoring several old cobblestone streets and restoration of the old Central Wharf and warehouses. The county and city will share the rest of the cost.

New Finds in Lake Champlain

The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum has discovered the canal boat-schooner *Troy* that disappeared off Westport, New York, in 1825. The tragedy that took the lives of five young men and boys has remained a mystery since then. The *Troy* had a cargo of iron ore for the newly established Westport iron furnace. The Lake Survey Project revealed a remarkably intact shipwreck, the only example of an early sailing-canal boat ever located and an important link in the evolution of Lake Champlain commercial vessel design.

Archaeological Excavations at Fort Ticonderoga

Hartgen Archeological Associates of Troy, New York, are conducting excavations in the northern half of the Fort Ticonderoga East Barracks and bakery in the northeast bastion to determine if anything remains of the original Fort Carillon. Even after 90 years of invasive restoration and reconstruction work at the fort, remains were found. The study of the ovens uncovered a flagstone floor dating to the mid-18th-century in the east half. The original tile floor inside the actu-

al baking chambers also was found. An 8-inch section of a rosary also was discovered on the surface of the bedrock directly under the hearth, perhaps as a blessing of the structure when the French constructed it in 1756. Outside the ovens, in the north end of the East Barracks, soil deposits also were found fairly intact. Undisturbed remains of the original wooden floor system of the building were found resting on stone piers. Investigations of the exterior footings of the East Barracks were carried out in the parade ground where deep, undisturbed soils also were found. Each layer contained thousands of artifacts ranging from food bones to the cock from a 1730s-1740s French musket with a flint and its leather patch still held in place. More work is planned.

New Finds in Downtown Albany

Another construction site along the downtown riverfront of Albany, New York, has yielded colonial-period features that will be reburied for construction of a parking garage. Remains of a 17th-century Dutch structure, a later tannery complex, and an early brickmaking site have been found. Hartgen Archeological Associates believes the Dutch structure dates to the 1650s as does the brickmaking site. The large wooden tanning vats date to the 1750s or later. The crews are working under heated shelters in an effort to finish the work before construction is scheduled. There also is some hope of changing construction plans and maintaining the exposed structures available for public viewing since the finds are next to the Albany Visitors' Center.

Human Remains Returned to Iroquois

The Rochester Museum and Science Center is returning the skeletal remains of 241 Native Americans to four Iroquois nations. One hundred forty-one will be returned to the Seneca, 43 to the Mohawks, 32 to the Cayugas, and 25 to the Onondagas. The remains are of Native Americans who died 200 to 450 years ago, when the Iroquois Confederacy controlled nearly all of upstate New York. The delivery will mark the largest collection of remains and artifacts ever returned to the Iroquois. Earlier this year, the Rochester Museum returned 25 skeletal remains and 45 burial objects to the Oneida Nation.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann DeCunzo

Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site

[submitted by Barbara J. Shaffer]

McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc (MTA), recently completed Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Testing at the Weldin Plantation Archaeological Site, on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration and Delaware Department of Transportation.

7NC-B-11, the Weldin Plantation, is a historic farmstead that may date to the early eighteenth century and was occu-

piated until the mid-twentieth century. The evolution of the site throughout its occupation may allow a unique opportunity to compare the occupation of one site during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The property was owner-occupied at various times throughout its history and tenant-occupied during other times. Comparison of different occupations, with presumed differences in economic status, may provide important data concerning socioeconomic patterns throughout the history of this site. The site is considered to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Anne Arundel County

The Lost Towns team has had a busy and productive year in 2000. Excavations have continued at London Town, in Edgewater, Maryland, with more than 3000 school children participating in hands-on archaeological education programs throughout the year. Meanwhile, Lost Towns project continues excavations and analysis of several other "lost towns" sites in Anne Arundel County.

The Project conducted emergency excavations at Homewood's Lot, when a proposed subdivision and associated construction threatened one of the earliest colonial sites in Anne Arundel County. The site, on the shores of Whitehall Creek near Annapolis, MD, is one of eight sites located so far, in the 17th-century Providence settlement, founded in 1649. Phase II investigations revealed a complex and fascinating array of four centuries of construction and material culture, including a ca. 1650 structure and associated cellar. While this complex of buildings is not currently under threat, plans for future development will be carefully monitored to ensure that this aspect of the 17th-century Providence settlement is not lost. A report documenting the investigations should be available in late 2001. Recent discoveries from Swan Cove (18AN934), another of the known Providence sites, promise to reveal exciting information about the only confirmed 17th-century tobacco pipe kiln site in the New World. Recovery of a unique terra cotta pipe form, pipe wasters, and copious "muffle" fragments indicate that the 17th century occupant, Emanuel Drue, had an extensive pipe making operation on the site.

The Lost Towns team just completed a half-hour video accounting the history and archaeology of a 17th-century site called Chaney's Hills (18AN1084). The site was discovered during a county-required survey prior to the property subdivision. The initial Phase I and II survey, conducted by Hettie Ballweber in 1998, and additional Phase III work by the Lost Towns team, has revealed portions of the early homestead of the Chaney family. Numerous descendants of the original Chaney family still reside in the county and have supported our efforts to investigate, analyze, and protect this significant archaeological resource. As part of this process, the Eugene

Chaney Foundation supported production of a video chronicling the history and archaeology of the site, and includes an animated 3-D model of the earthfast Chaney homestead, based upon the archaeological record. This video is available from the Lost Towns Project for a modest fee.

Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project has several exciting plans for 2001. Our focus will turn to the search for the 17th-century town of Herrington, in southern Anne Arundel County, somewhere near the shores of Herring Bay. Many of the Lost Towns crew have spent their winter revisiting 17th-century tobacco pipe collections from several sites in the County and expect to publish and distribute a volume on the results. The London Town Foundation, in cooperation with the Lost Towns team and Anne Arundel County, will begin construction of a \$4.2 million museum and lab facility projects in the summer of 2001, which will showcase the archaeological discoveries from Anne Arundel County. Anne Arundel County and London Town will also begin reconstruction of an earthfast structure, the "Lord Mayor's Tenement," at London Town Park in Edgewater, Maryland. Reconstruction has been planned based upon several years of archaeological investigations, with the architectural design provided by Willie Graham of the Architectural Research Division of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The Lost Towns Project welcomes visitors and volunteers throughout the year.

Baltimore County

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) recently completed a comprehensive archaeological survey at Hampton National Historic Site, located in Towson, Maryland. This sixty-acre property, now managed by the National Park Service, was once part of a much larger agricultural and iron plantation owned by the Ridgely family from the mid-eighteenth-century through the early twentieth-century. Today the park includes one of the largest, most elegant Georgian mansions in America, complemented by a series of formal garden parterres and terraces. The property also includes a number of domestic structures and outbuildings that were once part of the working plantation.

The purpose of the survey was to collect information concerning the archaeological resources at Hampton. This information will be used in conjunction with previous investigations to provide NPS with a comprehensive guide for the preservation, recovery, and interpretation of these valuable resources.

The fieldwork, conducted from March through mid-September under the direction of Chad Long, has resulted in the recovery of thousands of artifacts deposited prior to and during the Ridgely's occupation of the site. The survey has also identified the remains of various structures, garden features, walkways, trash pits, and discrete areas of prehistoric activity. Combined with documentary and stratigraphic information collected during the survey, these resources will

provide the backbone for the comprehensive report to be submitted to the National Park Service.

Shovel testing in the area immediately surrounding one of Hampton's earliest structures (a gambrel-roofed farmhouse) has added to the debate concerning when and in what sequence this structure was constructed. While various architectural clues have suggested a mid-eighteenth-century date for the earliest portion of the farmhouse, the overwhelming majority of artifacts found around the building postdate the 1770s. To help solve this dilemma, a dendrochronology study (sponsored by the Maryland Historical Trust and Historic Hampton, Inc.) is currently being performed on the farmhouse. Hopefully, the results will be available in late spring.

Archaeologists are processing and analyzing the artifacts collected during the survey at the MAC Lab in St. Leonard, Maryland. Once completed, a comprehensive report detailing the survey's findings will be submitted to Hampton. The report should provide Hampton with a better understanding of the nature and distribution of the archaeological resources at the park, as well as guide NPS in the stewardship of those resources.

Chesapeake Region

In the spring of 2000, archaeologists from the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum conducted a Phase I survey of 23 War of 1812 terrestrial sites in Maryland. (A complementary underwater archaeology investigation was led by Susan Langley of the Maryland Historical Trust, but is not discussed here). The project was a partnership between the Maryland Tourism Development Board and MHT, using funding provided by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program. The work was led by Dwayne Pickett, under the supervision of Ed Chaney. Because of the nature of these battle sites, the survey consisted of shovel test pits excavated in areas that produced metal detector hits. The primary finding of the project was that most of the sites had been heavily disturbed by later construction activities or collectors. This may indicate something about the low significance Americans have traditionally placed on the War of 1812. At those few sites that had not been badly disturbed, artifact recovery was still low. This probably was a byproduct of the relatively small size and low intensity of most of the engagements in Maryland, and also reflects the fact that only a few days were allotted for the testing of each site. Two sites, Fort Stoakes and Fort Point, still had intact earthworks. Three others — Caulk's Field, Fort Hollingsworth, and the Second Battle of St. Leonard Creek — produced military artifacts, including cannonballs, grapeshot, and musketballs. The latter two sites are on public land, and thus protected from future disturbances. Additional investigations are planned for the St. Leonard Creek site, which is located at JPPM.

Prince Georges County

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission's Archaeology Program is currently working on two public archaeology projects in Prince George's County, Maryland, Northampton Plantation (18PR320) and Mount Calvert (18PR6). Both projects have received partial funding from the Maryland Historical Trust's Non-Capital Grant program.

Since 1990 the Archaeology Program has been working at the site of the former Northampton plantation in central Prince George's County. Over the past decade Archaeology Program staff have worked with volunteers from the community as part of the project's public outreach program. The project has focused on the excavation and interpretation of two structures originally constructed as slave quarters and used as tenant houses until the mid-20th century. At the center of this group of volunteers are the descendants of Lizzie Hawkins, a slave that lived at Northampton during the mid-19th century. This partnership with the descendants of Lizzie Hawkins has been instrumental in not only the excavation of the site, but also the preservation and restoration of one of the slave quarters and the development of public archaeological park. A public volume on the history and archaeology of Northampton is planned for the near future.

In the spring of 2000 the M-NCPPC Archaeology Program began its fourth year of excavations at Mount Calvert (18PR6), located along the Patuxent River in eastern Prince George's County, Maryland. Mount Calvert is a 76-acre multi-component site containing deposits from the Early Archaic through the 20th century. Historically the site was a town and the location of the first governmental seat of Prince George's County from 1696 to 1721, part of an active tobacco plantation until the mid-19th century, and a productive farm through the 20th century. The M-NCPPC Archaeology Program has conducted several Phase I and Phase II archaeological surveys on the property since 1996 with financial support from the Maryland Historical Trust. Several discrete historic components of the site were identified during these surveys, including at least three structures dating from the late 17th to early 18th century, an early 20th century tenant farm house, and the possible location of early 19th century slave quarters.

Currently, the Archaeology Program is working on developing an interpretive plan for the property. An exhibit interpreting the archaeology and history of Mount Calvert will be placed in the newly restored 18th century mansion. Public tours that will incorporate the natural as well as cultural history of the site are also being developed.

Talbot County

The Archaeological Society of Maryland's (ASM's) 2001 archaeological field session will be held at Pleasant Valley Farm, a privately-owned 500-acre plantation near Easton, Talbot County, May 4 through 14. John P. McCarthy, RPA, will serve as Project Director with assistance from the

archaeological staff of the Maryland Historical Trust.

A succession of numerous owners, tenants, and slaves are known to have occupied the property. The property features a brick Georgian manor house, built ca. 1773. However, the property was settled as early as 1669 by Richard Carter, who named it St. Michaels Fresh Run. Carter managed to accumulate a considerable fortune from his plantation, a grain milling operation, and merchant trading. After his death in 1708/09 the property was divided three-ways among the heirs of his brother, but his wife retained dower rights to the dwelling and one-third of the acreage. She appears to have returned to England in 1711.

It is unclear who operated the plantation through 1743 when Robert Goldsborough, of Myrtle Grove on the St. Michael's River, acquired a lease on the property. He purchased the plantation in 1760. At some point he installed the oldest son of his second marriage, Howes, on the property. The existing manor house was built in 1773 when Howes marries a cousin, Rebecca Goldsborough. The Goldsborough's and their heirs prospered on the plantation into the 19th century. However, hard times after the War of 1812 and the Panic of 1823 forced the public sale of the property in 1829.

Col. William Hughlett purchased the property at that sale and added it to his extensive holdings in the area. His will of 1845 is the first to refer to the property as Pleasant Valley. The property was included in his wife's dower estate, with the provision that it go to their daughter Martha upon the wife's death. Martha deeded her interest to her mother in 1859. Grandson Thomas Hughlett was willed the property in 1863. Thomas and his wife resided at Pleasant Valley into the 20th century.

Archaeological resources have been documented in the immediate area of the extant Georgian manor house, including materials that could date to the earliest period of historic occupation on the property. In addition, several additional historic occupation areas are known.

The ASM field session will focus primarily on an area located a few hundred yards from the manor house where a substantial brick foundation has been identified. Artifacts dating from the late-17th through mid-18th century have been recovered at this location. Excavations will seek to define the extent, nature, and significance of this occupation. As time permits, additional areas may also be tested to document the range of resources present and the chronology of historic occupation across the property.

Virginia

Reported by: Barbara Heath

Poplar Forest

During 2000 and early 2001, staff archaeologists, students and volunteers completed a variety of projects at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's Bedford County retreat. Under

the overall direction of Barbara Heath and the supervision of Scott Grammer (Field Supervisor, Survey and Planning), Randy Lichtenberger (Field Supervisor, Curtilage), and Heather Olson (Laboratory Supervisor), research has focused on identifying changes to the landscape through time. Specific projects, outlined below, are refining our understanding of the changing use of the broad Poplar Forest landscape, and the evolution of the ornamental landscape that Jefferson designed around his octagonal house.

As part of our commitment to landscape research, restoration and interpretation, Poplar Forest formed a long-term advisory panel of landscape architects, historians, archaeologists and horticulturalists in 2000. Current panelists, serving two-year terms, include Ian Firth of the University of Georgia (chair), William Alexander of the Biltmore Estate, Julie Ernstein of the University of Maryland, Peter Hatch of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation (Monticello), John Dixon Hunt of the University of Pennsylvania, and William Rieley of Rieley & Associates. Hugh Miller serves as a liaison with Poplar Forest's Architectural Advisory Panel.

Plantation Survey

Poplar Forest has embarked upon an ambitious, intensive survey of the outlying plantation as a first step in refining the Corporation's schematic master plan for future development and interpretation. The survey, expected to last at least five years, will document all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites that exist within the current boundaries of Poplar Forest (approximately 500 acres). Sites located in a preliminary survey conducted in 1995-1996 will be revisited in hopes of refining our understanding of them and in order to collect data useful in their future interpretation to Poplar Forest visitors.

Due to the range of cultural components already known to exist at Poplar Forest (Late Archaic, Woodland, 18th-20th century), archaeologists are employing traditional subsurface testing in conjunction with metal detector testing. Test pits are spaced along staggered intervals, 25 ft. apart, and are excavated to subsoil. Metal detectors (White's Classic III LXTM and Compass Coin Scanner Pro™) are swept along transects surveyed for subsurface testing. The operator-sweeps an area approximately 3 ft. on either side of each transect and flags all positive metal detector signatures with pin-flags. A survey and recovery team follows and piece-plots positive signatures with a Nikon 520 Total Station™. The metal object is then recovered.

The first stage of the Poplar Forest survey was begun during the summer of 2000 and is ongoing. A thirty-acre area, referred to as the "Ridge Field" by Thomas Jefferson, has been selected as the first area to be investigated. Preliminary results suggest the presence of a Late Archaic period site (identified by the presence of quartz points), likely disturbed by modern road construction. Historic artifacts have also been recovered, although it is too soon to accurately assess the existence of specific structures or features. This first

stage of the Poplar Forest survey will continue through the year and should be complete by the end of 2001.

Wingos

A preliminary survey of Wingos, one of Jefferson's late 18th-century quarter farms, was begun in the fall of 2000. Given by Jefferson in 1790 to his daughter and son-in-law, the property has been privately owned since that time. Due to time constraints and soil compaction, caused by years of grazing by cattle and the extremely dry weather conditions at the time of the survey, subsurface testing was fairly limited. A power auger was used to excavate test holes at 50 ft. intervals across the site. All soil generated from the auger was screened through 0.25 in. mesh. In addition, staff swept transect lines with a metal detector, and flagged all positive hits. Two 5 ft. x 5 ft. units were then excavated to subsoil; one in a depression that appeared to be associated with a possible stone wall, and another in the area of highly concentrated metal-detector hits. While the first unit failed to produce artifacts, the second yielded hand wrought nails, a fragment of creamware, green bottle glass and bone. Staff will return to the site in the spring to continue testing.

Curtilage

Within the 61-acre curtilage surrounding the octagonal house, archaeologists have continued to explore Jefferson's ornamental landscape and the dynamic forces that have affected it since his last visit in 1823. Research has focused on the potential for Jefferson-period landscape restoration, while also examining the land-use and material culture of later nineteenth and twentieth century occupants of Poplar Forest.

Road

Northeast of the house, a possible Jefferson-period road surface was identified while staff members mitigated the impact of computer line installation. The quartzite-cobbled road was located beneath a portion of modern gravel road that was mechanically stripped away. A mixture of artifacts ranging in age from Jeffersonian to twentieth century was recovered from the interface of the modern and historic paving. These artifacts had apparently been pressed into the top of the red clay matrix surrounding the quartzite cobbles. Most notable among the artifacts was a nearly complete wrought door handle that matched the door handle on the westernmost of Jefferson's two octagonal brick privies. It is presumed that the handle found on the road is the missing handle of the nearby east privy.

The cobbled road lies in close proximity to the projected location of the circular road "540 yards round" that Jefferson described in an 1812 planting memorandum. In that memorandum, Jefferson requested his overseer to plant a row of paper mulberry trees on each side of the circular road at 20 ft. intervals. Two tree holes identified near the edge of the newly-discovered road may represent the location of paper

mulberries. As key elements of Jefferson's elaborate landscape design, the location of the circular road and paper mulberry plantings are important to any future landscape restoration attempts. Further excavation will take place along the presumed route of the circular road in April 2001.

Brick and Cobble Feature and Associated Midden

A large feature filled with hand-made bricks and cobbles was also identified northeast of the main house. This discovery was made during the course of the annual "Digging, Learning, Teaching" seminar for teachers in August. The feature, which remains to be fully exposed, measured in excess of 10 ft. square. It may be associated with the northernmost of two mid-nineteenth century brick tenant houses located 40 ft. to the south. Research suggests that the North Tenant House was built in 1857 and served first as an overseer's residence and later as home to various farm managers. A midden of domestic refuse measuring nearly one foot thick was located between the feature and the tenant house. The artifact assemblage from the midden and the fill overlying the feature dates from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries with a preponderance of artifacts having late nineteenth century TPQs. Future investigations will be designed to reveal the horizontal extent of the brick and cobble feature and identify its function. An open-area excavation of the yard between the feature and the North Tenant House will examine the potential link between the two.

East Mound

As part of the construction of Jefferson's house and ornamental landscape carried out between 1806-1810, slaves excavated a sunken lawn to the south of the house. They used the soil removed from the lawn and from the area within the foundations of the house itself to construct earthen mounds that flank the house to the east and west. Jefferson initially instructed that these mounds be planted with willow and aspen trees, and later added lilacs, calycanthus, gelder roses and althea. In 1814, workers removed a portion of the east mound as they constructed a brick and stone dependency wing, anchoring its eastern end to the side of the mound.

The wing itself, excavated from 1989-1991, is currently undergoing reconstruction. As part of this project, archaeologists are examining a 10 ft. x 35 ft. area along the east wall of the dependency wing to facilitate the installation of a drain line. In the process, they are looking for evidence of Jefferson-era plantings on the mound surface, for further information about the construction of the mound itself, and for environmental data about the pre-mound landscape and later plantings on the mound. To date, one planting hole has been located, containing a range of early nineteenth-century artifacts.

To address environmental questions, excavators are collecting soil samples for pollen and phytolith analysis from both the planting hole fill and surrounding soil, and from the 1806 ground surface sealed when mound construction began.

Pollen samples collected from beneath the west mound in 1999 were analyzed by Dr. Scott Anderson of Northern Arizona University as part of a larger environmental study of the early nineteenth-century landscape. These revealed a signature typical of agricultural fields, with high percentages of weed pollens. The sample also contained the highest percentage of Mesic hardwoods and hemlock pollen found in any context sampled at Poplar Forest to date, suggesting the presence of old-growth forest in the vicinity at the time that the mounds were constructed. Pollen from *Zea mays* and large Poaceae, indicative of cultivated grasses such as wheat, were also recovered from the 1806 surface, suggesting that the area was in agricultural use at that time.

Laboratory

On-site laboratory analysis during 2000 has focused on final identification and interpretation of an assemblage of early 19th-century through mid-20th-century artifacts associated with deposits in Jefferson's sunken south lawn, analysis of artifacts recovered from a late 18th-century slave quarter, and cataloguing of artifacts generated from excavations within the curtilage and the plantation survey during 2000. Following a substantial addition to the archaeology laboratory, finished last spring, staff undertook and completed a thorough reorganization and repackaging of materials in long-term storage. Included in this project was the final cataloguing of all artifacts collected prior to 2000. In 2001, staff will focus on reorganizing our study collection, digitally imaging all artifacts contained within it, and updating our GIS system.

Archaeology staff at Poplar Forest in 2000-2001 include Keith Adams, Eliot Balasz, Doug Buren, Bree Detamore, Scott Grammer, Barbara Heath, Mike Jennings, Randy Lichtenberger, Michelle McClenny, Evan Miller, Heather Olson, Kelly Ormond, and Liz Paull.

Gaines' Mill Unit of the Richmond National Battlefield

Between September 1999 and September 2000, archaeological survey and excavation was conducted by Sweet Briar College at the Gaines' Mill Unit of the Richmond (Virginia) National Battlefield. Based on the results of geophysical tests (conducted by Dr. Bruce Bevan) and previously determined goals of the Park Service staff, several areas were selected for archaeological investigation. Based on previous historical research conducted at the park, it was determined that there was the possibility of several outbuildings associated with the plantation complex of the Watt family farm, occupied from the early 1800s to the time of the Battle of Gaines' Mill in June 1862. The farm, in Hanover County, is an example of middle class family farm. It was believed that, if present, out buildings would be on the eastern side of the house and in the area, now recognized as the front of the house, where there was surface evidence of bricks. Initially, the yard was systematically surveyed by shovel test units. Recovered artifacts ranged in date from the early 19th century to early 20th century. This depositional pattern fits well with the

known occupation of the Watt family, and the subsequent occupation of tenant farmers on the property. Few Civil War artifacts were recovered, most of which do not appear to be in original context.

Initial survey results identified a barn and several landscape features, including evidence of orchards. Larger excavation units in the yard of the property's main structure were opened, based on shovel test results, several revealing a brick foundation. Further excavation was necessary to determine the form, function, date, and possible occupation of the structure. A shallow builders' trench was identified and excavated, as were significant portions of the brick floor and several possible subfloor features. The stratigraphy of the feature excavation was composed of a layer of brick rubble and a burn layer of ash. Large quantities of early 19th century artifacts were recovered from the burn layer, but none appeared to be burned. Included in this artifact assemblage were pieces of creamware, pearlware, clear vessel glass, green bottle glass, glass bead fragments, and colonoware. At this time, it appears likely that the structure served both as a kitchen and as home to enslaved African Americans.

Also excavated was a "cellar" depression revealing late 19th and early to mid-20th-century artifacts. These artifacts reflect the tenant farmer population that occupied the house until the land was transferred to the battlefield preservation group in the 1930s. According to records in the office of the assistant superintendent, there was repair and preservation work done by the CCC in the 1930s. Additionally, shovel testing was conducted, unsuccessfully, to locate cabins occupied by enslaved persons in the woods along the northern boundary of the park property. The area had been identified in a Park Service Cultural Landscape Report as an area of high potential, but few artifacts and no structural features were identified.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island National Park - Greenwich Adjunct

In July 2000, Parks Canada archaeologists surveyed a new parcel of land recently added to PEI National Park. Known as Greenwich, this land sits on the north side of St. Peter's Bay, on the northeast coast of Prince Edward Island. The land was acquired to protect a rare assemblage of parabolic sand dunes.

Greenwich also contains significant evidence of human occupation spanning 11,000 years. The Jones site, a Late PalaeoIndian site, had been excavated previously by Dr. David Keenlyside of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Also in this area are the remains of Havre St. Pierre, or Saint-Pierre du Nord, one of two French communities established

in 1720 on what was then known as Ile Saint-Jean. The residents of Havre St. Pierre settled primarily on the south side of the bay, but census information from 1752 suggests that at least nine fishing and farming establishments were located on the north shore. Following the expulsion of French and Acadians from Ile Saint-Jean in 1758, the area was settled by British immigrants, primarily from Scotland. The lands have remained under cultivation until recently so that much of the surface evidence for the French community has been levelled. Several cellars from the British period are more apparent.

One of the goals of this past summer's survey was to identify locations of the French establishments and evaluate the state of the resource. Two areas were investigated. One, a rocky height of land with two large cellar depressions, is known locally as the site of the French church. Documents indicate the church was on the other side of the bay, and the size of the cellar is inconsistent with known Acadian sites. A test excavation, however, uncovered a rich deposit of French-period material below the expected late-18th-century British deposits. Undoubtedly, British immigrants had built over an earlier French residence, obliterating the former building but not the yard deposits. Of particular interest in the French stratum are the faunal and floral remains. Faunal material, including a large number of fish bones, plus bird and mammal, is currently under analysis by Dr. Francis Stewart in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Kevin Leonard has recovered cereal grains and seeds of at least half a dozen other plant species thus far.

A large open field was selected for conductivity survey, using the EM-38 meter. This meter is now capable of simultaneously recording electrical conductivity and magnetic readings, vastly increasing the potential for interpreting anomalies. Despite difficulties with high grasses in the field, we were able to cover an area 50m x 40m. We tested one



Karen and Carl Perley and Max Syliboy excavate an 18th-century French cellar at Greenwich, Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada. The feature was located using an EM-38 conductivity meter.

significant anomaly within this area which was identified as another French residence. While the surface had been disturbed by subsequent agriculture, an earth-walled cellar pit was preserved. Artifacts recovered are consistent with an early 18th-century French domestic occupation.

A larger conductivity survey will be undertaken in 2001 to locate other French-period sites. A visitor centre is scheduled to open in the spring of 2001. This includes exhibits on both the natural and the human history. The centre includes a research facility which can be used for future archaeological projects.

The 2000 field project was directed by Rob Ferguson of Parks Canada, working with David Keenlyside (Canadian Museum of Civilization), Scott Buchanan (Epekwitk Heritage Consulting), Kevin Leonard (Archaeoconsulting), plus crew from the Fortress of Louisbourg and volunteers.

SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

Poplar Forest and the University of Virginia

Poplar Forest will host two field schools in 2001. The Poplar Forest-University of Virginia 13th Annual Field School in Historical Archaeology will be held from June 3-

July 6th. For more information, call Barbara Heath at (804)

525-1806, or visit our website at <http://www.poplarforest.org/13annual.htm>. "Digging, Learning, Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers at Poplar Forest" will be held from July 31-August 3. Contact the University of Virginia Lynchburg Center at (804) 582-5107 for registration information.

Lake George Battlefield Park

In the summer of 2001, Adirondack Community College will conduct its second archaeological field school at Lake George Battlefield Park in Lake George, New York. The Park is the location of the 1755 Battle of Lake George and contains Fort George and the vast military camp created by General Jeffrey Amherst in 1759. Fort George was the only fortress on Lake George occupied through both the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, and foundations of bar racks and other military buildings are scattered under the trees at this unusually pristine site.

The field school will be directed by David Starbuck and will be held from July 16 through August 24, 2001. Students may obtain up to 6 course credits, and application materials may be obtained by contacting the college at 518-743-2236 (email is: castellr@acc.sunyacc.edu) or David Starbuck at 518 494-5583 (starbuck@netheaven.com).

Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom: _____

Address/Adresse: _____

Telephone: _____ E-Mail: _____

		Rates	
		US \$	CDN \$
Mail to:	___ Individual/ordinaire	20.00	23.00
Sara Mascia	___ Student/etudiant	12.00	13.00
Treasurer, CNEHA	___ Joint*/conjoint*	25.00	28.75
16 Colby Lane	___ Fellow**/Associe**	35.00	40.00
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510	___ Life/a vie	500.00	575.00
	___ Business/enterprise	40.00	46.00
or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:	___ Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucraif	30.00	35.50
Pierre Beaudet			
840 Sir Adolphe Routhier			
Quebec City, Quebec G1S 3P3			

*For two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

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



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

JULY 2001

NUMBER 49

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Mary C. Beaudry, Outgoing Editor

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You might expect activity to have slowed down as the time for transfer of the editorial office approaches, but this has not been the case. On the contrary: we have been most fortunate in receiving a small tidal wave of revised manuscripts and book reviews. The only thing I could do was to go ahead and put together another volume, so as I write Volume 29 is well into the production stages. David Landon and I will work together to bring it to completion and get it to the printer over the next couple of months, so if all goes well it should be in the hands of the members before the October meeting.

I was very excited about and pleased by Volume 28 -- the color illustrations, the range of topics covered, the overall high quality of the articles and book reviews. I didn't think we could quite top that, but I report with great pleasure that Volume 29 should prove just as useful and stimulating as the previous volume. Why do I say that? Here's a preview of the table of contents that will answer that question beyond a doubt.

Forthcoming in Volume 29:

Telling Time for Archaeologists: *Terminus Post Quem* Lists for Historical Archaeologists, by George L. Miller (Yes, this is the famous Miller *TPQ* list, revised, expanded, updated, and illustrated!)

Ordinary and Poor People in 18th-century Delaware, by John Bedell and Gerald Scharfenberger

Waiting for the Second Coming: The Canterbury Shakers, An Archaeological Perspective on Blacksmithing and Pipe Smoking by David Starbuck

The Archaeology of Schoolhouses: Oella School as a Case Study, by James Gibb and April Beisaw

Review essay: On the Care and Feeding of Preservation Managers, by Edward L. Bell

CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
<http://www.smcn.edu/cnela>

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Sherene Baugher
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583
Email: starbuck@nctheaven.com

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 Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

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saramascia@aol.com

And several interesting reviews of even more interesting books.

I'd like to thank Steve Brighton for his hard work as my assistant over the past few years and give him the credit he deserves for all the effort he put into running the journal office and mastering desk-top publishing so that the appearance of the journal could continue to improve and, along with the newsletters, get mailed to the members as quickly as humanly possible.

A Short Note from the Incoming Journal Editor:

As the incoming editor for Northeast Historical Archaeology I want to thank Mary Beaudry for her many years of dedicated work. The high quality of our publications should be a source of real pride for CNEHA. I have a difficult act to follow, but I am committed to maintaining the quality of the publications and will work hard to do so. Based on the current plan, Mary will still be working on the publications for quite some time while the new editorial

office is getting established. Thank you Mary! I am especially excited to work with the CNEHA membership and to broaden my understanding of the scope of historical archaeology research in the Northeast. In the coming months I plan to put together a new editorial advisory board. At the annual meeting I will also be collecting names of potential manuscript and book reviewers. The success of the journal requires the help of many individuals so let me know if you are willing to participate. Please note the new address for manuscript submissions and back order issues: Dr David B. Landon, Anthropology Department, UMass Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125 (617 287-6835) david.landon@umb.edu

Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by October 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. If you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

Provincial Editors:

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

ONTARIO: Dena Doroszenko, C-173 Delaware Ave., Toronto, Ontario M6H 2T2.
Dena.Doroszenko@heritagefdn.on.ca

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3. monique_elie@pch.gc.ca

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

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NEW YORK STATE: Lois Feister, New York State Bureau
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loifh@aol.com

PENNSYLVANIA: Rebecca Yamin, John Milner
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ryamin@johnmilnerassociates.com

RHODE ISLAND: Kristea Heitert and Ray Pasquanello,
The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale
Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860 KHeitert@paline.com

VERMONT: Victor R. Rolando, 126 Union St., Apt 4,
Bennington, VT 05201. vrolando@sover.net

VIRGINIA: Barbara Heath, The Corporation for Jefferson's
Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551.
barbara@poplarforest.org

WEST VIRGINIA: William D. Updike, Staff Archaeologist,
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 3556 Teays Valley Road,
Suite #3, Hurricane, WVA 25526.
wupdike@crai-ky.com

CNEHA Bibliography Project

The Board of CNEHA has decided to update the bibliog-
raphy that appeared in Volume 15 (1986) of *Northeast
Historical Archaeology*, which covered up through the year
1987. The publication of the new bibliography will coincide
with the 2006 celebration of CNEHA's 40th anniversary.
Consequently the new bibliography will cover the years
1988 through 2006.

Bibliographic entries (published articles and books only)
will be welcome from now until 2006. Please provide cross-
referencing information by: 1) topic, 2) state, and 3) time
period. Only articles and books dealing with the Northeast
and historical archaeology will be listed.

Please send entries to David Starbuck at P.O. Box 492,
Chesiertown, NY 12817, or starbuck@NetHeaven.com

CNEHA Annual Business Meeting

October 8, 2000

Lord Nelson Hotel

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Meeting called to order by Chair Sherene Baugher at 9:00
am

1. Motion to approve Minutes of the October 17, 1999
Annual Business meeting as reported by Dena Doroszenko

Moved by: David Starbuck

Seconded: Sue Henry Renaud

Carried

2. Newsletter report: David Starbuck

Requested copy for the October issue in the next few days.
Have new editors for Rhode Island, still looking for an edi-
tor for West Virginia. Curation column contribution solicit-
ed.

Motion to accept report:

Moved by: Diana Wall

Seconded: Terry Klein

Carried

3. Budget & Finance: Sara Mascia

US account income, \$11,000; expenditures, \$8900; current
balance is \$21,000. Very good financial shape

CDN account, income \$2000, expenditures, \$5913; \$5912
current balance of account. Membership dues will not be
going up this year.

Motion to accept report:

Moved by: Diana Wall

Seconded by: Silas Hurry

Carried

4. Membership reports: Wade Catts/Rebecca Yamin

a. Individual

433 (5-6 new memberships from this conference)

b. Institutional

37 members to date

Motion to accept report:

Moved by: Verna Cowin

Seconded by: Rob Ferguson

Carried

5. Publication reports

a. Journal: Mary Beaudry

High level of activity. In progress, Vol. 28 (in production,
to printer late this year/early 2001), 4 submissions to the
monograph series. Manuscripts in progress: 1 awaiting
review, 1 reviewed and soon to author, 4 other manuscripts
awaiting revisions, i.e. Vol. 31. Theme issue on Farmstead
in progress, with copy editor and in various stages. Another
theme issue on Dutch Colonial Archaeology is in progress.

Back issue sales low this year.

Motion to approve report.

Moved by: Sara Mascia

Seconded, Lu Ann De Cunzio

Carried

6. Search for a new Journal Editor: Lu Ann De Cunzo

One of the biggest challenges facing CNEHA over the next months. Search extended to Jan. 15, 2001. Invited written proposals to be submitted to the committee. Position will be advertised widely. Contact the committee members, including Sara Mascia, Ann-Eliza Lewis, Rebecca Yamin or Lu Ann De Cunzo

Motion to approve report:

Moved by: Sue Henry Renaud

Seconded: Sara Mascia

Carried

7. Programs & Meetings:

a. 2000 Halifax:

Rob Ferguson: 112 registered to date. Website courtesy of Steve Powell and the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society. Tours have done well.

Motion to accept report:

Moved by: Sara Mascia

Seconded by: Diana Wall

Carried

b. 2001, Niagara Falls/NOTL

Hotel venue will be in Niagara Falls, Ontario, with Friday events scheduled to take place in the Niagara-on-the-Lake area. Tours and workshops are being planned. The conference weekend will be October 18-21, 2001.

Motion to accept report:

Moved by: Eva Macdonald

Seconded by: Diana Wall

Carried

8. Nominations & Elections report: Karen Metheny

Nominations went out in June; 10 candidates on the slate. Ballots went out in August with 134 ballots returned. The new Board members are:

Sherene Baugher

Terry Klein

Sara Mascia

David Starbuck

Joe Last

Motion to accept report:

Moved by: Eva MacDonald

Seconded: Diana Wall

Carried

9. New Executive Officers: Karen Metheny

Chair: Sherene Baugher

Treasurer: Sara Mascia

Motion to accept report:

Moved by: Terry Klein

Seconded: Lu Ann De Cunzo

Carried

10. Student Paper Competition: Karen Metheny

Panel of 5 judges: Joe Last, Nancy Dickinson, Ann-Eliza Lewis, Bruce Fry, and John Triggs. Six student papers in the competition. Awarded Honorable mention to Kerry Shamell

-- ceramic paper; Second Place, Amanda Crompton, Memorial University; First prize: Tom Moir, University of Toronto. The students have 3 months to get their papers revised for publication in the journal. Awards also include a 1-year membership in CNEHA.

Motion to approve report:

Moved by: Lu Ann de Cunzo

Seconded: Diana Wall

Carried

11. Resolution of thanks to Outgoing Board Members: Joe Last

Moved by: Diana Wall

Seconded: Karen Metheny

Carried

12. Resolution of thanks to the 2000 Conference organizers: Wade Catts/Tim Riordan

Motion to accept resolution:

Moved by: Karen Metheny

Seconded: Eva MacDonald

Carried

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Marie-Lorraine Pipes: Objected to length of paper format, requested that CNEHA consider a 15-minute format with a 5-minute question period at the end of each paper. Another audience member agreed that discourse and exchange after each paper be considered in the future. Mary Beaudry agreed that the lack of exchange seems to have become endemic at historical meetings, and she would heartily endorse a change in format towards an open format.

Motion: Diana Wall proposed that this change be attempted at next year's conference. 15 minutes and 5 minutes discussion for next year's conference paper format. To be determined at the next business meeting as to whether this format will become policy.

Discussion ensued on this format and its use by other organizations.

Motion withdrawn by Diana Wall

MOTION: At next year's conference, as a trial run, after every paper, a 5-minute discussion period will be included. This format will be evaluated at next year's ABM.

Moved by: Diana Wall

Seconded: Meta Janowitz

Carried

Motion to adjourn: Mary Beaudry

Seconded: Sara Mascia

Adjourned at 9:40 am.

Respectfully Submitted,
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

**The Industrial Revolution at Lover's Leap:
The Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company**
{submitted by Melinda Belles, Western Connecticut State
University}

The business that perhaps made the best use of the plentiful resources of New Milford, CT, was the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company (BWFC). The BWFC's factory was situated at the junction of the Still and Housatonic Rivers, once the location of a waterfall that dropped approximately 200 feet to a rocky gorge. When the BWFC bought the land in 1881, the rights to waterpower were included in the purchase. Over the next few years, the company bought almost all of Lover's Leap, the waterfall area's legendary name, and began leasing area land for the purpose of mining silica, which was a key ingredient in many of the company's products.

The BWFC was incorporated in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1876 and by the late 1800's there was an auxiliary plant built in Branchville, Connecticut, and the company had offices in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, South America and England. Though the company was a public concern, the principal owner and founder was a German-Dutch man from Pennsylvania named Granville Breinig. Little is known about Mr. Breinig, though it may be assumed that he was a temperance man as a general store on his property was allowed to keep its lease as long as no alcohol was sold.

The BWFC made a wide array of products though, as the name implies, its main product line was wood finishers. The best-known product was Breinig's Lithogen Silicate Paint, which was an oil-based paint that incorporated silica and feldspar fillers. Wood that had been painted with Litho-White, as it was called, was especially weather resistant, making the product particularly popular with farmers. Wheeler's Patent Wood filler, another well-known product, filled in the grain in wood to give a smooth appearance to paint or varnish that was applied to it. Other products included varnishes, Breinig's Oil Stain, Japans (used to coat metal to prevent rusting) and a full line of interior enamels and exterior lead paint. They also made one of the first substances known to remove varnish or paint.

Ground silica or quartz, feldspar and flint were used extensively in the company's paint products, and also provided a side business. In 1893, Breinig, the owner, and various company personnel founded the Silicate Stone and Emory Wheel Company. Any cast-off pieces of quartz or flint were crushed and used in a portland cement, for emery wheels, or for sandpaper. Some of the emery, or grinding wheels, that

were defective were used in retaining walls that can still be seen at the site today. Ground feldspar was sold to two soap companies: Soapolio, a granular soap, and Bon Ami, an all-purpose kitchen cleanser.

Mr. Robin Stack, a local man whose grandfather and father were both managers at the BWFC, relayed an interesting story regarding the contract with Bon Ami. It seems that when the company was just starting, they attempted to buy ground silica from the BWFC. Unsure if Bon Ami would be a success and be able to pay their bill, Mr. Stack's grandfather suggested that they send some feldspar gratis, about five carloads' worth as a sort of investment. The gamble paid off, and Bon Ami contracted feldspar from the BWFC up until the company's demise in 1928.

The BWFC's plant was "modern and spacious" for its time. As previously mentioned, it was strategically located at the junction of the Housatonic and Still Rivers, adjacent to the Great Falls. Having bought rights to waterpower, the company first blasted a "wheelpit and races out of solid bedrock" (SIA 1981:107). Two sixty-six inch turbines of 121 horsepower each were installed, and a massive shaft, 160 feet long and seven inches in diameter, provided the power for most of the silix mill, where the mineral processing took place. In later years a steam engine was added, estimated to be around 350-400 horsepower. The accounts of the dimensions of the silix mill vary, but it was approximately 200 by 60 feet in diameter, and three stories high.

The paint mill and filler mills were in adjacent buildings, and the japans mill was located at the other end of the property. A carpenter shop was located right above the wheelhouse. Originally the plant had a boarding house on the premises, however, in 1896 two houses were constructed that served as housing for plant management, and the boarding house disappeared. Other buildings on the property included a blacksmith shop, shipping house, cooper shop, a box shop, and a hennerly. Two large kilns, one made of fieldstone and one of brick, are still standing today.

These kilns were instrumental in processing the various minerals used in BWFC products. The brick kiln is fourteen feet high and ten feet square; according to maps from the Sanborn Insurance Company, there was some sort of tramway attached to the side. The larger fieldstone kiln is about eighteen feet high by twelve feet square. Both are lined with firebrick and have open tops for loading. As the plant grew in size, spur tracks were brought in off the nearby Housatonic Railroad right up to the tops of the kilns to allow for easier loading.

These kilns heated silica and other minerals to soften them for the next step, the grinding process. This took place on the first floor of the mill, in "costly tubs" (Unknown 1902) constructed for grinding. These tubs were extremely heavy, with their foundations in the basement of the mill, and probably consisted of a "pavement" stone, with a moveable block above it. Some of the cracked stone wheels found at the site were probably used somehow in this process, and segments

of the "pavement" stone, which has been finished to an amazing smoothness, were also found.

After this step, the silica would be packed into barrels and dried, or moved up to the third floor for the bolting process. Here the silica would be forced through a silk cloth to produce a fine powder. Mr. Stack had samples of the bolted silica, and it was extremely fine, almost like baby powder. From this point the mineral was used in one of the various products produced by the mill, or sold to another business.

The plant employed a number of local people in its works, as well as making use of a new supply of immigrant labor. In a 1901 report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, fifty men were recorded as being on the company's roster. While no women were listed as working at the mill, Mr. Stack says that women did work in the offices and, at times, in the paint shop. Mr. Stack also told me that many employees were Polish or Ukrainian immigrants, brought directly from Ellis Island. They would board at a house run by a Polish woman named Evaseski, who would save the money they earned at the mill for them. Many of the immigrants would save enough to return to Poland and bring relatives back with them.

Working conditions at the plant varied depending on the section of the factory you worked in. Though the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows no labor law violations, there were health problems that were associated with this type of work. The first problem was silicosis, which was caused by the constant inhaling of silica dust. The dust would become permanently lodged in the lungs, making breathing near impossible. Mr. Stack remarked that he would see healthy, robust men become threateningly ill in as little as a year. The other problem, which was told to me by New Milford historian Joe Lillis, was chemical in nature. Workers in the paint mill would become ill because of chemical inhalation. Whether this was responsible for as many deaths as silicosis is unclear. Lastly, some of the men who worked in the paint shop came down with the inevitable case of lead poisoning.

After a minor setback when the silix mill burnt to the ground in 1902, the BWFC was a successful business through 1917. Whether its success would have continued is unknown, as DuPont bought out the paint and varnish half of the business that year. The silica mill continued operation, continuing contract jobs with companies such as Bon Ami, and the Silicite Stone and Emory Wheel Company was still in business. Empty buildings were rented out to local businesses, including a hat factory. The plant ceased operations in 1928 after an offer from Connecticut Light and Power, who needed the land in order to complete construction of the Shepaug Dam. The factory buildings were dismantled for building materials, and the office and management homes were moved to other locations. The valley was flooded in 1955 after the construction of the dam. It took only seven hours to fill, forming what is known today as Lake Lillinonah.

The mill site is now in ruins, though, as mentioned before.

the kilns are still more or less intact. They stand as a sort of monument to the ideology behind its operation, the 19th-century business paradigm that prescribed control of raw materials, production and distribution. The BWFC adhered to all three principles; it mined quartz from nearby land, it constructed a modern factory, and it saw to its own distribution. It is unfortunate that so little of its history is available to us today. Industry in the 19th century was inventive and exciting, constantly changing to incorporate new technology and ideas. Knowing what worked and failed, and understanding consequences of past ventures is the key to realizing our present, and ultimately, our future.

The Lake Whitney Slow Sand Water Filtration Plant - HAER No. CT-186

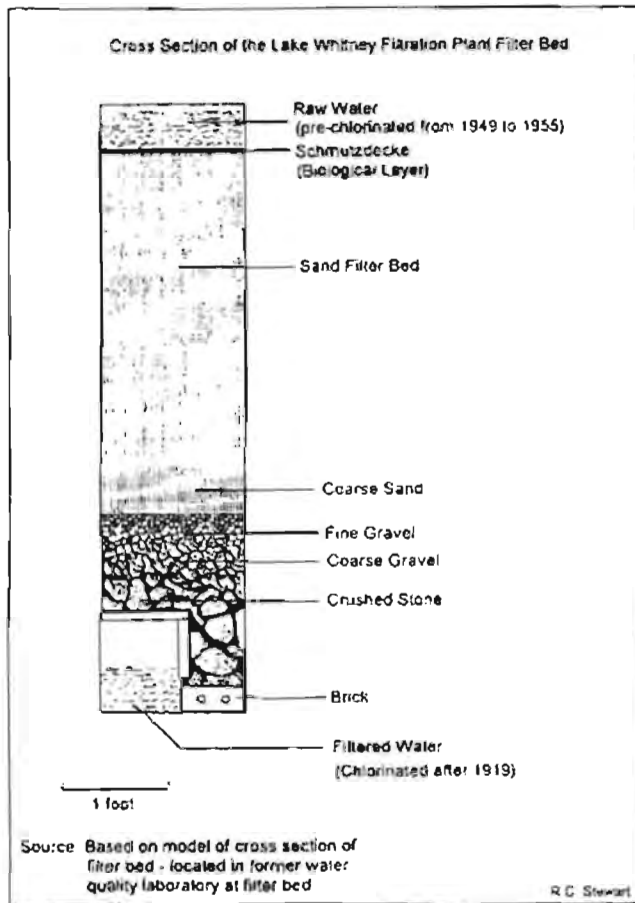
[submitted by Robert C. Stewart]

As mitigation for the replacement of its slow sand filter plant, the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority sponsored a recordation of this site. The Whitney filter plant operated from March 28, 1906 to August 1991 and combined physical, chemical and biological techniques to purify New Haven's water supply.

Toward the middle of the 18th century American communities began to expand into densely populated cities. The cities needed a modern urban infrastructure capable of supplying pure water for drinking, industrial use and fire fighting plus disposing of sewage and solid waste. New Haven, Connecticut had a privately owned water supply company that was founded in 1849. Its reservoir was subject to contamination and a 1901 typhoid outbreak influenced decisions that led to construction of a filtration plant at the New Haven's Water Company's Lake Whitney reservoir. The preferred method for water purification at the time was a relatively simple engineering design based on slow sand filtration and biological removal of pathogens.

Without knowledge of bacteriological theory, the first sand filtration plant for water purification was built in Paisley, Scotland in 1804. In the 1870s Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur's work developed many of the laboratory procedures that were later used for analyzing the effectiveness of water treatment methods. By 1900 people understood that a single contaminated reservoir could infect an entire city. The public began to insist on having pure water supplies. Slow sand filter design was well-established technology by the time Professor H.E. Smith, A.B. Hill, George W. Fuller and Charles A. Ferry developed the New Haven plant filter process in 1901.

The design provides an environment for mechanical filtration and complex biological activity. The Whitney filtration plant consists of twelve sand beds covering a total area of about four acres. These are enclosed in building that is set partially underground. Ferry selected reinforced concrete as



the construction material. First used in 1866 in England, this material was relatively inexpensive and had the advantage that semiskilled workers could form and place it. The Lake Whitney Water Filtration Plant represents an early use of reinforced concrete in Connecticut.

The roof is covered by almost two feet of grass-covered earth. The top of the bed is made up of a layer of fine sand three feet-eight inches deep. Below this is a sixteen-inch layer of fine sand, coarse sand, fine and coarse gravel, and crushed stone. Each bed is underlain by tile passages that collect the filtered water and converge to a collector system that conveys the filtered water to a clear well. Water from the clear well was pumped to water mains throughout the system. Chemical treatment in the form of chlorine was not used until 1919.

To work efficiently, the rate of filtration has to be carefully regulated and monitored by frequent bacterial testing of the purified water. Straining does not remove bacteria in a slow sand filter, instead, protozoa which normally are part of the biota in ponds and rivers, eliminate them through biological action. The protozoa form a layer on top of the sand called the Schmutzdecke. This layer of living protozoa forms a biological filter that traps bacteria. The protozoa utilize

bacteria as a food supply. Both of these operations remove inorganic, organic and biological contaminants from potable water.

With ample food, the biological layer grows, thickens and slows filtration. Periodically, this material and a thin layer of sand must be removed. This sand is washed free of organic material and returned to the bed. In normal operation one of the twelve beds would be out of service for maintenance. Except in very small plants, slow sand filtration has been replaced by coagulation, rapid filtration and purification plant. Documentation of the New Haven slow sand filter has been submitted to the Historic American Engineering Record.

Cornfield Point Lightship Located

[Submitted by Nick Bellantoni and Peter Johnson]

In November of 2000, the Office of State Archaeology and the Connecticut Historical Commission coordinated with wreck divers and Klein Sonar to conduct a search for the Coast Guard Lightvessel #51, *Cornfield Point*, which sank off the mouth of the Connecticut River in Long Island Sound on April 24, 1919. The vessel was sunk due to a collision with the Standard Oil Company Tug and barge *Secony #8* during a spring storm. At the time of the sinking all of the crew were rescued taking only the ships logs with them.

The *Cornfield Point* was the first light vessel with all steel construction and the first light vessel illuminated with electric lights. Originally constructed in 1892, she was also the first in a class of four ships used by the Coast Guard. The lighting apparatus consisted of four gimballed lamps on each of two mast heads positioned 90 degrees from each other. Due to her all steel construction and electrical lighting, this vessel represents a technological turning point in ship construction and lighting. A record search by the National Archives was conducted, no ships drawings or equipment blue prints have been located.

On November 9, 2000, Klein side scanning sonar equipment located the vessel at 190 feet below the water. The ship is upright with two masts standing. The wreck is on a firm bottom and looks to have some damage at the bow from the collision or when she hit bottom. The anchor chain appeared in the scanning and at the stern the sonar picked up the propeller notch between the rudder and hull. There also appears to be a good current scour under the stern leaving the rudder clear of the bottom.

Future research goals include nomination of the vessel to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, planned dives in partnership with the State of Connecticut and the U.S. Coast Guard to inspect the integrity of the vessel are being scheduled for the summer of 2001. For further information, please contact the Office of State Archaeology, U-4214, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-4214.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

Followup on Downtown Albany Finds

As reported in the last newsletter, Hartgen Archeological Associates had discovered more colonial-era features in downtown Albany: a 17th century Dutch structure, what was then identified as a tannery complex, and an early brickmaking site. The work now has been completed after considerable public outcry about preserving the remains for public viewing.

What were thought to be tannery features are now seen as remains of a rum distillery that operated between ca. 1750 and ca. 1810. Eighteen wooden vats were uncovered, connected with an intricate system of wooden pipes, a still, a fireplace, a privy, and foundation of the manager's house. At a weekend Open House held at the site, 4000 visitors came to see the remains in situ. Shortly after that, the remains were buried so that construction of the parking garage could continue.

However, two local businessmen donated \$40,000 to cover the cost of extricating and preserving some of the vats. Hartgen Associate staff returned to the site and directed the uncovering and careful removal of two of the vats and some of their connected piping. The remains were quickly transferred to the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Basin Harbor, VT. for treatment, a two-year process. Eventually, they will be displayed to the public, perhaps in a new Albany Archeology Museum now being discussed.

More Downtown Albany Finds

A small area being explored for footings for a pedestrian bridge to be built over Interstate Highway 787 for better accessibility to Albany's riverfront uncovered more of Albany's past. Archaeologists from Hartgen Associates found 18th century stone and wooden features. During the 1750s, the area would have been close to the edge of the river and a natural spot for English troops to secure their boats. The remains likely related to an unnamed creek that ran along the north side of the current city street centuries ago. Exposed at the site were a stone culvert and some flat wooden crib work, both dating around 1750. The wood feature was unlike anything seen before in Albany excavations. The remains apparently have been protected over the years by a large railroad platform built in the 19th century and by the city street. After an additional exploratory trench was excavated, the city elected not to extend the archaeological work beyond the impact area.

Colonial Soldier Remains Unearthed at Lake George

The partial skeleton of what may have been an 18th-century soldier was unearthed by a work crew in the town of Lake George. After a human skull was discovered, archaeologist David Starbuck was called to the scene and supervised the uncovering of the upper torso. Arms from the elbows down and hip bones were missing, but a thigh bone was found. There were no artifacts such as buttons or fabric found with the body. Study of the remains by Starbuck and the county coroner revealed that the skeleton was between the ages of 18 and 25. He had been dealt a direct blow to the head and then scalped. Deep knife or blade wounds were found on the skull. The body was buried at Fort William Henry in Lake George where other soldiers already are interred.

Summer Archaeology Camp

Fleet Financial Foundation has awarded the Albany County Historical Association \$7,000 to perform an archaeological excavation and summer camp in Albany in July 2001. The excavation will take place on the site of the Ten Broeck Mansion's original carriage house, a structure demolished in 1999 due to its unsound condition.

The summer camp will allow students to assist archaeologists from Hartgen Archeological Associates who have been hired to excavate the site. The Fleet Bank money will be used to offer a number of full scholarships to students from the surrounding poorer neighborhoods. The public also will be invited to view the work.

New York City

Reported by: Nancy Brighton

Liberty Island, New York

(submitted by Bill Griswold)

The 2000 season at Liberty Island, New York, NY, involved the excavation of units intended to ground truth the geophysical survey that was conducted on the island in 1999. In 1999, 8.5 of the 13 acres of Liberty Island were investigated by various geophysical techniques including GPR, EM and the Magnetometer. A small crew of archaeologists worked on the excavations while rangers interpreted the excavations to the large number of visitors who had come to see the statue.

Fifty-five units were excavated across the heavily stratified site, sampling the identified anomalies as well as certain areas where no anomalies had been identified (for control purposes). The archeological survey identified the likely

remnants of several military buildings belonging to the Fort Wood period.

A pre-Fort Wood period midden, first discovered in 1999, was found to be much larger than had been expected. The analysis of the faunal material recovered from the midden indicated that the remains were most likely from soldiers stationed on the island and that the animals were likely being butchered elsewhere with the meat being brought over to the island. Liberty Island, or Bedloe's Island as it was then known, was fortified twice prior to the construction of Fort Wood, once during the Revolution when the British occupied the island and later by the Americans in the 1790s. Additional excavations are planned to more thoroughly investigate the historic period midden and the buildings belonging to the Fort Wood period.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann DeCunzo

Cedar Creek in Northern Sussex County

[submitted by Ronald A. Thomas, c/o MAAR Associates, Inc.]

MAAR Associates, Inc has discovered the location of a mid-18th century homestead located along the upper reaches of Cedar Creek in northern Sussex County. Discovered during Phase I investigations to satisfy Section 106 regulations for a residential development, the site represents a period of time little studied within this drainage system. Contained within less than a two-acre tract, the site, based on the surface distribution of various artifact types, appears to contain several structures, one of which may be a post-in-the-ground domicile with cellar hole. Further investigations have been recommended.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

Anne Arundel County

Anne Arundel County's *Lost Towns Archaeology Project* continues a busy season of fieldwork and educational outreach programs for the general public and school children. Over 3,000 school children took part in the project's hands-on activities this spring, and the popular monthly "Dig Day" program hosted for the general public continues through the fall.

Lost Towns Project director Al Luckenbach and London Town Foundation Director Greg Stiverson are moving forward with plans to reconstruct the 17th-century "Lord

Mayor's Tenement" at historic London Town Park in Edgewater. Wilhe Graham with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation designed the two-story, two-room tenement structure using an archaeological grid map and data provided by *The Lost Town Project* team of archaeologists and volunteers. The project's excavations revealed a 20'x20'-foot-print based on exterior posts that supported the building.

Graham's architectural plans for the building feature a clapboard roof, siding and covering around the chimney. The new tenement building will be constructed using post-in-ground architecture, traditional wood framing members, and handcrafted finishing work. While the exact function of the original tenement structure cannot be determined, the central focus of the reconstructed building will be a working kitchen and fireplace. This new kitchen area will make it possible to demonstrate many different aspects related to colonial cooking.

The kitchen will be used as a springboard for discussing the exchange of plants between the New and Old Worlds, the diet of early settlers, the changing environment of the Chesapeake, and many other topics. These historical connections will be illustrated using vegetables and fruit grown in the nearby garden and plants found in the formal gardens. The actual building process will be an important educational and interpretive tool for London Town visitors and the local community, as volunteers will be encouraged to assist with the reconstruction project.

This spring, *The Lost Towns Project* began searching for Herrington, another of Anne Arundel County's colonial "lost towns." The town of Herrington, also called Herring Creek Town, was located in the southern region of the county along the banks of Herring Bay and Herring Creek. The project was awarded a generous grant from the Maryland Historical Trust to identify any archaeological sites and document this little known "lost town." The research of historians Tony Lindauer and Jay Thomas provides context related to the formation and eventual demise of the town.

In 1668, a single port was created for Anne Arundel County at "Richard Actons land", which was located on the Severn River. Ten months later another ordinance indicates the presence of an additional port "afore Herrington in Herring Creek", suggesting the presence of a previously unrecorded port. Although Actons' land and Herrington were declared as ports, their enumeration as ports is not synonymous with the creation of a town. However, other sources indicate the presence of a settlement by 1668. Originally drafted in 1661 and printed in 1670, Augustine Herrman's map of Virginia and Maryland depicts Herrington. Later in 1683, in the same legislation that created London Town, the "Act for the Advancement of Trade" listed a town "att Herring Creeke on the Town Land".

The chain of title for the property indicates that the town was located on the property of William Parker, which was

surveyed in 1651 and patented in 1666. It is not known how many lots were settled at Herrington, but we do know that only five individuals owned one-acre lots in 1691. Over the next few years Christopher Vernon, owner of the surrounding plantation, purchased several of these lots, possibly incorporating them into his surrounding plantation. In 1706 and 1707, Herrington was designated once again as a town but is absent from subsequent records.

Project staff members are currently gathering information from residents in the Town Point community, as well as conducting targeted shovel test pit surveys. The fact that Herrington disappeared from the countryside before it ever became a thriving community makes this search particularly challenging.

West Virginia

Reported by: William Updike

Marmet Lock and Dam Replacement Project

The Hurricane, West Virginia Office of Cultural Resource Analysts Inc. has recently completed excavations at an 19th-century saltworks (46Ka354), and a probable slave cabin (46Ka352) associated with the saltworks. The project was funded by the Huntington District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Marmet Locks and Dam replacement project on the Kanawha River near Charleston, West Virginia. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of William D. Updike.

During the early to mid-19th century, salt production was the primary industry of the Kanawha Valley of West Virginia. Salt was first made in the Charleston area in 1797. The war of 1812 brought about a rapid expansion of the industry, as foreign sources of salt were unavailable. Salt was manufactured in large masonry furnaces by boiling brine. Once manufactured, the salt was packed in barrels and shipped down the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers to Cincinnati and Louisville, where it was highly valued in the meat packing industry. Prior to the Civil War, the salt industry was highly competitive, and furnace owners quickly adopted new technologies such as coal fuel and evaporation pans or faced financial ruin. The salt industry of the Kanawha Valley began to decline during the 1850s as railroads shifted markets away from the rivers, and the city of Chicago began to become the meatpacking center. A devastating flood in 1861, the Civil War and the shift of the packing industry to Chicago brought a crippling blow to the Kanawha salt industry, from which it never recovered.

Fieldwork consisted of the removal of the plowzone from the site where a furnace had been documented during Phase I and II testing. During the course of these investigations, two furnaces were documented. One furnace was encountered on the edge of the riverbank and consisted of a linear

trench 75 feet in length. Heavily fired soil was encountered around this feature and extended to a depth of 14 feet below the furnace. The dimensions of this furnace are very close to those given for an open pan furnace dating from the 1810s-1820s. Documentary evidence suggested that this furnace might have been built either in 1821 or 1822. This furnace was very interesting in its construction. Like earlier kettle furnaces, it was a rock-lined linear trench; however, most pan furnaces were square or rectangular. It appears that this furnace was an adaptation of a known technique, the linear kettle furnace, to the new evaporation pan technology. The second furnace was a portion of a "Kanawha Grainer" furnace. The Kanawha Grainer system consisted of a masonry furnace with an enclosed evaporating pan. Steam captured from the pan was piped to large wooden vats where the brine was converted to salt. This was the most advanced system of salt production used in the Kanawha Salines, and it was unique to the Kanawha region. Documentary evidence suggested this furnace dated from the early 1830s. Archaeological remains of this furnace consisted of a large fired area and a builder's trench. Unfortunately, flooding had destroyed a portion of this furnace. Artifacts from the flood deposits suggested an early to mid-19th-century date for the flood episode, possibly the flood of 1861. Documentary evidence and the presence of this type of furnace suggest that the owners were very aware of the highly competitive markets and the necessity to keep up with technological progress in order to survive.

The Willow Bluff site (46Ka352), was also documented during Phase I survey of the project area. This site was defined as a probable domestic site dating to the first half of the 19th century. The site was not depicted on 19th century maps, and there were no descriptions of the site from extant 19th century records. Phase II testing of the site revealed the presence of an sandstone chimney base, and an apparently stratified cellar. Data recovery excavations at the site included the excavation of 151 contiguous 1-by-1 meter units, and 16 features. Features at the site represented a H-shaped chimney base, a large trash filled pit, and postholes of recent and 19th century fences.

Over 77,000 artifacts were recovered, including the remains of at least 147 vessels of creamware, pearlware, and porcelain, as well as utilitarian redware, stoneware, and yellowware. Other artifacts included large numbers of faunal remains, container glass, and architectural remains.

Of great interest was the presence of two punched 18th century Spanish coins, and what appears to be the bowl of a pewter spoon that has been beaten flat and has a hole punched through it as well. These artifacts suggest the presence of African-American slaves. Slaves were the dominant component of the workforce at the Kanawha Salines, and this on-going research is the first to examine this aspect of 19th century life in this region.

Application for Membership
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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Telephone: _____ E-Mail: _____

		Rates	
		US \$	CDN \$
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*For two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne reçoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

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



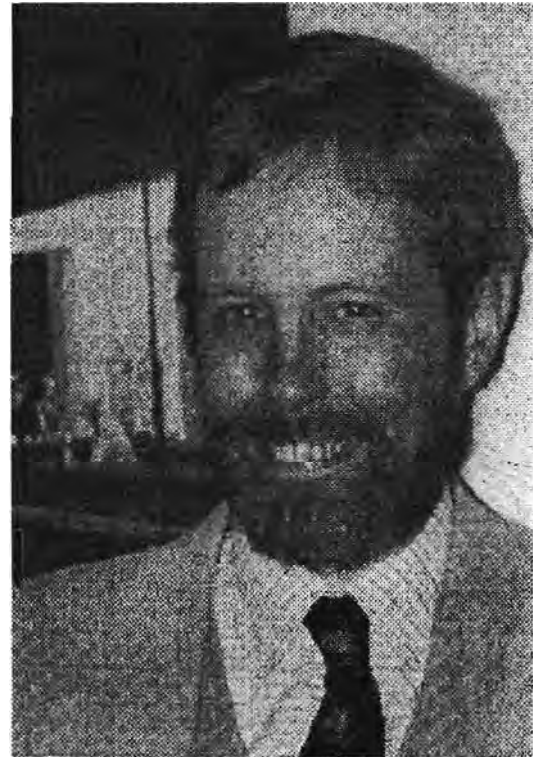
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 2001

NUMBER 50

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ROBERT L. BRADLEY

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Historical archaeologists in Maine and throughout New England lost a good friend and colleague when Robert L. Bradley, 55, of Dresden, Maine (formerly of Brookline, Mass.), died of cancer at his home Sept. 22, 2001. He leaves his wife Christina and a son, Alex, both of Dresden; a sister, Georgia Zaborowski, of Groton, Mass; and a brother, Joseph, of Ossipee, N.H.

Bob graduated from Milton Academy in 1964, received his B.A. in archaeology from Harvard University in 1968, and his Ph.D. in archaeology from the University of London in 1974. During his undergraduate years Bob worked out west as site surveyor on the Hell Gap Excavations in Wyoming in 1965, as Site Foreman at Hell Gap in 1966, and as Field Director at the Frazier Site in Colorado in 1967.

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

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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 Mary C. Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

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Life Memberships

There is a one-year window of opportunity to become a Life Member of CNEHA at the current, modest rate of \$500 U.S. or \$575 CDN. This opportunity will end on December 31, 2002, after which the Life Membership rates will rise to \$750 U.S. or \$800 CDN.

Canadian Members, Please Note:

The board has decided to accept future submissions to the Newsletter IN FRENCH, if any of our Canadian members want to do that.

On page of this Newsletter is a list of Canadian members who joined/renewed at the Halifax Conference.

In 1976 Bob began a 25-year career with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, first as staff Historic Archaeologist and in 1986 as Assistant Director of the Commission.

Bob continued fieldwork after his arrival at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. From 1978 to 1983 he directed excavations and ruins stabilization at Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site, Bristol; he was director of excavations at Fort Edgecomb State Historic Site, Edgecomb; and from 1986 to the present Bob directed excavations at Sir William Phips birthplace site, Woolwich. Bob contributed numerous articles to the *Maine Archaeological Society Bulletin* and other publications. He also published *Maine's First Buildings: The Architecture of Settlement, 1604-1700* (1978); *The Forts of Maine, 1607-1945: An Archaeological and Historical Survey* (1981); *Maine's Historic Places* (with Frank Beard, Bette Smith and Arthur Spiess, 1982); and *The Forts of Pemaquid, Maine: An Archaeological and Historical Study* (1994).

Bob was a pioneer in historical archaeology in Maine. It is safe to say that there is not an historical archaeologist working in Maine today who was not helped or influenced by Bob in some way. He was also a uniting force within the community of Maine historical archaeologists. Bob's knowledge, guidance and humor will be sorely missed.

UPDATE--Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: David Landon

As you all know, the editorial office for the journal moved across Boston during the summer, finding a new home at the University of Massachusetts Boston. If any of you have moved recently, you know what this is like! What seemed to be a very simple and quick task actually went quite slowly. We moved the last five boxes of files during the second week of September and brought the new editorial assistant for the journal, Eleanor Breen, on board the first day of fall. The new office shows all of the hallmarks of a recent move, with many of the files still in boxes waiting to be unpacked and organized. I would ask any of you who have manuscripts waiting in these files to be patient as we try to sort out what needs to be accomplished. I am happy to report that we have caught up on the back issues orders, so if any of you are waiting for these they should be on their way.

We are currently in the process of doing production work for Volume 29. In the last newsletter Mary reported that this process was well underway, but it has made little progress since. We have successfully gotten the journal layout program running and begun the process of learning the production system. Unfortunately, we are still on the steep part of the learning curve. Volume 29 will not be ready for the October meeting, but we hope to have it at the printer by the time of the meeting and in the mail in early December. Once this is completed we should have a much better grasp of the

production process and be able to move forward more rapidly with the work on the upcoming double issue on Farmsteads.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by February 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. If you would like to submit an article dealing with archaeological collections management or curation, please send it to Beth Acuff, Dept. of Historical Resources, 2801 Kensington Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

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"WILDE AMERICK"

"Wilde Americk": Discovery and Exploration of the New World

This new exhibit at the Yale Center for British Art contains 100 maps, atlases, prints, travel accounts, expanding awareness of New World, globe from 1522, and frontier manuscripts. The exhibit will be open through December 22. Check out www.yale.edu/ycba

SYMPOSIUM AND BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

If These Pots Could Talk: Collecting Two Thousand Years of British Household Pottery [Submitted by Amy C. Earls, Book & Exhibit Review Editor, *Ceramics in America*]

Symposium:

A lecture on British pottery traditions by the eminent historical archaeologist and ceramics scholar Ivor Noel Hume highlights a symposium at the Milwaukee Art Museum Auditorium on Saturday, October 6, 2001, 9 am-5 pm. This event, sponsored by the Chipstone Foundation and the Museum's American Heritage Society, coincides with the publication of Noel Hume's latest book and exhibition, *If*

These Pots Could Talk: Collecting Two Thousand Years of British Household Pottery, as well as the publication of the inaugural issue of Chipstone's new journal, *Ceramics in America*. The day-long symposium will feature a presentation of a 1967 Colonial Williamsburg film featuring Noel Hume, a lecture on multidisciplinary approaches to historical ceramics by David Gaimster of the British Museum, and a lecture and demonstration of 2,000 years of British pottery making by Rob Hunter of *Ceramics in America* and Michelle Erickson of *Period Designs* in Yorktown, Virginia. Tours of the exhibition, as well as the rest of the reinstalled American Collection Galleries, will be provided by Noel Hume and the curatorial staff of the Chipstone Foundation and the Milwaukee Art Museum. Admission for the symposium is free with the \$6 admission to the Milwaukee Art Museum. Lunch will be provided. Please register by September 25 to (414) 220-4287. The exhibit's dates are October 5, 2001-January 20, 2002.

Book:

If These Pots Could Talk, Collecting 2,000 Years of British Household Pottery, by Ivor Noel Hume. \$65 hardbound plus shipping/handling. 500 pp., 600 illus. (540 color), October 2001. University Press of New England, 23 South Main St., Hanover, NH 03755-2055; 800-421-1561 voice; 603-643-1450 fax; www.upne.com

Historical archaeologist and social historian Ivor Noel Hume brings British history to life with the stories behind the everyday ceramic objects that he and his late wife Audrey collected over a 40-year period. *If These Pots Could Talk* presents "a panoramic view of pottery in Britain and her colonies from the landing of the Romans to the bad intentions of the Germans in 1939." Beginning as a novice at London's Guildhall Museum in the immediate postwar years, Noel Hume shares his passion for reconstructing lives from bits and pieces of crockery. Concentrating on earthenwares, stonewares, and porcelains commonly found in archaeological excavations but uncommonly encountered in decorative arts exhibits, this book runs the gamut from burial urns and chamber pots to wine cups and witch bottles. Written in a personal and often humorous style, this gorgeous volume will appeal to nonspecialists and experts alike. Wonderful color photographs, largely by noted photographer Gavin Ashworth, enhance the historical and personal commentary. Part catalog, part memoir, *If These Pots Could Talk* is a beautiful tribute to the richness of collecting and the rewards of a true partnership.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Archaeological Investigations at the ca. 1850s New London, Connecticut, Engine House [Submitted by Sara F. Mascia, Historical Perspectives, Inc.]

Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) recently completed a documentary study and field investigation of the Amtrak (MDP) site in New London, Connecticut. The project site, located in an abandoned train yard adjacent to an active Amtrak rail line, was undertaken as a requirement of the Connecticut Historical Commission. The HPI project, directed by Sara F. Mascia, was aided by a team of archaeologists from the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) in Providence, Rhode Island.

The New Haven and New London Railroad was chartered in 1848, and construction of the single-track rail line began in 1850. In 1852 the small railroad officially opened and operated successfully between the two cities for many years before it was reorganized as the Shore Line Railway in 1864. The 1868 Map of the City of New London provides the earliest detailed view of the project site. At that time, two transportation features identified as the "Engine House" and "Furn Table," were present. The square engine house was standing on the site until sometime between 1897 and 1902 when the building was razed.

Since railroads became a major source of transportation, engine-houses have been used to quarter and/or service the large engines after runs. The design and construction of engine-houses began in Britain during the first half of the nineteenth century. The earliest design types were either circular roundhouses or square structures. Historians generally agree that large circular, or semicircular, roundhouses were more commonly built throughout the United States to service steam engines along the main lines during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Because of this, the name roundhouse has become almost synonymous with the engine or locomotive house. A review of cartographic sources throughout the Northeast indicates that, in actuality, many small square houses were constructed and demolished throughout the late nineteenth century. Although the majority of engine-houses were built at terminal or division yards, a few were constructed at junctions or in proximity to structures needed during the service of the engines (e.g., water tanks, oil-houses, ash-pits). The square house, in most cases, was more rectangular in shape. There were three basic types of square engine houses: the run-through design, which was open at both ends; the sub-track type, which was open at one end and had buffers at the other; and the radial track type, containing one or more interior turntables.

The excavation of the Amtrak rail yard provided the opportunity to examine the construction of several mid-nine-

teenth century transportation features. Excavators uncovered the foundation of the former turntable, part of the drainage system, a locomotive inspection pit, and the working, or "operational," surface that was once present within the nineteenth century rail yard. The excavation, together with the examination of historical documents, tells a story of the function of this small New London rail yard over time. Excavation revealed that the New London rail yard features were typical in design, using large cut granite stone for the foundations and brick for the pit flooring. Because of the proximity of large granite quarries all over New England, granite was a popular construction resource for engine house foundations. The engine house was originally a sub track design with an exterior turntable. The building was later enlarged and altered to become a run-through type of engine house that was open at both ends. The interior inspection pits were likely not altered during this transformation.

Although no evidence of the overall engine house floor was found, it was probably bedded with coal and cinders, which was typical of low-cost engine house construction in the mid nineteenth century. The prolonged use of coal as a source of energy encouraged the regular deposition of large piles of coal within rail yards. In addition, the presence of coal and ash on the surface encouraged drainage and absorbed spilled oils and lubricants. Artifacts were limited to a few metal fragments associated with the railroad, such as a small part of the track and construction materials. As railroad companies consolidated during the late nineteenth century, engine repair was conducted at central facilities. The smaller engine houses, which were no longer cost-efficient, were razed. In the case of the New London engine house, the above ground sections of the features, including the tracks, were removed and the area was filled. Current city plans for a surface parking facility will not impact the ca. 1850s engine house or turntable foundations.

Fort Wooster Park, New Haven

[Submitted by Lucianne Lavin, American Cultural Specialists, LLC]

Fort Wooster Park, located on the eastern shore of New Haven Harbor in the City of New Haven, is the first city-owned property in Connecticut designated as a State Archaeological Preserve.

The Park was once part of the Reservation set aside for the Quinnipiac Indian Tribe by the New Haven Colony in 1638—the first Indian Reservation in North America. The Park's hill was originally called Indian Hill and Fort Hill, for an Indian fort that once stood on its summit. Yale President Ezra Stiles mentioned the Quinnipiac fort in his *Itineraries and Memoirs* and provided a sketch of the fort, whose earthworks were still visible at the time of Stiles' visit in 1760-1762. The land was sacred to the Quinnipiac Tribe; Native American burying grounds were located in the general area.

During the Revolutionary War the top of Fort Hill formed

part of the patriots' regional signal system. Brushwood was burned at night to produce a bright fire and swamp hay by day to produce a smoky one as a signal for the approach of enemy ships, thereby alerting local villages and calling their militias for assistance. As a result, the hill was referred to as Beacon Hill. The hill was the locus of a famous engagement between the patriots and the British in the summer of 1779.

To provide stronger military defense for the eastern shore, the Connecticut General Assembly resolved in August 1779 to construct a fort on Beacon Hill. The fort was completed during the War of 1812 and given the name Fort Wooster in honor of Revolutionary hero General David Wooster. A signal master's watch house and a telegraphic signal pole were built within the fort. The fortification contained a guard of 100 men. The Fort Wooster cannons were fired on February 13, 1815 to celebrate the war's end, and in May of that year the Fort was dismantled.

The New Haven Park Commission bought the site in 1890 to help fulfill its goal of providing open space for the City's citizens. Upon the 116th anniversary of the invasion of New Haven by the British on July 5, 1895, a huge celebration was held on the top of Beacon Hill in the area of Fort Wooster. The program included a number of speakers, patriotic music, the Governor's Foot Guards, and the dedication of a brass plaque to the American patriots who participated in the skirmishes about the hill during the British invasion of New Haven. The tablet read: "On this spot a signal beacon was established in 1775 and about this hill American patriots bravely resisted a large force of invading British troops July 5, 1779. To honor the deeds of the fathers the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution placed this tablet 1895."

At a meeting of the Board of New Haven Park Commissioners on June 26, 1996, the Board approved the request to erect a sculpture commemorating the Quinnipiac Indians on the Fort Wooster Park property. The monument was erected and dedicated in November, 2000, amid ceremonies that included a Native American blessing ceremony performed by Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's Indian Affairs Coordinator and Native spiritualist Ed Sarabia, Native songs and dancing.

The destruction of Revolutionary War and sacred Indian sites is particularly acute because the kinds of cultural remains associated with them are often prized by collectors. A group of concerned citizens, including native New Haveners, teachers, a Native American, and an archaeologist, formed the Quinnipiac Memorial Monument committee and vigorously lobbied for state recognition of this significant archaeology site. The recent designation as a State Archaeological Preserve affords this site, and the other four, state-owned Preserves, a degree of protection against construction impacts and unauthorized excavations.

Filling in the Gaps at the Henry Whitfield State Museum

by

Thomas F. Tartaron, Yale University
Michael A. McBride, Henry Whitfield State Museum

In fall 2000, Yale University's Department of Anthropology undertook the first of a proposed multi-season excavation on the property of the Henry Whitfield State Museum in Guilford, Connecticut. The Museum features the "Old Stone House," a structure built in 1639 to house the Puritan minister Henry Whitfield and his family in the newly founded Plantation of Menuncatuck. These excavations are part of an ongoing program on the part of the Museum to elucidate the history of the house and its occupants. In addition to archaeology, documentary research and architectural study have helped to clarify the changing form of the house, as well as various outbuildings and other features that have appeared and disappeared over time.

The Whitfield family lived in the house for only about 11 years, after which they returned to an England now safe for Puritanism--minus a couple of daughters who had married in Connecticut. The house remained in private hands, changing ownership by purchase or bequest, until in 1900 the State of Connecticut purchased the building and surrounding property, and promptly converted the house into Connecticut's first State Museum. Although the roster of owners of the Whitfield House is known to us, the occupants of the house and the attached land were mainly tenants, about whom we know little. Specifically, in the period between 1650 and 1850, very little information is available on either the tenants or the ways in which the property was utilized. It is chiefly through archaeological research that this lacuna may be addressed. Beginning in the mid-19th century, photographs, documents, and other evidence detail aspects of the changing appearance of the house and grounds.

In the second half of the 20th century, four relatively small-scale archaeological projects were carried out on the property. In the 1960s, museum curator John Kopper placed a number of test excavation units around the grounds, including six units adjacent to the house, as well as others near the present barn and visitor center, and among lilac bushes north of the house. Sarah Langley and Beverly Anderson conducted four seasons of excavation in the 1970s, focusing primarily on a small rise in the northeast corner of the property, around 50 meters from the house. Their investigations yielded evidence of possibly superimposed structures, delineated by post-molds and perhaps compacted surfaces. Traces of prehistoric exploitation were found in incised Niantic pottery sherds and a Levanna projectile point. This excavation ceased before early hypotheses could be fully evaluated, however, so the results must remain tentative. In 1996 and 1997, Harold Juli of Connecticut College conducted excavation seasons south of the house, where a formal herb garden

had been established in 1942. Finally, Gregory and Dorothy Walwer undertook a Cultural Resource Management study comprising 12 shovel test units behind the current visitor center, and five 1.5 x 2-foot excavation units adjacent to the house. In general, the Kopper, Juli, and Walwer projects encountered moderate to high densities of materials in considerably disturbed deposits, indicative of relatively recent (i.e., 20th century) landscaping and other activities that disturbed the cumulative remains of 17th-19th century discard behavior.

Yale University's 2000 season, undertaken in the context of a year-long course sequence in archaeological field techniques, focused on a 4 x 5 meter grid situated within 10 meters of the northeastern corner of the Whitfield House. The principal aims of the initial season were to assess the stratigraphic deposits, to illuminate the various uses to which the area was put over time, and to obtain comparative data with which to address variability in the use of areas adjacent to the house. No structures could be seen here in old images of the house, but the area is adjacent to hypothetical former cooking locations. We conjectured that the excavation area might yield evidence of household discard patterns over time. With the exception of the Connecticut College excavations, prior work around the house consisted of test trenches of limited extent. We felt that there was much more to learn, and an opportunity to put the previous findings to good use. The modest objectives of the 2000 season are part of a broader interest in exploring the diverse uses of the landscape, both near to, and at a distance from, the house itself. Previous excavations have, for example, produced rare but suggestive evidence of Native American exploitation of the Whitfield property, in the form of pottery sherds, projectile points, disturbed midden features, and possible remains of dwellings. As our investigations continue, the opportunity to address Native American presence will be important.

The results of the first season were quite interesting, though problematic in some respects. As was the case in previous excavations near the house, the upper, artifact-bearing layers show extensive disturbance, mainly from landscaping and digging of pits and trenches. These disturbances have two main sources: renovations of the house in 1868, 1902, and in the 1930s; and 20th century grading and other landscaping after the property was converted into a museum. Nonetheless, a basic stratigraphic sequence can be identified for the six excavation units. The lowest stratum consists of sterile glacial sands and gravel. In the last Ice Age, southern Connecticut was covered by glaciers until around 14,000 years ago. These sands and gravels were probably scoured from the underlying bedrock and then deposited upon the retreat of the glacier. Above this is a thick (ca. 45 cm) subsoil or B horizon. The B horizon is typically a zone of accumulation of fine, clayey particles, often stained a reddish color from the leaching from above of iron oxides in solution. The B horizon contained only a few historical artifacts that entered through various kinds of disturbances. This hor-

zon must represent a long period of stable soil formation, of several thousand years' duration. We detected no traces of human impact synchronous with this long period of soil development. In one of the units, a thin (< 10 cm), buried A horizon was preserved above the subsoil. The lack of this buried soil in other units conforms to the Walwers' finding that in some units a buried A horizon was detected, while in others it had been apparently stripped. This A horizon may have been the surface known to Native Americans, or even the surface at the time of the arrival of Henry Whitfield and his cohort. Shell, and very little else, was found in this buried soil. An organic, artifact-rich layer of fill and mixed deposits overlies the subsoil. The layer contains artifacts and features from the 17th-20th centuries. The uppermost layer is the modern top soil, or A horizon, typically between 10 and 20 cm in thickness.

The features and artifacts recovered from the cultural deposits allow us to address questions about how this part of the property was used at various times in the past. Relatively few intact features were found, undoubtedly because of subsequent disturbances. One shell midden was discovered in situ, and the massive quantity of shell overall--on the order of 10,000 shells of oyster and clam--suggests a wider midden (or middens) that was subsequently disturbed, losing its spatial integrity. Other features included a pit dug into the subsoil, and a large ceramic drainage pipe, perhaps for conducting water or sewage away from the house. The brown glazed surface of the pipe is typical of ceramic utility pipes of the late 19th and 20th centuries. This pipe was not previously known, and it does not serve any currently operational utility.

Preliminary Artifact Quantities, 2000 Season.

Material	Approximate Quantity
Shell: oyster and clam	>5,000
Pottery sherds	1,637
Animal bones	1,075
Nails	541
Glass	441
Pipestems	46
Other metal objects	30
Small finds (buttons, keys, toy parts, etc.)	13
Other, uncounted material: construction material (slate, stone, mortar, brick); coal; plastic	small quantities

The artifacts we recovered tell an interesting tale (see Table). There is a fairly clear indication that the primary use of this area over a long period of time was for discarding food waste. The three most abundant categories, shell, pottery, and animal bone, are of a character that suggests food use. The shell numbers several thousand specimens of oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) and clam (*Mercuraria mercenaria*)

[quahog] and *Anadonia* sp. [soft-shell clam]). The shell appears to have been used by the colonists and their successors for meals and perhaps in the early years of the Plantation as an ingredient in mortar. Some percentage of the shell is likely associated with Native American use, as suggested by the intact midden mentioned above.

The bones of seven types of animals were recognized: bird, bovine (cow, oxen, or other cattle), canine, fish, pig, rodent, and sheep or goat. A clear picture emerges of residents raising animals on the grounds, slaughtering and processing them, eating them, and finally discarding their bones in the excavation area. A minimum of 13% of the bones exhibit signs of human modification in the form of butchering, burning, or calcining. That some occupants raised and slaughtered animals on the property appears to be confirmed by a print of the house that appeared in the *Ladies Repository* magazine for 1842-1849. In this view, just east of the house, one sees two tall, forked tree trunks, spaced perhaps a few meters apart, with a wooden crossbar resting horizontally in the forks. In form, this matches the apparatus that was used in post-medieval England for hanging animal skins and carcasses for bleeding. Cattle and pigs were more abundant than fish or sheep and goat as potential food animals. Non-food bones from all of the major types suggest that animals were raised on the grounds; we know that in the late 19th century, the property was used as a dairy farm. The quality of the cuts of meat indicated by the bones covers a broad range that probably reflects the variable socioeconomic status of the residents of the house over time. There are, however, signs that the inhabitants were often of humble means. The sample is weighted toward mature individuals and their less desirable meat, and many of the modified bones are from less desirable cuts of meat.

We processed approximately 1,637 pottery sherds, including the following categories: redware, pearlware, creamware, stoneware, and porcelain. There is an emphasis on utilitarian wares, and relatively few of the more expensive serving and display wares. While it is certainly true that expensive vessels were used less often and in a more careful way, the prevalence of utilitarian wares points to a domestic assemblage, and does not contradict the assumption that many of the house's occupants have been of humble standing.

A secondary use of the excavation area is indicated in the distribution of construction debris from the numerous episodes of reconstruction and renovation. The artifacts demonstrate changing preferences in such materials as granite gneiss stone, mortar, slate, brick, glass, and nails of several styles and manufacturing techniques. It is possible to point to specific events that undoubtedly contributed to the debris: the renovations of 1868, 1902, and the 1930s are included, but other, unrecorded events are suggested in the brick and in some of the earliest nails.

An interesting piece of negative evidence is the lack of any trace of out buildings in this location. It must be pointed out

that several structures on the properties were moved about and placed without benefit of excavated foundations. Yet, the evidence for outbuildings is slight, and this may always have been an open area associated with discard, and possibly also part of the property in which animals were grazed or kept.

A glimpse at the discard habits of the occupants is offered by the spatial patterning of this material: the density of waste is significantly higher in the units nearest the house than in those just a few meters further. It seems that the inhabitants were content to toss this waste "out the door," so to speak, rather than haul it away. Although this behavior fits an historically known pattern for similar households in colonial and more recent times, it is interesting in light of our own sensibilities with regard to appearances and odors. Interestingly, a similar pattern prevailed for the construction materials, including nails (D = 541), glass (D = 441 fragments), fragments of the local granite gneiss that was used for the walls of the house, mortar, slate, and brick. It seems that construction debris was also discarded close at hand.

Several dozen objects of a personal nature were collected. Of these, 46 were pipe fragments, 44 of the English white kaolin clay variety, and two of red clay. Their chronology is not yet known precisely, although from certain morphological characteristics such as bowls and bore diameters, we believe that they range in date from the mid-17th century to the early to mid-19th century. The pipe fragments also were concentrated in the units closest to the house. Other small finds include several buttons, a fragment of a tortoise shell comb, one iron and one brass key, and the remains of a Colgate toothpaste tube, whose label appears to carry a production date in the first decade of the 20th century.

The data obtained in the 2000 field season furnish useful comparative data in which prior archaeological work may be illuminated. The results from our excavation differ in interesting ways from those obtained in the Connecticut College excavations. The density of our material, given the far smaller volume of excavated soil at this point, appears to be substantially higher. Proportionally, our deposits seem biased to a far greater extent toward food remains--shell and animal bone may comprise up to 80% of all objects (by count) in the 2000 assemblage. The implication of the comparative data is that the 2000 excavation area witnessed much more concentrated food-related activity, and for much of the historical period may have been the main discard area for food refuse. This functional differentiation is potentially important for reconstructing the various activities, and activity areas, distributed about the landscape. The chronological implications of variability in the data are much less clear at this point, as a result of the disturbed nature of all the deposits so far investigated in the areas adjacent to the house. As part of our ongoing work, detailed study of objects and stratigraphy will be crucial, as will background research by which historical and archaeological information may be compared, contrasted, and utilized in combination.

On May 6, 2001, the students and directors of the project participated in a public presentation of the findings at the Nathaniel B. Greene Community Center in Guilford, as part of our common commitment to public outreach. An exhibit of some of the recovered artifacts was on view at the museum during the month of May 2001. Excavations are continuing on Saturdays in fall 2001, not far from the "front door" on the house's western side. We expect that with these results in hand, we will have a very good sense of the variability in activities performed near the house itself.

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cramer

Fort St. George on the Kennebec

The saga continues at the site of the first English Colony in New England. Excavations directed by Jeffrey P. Brain in August and September 2001 were focused on the area east of the storehouse. The primary objective was to discover if four houses shown on the John Hunt map in this area were actually built. Our explorations revealed postholes and artifact distributions that appear to confirm the presence of at least two of the structures. We plan to expand our excavations at one of these locations next year in order to reveal the entire building. Please see our website for a review of the history and archaeology of the colony: www.popham-colony.org. Also see www.archaeologychannel.org for a video of recent excavations.

York

In May and June of 2001, Archaeological Research Consultants of Ellsworth, Maine, carried out limited excavations on the grounds of the Elizabeth Perkins House, York, Maine. Perkins House is a mid eighteenth-century house on the York River, which is an historic house museum owned by Old York Historical Society. The interpretation of the house focuses on Elizabeth Perkins, the long-time owner of the house and a leader of the colonial revival movement. Archaeological survey was carried out prior to extensive landscaping work on the property. Landscaping was being done to improve drainage around the house, as well as to re-establish the extensive early 20th century gardens, developed by Elizabeth Perkins. The main find of the survey was the remains of a 24'-long warehouse, directly adjacent to the York River. Only one wall of the warehouse was exposed. It was constructed with a combination of earth-fast post and sill on grade techniques. This building appears on the 1777 Atlantic Neptune map of the Piscataqua, and the artifacts recovered suggest it may have been constructed in the early to mid eighteenth century. The project was directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Karen Metheny

Plimoth Plantation

[Submitted by Karin Goldstein, Curator of Original Collections]

Plimoth Plantation is adding archaeology to its website! Check out www.plimoth.org/museum/archaeol.htm for short descriptions of Plantation-sponsored excavations, images of selected artifacts, and photographs of archaeologists like Jim Deetz and Harry Hornblower. We are adding new pages frequently, and welcome comments.

Plimoth Plantation potters constructed a wood-fired kiln in July, assisted by English archaeologists David Dawson and Oliver Kent. As there are no records of a potter in the town of Plymouth in the 1620s, this kiln is representative of a type used in England at the time. The completed structure will be used as an exhibit of period kiln design. It will enable Crafts Center potters to make more accurate reproductions for the museum, to demonstrate the process of wood firing and to offer a series of workshops to the public.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Feister

2001 Field Season at New York State Historic Sites

Excavations at New York State's historic sites began in May and continued until September 2001. Although the field season was slower than most, several important projects were completed.

Fort Montgomery State Historic Site, located in Bear Mountain State Park, is to be opened to the public on October 6, 2001, with a ribbon-cutting by Governor George Pataki and an exhibit of artifacts excavated from the site. New trails, viewing platforms, and signs have been developed to assist the public in understanding the layout of this Revolutionary War fort built by the Americans in 1776 and captured by the British in 1777. Archaeology at the site in 2001 involved excavating areas to be disturbed by the establishment of these new interpretive aids. In addition to the archaeological work by the crew from Peebles Island, Ed Lenik of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants in New Jersey tested routes proposed for the new trail system.

The establishment of a new fire suppression system for the main house at Lorenzo State Historic Site, located in Cazenovia, required archaeological testing ahead of construction. Members of the Peebles Island archaeology staff dug test units along the length of the proposed route. In several instances, an early ground surface level was found, lit-

tered with fragments of creamware as well as broken bricks, brick chips, and machine-cut nails with hand-hammered heads deposited during house construction in 1808.

At Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site, in the Thousand Islands Region, revamping of handicapped access routes led to excavation of units near the doorway of the stable, a building which has been rehabilitated as exhibit space. Early road surfaces were found, as expected, but few artifacts relating to the building's original use.

Smaller projects were conducted at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, Clermont (Robert Livingston's house), and Johnson Hall in the Mohawk Valley.

Archaeological Testing Continues at Fort Ticonderoga

Hartgen Archeological Associates are conducting further excavations at the site of a storehouse built by the French at Fort Ticonderoga in 1757. Plans are to reconstruct the building as the Mars Education Center, named after the candy company family that is donating funds. The storehouse was set on fire by the French when they left the site during the 1759 British attack. The main goal of the work is to study the history of the former storehouse and how it was used. Archaeologists thus far have found drainage systems, trash bins, animal bones, and cannon balls. Many of the artifacts already are on exhibit at the site. Plans for the new building are changing as the archaeologists find out more about the original structure; the intention is to preserve and interpret as much of the original, remaining fabric of Fort Ticonderoga as possible.

Archaeology Continues at Oneida Site

Under the direction of Jordan Kerber, associate professor of anthropology, Colgate University students and Oneida youths have been excavating various sites on Oneida land, including the Dungey site, believed to have been an Oneida village in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Oneida youths work for two weeks at the site, helping to sift the soils. Hundreds of glass trade beads, a Dutch coin, wampum, smoking pipes, a button, food bone, plant remains, and a charred maize kernel were among the items found. The program began in 1995.

Archaeology at Old Fort Niagara

Elizabeth Pena, Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Buffalo, State University of New York, has resumed the archaeological program at Old Fort Niagara, located near Buffalo. The 2001 season focused on the continuing excavation of the British guardhouses dating to 1768.

The new project plans to integrate materials and notes from previous excavations with data from the 2001 season, so that existing archaeological collections and notes can be analyzed, interpreted, and published. Research questions focused on whether social boundaries were maintained or blurred between enlisted men living in one guardhouse and the officers living in a second one. Distinctions in architecture, features, and material culture will be compared with similar sites elsewhere. Undergraduate and graduate students from the University and Old Fort Niagara Association's volunteers conducted the work.

Hillary Clinton Visits Lake Champlain Archaeological Site

A Lake Champlain ferry carrying Senator Hillary Clinton, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum director Art Cohn, the mayors of Burlington, Vermont, and Plattsburgh, New York, Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, and about two hundred historians, divers, and other politicians traveled across Lake Champlain from Burlington to Port Kent and Valcour Island. The trip was set up to call attention to the underwater mapping project currently being conducted by the Maritime Museum. At Valcour Island, the ferry stopped while a crane hauled up an 800-pound cannon discovered two years ago buried 5 feet under the bottom of the lake. As the crowd watched, the cannon was laid on the deck of a boat while Art Cohn explained its significance and thanked Leahy for helping the museum receive funding. Cohn had waited two years to bring up the cannon because he wanted to have the mapping project established first. The cannon appears to be the one that burst during the Battle of Valcour Island in 1776, killing one soldier and injuring others. The battle took place on October 11 when 15 vessels commanded by Benedict Arnold were attacked by the British. Clinton was interested in many details about how the cannon was found, and she stated that by carefully and properly recovering such artifacts we are not only honoring our history but also sending a message to people that our being here is possible because a lot of brave young men gave their lives.

1661 Stockade Found in Kingston, New York

Joseph Diamond, chair of the Anthropology Department at the State University of New York at New Paltz, directed excavations at the Mathewis Person House in Kingston, New York, an early Dutch settlement in the mid-Hudson valley. The 1661-1663 south stockade of the original town of Wiltwyck that was burned by Indians on June 7, 1663, was among the features discovered. Associated with the stockade trench was the 1663 burned layer, consisting of a black

stratum of charcoal mixed with sand. Excavation of the burned layer also located possible repairs to the stockade as well as a wide variety of Dutch colonial artifacts including delft plates and tiles, Westerwald stonewares, marbles, spoon fragments, gunflints, roemer glass fragments, and numerous clay pipe fragments dating to the third quarter of the 17th century. Also found were a variety of Native American artifacts including projectile points ranging in age from the 17th century back 3000 years. The Mathewis Person House, a 17th-century double Dutch stone house, is being restored for use as a county-wide museum.

Rogers Island Visitors Center Opened

In July 2001, the Rogers Island Visitors Center opened, a facility where visitors can learn more about the colonial history and prehistory of the region around Fort Edward. Artifacts uncovered by David Starbuck (Plymouth State College) and teams from Adirondack Community College are an important aspect of the interpretation, along with four life-sized mannequins, four video-taped presentations, hundreds of photographs, and thousands of words. The archaeology lab, where volunteers are busy analyzing the finds, can be viewed through plexiglas windows. Since opening, more than 2,500 people have come through the Center. On the east bank of the Hudson River, south of the original Fort Edward and across from Rogers Island, Starbuck and volunteers spent three weeks salvaging the site of a sutler's house that had been looted by collectors throughout the 1990s. Underneath 6-8' of silt from repeated flooding of the Hudson River, finds included dozens of wine bottles, coins, gunflints, and ceramics (chiefly delft) dating to the 18th-century occupation.

Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George)

A field school sponsored by Adirondack Community College spent six weeks in July and August testing 18th-century military sites in the Lake George Battlefield Park, which is managed by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and is located on a high bluff overlooking the south end of Lake George. The Park was originally the most-intensively occupied British military site on Lake George and was the site of the 1755 Battle of Lake George, the 1757 Entrenched Camp that accompanied Fort William Henry, the 1759 site of Fort George and its many outbuildings, and the site of an extensive hospital camp during the American Revolution. This was the second season of excavations directed by David Starbuck (Plymouth State College), and the field supervisors were Brad Jarvis (University of Minnesota), Andrew Farry (Michigan State),

and John Farrell. Laboratory analysis was under the direction of Elizabeth Hall (Plymouth State College).

During the 2001 season, a large number of huts and barracks were tested, as well as the one surviving bastion of the fort completed by British General Jeffrey Amherst in 1759. Survey work was extensive, rather than intensive, and was designed to test the accuracy of British engineers' maps from the late 1750s. The foundations from at least 8-10 structures were tested, as well as dumps and earthworks, and nearly all had been occupied during both the French & Indian War and the American Revolution. Distinctive finds included a brass pocket sundial & compass, a musket barrel, a lead weight, buttons of the 26th Regiment, stems from wine glasses, a very intact door lock mechanism, and a complete bayonet.

More Archaeology in Downtown Albany

Hartgen Archeological Associates continued work on sites in downtown Albany prior to new development. A spring 2001 project was conducted on Maiden Lane where footings were planned for securing a pedestrian bridge over Interstate 787 to the Hudson River. A mixture of 18th- and 19th-century artifacts was found along with wooden features below the surface of the road. The spot would have been close to the edge of the river during the 1750s, before land fill extended the space. A stone culvert dating to ca. 1770 was uncovered along with flat wooden crib work, perhaps an early log walkway, that dates to the mid-18th century.

Update On Previous Archaeology in Downtown Albany

Two of the 18th-century wooden vats discovered last year at an Albany parking garage construction site, believed to have been a rum distillery, have been removed to the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Vermont for conservation. Archaeologists from Hartgen Associates who discovered the site were present to remove carefully, piece by piece, the precisely joined vertical wood staves of white pine and some of their connected plumbing. The staves were labeled and wrapped in moistened burlap before traveling to Vermont. Two local philanthropists offered \$40,000 to help pay for the preservation project. The other remains were carefully covered over before construction began.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Merchants and Drovers Tavern, Rahway, New Jersey

[submitted by Richard Veit, Monmouth University]

This summer was Monmouth University's second excavating at Merchants and Drovers Tavern. The tavern, a late 18th century structure, in Rahway, New Jersey, is being extensively restored. Monmouth University is assisting with the completion of a historic landscape study for the property. The fieldwork was directed by Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger, ably assisted by Kris Beadenkopf (University of Maryland, College Park), Michael Gall (Monmouth University) and Scott Wieczorek (Monmouth University).

Excavation focused on four different locations: the probable site of a 19th-century store, a paved area around a bell-shaped brick-lined cistern, a 19th-century well, and the site of the tavern's carriage sheds. The locations of the carriage sheds and store were known from Sanborn maps of the property; the cistern had been revealed during an earlier study by Hunter Research, and the well was a fortuitous find, prompted by a depressed area in a gravel parking lot. Excavations at the latter site revealed a stone-lined well containing a mixed assemblage of 19th and 20th-century artifacts. Excavation terminated at four feet below ground when a visitor to the site revealed that he had dug through the same well while looking for bottles in the 1970s. Our disappointment was palpable. Nonetheless, the visitor did help us understand the puzzling feature, which appeared badly jumbled in the center, but showed intact stratigraphy on its periphery. The carriage sheds proved similarly disappointing. Extensive alterations to the property in the mid-20th century, which included the relocation of another tavern, the Terrill Tavern, from elsewhere in town to the Merchants and Drovers property, had wreaked havoc on the archaeological deposits.

The deposits found by the cistern and store more than made up for the disappointing well and carriage sheds. Excavation by the cistern revealed a well-preserved brick paving running west into the tavern yard towards a privy excavated the previous year. Late 19th-century deposits containing a large quantity of window-related hardware, particularly fragments from shades, overlie it. Initially excavations at the store site were tedious and unproductive. Large quantities of fill had been dumped in the area, and it seemed likely that the store itself had been removed during the course of road improvements. However, at roughly two feet below the current ground surface, large quantities of whole and broken bottles, glass stemware, ceramic vessels, and well-preserved tin cans began to be uncovered. These were underlain by a deep deposit containing hardware, numerous medicine, soda water, and beer bottles, as well as entire sheets of window glass carefully stacked, more tin cans, stoneware crocks, barrel hoops, and even shoes. Although analysis of the collection is ongoing, our preliminary inter-

pretation is as follows. The store, which was standing in 1880 but gone by 1890, was destroyed—possibly by fire. Although much remained within the cellar of the store, it was not salvaged. Instead, the open hole served as a convenient dump for trash from the tavern. This happened over a fairly short period of time and then the cellar hole was covered with topsoil. Later, more fill was added to the site, considerably elevating the ground surface. The single five-foot square that we excavated at the store revealed a deposit of great interpretive value, dating to the mid-1880s. The report on the excavation is currently in progress.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce the publication of a new exhibit catalog to accompany its main orientation exhibit. The catalog, like the exhibit, is titled "Once the Metropolis of Maryland", and it traces the story of Maryland's first capital from its English roots in the 1630s through its demise at the end of the 17th century and subsequent rebirth as a major archaeological project and outdoor museum in the later 20th century. The catalog is 58 pages with full color illustrations throughout, focusing on the archaeological artifacts recovered in over thirty years of sustained research. The publication includes contributions by Silas D. Hurry, Curator of Collections, Martin Sullivan, the Museum's Executive Director, Henry Miller, the Director of Research, and Timothy B. Riordan, Chief Archaeologist. Copies are available from the Historic St. Mary's City Museum Shop (P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686) at a cost of \$9.95 plus \$3.95 shipping and handling (plus applicable sales tax if ordered from a Maryland address).

Annapolis

The University of Maryland's Archaeology in Annapolis Field School undertook test excavations over five weeks in June and July, 2001, outside of the historic district in Annapolis in Eastport, a 19th century worker enclave of Annapolis. Archaeology in Annapolis is run jointly by Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland College Park. These investigations were supported by the Annapolis Maritime Museum. Two lots were examined, both domestic properties settled after the Civil War. These investigations were undertaken as part of an initiative to explore the Eastport neighborhood as a community distinct from Annapolis, but also representing a history of work in industries important to the city and throughout the

region.

While Annapolis was surveyed and settled in the late seventeenth century, Eastport, which lies across Spa Creek on a peninsula in the Severn River, was largely farm land until 1868, when an association of businessmen incorporated the Mutual Building Association of Annapolis, the first such building and loan association in Anne Arundel County. Before that time, the peninsula was the site of a significant historic farm handed down through the Hill family to Benjamin Ogle, Governor of Maryland from 1798-1801. There was also a small defensive battery on the Severn during the Revolutionary War. The Mutual Building Association built the first bridge across Spa Creek in 1868, connecting the peninsula to the city center. The community was sparsely settled until another group of entrepreneurs formed the Annapolis Glass Company in 1885, which produced green and clear glass in a factory on Spa Creek, in Eastport, until 1903. In the early twentieth century this structure would house a slaughterhouse and sausage factory, as well as a shop for boat building, and would employ many Eastport residents. Boat building, and also oystering and canning have been very important industries in this community.

Archaeological investigations in Eastport have been oriented towards recent events and contexts, and above all of relevance to the contemporary community. Researchers have cooperated with the Eastport Maritime Museum in attempting to represent important individual and community histories that have given shape to the neighborhood. At the two sites, intact deposits from the turn of the twentieth century were identified. More importantly, contacts with local residents and home owners have contributed to the contexts in which material recovered from these two sites might be interpreted. These deposits can be associated with specific families, or with a number of renters who leased from locally notorious landlords. As an archaeology of the recent past, oral history will figure prominently in developing a narrative of this community and its relationship with the city and its own past.

The University's Field School also excavated on Wye Island at William Paca's 1790 estate. Excavations were begun during the summer of 2000 and showed the property to be intact archaeologically and that the vast garden terraces were built by hand, probably with enslaved labor. During the summer of 2001, ruined outbuildings were discovered in a sampling procedure on additional areas of the plantation which once housed up to 150 enslaved Africans and African-Americans. Although Wye Island was made famous by Boyd Gibbons in his book of the same name, Paca's property, which once composed the entire eastern half of the island, is very poorly known historically and archaeologically.

Members of the Archaeology in Annapolis team, includ-

ing students from the field school, also excavated at the site in the heart of the historic district of four house lots owned and occupied by African-Americans from the 1830s to the 1960s. This excavation was sponsored by the Maryland Historical Trust and Banneker-Douglass Museum, home of the State of Maryland's Center for African-American History and Culture. A public interpretive program which introduced the archaeology to the public was supported by the Maryland Humanities Council.

Extensive deposits of 19th and 20th century domestic remains were discovered in wells, privies and cellars that were still intact on the property. These are all being analyzed now at College Park. The material will be incorporated into a dissertation being written by Eric Larsen for the Department of Anthropology at the State University of New York, Buffalo. The excavations at the Banneker-Douglass Museum site are the final archaeological explorations conducted over a period of ten years at the site of the Anne Arundel County Courthouse. This entire city block dated to the late 17th century and, in the 19th and 20th centuries, was part of a mixed black and white neighborhood. The neighborhood was demolished in the late 20th century.

Further work on Wye Island is being conducted during October 2001. The University will continue its work in Eastport during the summer of 2002.

St. Leonard

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, based at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, has been awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities' Division of Preservation and Access to develop an electronic artifact catalog for 31 of the state's most important collections. These collections represent 12,000 years of human occupation in the state, and cover all geographic regions. Among the collections are materials from two 17th-century plantation sites, the Benjamin Banneker site, America's first black scientist and a self-taught mathematician and astronomer, a 19th century iron worker's residence, the Sotterley slave cabin, and a Civil War era hospital. The materials from these collections will be recatalogued, and the new catalogs then entered into a database. At the end of the project, in August 2003, a Finding Aid will be produced. The ultimate goal is to make the database available on the Web so that researchers, students, curators, educators, and others with an interest in Maryland's archaeological heritage can access the information contained within the collections. Katherine Lee Priddy serves as the Lead Project Curator for the effort, with assistance from Jennifer Kehs and Jamie L. Ferguson. For more information about the project, contact Julia A. King at (410) 586-8551 or at king@dhcd.state.md.us.

Maryland Diagnostic Artifact Web Page

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at the Maryland Historical Trust's Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has recently embarked on a project to create a digital type collection of diagnostic artifacts found in Maryland. With funding provided by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Kate Dinnel, Collections Registrar, and Sarah Emmert, Project Researcher, are designing and implementing the first phase of this project -- ceramics from 1500 B.C. to the late 18th century. This web page project will provide easily accessible and comprehensive descriptions of ware types, multiple images, a glossary of terms and a bibliography of local and regional references. Our goal is to provide this information to compliance and other research archaeologists working in Maryland to help standardize artifact identification, especially for those trained in other regions. We also anticipate that this web site will provide a useful research tool for students of archaeology and the general public. This project will be available on the Internet in April 2002. For further information, contact Kate Dinnel at dinnel@dhcd.state.md.us

Statewide News

The Office of Archeology of the Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office, is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Charles L. Hall as the new State Terrestrial Archeologist. Dr. Hall will replace Tyler Bastian, who retired in January after 32 years in the position. He will supervise terrestrial archaeological programs within the Office of Archeology, which also includes the state underwater archaeology program.

For the past eight years, Dr. Hall has directed the large and active archaeology program of the Maryland State Highway Administration. He also serves as an Adjunct Faculty member at Towson University, a part-time faculty member at the University of Maryland College Park, and as a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Archeology. Prior to coming to Maryland in 1993, he was Staff Archeologist at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Dr. Hall has a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. His areas of research specialization include prehistoric settlement systems, cultural ecology and geographic information systems, and quantitative analysis. Dr. Hall can be reached at (410) 514-7665 or at hall@dhcd.state.md.us.