



Council for Northeast Historical Archæology NEWSLETTER

March 2007

Number 66

Charles L. Fisher

1949-2007

CONTENTS

Charles L. Fisher	1
CNEHA 2007 ANNUAL MEETING	3
A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR	3
UPDATE-- <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	6
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	6
POINTE-A-CALLIERE RECEIVES PRESTIGIOUS AWARD	7
ARTICLE:	
Corps and State Collaborate to Restore and Enhance Historic Property	8
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Maine	11
Massachusetts	11
New York	13
Maryland	14
Virginia	15
Newfoundland	22
Nova Scotia	25
Ontario	27
FIELD SCHOOLS	31

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Karen Metheny
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583
Email: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net
CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:
<http://www.smcm.edu/cneha>

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 David B. Landon, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125. david.landon@umb.edu

It is with great regret that we note the loss of a long-time colleague and dear friend, Dr. Charles L. Fisher. Chuck died on Thursday, February 8, 2007, after a lengthy battle with melanoma. He worked at the Bureau of Historic Sites at Peebles Island in the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and was subsequently Curator of Historical Archaeology at the New York State Museum in Albany. He was well known in New York State as a historical archaeologist, a scholar, author, and teacher, but CNEHA members know him best for his recent contributions to the archaeology of 19th-century domestic sites and his publications on sites of the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War in New York. Chuck was to be honored at the banquet in Tarrytown this past October for 25 years of membership in the Council, but was unable to attend because of his illness. In addition to the many years of service he gave to the Council, Chuck was also a longtime member of the New York State Archaeological Association, the New York State Archaeological Council, the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for Industrial Archeology, the Rensselaer Historical Society, the Iroquois Indian Museum, the Historic Albany Foundation, the Albany Institute of History and Art, and the Friends of the New York State Museum. We extend our deepest sympathies to Chuck's family and especially to his wife, Karen Hartgen. Chuck's death is also a tremendous loss to the archaeological community, and we will miss his professionalism, his commitment to scholarship and education, his humor, his insight, and his dedication to the study and preservation of the past. Chuck was a wonderful mentor and great friend to many. Those who worked with him over his long career in New York State archaeology consider themselves privileged to have had that opportunity.

A donation will be made on behalf of the Council to the Fisher Fund for Historic Archeology. Interested members may also send donations in care of John Hart, New York State Museum, CEC, Albany, NY 12230.

OFFICERS OF CNEHA

EXECUTIVE BOARD CHAIR

Karen Metheny
367 Burroughs Rd.
Boxborough, MA USA 0719
Home: (978) 263-1753
E-mail: kbmetheny@aol.co

VICE-CHAIR

Meta Janowitz
3 Moore Rd.
Montville, NJ 07045
Work: (609) 386-5444
E-mail: metacer@aol.com

EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR (USA)

Edward Morin
URS Corporation
437 High Street
Burlington, NJ 08016
Work: (609) 386-5444
Fax: (609) 386-6994
E-mail: ed_morin@urscorp.com

EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR (Canada)

Joseph Last
P.O. Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario
CANADA, K6H6N7
Work: (613) 938-5902
E-mail: joseph.last@pc.gc.ca

TREASURER and MEMBERSHIP LIST

Sara Mascia
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY USA 10510
Home: (914) 762-0773
E-mail: sasamascia@aol.com

SECRETARY

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

David R. Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, NY 12817
Home: (518) 494-5583
Cell: (518) 791-0640
E-mail: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net
dstarbuck@Plymouth.edu

JOURNAL and MONOGRAPH EDITOR

David B. Landon
University of Massachusetts Boston
Anthropology Department
100 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA USA 02125
Work: (617) 287-6835
Fax: (617) 287-6857
E-mail: david.landon@umb.edu

AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS

Nancy J. Brighton
24 Maplewood Drive
Parsippany, NJ 07054
Work: (917) 790-8703
Fax: (212) 264-6040
E-mail: nancy.j.brighton@usace.army.mil

Pauline Desjardins
7442 Avenue Wiseman
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3N 2N6
Work: (514) 521-0505
E-mail: archeми95@yahoo.ca

Katherine Dinnel
5985 Broomes Island Rd.
Port Republic, MD 20676
Work: (410) 586-8538
Fax: (410) 586-8503
E-mail: KDinnel@mdp.state.md.us

Paul Huey
537 Boght Rd.
Cohoes, NY 12047
Work: (518) 237-8643, ext. 3209
E-mail: prharc@aol.com

Ann-Eliza Lewis
Archaeological Collections Manager
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125
Work: (617) 727-8470
E-mail: ann-eliza.lewis@state.ma.us

Elizabeth S. Peña
Director and Professor
Art Conservation Department
Buffalo State College
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14222
Work: (716) 878-5025
E-mail: penaes@buffalostate.edu

Gerry Scharfenberger
Richard Grubb and Associates
30 N. Main Street
Cranbury, NJ 08512
Work: (609) 655-0692, ext. 321
E-mail: gscharfenberger@richardgrubb.com

Matt Tomaso
515 Pompton Ave., 2nd Fl.
Cedar Grove, NJ 07009
Home: (973) 857-7023
E-mail: mtomaso@crcg.net

Richard Veit
Dept. of History and Anthropology
Monmouth University
West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898
Work: (732) 263-5699
E-mail: rveit@monmouth.edu

CNEHA

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2007 - BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Save the Date: October 26-28, 2007



Mark your calendars for the 2007 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, in Buffalo, New York. Dubbed the “Queen City” for its prominence as a 19th-century Great Lakes port, the Buffalo region is known for its French, British, and American colonial past as well as its 19th- and 20th-century architecture and industrial history. Conference events and tours will focus on these elements of Buffalo’s history and culture. Pre-conference tours will include an outing to Fort Niagara as well as a tour around Buffalo’s industrial archaeological features and historic architecture. Opening events will include a visit to the Art Conservation Department at Buffalo State College and a reception at the nearby Buffalo & Erie

County Historical Society. The conference hotel, the Hyatt Regency Buffalo, preserves the façade of the historic Genesee Building and displays a view of two of Buffalo’s nicest beaux arts buildings, the General Electric Tower and M&T Center (“gold dome”). The banquet, held at a microbrewery located in a historic building near the hotel, will highlight Buffalo specialties, from chicken wings to “Lake Effect Pale Ale.” For updated information on conference events, activities, hotel, and registration, see “2007 Annual Meeting and Conference” on the CNEHA website, <http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/ANN-MTG.HTM>. Please read the Call for Papers included in this newsletter, and be sure to send in your abstract by July 6. We hope to see many of you in Buffalo this fall! From your friendly conference co-chairs, Elizabeth Peña and Sue Maguire.

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

by Karen Metheny

Let me wish you all a Happy New Year! CNEHA reached an important milestone in 2006, so I felt that it would be appropriate to address a few remarks to you in this, the first newsletter of 2007. This past year marked the 40th anniversary of CNEHA, and this milestone was highlighted at the Annual Meeting in Tarrytown, NY. Many of the weekend’s events provided members with an opportunity to learn more about our history (banquet tickets once cost \$5!) and to consider the importance of those first steps taken to form the Council. While a more detailed article describing the Council’s founding members will follow in a subsequent issue, I would like to mention the contributions of two indi-

viduals, without whom there would have been no CNEHA—the late Jack Mead and our long-time colleague Ed Lenik. Their efforts to establish the Symposia on Historic Sites Archaeology led to the formal organization and eventual incorporation of the regional archaeological society that we know today as the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. Many of these early symposia were held at the sites of Bear Mountain and the Thayer Hotel in West Point, so our meeting in nearby Tarrytown was most appropriate.

Until we began to organize activities for the anniversary weekend, I did not really appreciate what a remarkable and unique history the Council has. Jack and Ed were responsible for starting a chain of events that brought together an amazing group of archaeologists (both prehistoric and newly minted historical archaeologists), historians, military historians, preservationists, educators, landscape architects, muse-

um professionals, reenactors and interpreters at historical sites, publishers, authors and editors, pharmacists and radiologists, physical anthropologists, and a large, diverse group of individuals with a deep interest in the history and archaeology of New York and the Northeast. The original symposia, which were held twice a year beginning in 1966, were created to fill a specific need—to foster communication among historians, professional archaeologists, and avocational archaeologists in New York State who were increasingly working with historical archaeological resources. The symposia provided an important medium for the exchange of information on material culture and archaeological remains, and served to increase awareness of the value of these resources as well as the threats to their preservation. I am still struck by the foresight of the twenty-two individuals who we know were deeply involved in the organization of the Council in these early years or served on the first elected Executive Board in 1970 following incorporation. I was able to speak with a number of these individuals and invite them to the Anniversary banquet. I was especially pleased to make contact with Wallace Workmaster. Wally served on the 1969 steering committee that led to the formal organization of CNEHA and was the chief architect of our constitution. The statement of purpose that he crafted in those formative years of historical archaeology is as relevant to CNEHA today as it was then, and I thank Wally for giving us a document that has served us with remarkable vision, clarity, and purpose over four decades, even as historical archaeology itself has matured.

The banquet on Saturday night served as the centerpiece of our Anniversary celebration. Attendees were able to look at and enjoy an exhibit by Rich Veit and Kate Dinnel displaying early photographs of long-time CNEHA members (“Guess the archaeologist”—how young we all look!) and documents related to the Council’s early years. I also want to thank Rich and Kate for the Anniversary display in the bookroom. The banquet was one of the highlights of the weekend because we were able to welcome back some long-absent colleagues and friends—Wally Workmaster and Alan Aimone—and to reunite these individuals with three other founding members—Ed Lenik, Budd Wilson, and Paul Huey.



CNEHA founders Wallace Workmaster, Alan Aimone, Budd Wilson, and Paul Huey at the Anniversary banquet.



Ed Lenik cuts the Anniversary cake.



Some who have been CNEHA members for twenty-five or more years.

After dinner and birthday cake, the celebration continued with a slide show retrospective by Rich Veit and an award ceremony formally recognizing the contributions of Wally, Ed, Budd, Alan, and Paul.

In addition to recognizing CNEHA's founding members on this special occasion, the Executive Board also recognized individuals who have been members of CNEHA for twenty-five or more years: Kenneth J. Basalik, Sherene Baugher, Mary C. Beaudry, Marshall Becker, Leonard Bianchi, Sarah T. Bridges, Ronald C. Carlisle, Verna Cowin, Diane Dallal, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dwight Demeritt, Jr., Nancy Dickinson, Alaric Faulkner, Lois M. Feister, Robert Ferguson, Margaret (Peggy) Fields, Charles Fisher, Bruce Fry, Joan Geismar, Jack Goudsward, Karen Hartgen, Jean Howson, Richard Hunter, Meta Janowitz, Robert Knight, Joseph Last, Jed Levin, Dana Linck, William C. Johnson, Joseph E. McEvoy, George L. Miller, Edward M. Morin, George Myers, Jr., Arnold Pickman, Suzanne Plousos, David A. Poirier, Victor R. Rolando, Nan Cooper Rothschild, Cece Saunders, Robert L. Schuyler, Samuel D. Smith, Brenda Springsted, Bruce Stewart, Gaynell Stone, Diana Wall, Birgitta Wallace, Paula Zitzler, and David Zmoda

It was my great privilege to present certificates to those individuals who were able to attend the banquet. It serves as a reminder that CNEHA is truly a volunteer organization, and without the support of our members, we would cease to function. All of these individuals will receive a certificate recognizing their lengthy service and their many contributions to the organization. Twenty-five year pins (the CNEHA bottle seal in pewter) are being presented to these individuals as well. I note that the list is as yet incomplete, and we ask for your assistance in identifying those we have missed. Please contact Sara Mascia with any information you have. Finally, at the annual Business Meeting, the Executive Board was pleased to recognize URS and Richard Hunter of Hunter Research Associates as "Friends of CNEHA." We extend our deepest thanks to URS for its support in the production of the "Telling Time" poster series and for graciously providing meeting space for the mid-year board meeting. We also want to acknowledge the many contributions of Richard Hunter and Hunter Associates toward a very successful 2005 Trenton meeting.

I would like to thank Sara Mascia and Nancy Brighton for all of their hard work to organize the 2006 conference. Workshops and tours were well attended, particularly the tours of the Cold Spring Foundry and the West Point Museum. My personal favorite was a twilight visit to the Old Dutch Church Burying Ground in Sleepy Hollow following the reception at Phillipsburg Manor. Conference participants heard many excellent papers over the weekend. I would especially like to congratulate Nadine Kopp, this year's winner of the student competition. Nadine presented a paper entitled "An Industrial Town in Upper Canada." She will be given a year's membership in CNEHA and will have the opportunity to have her paper published in the journal.

Other News from the Executive Board

The Executive Board is currently collecting materials related to CNEHA's forty years of service. We are looking to assemble a complete set of the newsletter for archival purposes and for the creation of electronic files. We are also looking for conference programs, especially from the Council's earliest years, as well as membership lists, particularly from 1971-74. Correspondence, minutes, and photographs would also be of interest. All donations are welcome. Or consider loaning your materials to us if you are reluctant to part with anything. Your help would be most appreciated!

At the same time the board has initiated an inventory of CNEHA's files stored at the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, D.C., files related to the Council's founding in New York State, and files in possession of current and former board members. It is our objective to assemble a complete inventory of these documents and to create electronic copies of certain documents and files that can be readily accessed.

In 2006, NEHA published the long-awaited and really spectacular thematic volume on Dutch historical archaeology, edited by Paul Huey. As a follow up to the Dutch volume, we look forward this year to publication of an updated bibliography for NEHA, compiled by David Starbuck, as well as a volume of papers detailing excavations and research on Shelter Island, NY. Under the guidance of David Landon, the journal continues to increase its visibility and accessibility. You may not be aware that through his efforts, all journal articles are now abstracted and indexed in Historical Abstracts and America: History and Life. David has also increased visibility of the journal (and our "Telling Time" poster series) at conferences; sales of posters and back issues continue to be brisk. The most exciting development, however, really takes CNEHA into the future. You will see in David's report that, following recommendations from committee members Rich Veit, Liz Peña, and David, the board voted to make the journal available on-line to members through CLIO Journals (ABC-CLIO). Not only does this provide individual members with a useful research tool (the journals are searchable) but it will also provide increased accessibility to students whose institutions are current members of CNEHA. We hope that this electronic format will attract additional institutional members as well. Vols. 29-33 will be available immediately. These electronic versions also serve an archival purpose and will facilitate decision-making as the journal office addresses issues concerning the cost of storage, lack of space, and reduced availability of certain issues.

Our website committee continues to work with Silas Hurry, our webmaster, to add new materials and to "grow" the site. Silas has been working with Dennis Howe, our printer, to obtain electronic versions of recent newsletters that are being uploaded to the site. If you go to our site, you will see that many editions of the newsletter from the last few

years are now available in pdf format. Silas, David Starbuck, Kate Dinnel, and Matt Tomaso will be reviewing earlier editions of the newsletter to select articles—columns on curation or education, for example—for posting on the website. Finally, as the year advances, the Executive Board will be working on several educational initiatives and is looking for ways to reconnect with its roots through increased contact with avocational archaeologists and the interested public. Look for more updates in the next newsletter concerning advocacy, education, and outreach.

We look forward to seeing you in Buffalo!

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David B. Landon

Northeast Historical Archaeology is going electronic!

As many of you know, for the past several years CNEHA has been looking at different ways of publishing Northeast Historical Archaeology electronically. After reviewing a variety of options, we have decided to publish the journal electronically with CLIO Journals. CLIO Journals is an offshoot of ABC-CLIO, the abstracting company that publishes America History and Life and Historical Abstracts. This is one of the most reputable publishing companies involved in historical journals. Since we are publishing with them, their abstracts will link to our electronic content. CLIO will also advertise our electronic journal to the 1700 institutions that subscribe to their abstracts.

The electronic files will be available as a downloadable PDF format, with both a search engine and dictionary built into the site. CNEHA members will receive the hard copy of the journal as usual, but also have access to the electronic copy. The site is “gated,” meaning that subscribers will need to enter a username and password, and it is not open to free access by the public. The electronic copy will be available to subscribers for as long as they subscribe as members of CNEHA. The files will all be in PDF format, so those who want to burn the journal onto a CD could do so after downloading the material to their computer. Similarly, subscribers could print out as many copies as they wanted. This site is not set up to sell access just to individual articles. If someone wants access to an article, then they would have to contact CNEHA about getting a subscription, at which time they would be given access to the entire online archive.

Users of America: History and Life and Historical Abstracts will see abstracts and bibliographic information for the articles. They will also be able to click on links to full-text articles. If they are coming from an approved institutional subscriber (based on the IP address), they will be taken directly to that article, hosted on the CLIO Journals website. If they are an individual subscriber, then they will be asked to enter their username and password. If they are not already a subscriber, then at this point they will be shown the journal’s contact and subscription information. CLIO Journals is

working on setting up a “contact information template” in which a potential new subscriber will enter their information and that template will immediately be forwarded to us. CNEHA then collects a subscription fee and signs the person up for access.

CLIO has already put up the Dutch volume (Volume 35) and is currently in the process of adding Volumes 29-34. Our electronic site will look much like what is in place for Volume 35, with additional volumes as we add electronic content. The current plan is to scan Volumes 1-28 to PDF over the next several years, gradually putting the entire back set online.

Volume 35 is currently available without a password, so please take a look:

<http://www.clio-journals.com/ebscripts/open.asp?bookid=00480738&journal=neha>

While you are there, make certain to download Paul Huey’s Dutch material culture bibliography, so that you can have a searchable PDF file version on your computer! I think this is an exciting development that will help keep CNEHA’s scholarship accessible and vital. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments.

Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor.

Provincial Editors:

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

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

QUEBEC: Monique Elie, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec, Quebec G1S 3P3. monique.elie@pc.gc.ca

State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333. leon.cranmer@maine.gov

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

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

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

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. rakos@nan02.usace.army.mil

NEW YORK CITY: Nancy J. Brighton, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. nancy.j.brighton@nan02.usace.army.mil

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pointe-à-Callière receives the Conservation and Heritage Management Award from the Archaeological Institute of America

Montréal, January 25, 2007 — At its Annual Meeting in San Diego, California, this past January 5th, the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) presented its Conservation and Heritage Management Award (an award of excellence for the conservation of archaeological sites and collections of artifacts) to Ms. Francine Lelièvre, General Director of Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History.

This prestigious honour is awarded in recognition of an institution's achievements in the conservation and management of an historical and archaeological site, as well as for its activities and efforts to raise public awareness of archaeology and conservation issues. Through its publications, its work realized in conjunction with other sites, and its presentation of international archaeological exhibitions and lectures, Pointe-à-Callière has looked beyond its borders in order to position itself among archaeological and heritage sites on a global scale.

The AIA acknowledged the Museum's excellent work in its various spheres of activity. Indeed, the Museum, erected on an important national historical site, rests upon remains dating from the 15th to the 20th centuries. It operates an innovative, on-site archaeological field school offering internships and scholarships, while at the same time pursuing its conservation activities, resulting in one of the most important archaeological collections in Canada.

The AIA also noted that it is under the General Direction of Ms. Francine Lelièvre that the Museum has carried out its exceptional work for the past 15 years. Through the use of several multimedia and interactive applications, Pointe-à-Callière raises public awareness of the importance of the special care required for the conservation and presentation of archaeological artifacts. "This work," stressed Ms. Lelièvre, "is extremely delicate, since the information being handled is fragile and non-renewable, while errors are irreversible." Furthermore, services offered to Museum visitors make for an accessible and pleasant experience that encourages participation and repeat visits, thereby allowing visitors to take advantage of several educational programmes dedicated to archaeology.

The Archaeological Institute of America is North America's oldest and largest organization devoted to archaeology. Founded in 1879, the AIA has over 8000 members in the United States, Canada, and around the world. Each year, the Conservation and Heritage Management Award is made in recognition of an individual's or an institution's exceptional achievement in conservation and education. Among organizations that have received this award in the past are the Museum of London (2001), Washington State University (2006), the University of London (1998), and the Parks Canada Agency's Services d'Archéologie Subaquatique (2005).

Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History, opened its doors on May 17, 1992, on the site of Montréal's founding. It's mission: to bring visitors to know and appreciate the Montréal of yesterday and today through education, conservation and research activities revolving around Montréal's archaeological and historical heritage; and to build links with regional, national and international networks in these fields, for the benefit of its visitors.

Since it first opened, Pointe-à-Callière has received over fifty awards, including nine international awards. Here is but a small sample:

- Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), for the quality of work conserving the remains of Montréal's first Catholic cemetery, 2001.
- Award for Outstanding Achievement from the Canadian Museums Association (CMA), for Pointe-à-Callière's Archaeological Field School on the site of Fort Ville-Marie and Callière's residence, in the Research category, 2003.
- Honourable Mention, National Association for Museum Exhibition (NAME), United States, Committee on Education of the American Association of Museums (AMM), for the Montréal Love Stories – The Cultural Connection exhibition, in the Exhibition-Education category, 2006.
- Honourable Mention, from the Media and Technology Standing Professional Committee of the American Association of Museums (AAM), for the Market Day, 1750 exhibition, in the Educational / Interpretative category, 2004.
- Gold medal awarded by the International Gallery of Superb Printing, for the publication Pointe-à-Callière, Musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal, 1995.
- Award for Outstanding Achievement from the Canadian Museums Association (CMA), for the Archaeology and the Bible - From King David to the Dead Sea Scrolls exhibition, in the Exhibitions category, 2004.
- Award for Outstanding Achievement from the Canadian Museums Association (CMA), for the Market Day, 1750 exhibition, in the Multimedia category, 2004.
- Governor General's Medal for Architecture, to Dan S. Hanganu / Provencher Roy architects; medal presented to Pointe-à-Callière, 1994.
- Award of Excellence from the Société des musées québécois, for the 1690, The Siege of Québec... The Story of a Sunken Ship exhibition, 2001.
- Grands Prix du tourisme québécois, awarded by the Québec Department of Industry, Trade, Science and Technology, in the Public Enterprise category, 1994 – 2004 – 2006.

For a complete list of awards Pointe-à-Callière has received since it opened, please visit the following page on our website:

http://www.pacmusee.qc.ca/pages/musee/prix_excellence.aspx?lang=EN-CA

Beginning in May 2007, Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History, will be celebrating its 15th anniversary. Be sure to join us!

The Museum is subsidized by the City of Montréal.

Source:

Catherine Roberge
 Communications Coordinator
 Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology
 and History
 (514) 872-7858

Photos: croberge@pacmusee.qc.ca

Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History

350 Place Royale
 Old Montréal, Quebec
 H2Y 3Y5

Phone: (514) 872-9150

www.pacmusee.qc.ca

CORPS AND STATE COLLABORATE TO RESTORE AND ENHANCE HISTORIC PROPERTY

by JoAnne Castagna, Ed.D

This past summer, a volunteer from the Somerset County Historical Society warmly welcomed Army Corps visitors at the historic Van Veghten House in Somerset County, N.J. He enthusiastically explained that the very room they were standing in was where Gen. George Washington danced the night away at a dinner party during the Revolutionary War. The Corps visitors were a team who are performing the Funderne Wetlands Mitigation Project on the house's property. It was evident to the team that the state is proud of its history. This was taken into account when the Corps' New York District decided to collaborate with the state in 2000 on this mitigation project that is enhancing and restoring the land around the house to create wildlife habitats and a public park. The Corps' Funderne Wetlands Mitigation project is part of the Green Brook project designed to reduce flood damage in New Jersey's Raritan River Basin in north-central New Jersey, in Middlesex, Somerset and Union counties. The project is located on 130 acres of land along the Raritan River in Bridgewater Township, Somerset County.

According to Megan Grubb, Biologist and Coordinator, New York District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the wetland mitigation work is satisfying the mitigation requirements that the Corps has with all of their flood damage reduction projects.

"The project is enhancing existing wetlands, forested land and grassland habitats on the site and creating 20+ acres of man-made wetlands to sustain wildlife and create an educational public park," said Grubb.

The land was used for farming crops and livestock from the late 1600's to just a few years ago when Somerset County purchased it for open space preservation and park development. Years of farming had caused erosion problems on the land.

One of these farms is home to the historic Van Veghten House. By 1699, the Van Veghten family farmed a huge tract of land that included all of the property now under construction at the mitigation site. The 18th-century red brick Dutch farmhouse still stands on the bluff above the floodplain with a view to the Raritan River.



An unnamed 800-foot stream on the project site flows into Raritan River. Banks have been contoured to prepare for planting of Willow trees. Credit: Mike Breslin, Contractor, Green Brook Project.



Multi-section pre-cast concrete bridge is lowered by crane across stream. Bridge leads to visitor parking area where nature walkway begins. Credit: Mike Breslin, Contractor, Green Brook Project.

The house, which is presently occupied by the Somerset County Historical Society, has a rich history that includes sheltering Gen. George Washington's Quartermaster General, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, during the Revolutionary War, while his soldiers camped nearby.

According to Grubb, the Corps has been working cooperatively since 2000 with the County's Parks Commission to plan, design and construct the site. Construction began by moving earth on the mitigation project in January. The land was graded for approximately two months, around-the-clock, to prepare it for spring seeding. Grading sets the stage of the mitigation work by achieving a soil elevation that supports the water needs required for wetland plant growth. The soil in the wetland creation areas was then tilled using a 30-inch plow-bedding harrow, to create mounds and depressions, mimicking the uneven surface of a natural wetland. The soil was then fertilized and limed, and this past spring nearly 100,000 trees and shrubs were planted. Habitat mitigation areas were also seeded with a mixture of native grasses and wild flowers.

Several wetland habitats, forested land and grassland habitats were enhanced or created to provide nesting and foraging habitats for a variety of birds, amphibians, reptiles, aquatic invertebrates, butterflies and mammals. The public will be able to view these habitats by walking along a 2-mile nature trail created by the Corps. The trail meanders throughout the site and has signs that educate the public about the habitats and the wildlife they are supporting, as well as provide facts about the nearby Van Veghten House. Also on the site are two playing fields with parking lots and access roads, making the site a part of the Raritan River Greenway.

"Most of the mitigation work was completed in the summer of 2006. Twelve acres of recreational area, such as the trail and playing fields, will be opened to the public in the spring of 2007 after the grasses and plants have had a chance to grow," added Grubb.

What the project entails

Wetland, Forested Land & Grassland Habitat Enhancement:

Forested Wetland: This is wetland that has deciduous woody vegetation with a tree canopy in excess of 20 feet in height. Approximately fourteen acres of existing forested wetland were enhanced by planting trees including oak, ash and sycamore; and shrubs including summersweet, silky dogwood and high bush blueberry.

Scrub-shrub Wetland: This is a wetland that has primarily woody vegetation that is less than 20 feet tall. Approximately eight acres were enhanced by seeding and planting the wetland to make it more desirable for various species of wildlife.

Emergent Wetland (Wet Marsh): Five acres were enhanced by seeding and planting the wetland to make it more desirable for various species of wildlife.

Riparian Forest (Corridor Forest): This is a forest that borders a river, in this case the Raritan River. Approximately 25 acres of Riparian Forest was restored by seeding and planting. In addition, the Riparian Buffer, or the strip of woody vegetation along the river's banks, was increased to 100-300 feet to create a habitat for wildlife that thrives in this type of environment, including species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. In addition, the increased buffer sustains shade cover for fish habitats within the river. In this buffer area, various shrubs and trees were planted, including shrubs such as elderberry, spicebush and black haw viburnum and trees such as hickory and silver maple. These trees were selected because of their shaggy bark at maturity that could provide a suitable roosting habitat for bats during the summertime.

Stream Restoration: An unnamed 800-foot stream, referred to as the "Finderne Brook," runs through portions of the site. The stream was eroding and the Corps took steps to create a more natural water flow and restore its habitat. To



Thousands of "Willow Stakes" are planted in burlap weed barriers along side the stream. Credit: Mike Breslin, Contractor, Green Brook Project.



The historic Van Veghten House sits on a bluff above the floodplain. Credit: Lynn Rakos, Archaeologist, New York District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

improve the water flow, the floodplain, or area bordering the stream, was widened to prevent the stream's banks from eroding and an undersized pipe culvert, that was constricting flow, was replaced with a natural bottom arched culvert bridge. To improve the stream habitat and stabilize the banks, the stream was graded, seeded with floodplain grass, planted with wetland plant cuttings, such as willow species, and covered with a degradable coir matting, made of coconut fiber, to stabilize riverbank soils until vegetation takes hold. In addition, to prevent soil erosion, supplemental riverbed stone material was placed in the stream. Also, the stones create a series of pools and riffles for fish and invertebrate habitats, such as crayfish and pickerel frogs that have already been sighted in the stream.

Grassland by Van Veghten House:

Thirty-nine acres of enhanced grassland has transformed the property around the Van Veghten House that overlooks the Raritan River. The grassland provides house visitors an unobstructed view of the vista across the floodplain towards the Raritan River. The floodplain was seeded with warm season grasses, including Indian grass and bluestem and wildflowers, such as ox-eye daisy, asters, and coreopsis that will support a population of pollinating birds and insects, and the meadow will be a foraging area for the resident fox and red-tailed hawk, as well as other birds and small mammals.

Wetland Creation

Forested Wetland:

Twenty-one acres of pastureland was turned into forested wetland. The land was graded, and then the area was seeded with a seed mix of wetland plants and floodplain grasses, and planted with bare root and container plant material. Trees planted included oaks, ash and sycamore, and shrubs planted included summersweet, silky dogwood and high bush blueberry. In some areas the land was graded to create vernal pools, ephemeral spring ponding areas used by salamanders, invertebrates, and frogs for breeding.

Grubb provides these suggestions for others planning a mitigation project:

Contact plant nurseries early. Do this to find out what species are available and to see if you can get the quantity and plant size you need for your project.

Plan ahead when using native plants. If you plan on growing native species in your project, using seeds and cuttings collected directly from the area, it's recommended that propagation activities be initiated at least two years in advance of project construction.

Consider practical storing of plant material on the site. Have a plan in mind for storing large quantities of plant material, especially bare root trees and shrubs on the site. The Corps' construction contractor utilized an on-site refrigerator truck for storing. Having the truck, which mimics a greenhouse by maintaining temperature and humidity levels similar to a nursery, allows you to store large quantities of plants, and it extends the window of time cuttings can be stored on site for planting. Without the truck, the storing and planting of bare root material would have been limited to just 1-2 days for each delivery of plants. The truck also preserved live stake material in its dormant state for a period extending beyond nursery availability.

Have project designers make repeated site visits. Project designers should visit the project site several times during the design process because site conditions can change. Incorporating any necessary design changes prior to the construction helps to minimize construction time delays and costly modifications. They should also be involved team

members during the construction process.

Collaborate with property stakeholders. For example, the Corps reached an agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office to plant grassland rather than trees near the Van Veghten House in order to maintain the historic view from the house to the Raritan River. The Corps also reached an agreement with a local utility to plant inobstrusive vegetation in areas of the site to provide them continued access to overhead power lines on the site.

Grubb said that the success of this mitigation project has encouraged her to seek out other sites in the area to perform similar work. "We are already observing wildlife on the site, including red tail hawks, great blue herons, painted turtles, northern water snakes, freshwater clams and a resident red fox."

For more information about the Veghten House, please call the Somerset County Historical Society at 908-218-1281.

Dr. JoAnne Castagna is a technical writer for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District. She can be reached at joanne.castagna@usace.army.mil

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

A Proactive Historical Archaeological Study of Garland

[Submitted by Gary D. Shaffer]

Over the last few years a study was undertaken by Gary D. Shaffer, USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service, to identify the locations of homesteads and industries of the first Euroamerican settlers in the town of Garland, Penobscot County, Maine. These and similar historical archaeological sites that represent the initial Euroamerican settlement in a given location are a major class of the significant sites in the State (i.e., eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places [36 CFR 60.4]). Besides documenting the first wave of colonial settlement in part of central Maine, the study's results will help the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and other agencies with rural planning and assistance activities to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470f) by considering the effects of undertakings on significant, cultural heritage resources. By knowing up front where at least some of the significant sites are found, NRCS can better plan to protect these heritage resources while implementing conservation practices.

A pilot study was in order to examine how well one could use historical records to identify the homesteads and industries of the first Euroamerican settlers in a given rural Maine town. Garland was chosen for the initial project due to several factors: the presence there of a number of active farms with large animals where NRCS often has business;

the existence of considerable documentation of the town's history in publications and archival records; and proximity of the town to the NRCS State Office to facilitate deed research in the nearby county court house and to allow frequent travel to the town itself. In addition to identifying early Euroamerican sites, the project addressed questions on the origins of the first settlers, the make-up of their families, their ages and occupations, the spatial patterning of their homesteads, their relationships with other settlers, and their tenure in town.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

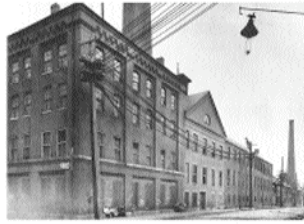
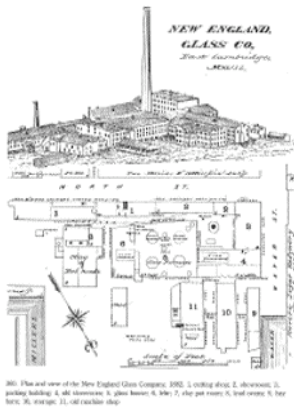
The NorthPoint Project

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, The Public Archeology Laboratory Inc.]

PAL has completed over four years of archaeological investigations conducted for the NorthPoint Project, a large-scale urban development that will transform a nearly abandoned 45-acre industrial site into a new mixed-use neighborhood. The NorthPoint Project will include 20 new residential and commercial buildings, a new MBTA station, approximately 10 acres of green space, and approximately one mile of new roadway and utility infrastructure. The archaeological investigations are being conducted to assist the North Point Cambridge Land Company and the MBTA in fulfilling their cultural resources obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act.

PAL initially conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey that identified the presence of three previously recorded sites within the 45-acre project area that were assigned moderate-to-high archaeological sensitivity for pre-contact/contact period Native American and post-contact period industrial resources. The identified sensitive areas consisted of: the Millers River Seawall Site (MHC Inventory #CAM-HA-7) where deeply buried Native American and early historic period resources may exist; the underground flue and furnace system of the historic New England Glass Company (MHC Inventory #CAM-HA-4); and lead works' furnaces and a clay pothouse associated with both the New England Glass Company and Chadwick Lead Works of Boston.

Subsurface testing as part of an intensive archaeological survey was recently completed for the sensitive portions of the proposed project development areas. The archaeological investigations resulted in the belowground location and identification of the probable structural remains (brick/mortar, cut granite, wood) of the nineteenth-century glasswork factory's central flue for the large octagonal draft stack. Machine-assisted trenches uncovered 41 feet of the central flue and several of the connecting subterranean furnace rooms. Excavations also documented the alteration and re-use of these structures for a late nineteenth-century boiler house and



power plant associated with rail yard operations.

The 1850s–1880s furnace/flue system constructed and operated by the New England Glass Company was the first such technological advance of its kind for flint glassworks in the country. It was later used by the West End Railway Company in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The furnace and flue system was of solid construction in subterranean masonry vaults below the first floor work rooms and inner courtyards behind North Street. PAL documented the internal configuration of the archaeological remains of this flue system and it will be recorded in the state's inventory for the New England Glass Company Site (CAM-HA-4).

No archaeological evidence of the large granite seawall and associated wooden pile and plank wharf documented from the early 1850s to 1902 for the recorded Seawall/Millers River shoreline was identified in any of the three trenches. No evidence of the lead works, used by both the New England Glass Company and Chadwick Lead Factory, was identified during subsurface testing. The remains of these industrial works appear to have been removed from the site in the early 1900s by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Gray & Pape, Inc.

[Submitted by Joyce M. Clements, Principal Investigator, Gray & Pape, Inc., Northeast and the Caribbean]

Since opening a regional office to compliment their Head Office in Cincinnati, Ohio, and their Atlantic Region Office in Richmond, Virginia, Gray & Pape, Inc. has completed a number of projects in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, under the supervision of Ray D. Pasquariello, Regional Manager. Two of those projects offered an opportunity to investigate somewhat unique structures and sites. These include the Sankaty Head Lighthouse Relocation Project, and the Newport Tower Geophysical Surveys and Archaeological Investigation.

Sankaty Head Lighthouse Relocation Project

Gray & Pape, Inc., Northeast and the Caribbean, completed a Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of Sankaty Head Lighthouse,

Nantucket, Massachusetts. The lighthouse is located at Sankaty Head, a 90-ft.-high sandy bluff on the east coast of the island, just north of the village of Siasconset. Since 1850 when the lighthouse was completed, steady and often severe erosion has reduced the distance between the lighthouse and the edge of the bluff to just 79 feet. In early 2007 the lighthouse will be moved away from the eroding bluff in order to protect it from toppling into the sea.

The name Sankata may be derived from Sanquiadene, meaning “cool hill.” During the Contact Period, Wanachmamach and Nickanoose were the two head sachems living on eastern Nantucket and negotiated with the colonists during the colonial settlement of the island. Native Americans finished off Nantucket Island, perhaps using Sankaty Head as a look-out station for whale hunting. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the entire eastern shoreline was central to Euroamerican along-shore and off-shore whaling and cod-fishing industries.

The lighthouse at Sankaty Head was built in 1850, and supporting structures included a 1-story duplex brick dwelling house for the lighthouse keeper and his assistant, as well as privies and a barn. An assistant keeper's cottage was built a year or two after the tower and dwelling house were completed, and some time later a small passageway connected the principal dwelling house to the tower. In 1887 the original 1-story brick keeper's house was razed and replaced with a white, duplex Victorian frame house for the keeper, his assistant, and their families. The old assistant keeper's cottage was torn down prior to 1911, and a new dwelling was probably erected over the original cellar to exploit the existing foundations and cellar cavity. In 1938, when the Coast Guard took over the Lighthouse Service, they demolished the existing double keeper's dwelling house and replaced it with a single-story ranch style house. Today none of the original dwelling houses, barns, sheds, or privies remains around the lighthouse, although a dilapidated children's swing set and carousel evoke the occupation period.

Field investigations produced evidence of one feature, interpreted as a builder's trench and brick wall in the precise location where the Victorian frame duplex appears on historical maps and photographs. The material culture collected from the features and from STPs at the base of the lighthouse closely conforms to the documented history of the site.

Few of the collected artifacts evoke the history of the lighthouse keepers or their families, except perhaps one woman's necklace bead and portions of a man's kaolin pipe. Fill deposits located around the base of the lighthouse also support the documented history of construction, demolition, and repair, all of which are chronicled well by the USCG and local historians. Further from the base of the lighthouse, modest artifact concentrations suggested a well-maintained landscape, as might be expected from a site occupied by two

federal agencies, the USCG and the Federal Light House Board. Coal cinders and clinkers revealed the spot where fireplace refuse was disposed downslope from the dwelling area.

Because the Sankaty Head Lighthouse and associated structures are particularly well represented in historical records, and because excavations produced no pre-Contact Native American artifacts, features, or sites, Gray & Pape concluded that little new information would be gained from additional excavations and recommended no further archaeological investigations.

Newport Tower, Geophysical Surveys and Archaeological Testing Projects

Following geophysical surveys conducted by Daniel Lynch of Soil Sight, LLC, Providence, Rhode Island, Gray & Pape, Inc. conducted field investigations of the Newport Tower for the Chronognostic Research Foundation, of Tempe, Arizona. The remote sensing surveys revealed anomalies that subsequent archaeological investigations and historical research identified as Victorian and early-twentieth-century walkways, paths, and landscaping, as well as historical and contemporary utility features.

Archaeologists collected small quantities of water-worn cobbles and rounded blocks used in the construction of the Tower, as well as lighting materials, camera pieces, buttons, ceramic and glass sherds, and children's toys. None of the artifacts are earlier than the 17th century, and archaeologists identified no structural features associated with the Tower. Analysis and interpretation of the assemblage is on-going and will be reported to this newsletter when completed.

New York

Reported by: Lois Feister

Excavations at Fort Edward

[Submitted by Nancy Davis, New York State Museum Cultural Resource Survey Program]

From July to November of 2006, the New York State Museum Cultural Resource Survey performed extensive archaeological investigations in conjunction with the first phase of the New York State Department of Transportation's reconstruction of Route 4 (Broadway) in Fort Edward, Washington County. The area under investigation, which is located on an important north-south transportation route at the confluence of Wood Creek (now called Bond Creek) with the Hudson River, is well known both for its prehistoric occupation and for the French and Indian War era British fort that gave the village its name.

The natural transportation corridor formed by the Hudson River and the Champlain Valley provided an ideal route for prehistoric travel and communication for hundreds of miles north and south. But the high waterfalls in the Fort

Edward-Hudson Falls area forced prehistoric travelers to stop and portage around the falls. For this reason, the area became known in early historic times as the "Great Carrying Place." Prehistoric occupation in the area is well known as evidenced by the many sites studied by archaeologists in the last twenty years. Multi-component sites with hundreds of features, reflecting occupation spanning thousands of years, have been found concentrated near the Bond Creek outlet (the Little Wood Creek Site) and on Rogers Island just north of the mouth of Bond Creek.

During the French and Indian War the fort evolved from a small trading post into a substantial British military complex and main supply base for staging military operations on the Lake George--Lake Champlain corridor. From 1755 to 1759 the facility expanded from a fort structure built on the east bank of the Hudson River, to include blockhouses, guardhouses, a settlers camp, gardens, and extensive breastworks that surrounded a large area north and east of the fort. The facility also extended onto Rogers Island in the river by way of a pontoon bridge. Structures on the island included a large barracks complex, storehouses, officers huts, rangers huts, a smallpox hospital and a burying ground. In 1758 and 1759 tens of thousands of British and Provincial soldiers gathered at this place in preparation for major campaigns on French-held forts to the north.

Just after the revolution the fortifications were demolished and the village was built over the site. Today there is almost no visible surface evidence that the fort existed. Compliance excavations for a new sewer line during the 1980s, however, revealed the presence of numerous prehistoric and fort-related features under the section of Broadway from Moon Street to Notre Dame Street.

Data Recovery excavations were begun in July of 2006 along this section of Broadway, the most sensitive area for fort-related remains. After the pavement was removed, over sixty units were hand excavated along the alignment of the proposed utility trenches on both sides of the street. At the same time, utility excavations outside this area were monitored by archaeologists for a distance of approximately _ kilometer. These included trenches for a new water line, storm drainage, natural gas lines and additional sewer lines.

A considerable number of intact prehistoric and French and Indian War features were identified. Several prehistoric fire hearths were found along with several lithic work areas with dense concentrations of chert flakes. Overall, a wide variety of lithic types was recovered along with a range of different projectile point and tool types. In terms of fort-related features, the outer breastwork ditch, long since filled in and paved over, was intersected in at least four places. The bottom of the ditch was lined with significant quantities of butchered animal bone, wine bottle glass, broken ceramics, charcoal, ash, a few musket balls, or lead shot, hand made brick, and the occasional personal item like buttons or cuff links.

Several partially intact brick structures from the French

and Indian War period were encountered between three and five feet below the surface, one of which was a brick chimney or fireplace found well east of the fort area. A detailed map of the fort and its environs engraved in 1772 for a history of the war (T. Kitchen in Mante 1772) shows a blockhouse at that location, guarding the bridge over Bond Creek. An intact wine bottle and fragments of a square-sided case bottle were found in deposits associated with this feature. Another brick structure appeared to be the remains of a type of oven with part of the fire-blackened firebox, floor and chimney flue intact. The sides of the firebox tapered inward towards the front, creating a narrow opening, rather than flaring outward to reflect heat into a room. Two other brick fireplaces were revealed in the walls of deep utility trenches during construction. These brick structures were made of coarse hand-made, poorly fired brick, in one case including some stone, and were mortared with gray clay.

Six pit features were found just under the pavement or close to the ground surface. These appear to represent either cooking or refuse pits, containing a large quantity of food bone, ash and charcoal. Also found in some pits, though in lesser quantities, were clay smoking pipe fragments, gun flints, fragments of delftware, white salt-glazed stoneware, slip-decorated earthenware, redware, porcelain, wine bottles, a bayonet scabbard tip, buttons, buckles, brick fragments and lead shot. Some of these eighteenth century features intruded into prehistoric features, so that prehistoric chert flakes and tools were often mixed with eighteenth century artifacts.

According to a 1757 plan of Fort Edward (included in a 1988 reprint of Robert Rogers of the Rangers by John R. Cuneo, originally published in 1959), the area in which these features were found was then occupied by Provincial troops, companies of men from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island. Interestingly, the presence of such trash pits and the refuse dumped into the outwork ditches appears to contradict the General Orders issued in 1757 by the commanding general forbidding the troops from burying camp refuse and ordering it to be carried and thrown into the river. Apparently these orders were not followed by all soldiers during the camp's occupation.

Artifact processing is currently under way. Further archaeological monitoring will occur during the next construction season. Final analysis and report writing will follow.

Valcour Island Project Continues

For several years, divers studying the submerged October 1776 battlefield off Valcour Island in upstate New York have uncovered a better understanding of the battle, led by then-American-hero-Benedict Arnold. Divers work in 50-foot squares on the lake bottom and have logged over 1,300 dives so far. Most of the items found are ordnance, but several personal effects also were located. Historians previously believed that Arnold's newly built vessels anchored in a straight line from Valcour to the mainland while they await-

ed the British invasion ships. From the debris pattern mapped by archaeologists, however, it is clear the line was staggered. After conservation, the cannon and several other artifacts recovered will be part of a traveling exhibit that will include the New York State Military Museum and the State Museum. The project is a co-operative effort between The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum and a group of dedicated local divers from the region. (Jeff Meyers, Plattsburg Press-Republican)

Fort Drum Ruins Training

Unusual features have been built at the Fort Drum military installation near Watertown, NY. In an effort to train soldiers and pilots how to recognize such features as cemeteries and ancient ruins, archaeologist Laurie Rush used Defense Department funding to build a Muslim cemetery and a mound of ruins on one of the Army's ranges. The project began when Rush learned of the defiling of Babylon in 2003 by invading U.S. Marines who built a helicopter pad on the ruins of the ancient city, destroyed a 2,600-year-old brick road, and filled sandbags with archaeological fragments. A veteran pilot observing the new "ruins" at Fort Drum said they looked just like the ones over there. The project will give pilots firsthand experience in recognizing and identifying these kinds of sites from the air.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

The 2006 Field School in Historical Archaeology at St. Mary's City sponsored by Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) and St. Mary's College of Maryland investigated an undocumented domestic site adjacent to the Van Sweringen site and near the core of the 17th century capital of Maryland. This was the 35th annual field school undertaken by HSMC. Students uncovered evidence of a crude post-in-the-ground structure with a wattle and daub chimney on one gable. In front of the hearth, a root cellar was identified. Preliminary artifact analyses suggest a late 17th century date for the building, although the occupation may have extended into the early 18th century. Ceramics recovered are dominated by reverse decorated Staffordshire-type slipware, mostly trail decorated, and black glazed earthenware. There are also abundant bottle glass fragments in the assemblage. In terms of spatial orientation, this structure does not correspond with the adjacent Van Sweringen or Country's House sites. It is located on a small triangle of land that apparently fell between the major property holdings in the area. The structure might be related to the Van Sweringen occupation, but all the other Van Sweringen buildings have a consistent orientation that differs from this site. Proof that the structure did not long survive is provided by a mid-18th-century boundary ditch that cut through the center of the site. These excavations help fill in more of the "blank" spaces in the 17th

century city but have not answered the important question of who lived in this structure.

Worcester County

TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. (TRC) recently completed a data recovery of Site 18WO183 for the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration (SHA). The archaeological site is located approximately two miles south of Snow Hill on the southeast side of the US 113 Bypass in Worcester County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Most of the site is within the existing SHA right-of-way (ROW) and will be impacted by the planned dualization of US 113. The site is a rural farmstead first occupied during the second quarter of the 18th century. After approximately 70 years of occupation, the site was abandoned around the first quarter of the 19th century. In addition to period-related material culture, small quantities of late 17th to early 18th century artifacts were also recovered from the site, suggesting an earlier occupation nearby. Based on documentary and comparative data, the site was probably inhabited by several members of the Nelson and Stevenson families who may have been landowners as well as tenants. The artifact assemblage and census data indicate that the families were typical middling planters and skilled craftsmen.

Several large, complex, cultural features were identified at the site, including one brick residential structure, one brick well, one barrel-lined privy, and one refuse pit. The latter feature may have also served as an earlier privy or well. The house was a small square structure (13x13 ft) with a brick foundation and a brick fireplace and chimney stack. Two large unclassified pits were also documented; although their functions remain unknown, they may represent outbuilding locations. Over 21,000 historic-period artifacts, primarily dating from the mid 18th to early 19th century, were recovered from the site during the excavation. The historic artifact assemblage contains a diverse collection of goods that would have been available to middling planters. The ceramic assemblage consisted primarily of domestically-produced redwares, but included a fair amount of decorated imported ceramic types, including delftware, Westerwald, English stonewares, and Staffordshire slipwares for the earlier period, and handpainted and transfer print creamwares and pearlwares for the later period. In addition to European and locally crafted wares, a small quantity of expensive Chinese porcelain was recovered from the site.

Ceramics from 18WO183 in Worcester County, Maryland.

The overall site plan suggests a subsistence farm or a tenancy on a larger agricultural plantation. Basic domestic components are present, such as the house, well, and privy, but clear evidence of other outbuildings was not located. All of the historical and archaeological data strongly suggest that the site was occupied by members of the Nelson and

Stevenson family. The residents of the site were probably the cousins and children of the main landowners of the larger property. Whether this portion of the plantation was a tenancy or just an informal family occupation is not known. It is likely that the family or the series of families in residence at Site 18WO183 contributed in some way to the agricultural process of the larger farm.

Talbot County

Future archaeological work for the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) includes a data recovery project for Site 18TA315 in Talbot County, Maryland. The site will be impacted by the proposed replacement of a Choptank River bridge. The site represents an early colonial occupation dating from the late 17th to early 18th centuries. Earlier investigation of the site, conducted by URS, Inc., identified two large pit/cellar features. Interesting finds from the site included more than 300 specimens of European flint and waste material from gunspall manufacture that was used as ship ballast. Some of the flint assemblage may include re-deposited European Paleolithic artifacts while other portions of the flint assemblage appears to represent on-site reduction and utilization of the European flint by colonists.

Virginia

Reported by: David A. Brown

DATA Investigations, LLC

[Compiled by David Brown and Thane Harpole]

In the fall of 2006, in response to continued erosion along the north shore of the York River, DATA Investigations returned to the Jenkins Neck Site (44GL320), one of Gloucester County's earliest colonial settlements. Patented in the 1640s, previous excavations in the 1990s identified a post-in-ground structure and associated domestic complex dating to the mid-17th century. Multiple wells, a trash-filled cellar and sundry postholes related to fencelines were excavated through the work of the College of William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research and with funding from the college as well as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) Threatened Sites fund. Excavations recommenced in the fall of 2006 as a second post-in-ground structure was identified eroding from the shoreline. The site is receiving increased attention from the local community as the erosion is also threatening to expose graves from the 19th- and 20th-century cemetery and the Middle Woodland period prehistoric encampment that exists within the site's boundaries. Excavations are focusing on the documentation and mitigation of cultural features currently eroding or in danger of impact from proposed shoreline stabilization. In addition, archaeologists have also identified and begun excavations of a trash-filled mid-17th-century pit feature, likely covering yet another well, as well as a stratified prehistoric pit feature likely associated with the Middle Woodland period occupation of the site. Excavations are once again funded through

the DHR's Threatened Sites fund and will likely continue through the winter as tides and weather permit. As of yet, no historic burials have eroded, but with the loss of more than four feet of shoreline each year, the first grave will likely be exposed before the end of 2008.

In October of 2006 DATA Investigations completed fieldwork as part of an initial search for the 1670 church that predates the standing 1732 Christ Church, built by Robert "King" Carter in Lancaster County, Virginia. The Foundation for Historic Christ Church sponsored this research with the hopes of learning more about the first church and the activities that took place in and around this early structure. Excavations focused on the likely location of the early church immediately east of the standing church. Archaeologists excavated 13 five-foot-square test units through the unplowed churchyard, exposing multiple features including graves, postholes, and possible burned sill stains associated with the original church. The lack of disturbance to the area and the dearth of domestic material related to church activities produced few finds beyond architectural items, such as wrought nails, window glass, and hand-made brick. Of particular interest, though, were multiple complete or near-complete examples of ceramic tiles, measuring 9 by 9 by 1-1/8". These tiles are believed to be associated with the early church and illustrate the architectural details incorporated into this early religious structure. Analysis is underway and a report is expected this spring.

In the winter of 2006 DATA Investigations worked at Tudor Place in historic Washington, D.C. We conducted test excavations and monitored the installation of new drains at the neoclassical house museum owned by six generations of the prominent Peter family. The house and gardens, occupying half of an urban block, are located on the heights above Georgetown. When the city was still young, and less developed, the owners witnessed the burning of Washington, D.C. by British troops in 1814. The house was designed by William Thornton, architect of the Capitol and other important houses such as the Octagon, and is a National Historic Landmark.

Our work focused on excavating test units around the perimeter of the house to help identify the sequence of building construction, from its beginning around 1795 until its completion around 1816. This work yielded new insight into what elements survived of the first period, constructed for the first owner Francis Lowndes, and what was built by the Peter family according to Thornton's designs. Among our most interesting discoveries are a very early cobble path, which may have been the original walkway to the front of the house, and a foundation for an early porch that was probably removed by about 1820. The excavation of the porch foundation has yielded hundreds of interesting artifacts, including animal bones, dozens of straight pins, colorful and delicate ceramics, and children's items such as marbles, slate pencils and dominoes. For more info on Tudor Place please visit www.tudorplace.org.

The Fairfield Foundation

[Compiled by David Brown and Thane Harpole]

In the summer and fall of 2006, the Fairfield Foundation turned its sights to excavations on the 1694 manor house ruin. The subject of limited testing over the last five years, our work in 2006 was intended to expose the outline of the ruin and document cultural features within its immediate surroundings. Future plans include the construction of a protective structure above the ruin to protect the ruins from future deterioration while assisting in interpretation of the foundations to visitors. Excavations along the building's interior were limited, focusing primarily on exposing foundation walls and leaving the majority of the English basement unexcavated. Exterior work proceeded through the destruction rubble and documented a layer of burned artifacts and charcoal filling a small trough or drip-line. Beneath this an exterior ground surface included artifacts from the 17th through 19th centuries and covered evidence of fencelines, scaffolding posts, a builder's trench, and other features associated with the building's construction and occupation. Future work will continue this methodology around the structure followed by an evaluation of the foundation by historic masons and the creation of a stabilization plan.

APVA Smithfield 2006 Orchard Project

[Compiled by Laura Wedin, ASV Certification Student and Smithfield volunteer, Dr. Cliff Boyd of Radford University, Terry Nicholson, Administrative Director of Historic Smithfield]

Investigations at APVA's Historic Smithfield Plantation, c. 1774 in Blacksburg, Virginia, were conducted by Radford University archaeology students and students of the 2006 Smithfield History Camp to determine the existence and extent of historic resources within a planned demonstration orchard area, located approximately 25 meters (82 feet) west of the Smithfield Plantation home, built by Colonel William Preston (1729-1783). A five meter grid, covering a 20 x 30 meter (66 x 98 foot) area was established over the ground cleared for the orchard. Controlled surface collection and 35 shovel test pits produced numerous artifacts including pottery fragments dating primarily to the 19th century.

These initial investigations identified two features or areas of interest: a 1 x 1 meter (3 x 3 foot) pad of set brick near the west-central edge of the grid, and a 4 x 4 meter (13 x 13 foot) ash layer to the east. This ash layer was encountered about 25-30 centimeters (10-12 inches) below ground surface. The brick feature is likely a small foundation for a bird feeder or some other garden ornament constructed in the recent past. The ash feature has a more diffuse boundary and likely represents an early-to-mid-19th-century trash deposit. Subsequent clearing and test unit excavation in the location of this deposit recovered additional artifacts and bone, the vast majority of which were related to food storage or consumption.

The date for this ash feature is suggested by the presence of both pearlware and whiteware pottery sherds with decorations common for the first half of the 19th century, along with some lead glazed redware and porcelain. A majority of machine-cut nails also supports this date estimate. The predominance of kitchen-related artifacts and a high percentage of animal bone support the contention that this was a dumping area for domestic refuse from the Smithfield mansion. The ash may represent periodic fireplace or hearth cleaning episodes. Future investigations will focus on a more detailed analysis of the excavated pottery from this area.

Historical Archaeology at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR)

[Compiled by Joe B. Jones]

Last spring WMCAR staff completed archaeological significance evaluations of 11 sites within Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, under a sub-contractual agreement with Geo-Marine, Inc. Among the sites evaluated during the study within Langley, was a multi-component site (Site 44HT96) with stratified cultural deposits and subsurface features representing domestic occupation during the early 17th and early to late 18th centuries. These results, which include identification of a buried early 17th-century colonial occupational horizon sealed beneath an 18th-century shell midden, are at odds with expectations generated from previous large-scale survey work at Langley that characterized the base as generally lacking archaeological integrity or potential. Given the destruction of local records during the Civil War, the specific identity of the earliest colonial occupants of Site 44HT96 is undetermined. The presence of diagnostic early 17th-century artifacts in deposits closely associated with evidence of Contact-period Native American occupation suggests the potential that additional study of the site could offer significant insights into such issues as early colonial subsistence and settlement patterns and relations between the English colonists and local Native Americans. Among the more interesting artifacts recovered during this study are glass trade beads, a Spanish coin rolled for reuse as a tubular bead, and both Native American and English decorated clay tobacco pipe fragments (including a tobacco pipe bowl fragment decorated with the initials "WC").

In the late summer and early fall the WMCAR conducted an archaeological survey and limited testing at the site of the plantation house in which the fifth president of the United States, James Monroe, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. This investigation was carried out under an agreement with the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, with generous support from the Jessie Ball DuPont Foundation. The archaeological survey and testing comprises the first of several stages of research in anticipation of the proposed reconstruction of the Monroe dwelling and associated out-buildings. Historical research and previous work at the site revealed that the Monroe plantation domestic complex was

fairly representative of the home plantations of members of the upper middling class in 18th-century tidewater Virginia. The overall appearance of the buildings and furnishings would likely strike most modern-day observers as surprisingly modest, however, especially given the relatively grand appearance of most of the plantations associated with other "founding fathers" who were Monroe's contemporaries in Virginia (e.g., Jefferson's Monticello, George Washington's Mount Vernon, or James Madison's Montpelier). James Monroe was not only born at the site but spent his first 16 years there. Thus, accuracy in the reconstruction of the plantation complex is considered crucial to interpretation of the site to the public, and how it may have helped shape Monroe's character and outlook. By extension, the relative impermanence of many of the buildings drives the need for careful archaeological survey and testing as a crucial first step towards planning and accurately reconstructing the plantation complex. The preliminary results indicate a number of loci with a high potential for containing intact subsurface deposits and/or features that represent the remains of out-buildings or activity areas dating to the period of Monroe's occupation. In addition, as part of an effort to generate early community interest in the project, the WMCAR coordinated a "public dig" during which interested members of the local community and local high school history students were invited to participate in the excavations and artifact recovery.

During the fall and early winter of 2006, the WMCAR initiated archaeological data recovery of an early 17th-century colonial pit feature complex within the City Point Unit of the Petersburg National Battlefield (at City Point in Hopewell, Virginia). This study was commissioned under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, and is driven by the need to mitigate threats to the archaeological resources posed by bluff erosion that has accelerated in recent years due to a series of hurricanes. The fieldwork is currently ongoing, but preliminary results include confirmation of a pit structure (i.e., possibly a roofed earthen cellar or pit house) that was excavated by colonists in the early 17th century, which has stratified fill containing evidence of abandonment and filling during the first half of the 17th century. Accordingly, the initial construction and use of the pit may have been associated with some of the earliest colonial settlement efforts during an eight year period (1614-1622) of amicable relations between the English in Virginia and the local Native Americans (i.e., members of the Powhatan paramount chiefdom). Ongoing investigation is intended to address questions regarding the chronology of occupation and abandonment, early English colonial impermanent architecture in Virginia, site function, subsistence patterns, and relations between the colonists and Native Americans on this early American frontier.

Archaeological Investigations in Hanover County

[Compiled by Ellen Brady]

In 2005 and 2006, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted

several levels of investigation at a late 18th- and 19th-century plantation in Hanover County, Virginia. The work was conducted in advance of a planned mixed-use development. Following extensive Phase I and Phase II investigations, the Phase III data recovery of two associated historic sites was conducted from March-September 2006. The two sites, 44HN0356 and 44HN0366, date to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The larger site, 44HN0356, contains elements associated with the Rutland plantation historically owned by the Timberlake Family. Several slave quarters, an ice house, a blacksmith shop (44HN0366) and two cemeteries were included in the investigation. The investigation of the site 44HN0356 resulted in the recordation of nearly 60 cultural features and the identification of several slave quarters and a possible 18th-century domestic occupation. The cemeteries included a family cemetery containing 20 individuals and an African-American slave cemetery containing 56 individuals. Both cemeteries were relocated as part of the project.

The data recovery investigations within Site 44HN0366 resulted in the hand excavation of 19 5-x-5 foot squares and the documentation and excavation of seven cultural features. The features encountered were all associated with the functioning of the forge or the practices of those working at the forge. One structural feature was identified and was the hearth for the forge. Analysis of the recovered materials and synthesis of data is ongoing and a full report of the project is anticipated later this year.

A Metal Detector Survey of Site 44FK0628, Frederick County

[Compiled by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia]

In January of 2007 Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted a metal detector survey in advance of construction on a half-acre parcel near Winchester, Virginia. Prior to Dovetail's survey, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) completed a reconnaissance survey of the area to locate Civil War related sites and identified Site 44FK0628. This site is a Civil War cavalry picket post associated with the Third Battle of Winchester and was likely directly linked to the Parkins Mill Battery and associated artillery emplacement to the northwest. It is located on the western side of a knoll in the northwestern portion of the project area approximately 75 ft. from a tributary of the Opequon Creek. This site measures approximately 30.48 meters east-west 100 feet by 175 feet) north-south and comprises approximately 0.35 acres.

During Dovetail's metal detector survey, positive hits were numerous in the area previously surveyed by DHR and identified as Site 44FK0628. Dovetail recovered 19 historic artifacts from Site 44FK0628 contemporary with the Civil War period including several military artifacts. These include two .54 caliber Burnside carbine bullets, one .40 cal-

iber single shot pistol bullet, one iron ring for horse tack, three horseshoe fragments, one iron spring clip for horse tack, and one possible cannon canister shot. Other related artifacts found at Site 44FK0625 include amber vessel glass and manganese vessel glass.

The artifacts recovered at Site 44FK0628 indicate the presence of a cavalry unit. The .54 caliber Burnside carbine bullets were used for a gun with a shorter barrel and were manufactured solely for cavalry units. These guns made firing less cumbersome while riding on horseback. Other items recovered which indicate the existence of a cavalry unit are horseshoe fragments and two horse tack related items.

Based on historical research and the artifacts recovered from the site, it appears that 44FK0628 is associated with the Union occupation of the Winchester area during the Third Battle of Winchester in the fall of 1864. Together with the known history of the area and the material recovered it is likely that the site was briefly occupied by cavalry troops who were associated with the Parkins Mill Battery and the "V" shaped fortified artillery emplacement less than 1/2 mile to the northwest. However, no features were found during the survey to confirm the exact use of the site.

Enchanted Castle/Germanna Artifact Project, Orange County

[Compiled by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia]

The archaeological remains of Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood's circa 1718 mansion, known as the "Enchanted Castle" (44OR0003), have been the subject of archaeological and historic inquiry for decades. First recorded in 1969, archaeology was conducted at the site, on and off, from 1977 through the 1990s. The majority of the work was completed by archaeologists from Mary Washington College (MWC, now the University of Mary Washington [UMW]) under the direction of Dr. Douglas Sanford.

Despite the research goals and methodologies set forth by MWC, the depletion of site funding brought a close to the field excavations at the site, and no additional work was completed. Although Dr. Sanford published two significant articles on the Germanna landscape, most of the artifacts recovered from the site were never analyzed. In 2004, Kerri Barile, a 1994 MWC grad, used a small portion of the artifact collection to complete her doctoral work at The University of Texas. Dr. Barile catalogued all of the architectural materials from the site, including nails, window glass, and building materials such as brick and mortar. Her architectural analysis was the first large-scale study of the Enchanted Castle.

Because of the importance of the site, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) teamed with several local groups to gather funds and research materials to write a report on the work conducted to date. UMW, The Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies, Mr. Don Tharpe, and Dovetail contributed time and money to the project. The current project

includes rebagging and boxing all artifacts, cataloguing of all remaining artifacts excavated from the site, and the production of a report.

The importance of this project is multifold. First, Dovetail is taking the opportunity to examine an older collection that has not been analyzed. Similar collections are languishing in the state archives and other institutions, and it is hoped that the dissemination of the results of this project will instigate work on other old collections. Second, the project is an example of members of a community coming together to achieve a unified goal. Here, a university, a non-profit group, a private citizen, and a preservation firm are joining together to see the site written up. And finally, the completion of this analysis will provide the essential base for any future work done at the site. Archaeologists excavated only a fraction of the site. Additional fieldwork could be completed on the Enchanted Castle, nearby Fort Germanna (circa 1714), and other associated outbuildings. For additional information on this project or Dovetail, call (540) 899-9170 or see our website (www.dovetailcrg.com).

Virginia Tech's Conservation Management Institute (CMI)

[Compiled by Wayne Boyko]

Beginning in September 2004 and continuing through this year, archaeologists from CMI have been conducting a survey of historic cemeteries on and adjacent to Fort Pickett in Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties. Cemeteries were identified and located through historic document research, previous and on-going archaeological survey, and local informant interviews. To date, 146 cemeteries and former cemetery locations and 1 displaced gravestone location have been identified and recorded. Surrounding features such as churches or farmstead structural remains were mapped to illustrate their association with the cemetery. Information on individual burials was recorded from historic documents and/or marker epitaphs. Photos of all cemeteries and each marker were taken.

Jim Parker, former CMI staff archaeologist and current East Carolina University graduate student, is working towards his Master's degree using data from Southside Virginia, particularly the Fort Pickett area. He is identifying mechanisms of integration that promote a sense of community among seemingly dispersed, isolated farmsteads and small plantations and how they identify themselves as part of one community as opposed to others. He presented his preliminary results at the SHA in Williamsburg.

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

[Compiled by Jack Gary]

The Archaeology Department at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest continues to investigate multiple complex deposits located within Jefferson's "curtilage", a 61-acre enclosure surrounding his Bedford County retreat home and ornamental grounds. Documentary evidence suggests the curtilage

contained gardens, orchards, and plantation support buildings such as stables, slave quarters, and a spinning and weaving shop. Recent excavations at Site B, approximately 100 yards southeast of the main house, have begun to uncover the first solid evidence for curtilage related structures and activities.

A significant leap forward in our understanding of Site B came this fall when Jack Gary and Keith Adams, with the help of numerous volunteers, excavated a series of cross-sections through an approximately 45-foot-long rubble-filled trench. The trench was exposed through excavation over the past three years and winds down slope, turning at 90 degree angles. Cross-sections, placed through the much wider northern half, revealed fill composed of schist and brick overlying laid quartz cobbles at the base of a shallow trench. The cobbles, which are surrounded by a matrix of silt, are configured similarly to French drains placed around the main house and ornamental sunken lawn. Unlike the house and lawn drains, which were simply covered with sod, the Site B drain was packed with poorly fired brick and planar fragments of schist. This fill composition along with the absence of mortar may indicate the use of waste construction material to create a hard-packed surface over the drain, possibly to reduce mud and create a stable and usable surface. The discovery of this effective, but labor intense method of draining, implies a nearby structure or activity that may have been particularly important to the plantation. Material culture recovered from the plowzone down-slope of the drain, where the majority of past excavation has concentrated, includes a mixture of early to mid-19th century residential and architectural material in large quantities. No intact structural features have been found in this area however, and these deposits of material may be surface refuse discarded in yardspace.

Excavations in 2007 will focus on the area upslope and west of the drain with the hope of finding the structural elements or features it served. These investigations have the potential to reveal a wealth of information concerning areas of enslaved labor and residence and the ways Thomas Jefferson incorporated the associated structures and activities into a landscape that was intensely personal. Site B has the potential to contain the first structural remains outside of the main house that can be linked to Jefferson's design for his retreat villa.

Archaeology at Mount Vernon

[Compiled by Eleanor Breen]

The archaeology staff, assisted by Crew Chief Amy Newman, interns Emma Jansson, Emily Banks, Kristi Grondin and Ben Skolnik, and numerous volunteers, spent the summer and fall excavating the paths and beds of Washington's flower garden in an attempt to enhance the authenticity of the layout. The opportunity to dig in the Upper Garden presented itself because the large boxwoods located throughout the garden are dying. Due to this decline, we anticipate having to remove them in the next year. As

these large boxwoods are taken out, smaller boxwoods will replace them and this will alter the configuration of the garden. Over the next several years the Upper Garden will be restored based upon archaeological and documentary research. Following excavations conducted in 2005, we decided to explore two areas where original 18th-century paths were depicted on Samuel Vaughan's 1787 plan of Mount Vernon.

Area 1, just inside the east brick wall of the garden, is laid out on top of 3 paths – a perimeter path and two east-west paths. Evidence suggests that the northern east-west path and the perimeter path are in their 18th-century positions, but were once wider. There is also a substantial build-up of soil layers below the lowest path layer, including brick and sandstone rubble and a number of triangular bricks. These triangle bricks are (and apparently were) used as finishing pieces at the top of the garden walls. The discovery of the triangle bricks suggests that there was some localized work on the wall in this area before the formal paths were laid. We have yet to determine if the work entailed construction, destruction, or maintenance of the wall. A preliminary look at the artifacts suggests that this layer was deposited sometime after 1775.

Below this is a thick, sterile layer capping 5 linear rectangular features (3 by more than 15 feet) that may represent garden beds. The features look like long, closely-spaced, deep plow furrows. The artifacts and stratigraphic evidence suggests that these features, if they are beds, are part of the earlier garden layout. References to Washington's flower garden first appear in the early 1760s, so it is possible that these beds date to this time. There are also domestic artifacts in this area similar to material excavated from the House for Families slave quarter including slipware, and Rhenish, scratch-blue, and dot, diaper and basket stoneware. The slave quarter was located just east of the wall until its destruction in 1792.

In Area 2, we explored the main north-south path in the center of the garden, leading from the Bowling Green to the Greenhouse. This summer, we concentrated on the beds and paths to the east of and within this central path. Most intriguing was a rectangular feature (2.8 by 3 feet) filled during the 2nd-quarter of the 19th century. The artifact-rich fill was water screened and a large quantity of small bones (especially fish bones and scales), seeds, architectural objects (including cut nails), mochaware, whiteware, pearlware, a button – in other words, a good domestic assemblage. The shape of the feature, along with the quantity of domestic material, suggests this could be a small pit feature. Two similar features were found during excavations in the Vineyard Enclosure and seem to date to the same general time period. It would be fascinating to find physical evidence of slave housing around the Mansion in the declining years after the 1820s and before the Ladies' Association purchased the property in 1853.

Below this horizon, we came down on 5 parallel, north-

south oriented square features and 2 linear features (not fully exposed) that may be evidence 18th-century beds. The 18th-century features found in Area 2 suggest that the paths were fewer and wider and the beds were more numerous and narrower than what the visitor experiences in today's Upper Garden. We also learned that the garden has the integrity and potential to inform a large scale garden restoration and reinterpretation – a project that is slated for a future season. For the most up-to-date reports of our excavations, please visit www.mountvernon.org/learn/pres_arch/.

Fairfax County Park Authority

[Compiled by Elizabeth Crowell]

The Cultural Resource Management and Protection Section of the Fairfax County Park Authority prepared a Cultural Resource Management Plan to deal with issues relating to archaeology and other cultural resources in the county. This Plan was passed by the Fairfax County Park Authority Board in April of 2006. Electronic copies of the plan can be found at <http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/GMP/crmp.htm>. For further information, please contact Liz Crowell at elizabeth.crowell@fairfaxcounty.gov.

In April 2006, Fairfax County opened Mount Air Historic Site as its first interpreted archaeological park. Mount Air, the 18th-century home of Daniel McCarty, was inhabited from the mid-18th century until 1993, when it burned to the ground. It was acquired by the Fairfax County Park Authority in 1997. Several archaeological studies have occurred between 1997 and the present and have documented the early and later land use on the property. The property includes the archaeological remains of the main house and numerous outbuildings. In addition, there are standing outbuildings on the property. For further information, please contact Liz Crowell at elizabeth.crowell@fairfaxcounty.gov.

Guinea Road Cemetery Project

[Compiled by Charlie Reinhart]

In March and April 2006, Louis Berger and Associates completed Phase III data recovery excavations at the Guinea Road Cemetery (Site 44FX1664) in Fairfax County, Virginia. The investigations were carried out on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) within a proposed permanent utility easement for a road-widening project. Archaeological investigations and archival research confirmed that the cemetery contained the remains of African Americans from the 1840s to 1870s.

VDOT's investigations of the Guinea Road Cemetery began several years earlier with agency right-of-way staff working in concert with cultural resources management staff to verify the location of a cemetery within the limits of the transportation project and identify potential descendants. After archaeological survey and evaluation studies indicated the presence of an African American cemetery meeting criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, VDOT cultural resources management staff negotiated and

oversaw the implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for treatment of the cemetery which addressed the interests of the descendants--the Gibson-Parker family--the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the transportation agency. The MOA stipulated scientific archaeological removal of the cemetery, reinterment of the individuals in consultation with the descendants and the SHPO, a schedule to ensure that the reinterments were completed prior to a planned Gibson-Parker Family Reunion, installation of historical markers at the reinterment location and the original cemetery location, a public presentation of field results at the family reunion, and dissemination of the data recovery information to the general public via the Fairfax County Public Library and either a website or a small exhibit in the local community.

Berger consulted with descendant family members, local and regional historical societies, genealogists, churches, and other researchers to ensure all possible information was collected to understand the 33 individuals interred in the Guinea Road Cemetery. A small community developed in the surrounding area during the 1860s and was eventually known as Ilda. Horace Gibson and Moses Parker were two freed Blacks who settled in the area with their families. According to the Horace Gibson and Moses Parker families' oral history, corroborated by transcriptions in a family Bible, at least six children were buried at the location of the Guinea Road Cemetery. Unfortunately, neither archival records nor oral history provided any additional information about the Guinea Road Cemetery or the remaining people who were buried there.

Following completion of artifact analysis, osteological analysis, and historical research, Berger delivered a presentation about the cemetery to extended members of the Gibson-Parker family at their reunion on September 30, 2006. This presentation provided details on each step of the process of archaeological and historical investigations from initial survey through the data recovery investigations. The reunion was a weekend celebration of the Ilda community, which rejoined lost relatives from the Guinea Road Cemetery with descendant family members through a reinterment ceremony at Pleasant Valley Memorial Park in Annandale, Virginia.

Montpelier

[Compiled by Matthew Reeves]

This summer the Montpelier Archaeology Department successfully located the front gate at the Montpelier mansion (home of James and Dolley Madison) and the immediate front fence system that the Madisons had in place during the 1808-1844 period. The evidence for the fence system consists of a series of post holes and molds (the molds have a charred edge and are 4" square in dimensions for the fence posts). This arrangement is a remarkable match to a painting from 1808—which provides information on the above-grade portion of the fence appearance. In addition, inside the fence we have located an area paved with cobblestones (from the Rapidan River) that appears to be a siding for carriages. The

main carriage road runs in front of this paved siding heading roughly from the temple area over to the work complex located to the south of the mansion. The cobbled road and fence posts were filled over around 1848 when the driveway was relocated to the front of the Portico (its current location). This act in the late 1840s ensured the incredible preservation of Madison-era remains we have located in the front yard.

What is particularly exciting is that the location of the front gate (88' from the edge of the Portico steps) exactly matches the location predicted by consulting landscape historian Allan Brown in his landscape analysis of the mansion grounds. His estimate was based on the breadth of the main core of the house (1765+1797 block) which is a standard measurement increment used at other sites and suggested in 18th and 19th century garden books. What makes this discovery exciting is not simply that Allan was right, but the combination of the archaeological discoveries matching with period landscape increments shows there is a larger conceptual plan for the layout of the landscape that is based on Euclidean geometry and 18th-century landscaping practices. With the discovery of the front gate we are not only relocating the aesthetics of the Madison landscape but also the larger conceptual plan Madison put into place with his landscape. We will be using this conceptual plan to locate additional landscape features in our future research at the garden, temple, boxwood grotto, and other areas of the mansion grounds. While we have been able to locate much during this summer's season, we still have lots of work to do in defining the rest of the carriage road and its possible meandering route to entrance gate for the mansion grounds. For more information on our landscape research, please contact Matthew Reeves, Director of Archaeology, Montpelier Foundation Mreeves@montpelier.org or 540-672-2728x160.

Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Ltd.'s Excavations at Ethel's Pond (44FX3191)

[Compiled by Marie B. Morton]

A Phase III data recovery project was undertaken in September and October 2006 at 44FX3191, the Ethel's Pond site in Fairfax, Virginia by Paciulli, Simmons and Associates, Ltd. The site consisted of two features, a cooking pit and a trash pit, along with a rich artifact assemblage dating from ca. 1750 to 1830. The site represented a small, surviving portion of what was once a large plantation now destroyed by the modern development that entirely surrounds the site. The features are associated with either the kitchen or slave quarters, and no evidence of the main house was recovered. The artifact assemblage represents both household refuse from the rural elite main dwelling, as well as material culture associated with the slave occupation. Although the archival records associated the site with owner John Newton, a member of the 18th-century Virginia rural elite and contemporary of families such as the Washingtons and Masons, few written records existed that documented his activities in Fairfax, much less those of his slaves. The most significant discoveries at 44FX3191 are those associated with both the everyday

lives as slaves, as well as their spiritual activities.

Because of the scarcity of relevant archival material associated with 44FX3191 during this period, the presence of slaves could otherwise only be implied based on the written record alone. But the presence of Colono ware, along with a piece of carved soapstone with African-style motifs, quartz fragments (both natural and prehistoric tools), and a carnelian bead are all suggestive of an African-American, probable slave component of the occupation and are more importantly reflective of their spiritual life and beliefs. Much more can be gleaned from the archaeological record than a mere recognition of the presence or absence of slaves.

Feature 3 holds the interpretive key to identifying the activity associated with 44FX3191. It's size, shape and copious evidence for burning (presence of in-situ fire-cracked rock and burned subsoil) suggests that this was a large, outdoor cooking pit. Fragments of a cauldron, faunal material and utilitarian earthenwares reinforce this interpretation. Most telling are the Colono ware sherds, slightly over half of which were recovered from Feature 3. Only one definite base sherd and one definite rim sherd were recovered. One sherd exhibited characteristics that could represent either a vessel base or shoulder. Although no cross-mends were identified, analysis of the shape and curvature of the sherds indicate that the Minimum Vessel Count for Colono ware is two: a shallow bowl or basin-type vessel, and a deeper cooking pot type vessel.

Certain artifacts found at 44FX3191 may reflect the practice of African American religion at the site. The particular specimens mentioned above consist of a group of artifacts that some researchers have described as components of a nkisi (plural minkisi), an African spirit bundle (Sauer 1998) or power figure, which are "associated with fetishism and ritual magic" (Newell and Lenzo 2006:124). This is particularly evident in the "portable petroglyph" recovered at 44FX3191. Although a somewhat misleading term that harkens to its prehistoric and Native American counterpart, such objects are precisely what the name implies: small, portable objects with symbolic engravings. The specimen from Ethel's Pond is fragmentary, representing an estimated half (or less) of the original object. It is made from soapstone that has been shaped and finished into a tabular form, probably rectangular or square. The edges are chamfered. Two other crossmending fragments of similarly finished soapstone were recovered from the site, but they are not engraved and they do not crossmend with the engraved piece. Decoration on one side of the soapstone consists of the left half of a human face with exaggerated features: large, round eyes with central pupil and both upper and lower eyelashes; a small engraved line that might represent part of a nostril; and a large, open mouth with an upper lip and teeth. The "staring eyes and gaping mouths" are notably similar to African-American face jugs. Folklorist John M. Vlach "has suggested a direct connection between the face vessels and

the nkisi figures of central and western Congo, now Zaire" (Newell and Lenzo 2006:124). The parallels that have been drawn between the features of nkisi and slave-made face jugs appear to be applicable to the facial representation from Ethel's Pond as well. Without a doubt, the iconography is African and this analogy suggests that the "portable petroglyph" is a component of a nkisi. As researchers Newell and Lenzo (2006:125) posit, this analogy is "strengthened by evidence that variations of these rituals are still in existence in America."

References:

Newell, Mark M., with Peter Lenzo
2006 Making Faces: Archaeological Evidence of African-American Face Jug Production. In *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter. Chipstone Foundation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Sauer, Sandra (with a contribution by Sue Moss)
1998 Fanthorp Inn State Historical Park (41GM79), Grimes County, Texas: Archaeological Investigations 1983-1989. Prewitt and Associates, Inc. Report of Investigations Number 116. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Texas Antiquities Committee Archaeology Permit No. 303.

Newfoundland

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Archaeology of the Petit Nord

[Submitted by Peter Pope, Memorial University of Newfoundland]

Dr Peter Pope and a crew from Memorial University in St John's spent the summer based in Conche, on the east coast of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, working on an early modern Breton fishing station at Dos de Cheval, Crouse (EfAx-09). From about 1504 until 1904, fishermen from the French provinces of Brittany and Normandy set up shore stations every summer in this area, which they called "the Petit Nord". During a regional survey in 2004, we identified Dos de Cheval as having high potential. It is one of a cluster of fishing rooms scattered around Cape Rouge Harbour. Breton crews are documented here as early as 1541, when Jacques Cartier pressed them for provisions. Our site, traditionally known as "Champ Paya" or "Chien Pagan", appears in official French surveys from 1680 on. We concentrated on three areas: A, where the standing remains of several 19th-century structures are still evident; C, where we landed our boat every day, just as fishermen landed theirs day in day out, centuries ago; and D, which is overlooked by a large oak cross, for centuries a typical feature of Breton fishing rooms.

The waterfront Area C, where fishing crews would have had their stages, turned out to be the most productive. Excavation indicates that the whole second beach terrace here is anthropogenic -- alternating pebble and stone fills laid



Upper torso of human remains, in Area C at Dos de Cheval, Crouse (EfAx-09). Note the circular hole in the frontal cranium and the associated non-human bones. (290706 028)



Enclosed rectangular cobble galets for drying salt cod, at Area B, Frenchman's Cove, Grey Islands (EeAv-03). (010806 133)



Full view of human remains, in Area C at Dos de Cheval, Crouse (EfAx-09). (310706 018)

down since Europeans first used this fishing room, probably sometime about 1510. We found iron nails on the original cobble beach, lying about 75 cm below the present sod. In working our way down to the beach we also recovered an axe, numerous fish hooks, brass buttons, lead jiggers and casting waste, a surprising number of musket balls and gun flints, Normandy stoneware (both Domfront and Cotentin), as well as 18th-century brown faience and early modern coarse earthenwares with a Breton look, including pots which closely resemble type examples from the early modern kilns at Pabu-Guingamp, not far from the Breton fishing port of St Brieuc.

We also encountered the remains of one of the fishermen we were looking for, although we did not expect to find one, in person, on the beach. This was a robust, adult male, perhaps middle-aged, judging by his worn teeth. He is about 175 cm tall (say 5' 10"). There are some indications of violence, particularly a 5-cm diameter circular hole in his fore-

head. He was interred in a shallow grave cut into the original beach, on his back, his hands clasped in front of him, facing almost exactly magnetic east. A large spike lay across his face and several non-human long bones, perhaps from a caribou, lay under and about his cranium. There was no sign of clothing. Artifacts in associated strata suggest that the burial dates before 1700. With the advice of Archaeology Unit conservator Cathy Mathias, our lab assistant Sarah Newstead got him back to the lab in St John's in the same number of pieces in which we found him.

Wet weather and the excavation of human remains cut into the time we had for survey work. We did manage to get to the Grey Islands. At Frenchman's Cove (EeAv-03), we identified a large early modern fishing station, consisting of large subrectangular cobble platforms, where we collected the base of a large coarse earthenware jar. We also recorded Grey Islands Harbour Cemetery (EeAv-02), which was in use by Anglo-Irish livyers c. 1850-1950. We revisited Northeast Crouse (EfAx-11), where we located and measured a group of nine memorial oak crosses, as well as collecting more Normandy stoneware in surface survey. A day trip just north of Cape Rouge enabled us to locate the early modern French fishing station at Pilier. Several features, including a possible bread oven and a possible ramp, are still visible but we did not recover a single artifact.

This was the first year of a planned three-year investigation: An archaeology of the Petit Nord: the maritime cultural landscape of the French, seasonal, shore-based, salt-cod fishery in northern Newfoundland, 1510-1904. Our research is sponsored by SSHRC, with the help of our local partners, the French Shore Historical Society (FSHS), the Quebec Labrador Foundation (QLF) and the Smallwood Foundation for Newfoundland and Labrador Studies. Thanks to our hard-working crew of Harley Brown, Melissa Burns, local FSHS excavator Margie Lewis, QLF volunteer Katie Montgomery, FSHS lab assistant Selina Byrne and lab supervisor Sarah Newstead.

French Island Tickle (EaBa-19)

[Submitted by Amanda Crompton and John Irwin,
Memorial University of Newfoundland]

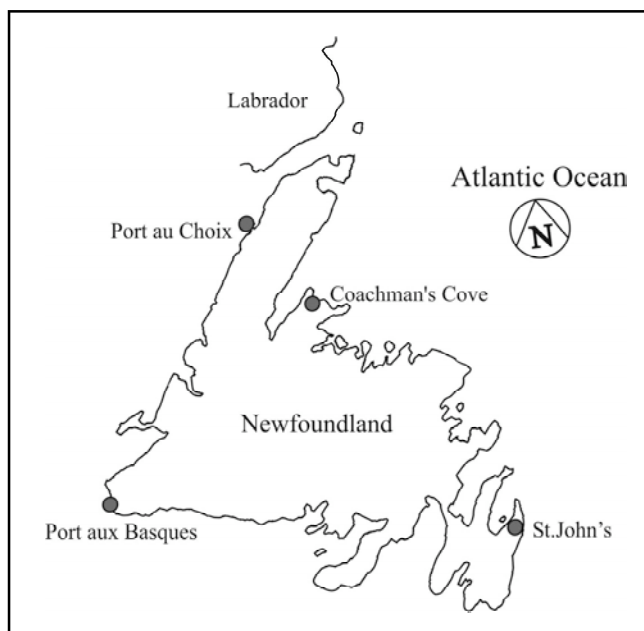
From the early sixteenth century onwards, French fishing vessels seasonally voyaged to the coasts of Newfoundland to catch and cure fish for export to Europe. They seasonally set up and used shore stations to process their catch. Excavations in 2006 at the French Island Tickle site (EaBa-19), in Coachman's Cove, Newfoundland, have uncovered evidence for these activities.

French Island Tickle (EaBa-19) is located on the western end of French Island in the southern portion of Coachman's Cove Harbour. The site is situated adjacent the ocean, atop two grassy beach ridges that are approximately 3 to 4 meters above sea level. The site overlooks a narrow tickle that separates French Island from the eastern end of the long peninsula that borders the southern portion of Coachman's Cove harbour.

The site was discovered in 2000 during a larger survey of the Baie Verte Peninsula (see Erwin 2000). An historic French component of undetermined date was identified overlying a prehistoric component of the site, tentatively identified as Dorset Palaeoeskimo. The 2006 excavations confirmed the French use of the site dating to the later seventeenth century, and the prehistoric use to that of the Dorset. The investigations of the historic component have resulted in the recovery of a sample of almost exclusively French ceramics, including Normandy stoneware, Saintonge coarse earthenwares, and Beauvais coarse earthenware. Numerous fish-hooks and lead line weights indicate this site was used as fishing premises. The presence of numerous large wrought iron nails amidst charcoal remains also suggests an extensive destruction layer of an historic structure, and the recovery of food service vessel fragments and stemware indicates a



French Island Tickle Site (EaBa-19).



Coachman's Cove - Location Plan.

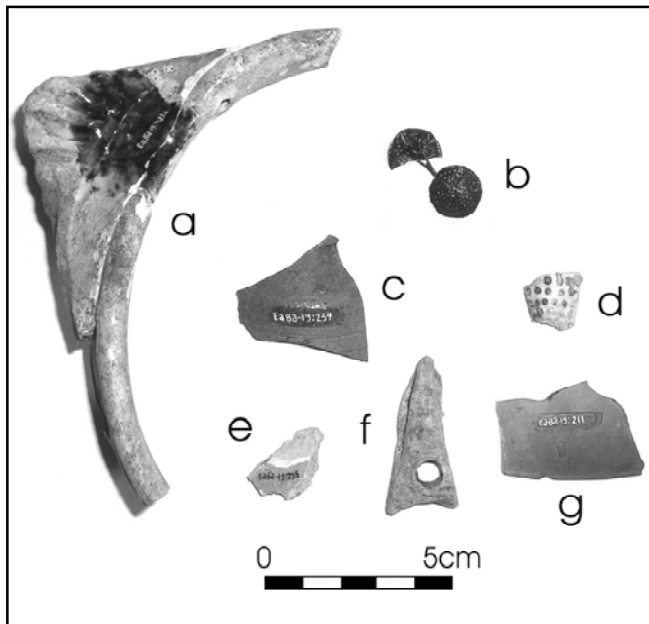
domestic use of the site. Additionally, gunflints and sprue from lead shot manufacture were recovered.

The Dorset Palaeoeskimo site, below the French remains, pre-dates the latter by some 1500 years. The French and Dorset contexts are separated by a layer of beach rocks, which mark the surface of the prehistoric occupation. The two contexts are generally unmixed.

Thus far, we have found few contemporary references to Coachman's Cove (known to the French as Pot d'Étain) in the documentary corpus. This may indicate that the harbour (at least during the seventeenth century) was of lesser significance for French fishing vessels than other, better-documented harbours nearby, such as Fleur-de-Lys and Baie Verte. Cartographic evidence for Coachman's Cove is limited to two maps, neither of which is contemporary with the seventeenth-century occupation of the site. One map dating to 1864, does indicate some historic use of French Island, though its extent and significance is not shown. An early twentieth-century map documents the location of 'old French fishing rooms' in Coachman's Cove proper, but fails to identify any French fishing premises in the immediate area of the site. This indicates to us that the French Island site had fallen out of use (and out of memory) for the local residents of Coachman's Cove by this time.

This site is the first undisturbed French site with good archaeological potential to be excavated on the Baie Verte Peninsula. Additionally, the site's early date places it in a period for which we have very little documentary and cartographic information. Further excavation at this site should prove useful for extending the interpretation of the French shore in this area, beyond the limitations of the historic record.

Excavations in 2006 were made possible by a grant from the Provincial Archaeology Office of Newfoundland and Labrador, and by participants of the Memorial University of Newfoundland Archaeology Field School.



French Island Tickle Site (EaBa-19 Artifact Descriptions: (a) Beauvais coarse earthenware, (b) copper cufflinks, (c) Normandy Stoneware, (d) pipe bowl fragment (Mulberry), (e) Saintonge coarse earthenware, (f) lead fishing weight, (g) bottle glass.

Nova Scotia

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

Fortress of Louisbourg, August 2005- August 2006

[Submitted by Rebecca Duggan, Parks Canada]

It's been a pretty busy year – fieldwork began in August 2005 with the inception of the Louisbourg Public Archaeology Program. Bruce Fry and I supervised a week-long field program that provided public participants with the opportunity to learn about historical archaeology and Louisbourg history, and to participate in supervised archaeological excavations at Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site. The program proved to be a very rewarding experience for all involved, and we had very high levels of public visitation to the excavation site and to our field lab.

Preparation for the public program began months earlier. In May, students taking an historical archaeology course, taught by Jean-Pierre Crestien at Cape Breton University, participated in a two-week archaeological field project at the LeNeuf de la Vallière property in Block 16 of the reconstructed town-site. The results of this fieldwork provided direction for the development of the public archaeology program. In June, Duncan McNeill conducted remote-sensing survey of Block 16 in the reconstructed town-site using the



Excavation in the Leneuf de la Vallière property, 2005.
Photo: Rebecca Duggan, Parks Canada.

Geonics EM-38b conductivity meter. The results of this survey also provided direction for the public archaeology program, and gave us the opportunity to observe how excavation results relate to remote sensing readings.

After spending fall and early winter in the lab/office processing the summer field data, fieldwork resumed in the chilly month of February 2006. A powerful nor'easter & storm surge blew in on February 1st, causing considerable damage to the fortress site. The remains of three original 18th century masonry fortress walls were exposed along the east side of the fortress (30m of wall exposed = counterguard revetment, bastion face revetment, and a curtain wall) and several 18th century domestic sites were exposed along the eroding coastal banks. In the curtain wall area, the soil bank receded three metres during this single storm event. A small crew spent three (freezing) weeks in February recording the exposed walls and other features – a chilly, yet necessary project to ensure that the features were well documented before the threat of another storm.

In the warmer months of spring 2006, fieldwork began again with the Cape Breton University historical archaeology students who, this time, assisted in the excavation of a stone foundation exposed during the February storm. The foundation was considered to be the remnants of a limekiln constructed at Louisbourg in the mid-18th century, but excavation has revealed a building that may relate to c.1720s-1745 domestic occupation. Further excavation at this site,



French curtain wall exposed by winter storm. Photo: Rebecca Duggan, Parks Canada.

scheduled for this fall or next spring, will determine the correct context for this building.

The public archaeology program resumed in August 2006. Two five-day sessions were held at the De la Vallière property and again, we had a wonderful time. So far, fieldwork at the De la Vallière property has revealed a French drain, a previously unknown dry-laid stone well, a cobbled working surface and about eight thousand domestic artifacts relating to c.1730s-60s occupation at the fortress. Particularly interesting artifacts include a gilded copper-alloy fleur-de-lis badge, glass insert sleeve-links, many “Reuben Sidney” clay pipes, a 1742 French bale seal, musket balls, gunflints, window came, polished beads, two possible pewter salt spoons, a case bottle, a British wine bottle, sherds of flat glass with inscribed writing, copper alloy buttons and buckles, and ray teeth.

Meanwhile Heidi Moses, Archaeology Collections Manager at Louisbourg, has been busy providing assistance to visiting researchers from Fort Ticonderoga, Sir George Étienne Cartier National Historic Site of Canada in Montreal, a military re-enactor from Ottawa, and Louisbourg’s historians and Curators. Heidi has also provided military-related artifacts for Louisbourg animation training sessions, provided artifacts for 18th century wine-tasting events at the fortress, provided porcelain artifacts for the Olde Sydney Historical Society, researched chocolate-related artifacts for upcoming publications, provided collection tours for interested parties including the Colonial Chocolate Society, and ran the field lab during the 2006 Public Archaeology Program.

Grand Pré National Historic Site of Canada

[Submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary’s University, and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada]

The Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School Project, under the direction of Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary’s University, completed its sixth year of excavations in August, 2006. A collaborative effort with Parks Canada and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré, the project’s goals are to provide hands-on training for undergraduate stu-

dents, make archaeology more accessible to the public, and find evidence of the pre-Deportation Acadian community of Grand-Pré. The community was founded in the early 1680s and destroyed in the autumn and winter of 1755-56 during the deportation of the Acadians by British and New England forces.

Traditional knowledge identifies the land within the national historic site as the site of the old Acadian parish church, St.-Charles-des-Mines, first established in 1687 and briefly used as a prison for the Acadian men and boys of Grand-Pré and environs in 1755. While no definitive evidence of the church structure has yet come to light, the student archaeologists, aided by geophysical survey with the Geonics EM-38, have uncovered the stone-lined cellar of an Acadian house. This structure appears to have been mistakenly identified by 19th century historians and antiquarians as the ruins of the old church. Excavations this year clarified the limits of the cellar. The lowest stratum in the cellar consists of charcoal and burnt clay daub, illustrating the Acadian technique of using clay mixed with salt-marsh grasses to insulate the walls of their homes. A faint soil stain running north from the cellar suggests that the full building may have extended north. A drain, also running north from the cellar, excavated two seasons ago, was re-opened, and soil samples removed for analysis of environmental data.

One hundred meters east of the cellar, near the known site of the Acadian cemetery, traces of a previously unknown building came to light this summer. The excavation unit, 2x4m, contained 13 musket balls. With an additional 16 balls recovered from the immediate vicinity, these objects may give evidence of the New England military occupation of 1755. Work at the site next summer will clarify the picture.

Earlier in the summer, a farmer, clearing a drainage ditch in the dyked farmlands of Grand Pré, uncovered a



Overhead view of Acadian cellar. Photo: Jon Fowler, Saint Mary’s University.



Culvert, possibly from 17th-century road construction through dyked marsh lands at Grand Pré. Photo: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada.

wooden aboiteau or culvert. This culvert provided drainage under a road first noted in records in the 1690s. The culvert, carved from a single log, had a clapper at one end which allowed water to flow outward, but which closed when water began flowing back into the fields, the same technique used in the dykes to drain the marshes while preventing tidal waters from flowing back in. Dyking of the tidal marshes is a signature feature of Acadian settlement in Nova Scotia, and was remarkable for working in an area with the highest tidal range in the world. The culvert is of further interest in illustrating the strength of the marsh grasses in holding drainage patterns in the fields. This precise location, used for over three hundred years, also holds a second wooden culvert built with wire nails, a concrete pipe and a plastic pipe. The culvert was recovered by Fowler and will be conserved by Parks Canada for exhibit at the Grand Pré visitor centre.

Kelly's Mountain Chinese site

[Submitted by Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada]

The publication this year of "The Island of Seven Cities: Where the Chinese Settled When They Discovered North America," by Paul Chiasson has raised substantial public interest in Chiasson's theory that Chinese explorers under Admiral Zheng He built a city on top of Kelly's Mountain in Cape Breton in the early 15th century. Chiasson has identified a complex of features ranging from a 'great wall' to a road, a town site with building platforms on terraces, and cemeteries. His work builds on the popular volume by Gavin Menzies, "1421: The Year the Chinese Discovered the World," and follows a similar methodology of building a card house of suppositions.

In June of this year, a group of archaeologists in Nova Scotia spent a day examining the site. They included David Christianson, Nova Scotia Museum, Roger Lewis, Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Mi'kmaw Rights Initiative, Rebecca Duggan, Parks Canada, Bruce Fry, Parks Canada

(retired), and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada. Finding the ancient road was much easier than Chiasson had suggested, since the Geological Survey of Canada has mapped it on topographic sheets. While admittedly we did approach the site with some skepticism, we had anticipated finding some evidence of land clearing, perhaps dating to Loyalist or later 19th-century settlement, to correspond with Chiasson's descriptions of stone platforms and elaborate walls. To our surprise, we found nothing to indicate any attempt at settlement on the mountain top, apart from a network of roads which were obviously recent. Instead we were faced with a glaciated landscape of rock outcrops and boulders exposed in scrub vegetation.

Lynn Baechler, a hydrogeologist living in the area, has worked extensively on the mountain, including environmental impact assessment for a proposed and highly controversial aggregate quarry, 1989-1991. Ms. Baechler has clearly documented the development of Chiasson's features. They begin in 1952, with efforts to contain a forest fire. This created the initial road and a fire break which has become the Chinese "wall." Feasibility studies for the proposed quarry in 1989 led to further development of the road system, including a network of roads leading to drill sites that Chiasson has identified as courtyards within small villages. Chiasson presents air photo evidence purporting to show the road and wall in 1929 (pg.184). The photo is in fact from 1953, one year after the fire. Air photos from 1931 (A3471-#15to29) show none of the features. Chiasson's more detailed images of Chinese hamlets are illustrated by air photos of the 1990s, post-dating the quarry studies. Chiasson's revisionist history, together with that of Gavin Menzies, feeds the public appetite, not to mention a media anxious for sensational items to attract readers. Efforts to counteract this feeding frenzy are time-consuming and unrewarding. There has been virtually no critical assessment in the press or broadcast journalism. One exception is a recent episode on Menzies' publication by the Australian television programme, *Four Corners*, aptly titled "Junk History": <http://www.abc.net.au/4corners/content/2006/s1699373.htm> The *Walrus Magazine*, October 2006, has an article by Eric Powell, an editor for *Archaeology*, on his visit to the site with Chiasson.

Ontario

Reported by: Suzanne Plousois

Ontario Heritage Trust: 2006 field season

[Submitted by Dena Doroszenko]

Natural Heritage Archaeological Survey Project Phase II: During May of 2006, the second phase of Stage 2 archaeological assessments on natural heritage properties owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust took place. Six properties were investigated. Five of these properties are in the Bruce Peninsula area along the Niagara Escarpment. The remaining property is in the Greater Toronto area.



Bruce Peninsula lime kiln.

Of the five Bruce Peninsula properties, two revealed evidence of historic occupation. At the Hutchinson property on Colpoy's Bay, the structural remains of a springhouse were recorded. The Epping Commons property is located in the Beaver Valley region and is bounded on the west by the Niagara Escarpment. While the 1880 Illustrated Historic Atlas of Grey County mentions James Knott, no structures appeared in the atlas. James Knott represented the township to the County Council for three terms and was also elected in 1870 as the first Deputy Reeve. The 1901 Census records noted that James and Mary Ann Knott (respectively aged 46 and 44) were farmers, had a religious affiliation to the Church of England, and had five children. Operation 3 yielded artifacts from the abandoned Knott farmstead. At this early stage of assessment, the materials indicate a relatively broad date range of circa mid to late 19th century, which is in accord with historic land registry and assessment records. Continued Stage 2 assessment and Stage 3 are recommended for this area of the property.

The Stage 2 assessment of Scottsdale Farm, a 500-acre property near Georgetown, focused on determining the location of additional historic sites known to have existed during the 19th century. Four new sites were investigated and registered: two 19th century farmsteads, the location of a sawmill and a lime kiln.

Inge-va, Perth:

Whenever work is undertaken at Inge-va, a wealth of archaeological materials is recovered. In June, students from Algonquin College in the Heritage Masonry course undertook to rebuild the late 19th century stone garden boundary wall. In 2005, this work recovered over 500 artifacts, and it was determined by the Trust Archaeologist that in 2006, excavation would be conducted prior to the students rebuilding the wall. The narrow trench excavated in 2006 recovered approximately 8,000 artifacts of predominately container glass (cataloguing is still underway). The bulk of this glass appears to date to the mid to late 19th century and may relate

to a mass disposal event previously investigated on the property in 1988. This event was tied to the existence of disease (tuberculosis) within the household and the later transfer of property ownership.

Spadina Museum, Toronto:

The Adventures in Archaeology summer day camp program continued in 2006 for one week at this property with 20 children participating. The 2006 excavation concentrated on the rear area of the Robert Baldwin cottage, dating to 1851. The children uncovered several features including a posthole interpreted as part of the back veranda of the cottage.

Macdonell-Williamson House, Pointe Fortune:

In September, a 10-day project at this property concentrated on exploration of a building foundation that was first encountered in 2003 within an existing shed on the north side of the house. The stone foundation that was uncovered may represent the 1829 icehouse, however, excavation in 2006 suggested that this may actually be two building foundations abutting one another. Furthermore, the foundation extends beyond the interior of the shed and will need further exploration in the 2007 season to determine the size of the building involved. Over 3,000 artifacts were recovered in the 2006 season with approximately 50% consisting of window glass fragments and ferrous metal fasteners.

Archaeological Investigations at Fort Henry National Historic Site, Kingston, Ontario

[Submitted by Joseph Last]

While future monitoring is anticipated, 2006 marked the final year of a six-year archaeological programme at Fort Henry National Historic Site at Kingston, Ontario. Begun in 2001, archaeological investigations were undertaken by Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre archaeologists in support of a substantive stabilization programme. Our primary research objectives were to identify and to evaluate historic resources still present at the site; to inform engineers of below-grade structural details; to provide guidance for the management of historic resources; and to furnish information pertinent to the understanding and appreciation of Fort Henry and its role in Canadian history.

During the six-year campaign, investigations focused on the entranceway ramp, the Advance Battery and Commissariat drainage systems, the terreplein of the Redoubt, the parade drainage system, structures of the first and post-War of 1812 fort (1820 Officers' Quarters and 1819 powder magazine), the Ordnance and Royal Engineer's establishments situated along the west glacis of the fort, and most recently, on the west and east Branch Ditch Towers (Cary 2006).

Deciphering the differences between the original 1832 work and preceding 1930s reconstruction efforts was our first and possibly most difficult research accomplishment. Prior to the initiation of the archaeology programme, we had a very

little understanding about the extent of the 1930s repairs and their impact on historic resources. While photographs documenting the reconstruction were nothing less than sobering in their portrayal of extensive disturbances, we have learnt that many elements of the 1832 fort still remain.

Perhaps more surprising was the limited use made by the Royal Engineers of the original War of 1812 defensive elements during their revamping of the site in 1832. Unlike other War of 1812 fortifications where engineers extensively incorporated earlier design features when rectifying defensive failings, Fort Henry remains an anomaly in Ontario. Our findings indicate that about one-half of the original fort was completely dismantled during the construction of the second, 1832 work. This, in part, was the result of a new concept of fort construction that relied heavily on presenting a low profile to enemy fire (Last 2006).

In order to accommodate this new trend, the Royal Engineers embedded the fort into the summit of Point Henry. To accomplish this, most of the fort's enceinte (which include the redoubt, the ditch, and reverse fire chambers) was quarried into the native limestone bedrock. Investigations reveal that approximately 34,000 cubic metres of material was mined in preparation for the fort's construction – a most impressive feat indeed!

Our work over the past two seasons unearthed several structures associated with the Ordnance and Royal Engineer's yards. The scope of development along the west glacis is simply astonishing. Over a 45-year period, close to fifty structures were erected to service the adjacent Royal Navy Dockyard (Garcia 2006). In 2005, foundations associated with the 1819 guardhouse, the 1820 Clerk of the Cheque's house, and the 1827 Ordnance No. 2 Storehouse were uncovered. Investigations also began on the latrine associated with the West Ditch Branch Tower. Of note is the substantial size of the foundations used to support these structures. Clearly, the Royal Engineers planned these buildings with permanence in mind. However, all were demolished in 1845 in an effort to rid the glacis of unwanted obstacles to provide clear fields of fire.

This last season, remains belonging to the Ordnance No. 1 Storehouse and Wharf, terracing for the Armoury, and the Ordnance Storekeeper's House were exposed. Investigations within the interior of the West Branch Ditch Tower and the latrine associated with the East Branch Ditch Tower were also undertaken. Plans to synthesize the findings of the 2006 excavation are now underway and are expected to be completed later this year.

Cary, Henry

2006 Early Works: Preliminary Glimpses of the First Military Complex at Point Henry, Kingston Ontario, 1812-1827. In *Fields of Fire: Fortified Works of Kingston Harbour*. Susan M. Bazely ed. *Ontario Archaeology* No. 76, 2003:4-22.

Garcia, Bob

2006 The Pivot of Defence of Upper Canada: An Overview of the Structural History of Fort Henry. In *Fields of Fire: Fortified Works of Kingston Harbour*. Susan M. Bazely ed. *Ontario Archaeology* No. 76, 2003:54-63.

Last, Joseph

2006 Keeping a Low Profile: An Archaeological Perspective on the Building of Fort Henry. In *Fields of Fire: Fortified Works of Kingston Harbour*. Susan M. Bazely ed. *Ontario Archaeology* No. 76, 2003:64-76.

Research at Fort Henry National Historic Site, 2001 to 2006: A Bibliography

[Submitted by Henry Cary, Parks Canada Archaeological Services]

Since the demise of Parks Canada's publication unit during the 1990s, research by archaeologists and historians at the Ontario Service Centre has increasingly fallen into the 'grey literature' of Cultural Resource Management. The following bibliography of archaeological and historical studies on Fort Henry National Historic Site, Kingston, Ontario, since 2001 is presented as a means to disseminate Parks Canada research and serve as a resource for those studying 19th century British military sites. Further information regarding any of the reports listed below can be directed to the respective authors or to Henry Cary at henry.cary@rnc.ca.

Bazely, Susan M.

2004 "Fort Henry Garrison Hospital." In *Ring of Fire: The Defence of Kingston Harbour*. Joseph H. Last and Henry Cary, eds. Pp. 38-40. Manuscript on file. Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall: Parks Canada.

2006 "The Naval Cottages and Fort Henry Garrison Hospital: Public Archaeology of Two of Kingston's Military Sites." In *Fields of Fire: Fortified Works of Kingston Harbour*, Susan M. Bazely, ed. Theme issue. *Ontario Archaeology* 76(2003):33-53.

Bodkin, Kristi-Anne

2004 "The Material Culture of Fort Henry: An Artifact Analysis of Sub-Operation 131H14D." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.

Bowman, Sheri, and Danielle Krauel

2005 "Site Investigation of Fort Henry." Geophysical Report, Department of Geological Engineering and Geological Science, Queen's University, Kingston, April. Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.

Carter-Edwards, Dennis

2002a "'Stanching the Leak': Masonry Maintenance at Fort Henry During the Period of British Military Occupation, 1837-1871." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.

2002b "The Advanced Battery and Commissariat Casemates at Fort Henry." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, 10 August.

- 2002c "The Advanced Battery Fort Henry." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, October.
- 2004 "Ring of Fire: Defending Kingston." In *Ring of Fire: The Defence of Kingston Harbour*. Joseph H. Last and Henry Cary, eds. Pp. 2-9. Manuscript on file. Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall: Parks Canada.
- Cary, Henry
- 2003a "Archaeology at Fort Henry, November 2002 to January 2003." *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter* 54:26.
- 2003b "Archaeology at Fort Henry: The Last Three Years." Presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, Lowell, Massachusetts. Joseph H. Last, chair.
- 2004 "Early Works on Point Henry: Recent Research on the 1812-1842 Defences of Fort Henry, Kingston" Presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, Kingston, Ontario. Joseph H. Last, chair.
- 2006a "Tracing Traces: Fortification Design at Fort Henry National Historic Site of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, 1812-1832." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- 2006b "Empire Building: Military/ Civilian Relationships at Point Henry, 1812-1840." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, 3 May.
- 2006c "Archaeological Investigations of the 1814-1845 Ordnance Department Complex at Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario." In *Contributed Papers*. Joseph H. Last, chair. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting. Tarrytown, New York, 22 October.
- 2006d "Early Works on Point Henry: Recent Research on the 1812-1842 Defences of Fort Henry, Kingston." In *Fields of Fire: Fortified Works of Kingston Harbour*, Susan M. Bazely, ed. Theme issue. *Ontario Archaeology* 76(2003):4-22.
- 2006e "Empire Builders: Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario and British Attempts to Create Colonial Centres in British North America, 1814-1845." In *The Last Best West? Colonial Endeavours in Canada During the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries*. Denise Gibson, chair. 39th Annual Chacmool Conference, Decolonizing Archaeology: Archaeology and the Post-Colonial Critique. Calgary, Alberta, 11 November.
- Cary, Henry, Charles Bradley, Robert Garcia, Joseph H. Last, Jonathan Moore, Stacey Taylor, and Michael Teal
- 2005 "Archaeology at Fort Henry: The First Fort and Redoubt." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- Cary, Henry, and Joseph H. Last
- 2002 "Fort Henry (131H) National Historic Site: 2001 Archaeological Investigations of the Entrance Ramp's West Retaining and Counterscarp Walls." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- 2004 "Archaeology at Fort Henry: The Advanced Battery." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- 2004 "Archaeology at Fort Henry, 2003." *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter* 57:25-26.
- Cary, Henry, Joseph H. Last, and Robert Garcia
- 2003 "131H Fort Henry Briefing Notes on the 2003 Archaeological and Fibre Optics Investigations in the Fort Henry Redoubt." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- Cary, Henry, Jennifer Wood, Joseph Last, and Charles Bradley
- 2003a "Archaeology at Fort Henry: The Ramp." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- Dales, Lindsay
- 2002 "Discovering Fort Henry." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, 20 September.
- Garcia, Robert
- 2002a "Armament of the Terreplein of the Fort Henry Redoubt 1832-1870." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- 2002b "Historical Lightning Protection for the Commissariat Stores: Kingston's Market Battery Magazine, Halifax Citadel and Québec City as Models." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- 2003a "Research Notes for Project Engineers, February 10, 2003." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- 2003b "Underground Drainage at Fort Henry, Volumes 1 and 2." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- 2003c "Rain Drainage Features on British Structures at Kingston, Quebec City and Halifax." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, 17 February.
- 2003 "The Raised Masonry Platforms and Racers Present on the East Front of the Fort Henry Redoubt." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, 17 November.
- 2006a "The British Military Facilities on Point Henry Circa 1815 to 1870." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
- 2006b "The Pivot of Defence of Upper Canada: An Overview and Structural History of Fort Henry." In *Fields of Fire: Fortified Works of Kingston Harbour*, Susan M. Bazely, ed. Theme issue. *Ontario Archaeology* 76(2003):54-63.
- Garcia, Robert, and Henry Cary
- 2004 "Fort Henry: History and Archaeology." In *Ring of Fire: The Defence of Kingston Harbour*. Joseph H. Last and Henry Cary, eds. Pp. 25-34. Manuscript on file, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall: Parks Canada.

Garcia, Robert, and Joseph Last
2005 "East Branch Ditch Tower North Retaining Wall: A Level 1 Cultural Resource or Product of the 1938 Restoration?" Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, 7 November.

Last, Joseph H.
2004 "Keeping a Low Profile: An Archaeological Perspective on the Building of Fort Henry." In Special Presentations. John Grenville, chair. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. Kingston, Ontario.
2005 "Keeping a Low Profile: An Archaeological Perspective on the Building of Fort Henry." In *Fields of Fire: Fortified Works of Kingston Harbour*, Susan M. Bazely, ed. Theme issue. *Ontario Archaeology* 76(2003):64-76.

Last, Joseph H., and Henry Cary
2002a "Archaeology at Fort Henry." *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter* 53:13-14.
2002b "Fort Henry National Historic Site: Entrance Ramp Retaining Wall Investigations: 2001." *Annual Archaeological Reports of Ontario* (New Series) 13:124-131.
2003 "131H Fort Henry Briefing Notes on the 2002 Investigations of the Fort Henry Redoubt Terreplein. Archaeology at Fort Henry Technical Report Series, No 2." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.
In Press "Fort Henry National Historic Site: Entrance Ramp Retaining Wall Investigations: 2002." *Annual Archaeological Reports of Ontario* (New Series).

McConnell, David
2002 "A Structural History of the Casemated Redoubt Fort Henry Kingston, Ontario, 1832-1957." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall.

Moore, Jonathan
2002 "Another Look at the Fate of Kingston's Warships." *Historic Kingston* 51:13-28.
2006a Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Three War of 1812 Wrecks at Kingston: HMS St. Lawrence, HMS Kingston and HMS Burlington. Ottawa: Jonathan Moore.
2006b "Fort Henry National Historic Site of Canada Submerged Cultural Resource Inventory: 2004 and 2006 Surveys." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Underwater Archaeology Service, Ottawa.

Ridley, Ronald
2006 "Paint Colours of Officers' Quarters at Fort Henry." Manuscript on file, St. Lawrence Parks Commission, Fort Henry National Historic Site, Kingston, Ontario.

Sims, Craig
2005 "Historic Structures Report for the Fort Henry Branch Ditch Towers." Report Prepared for John

Grenville, National Historic Sites Program Manager, Eastern Ontario. Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, 20 December.

Tulloch, Heather
2003 "Economic Scaling of Ceramics from the Advanced Battery at Fort Henry." Manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Cornwall, 22 August.

Wood, Jennifer
2003 "Tracking the 1936 Reconstruction Work at Fort Henry, Ontario." *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter* 54:26-27.

New Location for Parks Canada, Material Culture Research Section

[Submitted by Charles Bradley]

In 2006, the Parks Canada Material Culture Research Unit commenced a scheduled move to collocate with the department's Underwater Archaeology and Conservation Services at Walkley Road in Ottawa. The Material Culture staff offices and archives, as well as the glass and ceramic national reference collections, are now at the new location. The metal and organic material collections will be moved from the old location at Liverpool Ct. once refurbishing has been completed to provide proper environmental storage facilities. Members of the Material Culture Research team, Phil Dunning, Gerard Gusset, Peter Sattelberger and Charles Bradley, can be reached at their new address:

1800 Walkley Road,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada, K1A 0M5
Telephone: (613) 993-2125

FIELD SCHOOLS

Historic St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, announces its 2007 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634-1694).

HSMC plans test excavations of a rich but little known site this season. Located just south of the Town Center, this site was discovered during a surface collection and has had minimal testing. This may be the home of John Morecroft, an official and merchant in the town. The occupation appears to date c. 1666-1720s. The goal of this summer's work is to better understand the site, discover evidence of a structure and to provide more specific dating of the occupation. To accomplish this, students will extensively sample the plow zone, exposing and mapping the post holes and other features.

For the student, the program is an intensive, 10-week experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week includes lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following weeks, stu-

dents participate in excavation, recording and analysis. Guest scholars speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students have the rare opportunity to learn about and help sail the MARYLAND DOVE, a replica of a 17th century, square rigged tobacco ship.

The HSMC field school is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and Museum Studies. Students may register for either Anthropology or History credits. Prior experience or course work is not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, a state honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. The program costs \$1200 which covers tuition. There is a \$60 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through the college. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student. HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in Southern Maryland.

To apply to the 2007 HSMC Archaeology Field School, send a letter stating your interest in the course and listing any relevant classes, experience, or special skills. Include the phone numbers of two academic references. Please list a phone number and address both at school and at home where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is

limited so apply early. For specific questions about the course, email: tbriordan@smcm.edu or call (240) 895 4975. Send letters to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research & Collections, HSMC, P. O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686. Application Deadline: 4 May 2007.

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
19th Annual Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology, June 3-July 6, 2007

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest and the University of Virginia are pleased to offer the nineteenth Annual Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology. The field school provides a foundation in current methods and theories of historical archaeology and offers a solid introduction to the practical skills of site survey, excavation, recording, and laboratory procedures. Students will actively participate in ongoing interpretation of archaeology to the public. In the summer of 2007, field school participants will excavate a multicomponent site with domestic and landscape components dating from the early 19th through the mid-19th centuries. Credit and non-credit options available. For more information, visit <http://www.poplarforest.org/ARCH/arch-fieldschool.html> or contact Jack Gary, Acting Director of Archaeology and Landscapes at Jack@poplarforest.org.

Application for Membership
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom: _____

Adress/Adresse: _____

Telephone: _____ EMail: _____

Membership covers the calendar year January 1 to December 31, 2006. Please renew early to reduce our costs.

Mail to:
Sara Mascia
Treasurer, CNEHA
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510

or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:
Joseph Last
PO Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario
Canada K6H6N7

Rates	US \$	CDN \$
___ Individual/ordinaire	30.00	35.00
___ Student/etudiant	20.00	23.00
___ Joint*/conjoint*	35.00	40.00
___ Fellow**/Associe**	45.00	50.00
___ Life/a vie	600.00	675.00
___ Business/enterprise	50.00	60.00
___ Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucraif	40.00	45.00

*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'interressent a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.