



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

October 2018

Number 101

CONTENTS

UPDATE-- <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	1
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	1
CURRENT RESEARCH	
New Hampshire	3
New York State	4
New York City	6
Pennsylvania	6
Connecticut	10
Maryland	13
Ontario	18
Quebec	20
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM	26
2018 CNEHA MEMBERS	27

Chairman: Karen Metheny
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492, Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
Tel.: (518) 494-5583 Email: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net

Our journal, *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 Maria O'Donovan, Editor, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, c/o Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000. E-mail: odonovan@binghamton.edu

CNEHA Facebook Page

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



You can join us on Twitter now too! @CNEHA_org

Email Addresses

Please update your email address (as necessary). You may do this through the CNEHA website, <http://www.cneha>.

UPDATE—*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Maria O'Donovan

I want to start this update by thanking all of you for your patience with the delay of volume 46 of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. It will be shipping in late October to early November. We are working hard to get the publication schedule back on track. Volumes 47 and 48 are in production and will each have thematic sections along with submitted articles. The thematic section for volume 47 features articles from the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center and we are planning on a series of articles on Fredericksburg, Virginia for volume 48.

To keep the journal on a timely publication schedule, we need your support. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* is a great publishing opportunity. Please spread the word about the journal to your colleagues and students. We are always eager to receive articles for publication. The journal exists because of, and through, you.

In past issues of the Newsletter, I have discussed plans for an on-line ordering system for back issues and the Telling Time series posters. It now seems unlikely that the system I was considering will be operational any time soon. I have been actively pursuing other options and have made this a priority. In the meantime, hard copy back issues of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* and the *Telling Time* posters will still be available by contacting me at neha@binghamton.edu or visiting our web page at <https://www.binghamton.edu/paf/neha.html>. Posters can be purchased for \$10.00 each plus shipping and back issues of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* for \$10.00-\$13.00 plus shipping.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send me copy for the March 2019 issue (No. 102) of the *CNEHA Newsletter* by February 15 to en-

CNEHA EXECUTIVE BOARD 2018

CHAIR

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

VICE-CHAIR

Meta Janowitz
418 Commonwealth Ave.
Trenton, NJ USA 08629
Work: (609) 386-5444
E-mail: metacer68@gmail.com

EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR (USA)

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

EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR (CANADA)

Joseph Last
P.O. Box 1961
Cornwall, ON
CANADA, K6H 6N7
Home: (613) 938-1242
E-mail: joseph.last@sympatico.ca

TREASURER and MEMBERSHIP LIST

Sara Mascia
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY USA 10510
E-mail: sasamascia16@gmail.com

SECRETARY

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

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

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

JOURNAL and MONOGRAPH EDITOR

Maria O'Donovan
Public Archaeology Facility
Binghamton University
Binghamton, NY 13902-6000
Work: (607) 777-4786
Fax: (607) 777-2288
E-mail: odonovan@binghamton.edu

AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS

Henry Cary
PO Box 3205
20 Weldon Street
Sackville, New Brunswick
CANADA E4L 4N2
Tel: (902) 523-0718
Email: henry.c.cary@gmail.com

Amanda Crompton
Department of Anthropology
Saint Mary's University
923 Robie St.
Halifax, Nova Scotia
CANADA B3H 3C3
Email: ajcrompton@mun.ca

Christina Hodge
Academic Curator & Collections
Manager, Stanford University
Archaeology Collections
Stanford Archaeology Center
488 Escondido Mall, Bldg. 500
Stanford, CA 94305
Work: (650) 736-2833
E-mail: cjhodge@stanford.edu

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

Laura Masur
Department of Archaeology
Boston University
675 Commonwealth Avenue,
Suite 347
Boston, MA 02215
Work: (617) 358-1655
E-mail: lemasur@bu.edu

Stéphane Noël
Département des sciences historiques
Pavillon Charles-De Koninck
Université Laval
Québec (Quebec)
CANADA G1V 0A6
Work: (418) 656-2131, ext. 15144
E-mail: stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca

Travis Parno
Historic St. Mary's City
PO Box 39
St. Mary's City, MD USA 20686
E-mail: TravisP@digshistory.org

Patricia Samford
Director, Maryland Archaeological
Conservation Laboratory
Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum
10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, MD USA 20685
Work: (410) 586-8551
Fax: (410) 586-3643
E-mail: patricia.samford@maryland.gov

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

sure that the newsletter is ready to go on-line by early March.

Provincial Editors:

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

ONTARIO: Eva MacDonald, 246 Sterling Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6R 2B9.
emmdar@sympatico.ca

QUEBEC: Stéphane Noël, Département des sciences historiques, Pavillon Charles-De Koninck, Université Laval, Québec (Quebec), Canada G1V 0A6.
stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, Inc., P.O. Box 529, Westport, CT 06881.
cece@historicalperspectives.org

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

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

MARYLAND: Silas D. Hurry, Research and Collections, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686.
SilasH@DigsHistory.org

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

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

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, Housing and Urban Development, Region 2, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 35-130, New York, NY 10278.
lrakos@hotmail.com

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

NEW YORK STATE: This position is now open. If you are interested, please contact David Starbuck.

PENNSYLVANIA: Gary F. Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc., 449 Eisenhower Blvd., Suite 300, Harrisburg, PA 17111-2302.
gcoppock@skellyloy.com

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

VERMONT: Andrew Beaupré, PO Box 197, Hyde Park, VT 05655.
Andrew.Beaupre@ccv.edu

VIRGINIA: This position is now open. If you are interested, please contact David Starbuck.

WEST VIRGINIA: This position is now open. If you are interested, please contact David Starbuck.

CURRENT RESEARCH

New Hampshire
Reported by: Dennis Howe

The Fourth Season of Excavation at Enfield Shaker Village

[Submitted by: David Starbuck, Plymouth State University]

Enfield Shaker Village was one of two Shaker Villages in New Hampshire. Founded in 1793 by followers of Mother Ann Lee, this 3,000-acre village was constructed on the side of Mascoma Lake, an idyllic setting in which to foster a communal life style that promoted equality between the sexes and races, celibacy, communal ownership of property, farming and craft industries. Today the Enfield Shaker Museum features guided tours, exhibits, craft demonstrations, educational programs and workshops, gardens, hiking trails and other special events.

In the summer of 2018, excavations by Plymouth State University focused upon the remains of a Boys Shop, occupied throughout the 19th century and then removed sometime between 1911 and 1917 (Figure 1). Given the communal nature of Shaker life, this was where young boys were raised (separate from their natal families), and this building also housed the very last Shaker Brothers to live in Enfield early in the 20th century. Modest sampling in 2017 had already suggested that the cellar hole of this building contained an



Figure 1. 2018 excavations inside the foundation of the Shaker Boys Shop.

unusually rich concentration of Shaker artifacts, and intensive excavations in 2018 revealed what is unquestionably one of the richest concentrations of artifacts ever recovered at any Shaker village. Literally tens of thousands of artifacts included many whole stoneware and redware vessels and glass bottles (e.g., LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND), buttons, and hundreds of clam shells. (The Shakers loved clam bakes.) Many of the glass bottles were medicine bottles (and some were for liquor), and most vessels had been purchased from the outside world—extremely little was Shaker-made. This rich variety of material culture is quite eloquent in revealing the types of consumer choices made by the Shakers. There also were marbles and dice, perhaps left behind by the boys who once occupied the building.

New York State
Reported by: Lois Huey

Archaeology at 7 Hawley Street in Binghamton

[Submitted by: Maria O'Donovan, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University]

The Public Archaeology Facility (PAF) at Binghamton University excavated part of an urban block in downtown Binghamton, NY, in the summer of 2018. Excavations were conducted as part of the 7 Hawley Street development project sponsored by Binghamton Urban Renewal. The area had been turned into a parking lot during urban renewal in the late 1960s and was slated for re-development in 1989. PAF conducted a Phase 1 survey consisting of backhoe trenches in 1989 that identified intact yard deposits and fieldstone foundations dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries. The site was declared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and the area continued as a parking lot until new development plans emerged. We were very excited to return to this archaeologically rich area for extensive data recovery excavations.

The 7 Hawley Street project area is within Binghamton's core business district and was a mixed residential and commercial block before urban renewal. A few early houses were replaced with row structures that housed hotels, restaurants, beer gardens, saloons, tin shops, a bowling alley, and other commercial endeavors in the second half of the 19th century. Excavations revealed a

sealed yard deposit from the mid-19th century (Figure 1, right) possibly related to the early houses on this block. Archaeologists also uncovered two fieldstone privies associated with a hotel and restaurant/saloon, intact rear yard sheet midden deposits, and several fieldstone and brick foundations related to the row structures and shops. Previous archaeological projects in downtown Binghamton have focused primarily on historic domestic sites. Interpretation of the 2018 assemblages will fill an important gap in our understanding of commercial enterprises in the early history of Binghamton.

Excavations Resume at a Sutling House in Fort Edward

[Submitted by: David Starbuck, Plymouth State University]

In the summer of 2018, field work under the sponsorship of SUNY Adirondack continued at French & Indian War sutlers' (merchants') sites on the east bank of the Hudson River in Fort Edward. Previous excavations between 2001 and 2013 excavated all of the cellar hole of a large sutling house belonging to Edward Best and occupied between 1757 and 1758. The 2018 work sought the remains of several additional sutling houses or outbuildings, all drawn on British engineers' maps between 1755 and 1760.

Test pits placed east, south and northwest of the cellar hole located extensive artifact scatters, consisting of delft and white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, as well as



Figure 1. Artifacts and faunal remains within a sealed rear yard deposit.

wine bottle fragments, musket balls and numerous clay tobacco pipes, but no additional building foundations were located (Figure 1, below). All of the British military (and civilian) buildings erected in Fort Edward in the late 1750s were relatively ephemeral, and it is fairly typical for sheet refuse to be all that survives from the vicinity of outbuildings. And nearly everywhere, just below the remains of military commerce, there were prehistoric hearths, reflecting the presence of Native Americans for thousands of years before British merchants arrived in the 1750s.



Figure 1. 2018 excavations just south of the previously-excavated sutling house in Fort Edward.

New York City

Reported by: Nancy J. Brighton

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission released new guidelines for conducting archaeological investigations in New York City in early October. The original guidelines, released in 2002, were revised to reflect changes in both state and federal regulations and archaeological methods and practice. The updated guidelines will assist applicants with the Landmarks Preservation Commission's environmental and archaeological review process and other city and government agencies whose projects require archaeological review. Prior to completing the new guidelines, the Landmarks Preservation Commission consulted with government agencies and institutions, including the New York State Historic Preservation Office and the New York State Museum, as well as professional archaeologists and organizations.

Additional information or new topics developed include the management of artifacts, the treatment of human remains, excavation standards and archaeological analysis. The update continues the Landmarks Preservation Commission's efforts to make the information related to archaeological investigations undertaken throughout the five boroughs available to the public. This effort follows the creation of the New York City Archaeological Repository: The Nan A. Rothschild Research Center, the city's facility for the curation of its archaeological collections that is also host to a digital archive on its website. The Repository currently has 35 collections ranging in age from the Middle Archaic to the early 20th century. The Landmarks Preservation Commission posts all of the archaeology reports completed under its review process on its website.

The revision and design of the new guidelines were supported by a grant from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation through the state's appropriation of the US Department of the Interior's Historic Preservation Fund, which provides funding to advance the protection of cultural resources.

The links to the new guidelines and the city's archaeology reports may be found here: www1.nyc.gov/site/lpc/about/archaeology.page and the New York City Archaeological Repository: The Nan Rothschild Research Center's website can be found at www.nyc.gov/archaeology.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Gary Coppock

Operation Collaboration: Archaeologists, Veterans and First Responders Dig Fort Ligonier

[Submitted by: Angie Jaillet-Wentling, PennDOT]

For years, Dr. Jonathan Burns, Juniata College Cultural Resource Institute, has been bringing students to the French-and-Indian War-era Fort Ligonier to help recover and interpret what remains of the fort and its early defenses. Last year, he teamed up with American Veterans Archaeological Recovery (formerly Operation Nightingale) to bring three veterans experiencing PTSD to the Fort as a therapeutic venture. Their experiences and similar ventures, like the one recently featured by National Geographic (Brady 2018), point to the promise of pairing veterans and first responders with the combined physical and mental exercise in the relaxed learning environment that archaeology provides. The benefits are not just for veterans. The ability to work in adverse conditions with precision and teamwork often translates to more ground covered during excavations. Plus, military veterans can provide additional insight into how archaeologists interpret military sites and tactics.

This year PennDOT archaeologist and Team Rubicon volunteer Angie Jaillet-Wentling worked with Dr. Burns to coordinate an event involving Team Rubicon volunteers and archaeological excavations at Fort Ligonier. Team Rubicon is a disaster relief organization that pairs the experiences of military veterans and first responders to rapidly deploy emergency response teams to local and international disasters. The team also provides service to underserved communities and training to its military members seeking to transition to civilian life. When they aren't mucking out flooded basements in Butler or Pittsburgh (their most recent local operations), Team Rubicon Region III volunteers work with local groups like Habitat for Humanity, local food pantries, and food and soup kitchens to provide a wide range of community service. And, they drink beer afterwards at socials for a wind-down, after the last "gray shirt" is done for the day.

On July 31, 2018, twenty Team Rubicon Region III volunteers from Massachusetts to Virginia descended on Fort Ligonier as part of ongoing outreach efforts and archaeological recovery of the fort's history. Team Rubicon arrived on-site to find hands-on instruction from experienced professional archaeologists (includ-

ing Scott Shaffer, PennDOT archaeologist, and Isaac Fisher of Juniata College) in not only archaeological excavation techniques, but basic artifact and soils identification, instruction on metal detecting at military sites, and demonstrations with drone aerial photography at archaeological sites. Fort Ligonier hosted Team

Rubicon for site tours of the Fort, its museum, and for dinner. At the end of the day, archaeological investigations at the Fort helped unearth the possible remnants of the battery, while building the foundation for further collaboration between some enthusiastic volunteers and archaeologists!



Archaeologists and Team Rubicon volunteers at Fort Ligonier



Archaeologists and Team Rubicon volunteers at Fort Ligonier



PennDOT archaeologist Scott Shaffer, left, assists a volunteer with screening.

References:

Brady, Heather

2018 Why Military Veterans Are Turning to Archaeology: Digging up historical artifacts may help former members of the military transition to life as civilians. *National Geographic*. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture-exploration/2018/08/military-veterans-archaeology-shaker-dig-explorer-digventures/>

2018 <https://triblive.com/local/westmoreland/13933630-74/fort-ligonier-dig-seeks-site-of-wartime-battery>

<https://teamrubiconusa.org/>

<https://www.juniata.edu/academics/departments/international-studies/cultural-resource-institute.php>

<https://www.fortligonier.org/>

Locust Grove Archaeological District National Register Nomination

[Submitted by: Paul Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.]

Heberling Associates has been working with the Haldeman Mansion Preservation Society (HMPS) in Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, to nominate the Locust Grove Archaeological District to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The district comprises four sites of major significance in the development of the late precontact and early contact periods in the lower Susquehanna River drainage. These are the Brandt site (36LA5), the Mohr site (36LA39), the Locust Grove and Conoy Cemetery site (36LA40), and the Conoy Town site (36LA57), all located on high terraces above the Susquehanna River near the mouth of Conoy Creek, just to the south of the village of Bainbridge. The sites within the non-contiguous district span the period AD 1250-1750, which encompasses changes from hamlet-based agricultural communities of the early (Blue Rock phase) Shenks Ferry tradition to the early eighteenth century settlement of Conoy Town. Represented at these sites are all phases of the Shenks Ferry



Figure 1, above. View of Conoy Town Site (36LA57) from the Locust Grove and Conoy Cemetery site (36LA40), facing north

tradition, the Susquehannocks, Luray migrants from the Potomac drainage, and the Conoy (Piscataway or Ganowese), also immigrants from the Potomac region.

There have been professional archaeological studies at all of these sites except the Brandt site, which is known only from sporadic surface collections. Gruber (1971) conducted University of Pennsylvania field schools at the Mohr site in the 1960s, defining a palisade encompassing the roughly 1.0-1.5 hectare village that he characterized as a fifteenth century Lancaster phase Shenks Ferry occupation. Gruber's excavations recovered 99 burials, house patterns and other features defining the internal structure of the site. A recent re-analysis by Graybill and Herbstritt (2012) distinguishes two distinct occupations: an early fifteenth century Lancaster phase hamlet and a palisaded village of Luray immigrants, ca. AD 1550-1600.

Barry Kent led PHMC excavations at the Conoy Town and Cemetery sites in 1970, exposing 8000 square feet at Conoy Town and 6500 square feet at Conoy Cemetery (Figure 1). Despite discovering at least a dozen storage and refuse pits and numerous postmolds, Kent was only able to define a single house pattern. Excavation at the nearby cemetery (Kent 1974) revealed 71

bundle burials with associated Native and trade items (Figure 2). While excavating at the cemetery, Kent exposed part of a Shenks Ferry village, discovering postmolds, refuse pits and extended burials. Kinsey and Graybill (1971) conducted further investigation at the village site, exposing a double palisade, pits, a sheet midden and two additional burials.

Despite these previous investigations, substantial portions of the site are intact and could yield important information on the shifts in Native American economies and settlements prior to contact and the profound changes that ensued following contact with Euroamericans. The sites are persistent places, embodying the qualities that attracted people to this setting for thousands of years prior to contact. The sites contribute to an understanding of the interactions of Native and Euroamerican groups on either side of the boundary of contact, containing information on settlement structure, subsistence, population, diet, intergroup conflict, disease and other topics of longstanding interest to archaeology and history.

The HMPS, although primarily dedicated to maintaining and interpreting the Haldeman Mansion, hopes that the NRHP listing of the district will promote an appreciation of the diverse heritage of the local area. The nomination will be reviewed by the state Historic Preservation Board at their September 27th meeting and, if approved, sent to the National Park Service for listing.

References:

- Graybill, Jeffrey R. and James M. Herbstritt
2014 The Luray Phase, Mohr (36LA39), and the Protohistoric Period. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 30:25-39.
- Gruber, Jacob
1971 Patterning in Death in a Late Prehistoric Village in Pennsylvania. *American Antiquity* 36:64-76.
- Kent, Barry C.
1974 Locust Grove Pottery: A New Late Woodland Variety. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 44(4):1-5.
- Kinsey, W. Fred, III, and Jeffrey R. Graybill
1971 Murry Site and Its Role in Lancaster and Funk Phases of Shenks Ferry Culture: A View from 1971. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 41(4):7-43.



Figure 2. Restored glass bead necklace from Conoy Cemetery (36LA40). PHMC, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Section of Archaeology.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

A Contact Period Native American Fort in Norwalk

[Submitted by: Sarah P. Sportman

Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.]

Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc. (AHS) is currently conducting data recovery (Phase III) excavations at a remnant of a ca. 1615-1640 Native American fort site in Norwalk, as part of the Walk Bridge replacement project being carried out by the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT). The site, which was initially identified through documentary research and geoprobe testing, is located in an area that has seen heavy industrial development since the mid-19th century. The archaeological deposits were capped by a layer of fill related to the construction of the railroad, and the fill protected a small undeveloped strip of land from most modern disturbances.

The fort site is situated on a glacial landform known as an esker, a long winding ridge of gravel and sediment that was deposited by meltwater during the last glacial retreat. In the early historic period, the esker was a spit of high ground surrounded by the marshes that formed along the banks of the Norwalk River. Until the mid-19th century, the landform remained relatively untouched by development. As the industries and population of Norwalk grew, however, the marshes around the esker were filled in to create more useable land, bringing the surrounding land up to the level of the esker and obscuring the landform from view.

To date, the archaeological investigations have resulted in the identification of over one hundred cultural features, including postmolds, hearths, trash pits, and a section of palisade wall. The recovered artifacts (see photographs below) include a mix of local Native American artifacts and trade items. Numerous finely-made triangular projectile points of quartz and chert have been found, along with hundreds of sherds of Native American pottery and several fragments of Native-made tobacco pipes. Trade items include glass beads, brass fragments, a small iron trade axe head, an iron fish hook, a gunflint, kaolin tobacco pipes, and a distinctly Dutch knife blade. There is also evidence of wampum production. In addition to the artifacts, the preservation of food remains at the fort is exceptional and the excavations have produced thousands of animal bones, shellfish, and charred plant remains. An earli-

er Late to Terminal Archaic period component is also present, as evidenced by several projectile points.

Based on the recovered artifacts, the site is interpreted as a trading fort, initially established to trade with the Dutch. The earliest diagnostic trade artifacts, which include glass beads commonly recovered from Mohican and Mohawk sites in New York, as well as the axe head and Dutch-style iron knife, indicate that trade with the Dutch at the fort predates the English presence in Connecticut. It is likely that the earliest trade at the site began around 1614, when Adriaen Block sailed through Long Island Sound and explored the Connecticut River.

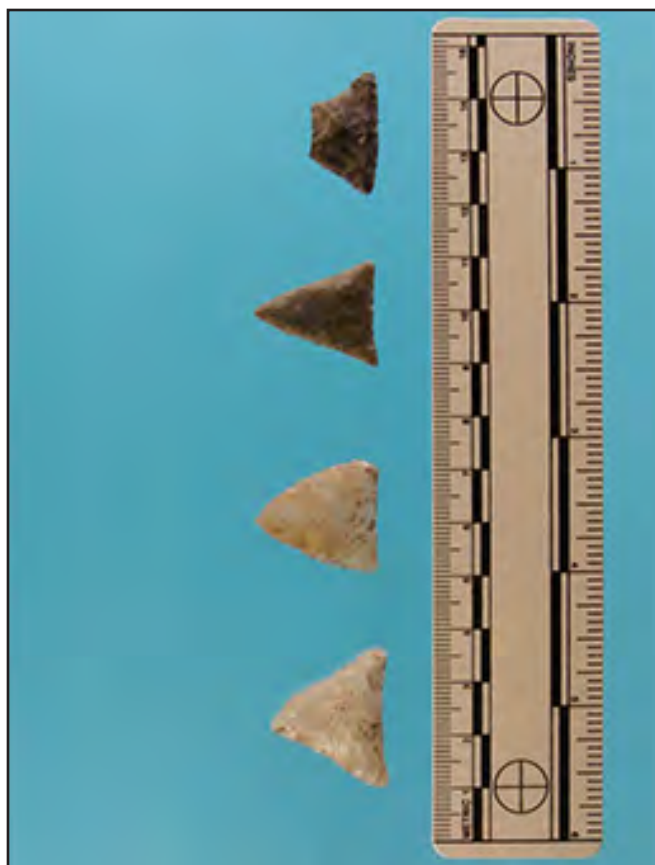
Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of the Connecticut Colony, purchased a large tract of land that included the fort area in February of 1640/1641. The Native American occupants probably abandoned the fort around that time. Although sustained English settlement of Norwalk did not begin for another 10 years, the location of the former fort persisted in the local memory. It was used as a landmark in a 1689 deed, and its general location is noted on two 19th-century maps.



Decorated Native American pottery sherds recovered from Site 103-53.

The site is unique for several reasons. Very little is known about the Native Americans who occupied the Norwalk area, and the site has tremendous potential to shed light on their daily lives and cultural affiliations. The fort also marks the first archaeological evidence of Native American trade with the Dutch in Connecticut. Finally, while other 17th-century Native American forts, such as Fort Corchaug, Monhantic Fort, and Fort Shantock (among others), have been found and investigated in Connecticut and Long Island, this fort dates considerably earlier, at the cusp of sustained European contact in Connecticut. Several of the other forts were also excavated decades ago, without the benefit of modern archaeological methods and analytical techniques.

The survival of a well-preserved portion of the fort in such an urbanized environment serves as a cautionary tale for us as archaeologists; this is an area that could easily have been written off as too disturbed to have archaeological sensitivity. The archaeological investigations at the fort are ongoing, and AHS and CT DOT will share the results of the work with the archaeological community and the public in a detailed technical report, in public presentations, exhibits, and future publications.



Triangular projectile points of quartz and chert recovered from Site 103-53.



An iron trade axe head recovered at Site 103-53.



A gunflint and chunk of ballast flint, both of European flint, recovered from Site 103-53.

Settling Connecticut: A 17th-Century Component in Old Wethersfield

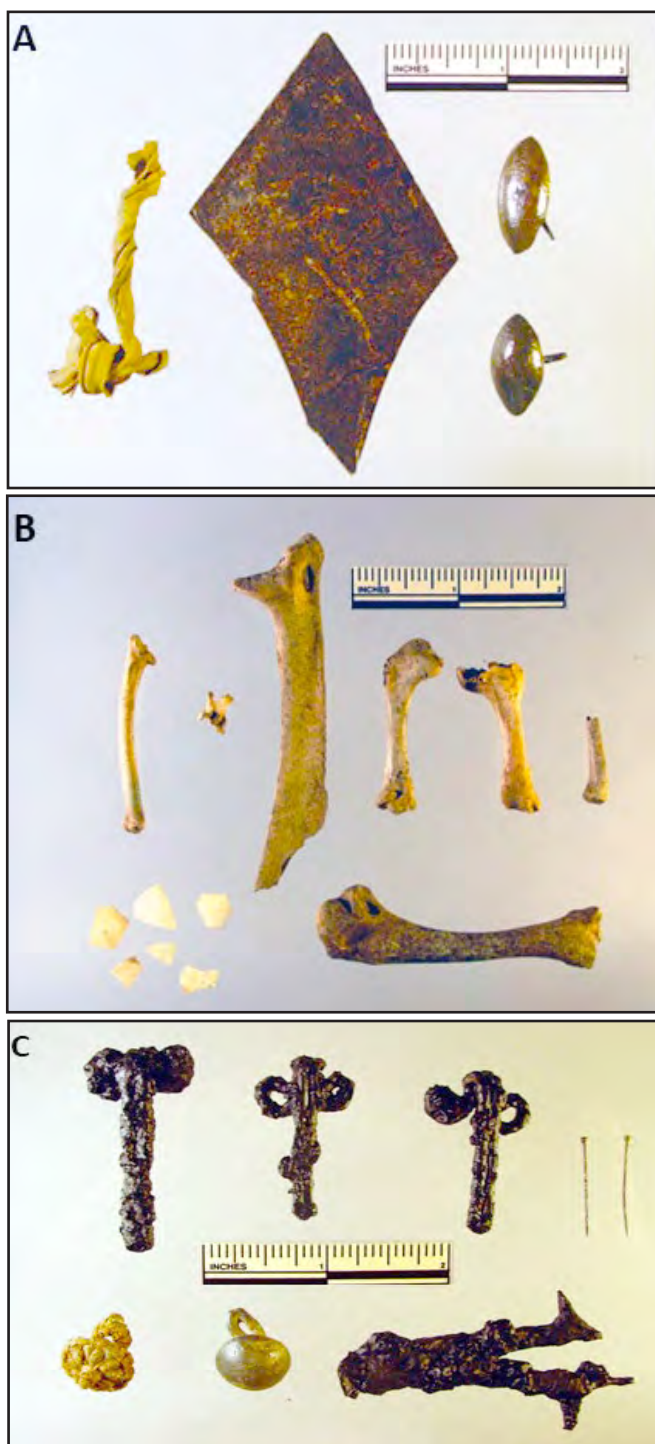
Submitted by Sarah P. Sportman, PAST, Inc., Storrs, CT

Recent archaeological work at the Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum complex, in Wethersfield, Connecticut resulted in the discovery of an intact portion of the First Period 17th-century landscape. The excavations, conducted in advance of the construction of new education center at the museum, revealed well-preserved features, including a section of palisade wall and numerous posts, along with a rich assemblage of domestic artifacts, food remains, personal items, and architectural materials. The features, combined with the large quantity of domestic material, suggest that the excavations uncovered a portion of a ca. 1630s-1640s house, and one that was likely fortified. A fortified house is perhaps not surprising in this period, as the late 1630s marked a period of unrest and tumultuous relations between the English and Native Americans in Connecticut. When the Pequot attacked Wethersfield in April of 1637, nine Wethersfield residents were killed, and two girls were kidnapped, leading Connecticut to declare war on the Pequot and marking the official start of the Pequot War.

Documentary research indicates that the early 17th-century deposits are associated with the household of Clement and Sarah Chaplin, who came to Wethersfield from Cambridge, MA in about 1636. Chaplin served as Deputy to the Connecticut Court for Wethersfield in 1637, Connecticut Colony Treasurer in 1637/38, and as Ruling Elder in Wethersfield. The Chaplins left Wethersfield and returned to England in 1646.

Based on the recovered artifacts, the house was probably substantial, with leaded glass windows. The assemblage also includes furniture hardware, clothing-related artifacts like buttons, straight pins, and iron clothing hooks, and numerous kaolin pipes. The Chaplins had a wide range of ceramic types, including English Borderware, German stoneware, North Italian marbled slipware, and tin-glazed wares, along with utilitarian redware vessels. Trade at the site is suggested by English farthing coins, wampum, and glass and brass trade beads. Food remains from the 17th-century deposits were incredibly well-preserved. To date, identified species include cow, pig, sheep, deer, raccoon, beaver, turtle, chicken, passenger pigeon, turkey, duck, quail, perching birds, and a variety of fish and shellfish. Research at the site is ongoing. Over the next several years, PAST plans to conduct additional, re-

search-based excavations at the site and continue the documentary research. We are also working with the Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum to create an exhibit on the 17th-century history and archaeology, which will be installed in their new educational center.



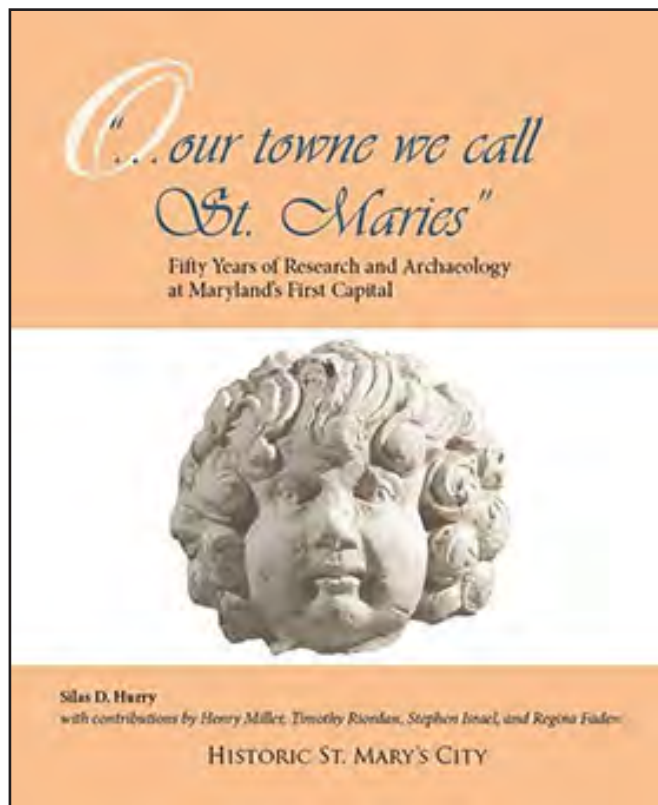
Artifacts from the 17th –century component at the Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum: A) window lead, green diamond-shaped window pane, brass furniture tacks; B) bird bones and eggshell fragments; C) iron clothing hooks, straight pins, lead and pewter buttons, and iron embroidery scissors.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce the publication of *"Our towne we call St. Maries": Fifty Years of Research and Archaeology at Maryland's First Capital* by Silas Hurry with contributions by Henry Miller, Tim Riordan, Stephen Israel, and Regina Faden. This volume, which runs 52 pages and features many handsome illustrations, includes essays penned by HSMC staff and collaborating scholars over the years. The chapters describe many of the significant sites in St. Mary's City, including St. John's, Van Sweringen's, the Leonard Calvert House, Cordea's Hope, Smith's Ordinary, the Printhouse, and the Chapel. It incorporates essays on topics such as the history of archaeology at HSMC, American Indian material culture from the National Historic Landmark, new ways of deciphering the past through archaeology, exploration of a colonial cemetery, and a history written in ten objects. *"Our town we call St. Maries"* was produced as a Morrison Fund Publication. Copies are available through the Historic St. Mary's City museum shop (<https://hsmcdigshistory.org/shop/>).



Cover of *"Our towne we call St. Maries": Fifty Years of Research and Archaeology at Maryland's First Capital*.

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City in partnership with The Society of the Ark and the Dove is pleased to announce its second year of a fellowship program in Maryland archaeology, history and architecture. Focused upon the first century of Maryland, the Ark and Dove Fellowship is intended for graduate or post-graduate students wishing to undertake original research on early Maryland-related topics. This can involve the internationally significant archaeological collections of the museum, extensive historical evidence compiled by the museum's historian Lois Green Carr (probate inventories, land histories, career files of early Maryland immigrants, etc.), or work pertaining to the colonial architecture. The candidate receives professional assistance from the museum's research staff, access to the collections and research files, office and laboratory analysis space, access to the St. Mary's College library, housing, and a financial stipend. Duration is variable and can range from three to six months. A work plan will be required, developed in consultation with the research staff with monthly progress reports presented to the program manager. The product of the research may take the form of a thesis or dissertation, or some type of scholarly publication.

The second Ark and Dove Fellow is Laura Masur. She has been spending September and October at Historic St. Mary's City as she finishes her dissertation research and work through the challenging task of writing. Ms. Masur's dissertation at Boston University synthesizes the history and archaeology of Jesuit agricultural properties in the Middle Atlantic region. Bringing together archaeological survey conducted between the 1970s and today, together with historical evidence, she is writing a narrative of St. Inigoes Manor, a 2000-acre plantation in St. Mary's County Maryland, and the Chapel Farms at Conewago, a 700-acre farm in Adams County, Pennsylvania. These two estates, and about ten others scattered throughout Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, were owned by the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), and used to fund Indian missions, colonial ministry, and ultimately Georgetown University, St. Mary's Seminary, and the Diocese of Baltimore.

In addition to reviewing historical and archival sources with a fine-toothed comb, Ms. Masur has been collecting field data together into a GIS in order to understand relationships among artifact frequencies and identified features. While at Historic St. Mary's City, she is primarily exploring connections between two roughly

contemporaneous sites, the Chapel Field at St. Mary's City (18ST1-103) and the Old Chapel Field at St. Inigoes (18ST233/330). Excavations at the Chapel Field are far more extensive than the work that has been done at St. Inigoes, and examining reports and other records provides a better understanding of parallels and distinctions between the two sites.

The overall goal is to understand how a Maryland plantation and a Pennsylvania farm changed over several hundred years, and the manner in which those changes are connected with agricultural trends and economic goals. The ecclesiastical nature of these properties, however, influenced their social and economic role in surrounding communities. In order to explore this role, Ms. Masur is examining religious artifacts from surrounding sites, as well as various church records. To that end, she is taking a look at HSMC's collection of religious artifacts in order to compare it to other sites in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

For information on the Ark and Dove scholars program, please contact Henry Miller (HenryM@digshistory.org).

St. Mary's City

As part of the 2018 Field School in Historical Archaeology, Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) staff directed excavations at the Leonard Calvert House Site (18ST1-13). Built for Leonard Calvert, Maryland's first governor, in 1634, the house was a hub of social and governmental functions in early Maryland. The structure was briefly fortified and occupied by Parliamentary soldiers in the mid-1640s, acting as the base of operations for a short-lived rebellion. It later served as the home of the third governor of Maryland, William Stone, and throughout the mid-17th century, it was used regularly as a meeting place for the Maryland Assembly and Provincial courts. Beginning in 1662, when the colony purchased the property, the house was leased to a series of innkeepers who maintained the site as one of the colony's largest ordinaries. After the colonial capital was relocated to Annapolis at the end of the 17th century, the Leonard Calvert House site reverted into agricultural land until 1840, when Dr. John Brome financed the construction of a plantation house and outbuildings on the property, including dwellings to house the family's enslaved laborers.



Figure 1. 2018 Field School team hard at work as an HSMC costumed interpreter looks on.

As a result of this intensive occupational history, archaeology at the Leonard Calvert House site has yielded a wealth of information about pre-contact, colonial, and postcolonial life in Maryland. The site was first intensively excavated by HSMC staff from 1980 to 1984; excavations have continued at the site since 2008 as part of the museum's annual field school program. This summer's work was focused on a cluster of features in the property's north yard.

The north yard of the Leonard Calvert House site is filled with features of varying shapes and sizes, from paling fence trenches and post holes to a large ditch feature that is likely evidence of 17th-century cock-fighting or animal baiting. The 2018 field season targeted an area in which approximately 15 post holes have been found during previous excavations. To learn more about the organization and function of some of these post holes, units were placed throughout the north yard at strategic points to determine if connections could be identified. Many of the units were placed within the footprint of a hard-packed gravel driveway that ran from Maryland Rt. 5, looped in front of the Brome House, and returned towards the highway. It is unclear when this driveway was installed, but it was evident from the season's work that the driveway was repaired and resurfaced on at least two occasions following its installation. The struggle of digging through the driveway was rewarded by a thin layer of plowzone that lay above the local subsoil. The plowzone was, as it typically is on the site, rich with pre-contact, colonial, and postcolonial artifacts. Included in the assemblage were lithic tools and debitage, Woodland-period ceramics, colonial ceramics (e.g., Staffordshire slipwares, Rhenish stonewares, Dutch and English tin-glazed earthenwares), white clay and terracotta tobacco pipe fragments, iron nails (wrought, cut, and wire), vessel glass, and numerous fragments of brick and oyster shell.

Excavations at the site are ongoing, but the field school did reveal a number of large postholes in the vicinity of existing features. Most notable were two parallel lines of three postholes each that, when connected, encompass a space approximately 24 ft.-by-14 ft. in size. These posts are positioned parallel to an early 1660's paling fence that ran along the same orientation of the Leonard Calvert House and divided the north yard into two spaces. It is likely that these features are components of an unheated outbuilding, such as a storehouse or barn, which stood in the property's north yard. It is anticipated that plowzone distribution analyses will tell

us more about depositional practices around the structure and may hint at the building's function.



Figure 2. Field school student Lucas Koenig holding a quartzite projectile point.



Figure 3. Pile of ceramics and pipe fragments from a plowzone layer of a 5 ft.-by-5 ft. excavation unit.



Figure 4. *The 2018 Field School in Historical Archaeology team.*

The summer field school program culminated in the museum's annual Tidewater Archaeology Weekend, a public archaeology event that features hands-on archaeology and behind-the-scenes tours of archaeological sites and facilities. Visitors were invited to work alongside field school students as they screened for artifacts. Students also led tours of the site, displaying the knowledge they gained from their field school experience. Curator of Collections Silas Hurry provided walkthroughs of the museum's new archaeological laboratory and curation facility, and Senior Staff Archaeologist Ruth Mitchell led guided tours of the St. John's Site Museum. Despite some rainy weather, Tidewater Archaeology Weekend was a popular event and one that was rewarding for students, staff, and visitors alike.

Future work at the Leonard Calvert House will continue to examine features throughout the property. All work at the site will contribute important information to the larger project of reconstructing the 17th-century house, which is currently part of the state's capital budget plan. The reconstructed Leonard Calvert House will provide temperature-controlled exhibit space at the heart of the museum's Town Center interpretive area.

To read more about HSMC's annual field school program, including a history of the field school, testi-

monials from former participants, and a blog detailing the results of past field seasons, head to the field school website: <http://www.hsmcdigshistory.org/research/field-school/>. Follow HSMC's Department of Research and Collections on Instagram: @digHSMC.

Lexington Park

After retiring from a long career with Maryland Historical Trust as director of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum and the MAC Lab, Michael A. Smolek, Sr. recently retired again from a second career, after an 8-year stint with the Navy. Mike worked as the Cultural Resources Manager at Patuxent River Naval Air Station and as the Regional Archaeologist for Naval District Washington. He was responsible for cultural resource management on 19 Naval properties in 5 Maryland counties, totaling approximately 15,000 acres and including over 200 known archaeological sites, dozens of historic structures, and several historic districts. Before retiring, Mike was instrumental in documenting the history and evolution of aircraft catapults at Pax River, as well as the identification and future recovery of numerous underwater resources, including Naval aircraft lost in mishaps, among many other accomplishments. He assisted with protection and management of significant archaeological resources throughout the Greater Washington Area,



Michael Smolek at the stabilized ruins of the Jesuit manor house at St. Inigoes

from the US Naval Academy and NSF Indian Head to NSF Dahlgren, the Washington Navy Yard, and Camp David. Mike was selected as the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Cultural Resources Management Award – Individual, as the Navy’s most outstanding CR professional, in 2015.

St. Leonard

It somehow seems appropriate that the acquisition by the State of Maryland of many of Baltimore’s most important archaeological collections would occur during April, Maryland’s Archaeology Month. These collections, which were generated through the work of the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (BCUA), will be curated by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

The formation of the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology in April of 1983 was arguably the single most influential action affecting archaeology in the city. Baltimore mayor William Donald Schaefer, impressed by the Archaeology in Annapolis project, decided that a

similar program was needed to promote heritage tourism in Baltimore. Mayor Schaefer envisioned excavations as a way, through the media and public visitation, of promoting Fallswalk, a new historic walking trail along Jones Falls. In establishing the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology, Schaefer instituted the first public archaeology program ever funded by a major U.S. city.

Over the next fifteen years, the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology conducted historical research on 53 city properties, resulting in 21 excavations. Some of the most important projects included the Clagett Brewery (18BC38)—one of Baltimore’s earliest breweries—along Jones Falls, and Cheapside Wharf (18BC55), where the Inner Harbor is located today. The Center’s work generated around 500 boxes of artifacts—collections that have revealed important evidence about the city’s past and its important role as a port city.

The collections generated through the Center’s work were acquired by the Maryland Historical Society after the BCUA was dissolved in 1997. For the next twenty years, the collections and the records associated with the excavations were unavailable to researchers and students. Negotiations between the State of Maryland, the City of Baltimore and the Maryland Historical Society resulted in the collections being turned over to the state in April of 2018.

The lab has already begun to make the collections available to the public. A sample of artifacts from the Clagett Brewery Site was on display during JPPM’s Discovering Archaeology Day event and they were also popular with an Archaeological Conservancy tour of the lab. Over the next several months, artifacts from the collections will begin to be added to the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland website (<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/index.htm>) and also to Maryland Unearthed (<http://jefpat.org/mdunearth/>), a website that allows the public and researchers to learn more about the collections at the lab. For more information about this collection, please contact patricia.samford@maryland.gov.

St. Leonard

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is pleased to announce a new section of the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland website. The new section on Table Glass provides basic identification and dating information on table glass recovered on archaeological sites dating

from the 17th through the early 20th centuries, using artifacts contained within the collections of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. The address is <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/TableGlass/index-tableglass.html>.

Ontario

Reported by: Eva MacDonald

The Search for the AVRO Arrow Models in Lake Ontario

[Submitted by: Scarlett Janusas, President, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc.]

The AVRO Arrow CF-105 was an advanced, state of the art, supersonic interceptor jet reaching speeds of up to Mach 2, developed by A.V. Roe of Canada from 1949 to its cancellation by the federal government in 1959. On one fateful day, then Prime Minister John Diefenbaker cancelled the program, ordered all planes and blueprints destroyed, and 30,000 people, half from A.V. Roe, and the other half from auxiliary companies, lost their job. The only tangible remnants of the AVRO Arrow program are the 1/8th scale models that were fired into Lake Ontario from Point Petre, Prince Edward County during the development of the plane.

In total, 11 AVRO Arrow models were fired as part of the program, two in the United States, and the remaining nine from Point Petre. Past searches for the models have been unsuccessful, limited by time and money. In 2017, Osisko Mining and OEX Search and Recovery Group began the search for the AVRO Arrow models, this time with the necessary resources. The 2017 field season retained the services of Kraken, who conducted a sonar search using an autonomous synthetic aperture sonar unit to survey an area of approximately 64 square km under the direction of Project Archaeologist Scarlett Janusas. As with most field projects, the expectations were higher than they were realistic, and only 13 square km were surveyed, due to both weather constraints and equipment difficulties. A total of 396 targets was located in 2017 (Figure 1), with some of these being ground-truthed using a remote operated vehicle with video and still photography capabilities. The project, under archaeological license with the Province of Ontario, found the remains of what was believed to be a delta test vehicle (DTV) used for test-tracking the models (Figure 2). When the first five free flight models were fired into the lake, tracking of these models was difficult. These test-tracking vehicles are considered a program within the program whereby engineers and



Figure 1. Sonar image of DTV in 2017.



Figure 2. DTV upside 2017 with wrinkled nose.

technicians could learn how to track the flight of the models.

The 2018 field season continued under the direction of Janusas using both the services of the Canadian Navy and Shark Marine. An additional 800 targets were located using regular side scan sonar, adding another 30 square km to the area searched. While many targets had great potential to be a model, ground truthing determined that they were either rocks, obscured by heavy mussel growth and sediments, or missiles, or booster rockets. The plans then were altered from recovering two of the models, to recovering the most promising target of the combined seasons, the DTV. With the assistance of the Canadian Air Force, Navy, the Army and the Coast Guard, Ontario Marine Heritage volunteers, and commercial divers, and the Canadian Conservation Institute, the recovery was guided by Project Archaeologist Scarlett Janusas,

Prior to the recovery, a cradle had been built to accommodate one of the models, which measured approximately two by three meters. Special padding lined the

cradle to ensure the artifact was protected, and then when it was fully loaded, additional padding was used, and the artifact secured for recovery. Using a hydraulic crane, the cradle and artifact were carefully brought to the surface (Figure 3), with several stops between the bottom and the surface ensuring that nothing had shifted, seeing the light of day in more than 60 years. The area both under the artifact and a 15 m radius around the findspot were surveyed for possible associated wreckage, and one additional piece was found. After the artifact was transferred safely to the deck, and photographs were taken, conservationists covered the

artifact in wet cloth to protect it from the intense heat and sunlight of the summer. The artifact was transported to the Air Force Base in Trenton via a barge, where a makeshift conservation lab had been established to remove the mussel growth, and to stabilize the artifact. There are plans to revisit the DTV findspot in 2019, and intensify the search for missing pieces.

The DTV was soon discovered to be a very important piece in the history of the development to the AVRO Arrow thanks to sleuthing by the Air Force Director of Heritage. It represents the very first test-tracking



Figure 3. DTV secure on surface.

vehicle launched in the program. It was known that there was some paint intact on the wings and body of the DTV, but once the mussels had been removed, the amount of paint left in situ was a pleasant surprise (Figure 4). Two access ports were revealed, housing the telemetry within the DTV. Once the initial cleaning of the artifact was completed, it was moved to the Canadian Aviation and Space Museum where radiographs were taken of the interior and further stabilization and conservation of the artifact was undertaken. This process will take a few more months, after which the artifact will be placed in the AVRO Arrow display. A third year is under preparation to find the elusive models.

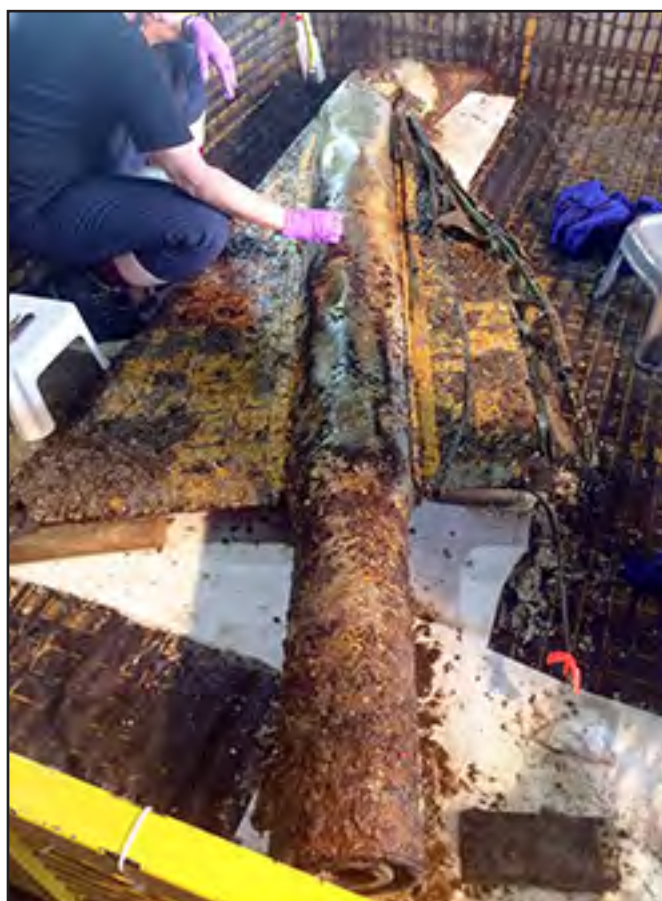


Figure 4. Upside down DTV with mussels gone and yellow paint.

Quebec

Reported by: Stéphane Noël

A Massive Stone Structure, Rich Privies and Other Surprises

Université Laval's field school at the Anderson Site, Quebec City

[Submitted by: Rachel Archambault, Serena Hendrickx and Anne Laberge, M.A. students, Université Laval]

The Université Laval field school in archaeology provides practical training for undergraduate and graduate students. Undergraduate students mostly experience their first excavation and become familiar with the different field methods. They are also encouraged to promote archaeology by talking with visitors, which also teaches them how to explain archaeology and the importance of involving local communities. The summer of 2018 was the second year of the Université Laval field school at the Anderson site. This year, we opened two units, 3A and 4A, located in what we thought was the backward of Hedley Lodge, built by the Anderson family in 1812-1814 and demolished during the 1960s. The site was named after Anthony Anderson, an English farmer and butcher, who bought the land in 1812. Archival sources indicate the Anderson household was a lively place for weddings and agricultural fair (see Note 1).

In 3A, we found three wooden structures, preliminarily interpreted as two trash pits and one privy (Figure 1). The first privy was the bottom of a wooden barrel, filled with organic sediments and raspberry seeds. The top of the barrel was probably ripped off when they demolished the house or when they paved this area, so we only had less than 20 centimeters of deposit. Within this small deposit, we found a lot of small animal bones (fish, dog and other small mammals), ceramic sherds, medicine bottles, textile, buttons, etc. The other structure was a small rectangle made of wood pieces, the top of which was likely ripped off, and contained a few artifacts (glass, ceramic, artillery button), but no organic sediments. With the material culture discovered, we can date both structures from the late 19th-early 20th century. The third structure consisted of vertical pieces of wood covered with lime that formed a rectangle of about 2 meters by 1 meter. It is possible to separate the soils contained in this structure into two types of deposit. Deposit A contained large pieces of metal (horseshoe, kettles, pot lids), several ceramics, and a large quantity of small pieces of glass. These levels, which we date from the late 19th-early 20th century,



Figure 1. *Excavation of wooden structures in unit 3A (photo credit: Rachel Archambault).*

contained no organic soil. The deposit B was extremely rich in organic matter with seeds from raspberries, apples, grapes, peaches as well as an outer shell of a coconut. This deposit also contained leather shoes, lace and other well-preserved textiles, a very large quantity of small fragmented ceramics, complete glass bottles, varied tableware, oil lamps burners, medicine bottles, clay pipes, mammal bones and many other artifacts (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

Even if the census data tells us that the Anderson descendants were the landowners, we do not know for sure who lived at Hedley Lodge in the late 19th

century. The discovery of certain artifacts in that privy lead us to believe that at least one child lived there. A fragment of a porcelain doll's head, glass and terracotta marbles, a rubber doll, pharmaceutical bottles such as Dr. Coderre's "Children's Syrup", and a glass nursing bottle suggests the presence of children on that site. In addition to information on diet, economic situation and demographic composition, the material culture from this privy also allowed us to see the importance of hygiene in the daily life of the inhabitants of this house. Indeed, we found many combs, four bone-handled toothbrushes, toothpaste container and several perfume and cologne bottles (Figure 5).

Figure 2.
19th century
clay pipes
found in the
largest privy
(3A) (photo
credit: Rachel
Archambault).



Figure 3.
Dozens of plates
of this type have
been found at
various levels of
the privy.
This tableware
was manufac-
tured from 1887
to 1890 by
Thomas Furnival
& Sons,
a company
established in
Cobridge,
Staffordshire.
Model:
Chantilly, No.
68940.
(photo credit:
Rachel
Archambault).



Figure 4.
*Well-preserved
single flat wicks
burners for oil
lamps, found in
the privy (3A)
(19th century).*
(photo credit:
Rachel
Archambault).



Figure 5.
*Rubber doll with
the inscription
“Made in
Japan”,
from the privy
(3A). The
archaeological
context suggests
it would date to
the late 19th
century or early
20th century.*
(photo credit:
Rachel
Archambault).



The other excavation area that was opened (4A) measured 5 by 12 m. In the unit, many different stone structures were found. These structures were interpreted as being part either of landscaping or related to a building. The biggest structure found measured approximately 9 m long and 1.70 m large (Figure 6). The stones used were placed thoughtfully and in a way that left a depression in the middle on the full length of the structure. This space was 10 cm wide and was also covered by other flat stones. It was possible to find a correspondence with a map of 1867 that shows a paved feature associated with the garden or the backward of the Hedley Lodge time. This structure has the same orientation as the stone structure present in this unit. Additionally, many artifacts found near structure 4A200 were associated with the Anderson family occupation.

These artifacts allow us to learn more about the daily lives of the inhabitants of Limoilou, as it is one of the first houses in the area. The variety of artifacts that were recovered during the 2018 field school are a testimony to daily life in the 19th century. Many fragments of dishes, like plates with floral and vegetal blue transfer-print wares, were found, along with examples of ironstone with harvest patterns on teacups and chamber pots (Figure 7). Also, different types of glass bottles were discovered during excavations. These are mainly bottles for beer, wine, and soft drinks. Stoneware bottles of mineral water have also been found, some of which are branded by Selters. This water came from a spring in the village of Selters, in the Duchy of Nassau (in present-day Germany) and apparently had many virtues. These bottles were exported between 1806 and 1866 (see Note 2).



Figure 6. Stone structure 4A200, found in the operation 4A.

A lot of smoking pipe fragments were also found, mainly white molded pipes. Some kitchen utensils were discovered, including spoons, knives and forks, with either metal or bone handles. Some artifacts can suggest the presence of a least one child, like a small leather heel from shoes, and several marbles made of glass and terracotta. Several faunal remains have also been found in this unit. The range of species that are present shows us that the meat diet was mainly composed of domestic animals, essentially mammal remains, like cows, pigs and sheep, but also some birds and fish (Figures 8 and 9).

In summary, the Anderson site gave us a lot of surprises this year with the discovery of various stone structures, privies and trash pits that contained an incredible amount of artifacts. Special thanks to Allison Bain and Reginald Auger, both professors at Université Laval, Serge Rouleau (Quebec City) and the Limoilou Historical Society for their support on the project. We would



Figure 7. Left: An assemblage of ceramics found in 4A. Right: Fragments of different types of glass bottles found in 4A. (photo credit: Anne Laberge)



Figure 8. Various artifacts found in 4A, showing different aspects of everyday life.

Top left : glass and terracotta marbles, and underneath a small shoe heel.

In the middle, on the top: a padlock, and underneath an amalgam of keys melted together.

Top right: a part of a spoon and underneath the handle of a utensil made of bone. (photo credit: Anne Laberge)



Figure 9. Bones of different mammals, birds and rodents, found in 4A (photo credit: Anne Laberge).