



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2019

Number 102

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:

<http://www.cneha.org/>

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Maria O'Donovan, Editor, *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, c/o Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000. 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.org/>

CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING 2019

Frontiers of War and Industry

Lake George, New York

November 7-10, 2019



The Fort William Henry Hotel at the southern tip of Lake George

The Fort William Henry Hotel & Conference Center will be the setting for our exciting 2019 annual meeting. Located in beautiful and historic Lake George, New York, Fort William Henry (1755-1757) was the site of the action in *The Last of the Mohicans*, the famous novel by James Fenimore Cooper. The fort was excavated and reconstructed in the 1950s (and has seen much additional archaeology in recent years) and is located next to our conference hotel. The modern Conference Center is nearby, providing meeting rooms for our conference attendees. You will be able to enjoy the beauty of the southern Adirondacks, even as you enjoy the company of fellow archaeologists.

We will begin with bus tours and workshops on Friday, including an all-day tour of military sites in the region, as well as an industrial tour into the Adirondack Park, visiting the Adirondack Iron and Steel Company site in Tahawus. Friday workshops will include "Alcohol and the Army" (led by Phil Dunning), which will especially feature sutling and the role of drinking in the army. A large assemblage of artifacts from a nearby sutling house will be on display. A second Friday workshop will involve "Using X-Radiography to Assess and Identify Metal in Archaeological Collections" (led by Sarah Rivers-Cofield and Kerry Gonzalez), and this event should be of exceptional benefit to histori-

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cal archaeologists managing assemblages of corroded metal artifacts.

The Friday evening reception at the Fort William Henry Hotel will be held in Towers Hall, and this gathering should have a very 18th-century flavor. Saturday and Sunday will then be filled with presentations and posters in the Conference Center, along with our bookroom and annual raffle. We especially anticipate symposia dealing with nautical archaeology, conflict/military sites archaeology, forensic archaeology and the ever-present problem of looting. Our Saturday evening banquet will be held in the famous White Lion Room of the Fort William Henry Hotel, overlooking beautiful Lake George.

On Sunday afternoon, after formal paper sessions are over, we are offering a special “behind the scenes” program and tour at the New York State Museum in Albany. The program will include tours of the archaeology and ethnology collections and summaries of current research being done at the Museum.

If you have never been to Lake George, we are only about 40 miles north of Albany, just off Exit 20 of the Adirondack Northway (I-87). Albany has the nearest major airport, and Lake George represents a pleasant drive into one of the most scenic, historic regions of the United States. We look forward to hosting you in Lake George, which is almost like stepping back into the 18th-century!

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Maria O'Donovan

Volume 46 of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, which featured a thematic section on American Queensware, shipped this fall. I hope that you enjoyed the content in this special issue. Our upcoming volumes also contain excellent articles of general interest to our membership. Volume 47 will be out this spring and has a thematic section from the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The SERC research focuses on the historic environment and how this informs on current conditions. This is a subject that is often overlooked in historical archaeology. The volume will also contain articles on heritage values in Halifax, tobacco pipes, and faunal butchering practices.

If you did not receive your copy of Volume 46 and were a member in 2017, please contact me at neha@binghamton.edu. I had several mailings returned to me “addressee unknown”. It is important that you update your mailing address. You can do this on the CNEHA web site at: <https://cneha.org/membership.html>.

The editorial staff is working hard on getting Volume 48 back on our regular printing schedule and we are aiming for an October publication. Volume 48 will have a thematic section on Fredericksburg, Virginia, with articles on tenant farms, ice houses, the landscape of slavery, historic ceramic repair, and stoneware production.

As always, we are eager to receive submissions, suggestions and feedback from you, our membership! Do you have research that you would like to publish or colleagues doing interesting work that you think should be published? *Northeast Historical Archaeology* is an excellent venue for publication of regional research and opinion and theoretical pieces. It is a peer reviewed journal with an established reputation and wide circulation in both hard copy and digital format (<https://orb.binghamton.edu/neha/>).

Hard copy back issues of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* and our *Telling Time* poster series are 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 June 2019 issue (No. 103) of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 20 to ensure that the newsletter is ready to go on-line by early June.

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Old New-Gate Prison & Copper Mine, East Granby

Established in 1705, Old New-Gate Prison & Copper Mine is the site of the first operating copper mine in the North American Colonies. The mine had little success, and by the 1750s all mining activity had ceased. In 1773, the colony of Connecticut acquired the copper mine to be utilized as a workhouse and prison for convicted criminals, including British Loyalists. The State of Connecticut abandoned Newgate Prison in 1827 because it was considered inhumane and costly to run. The property became a popular tourist destination during the early to mid-20th century after mining attempts had again failed in the 19th century. Old New-Gate Prison & Copper Mine was re-acquired by the State of Connecticut in 1968 with the intent of operating it as a prison museum. Today, Old New-Gate Prison & Copper Mine is listed as a National Historic Landmark – it is the oldest surviving state prison in the nation – and a State Archaeological Preserve. The museum works to promote the history and natural history of Old New-Gate through exploration and discovery of the site as a copper mine, prison, and tourist attraction.

The 2019 season will be the first full season after nine years of reconstruction and archaeological excavations; it will be open beginning on May 3rd and go through October. Special events will include performances from the local theatre guild, historical reenactments, bat appreciation day, a mineral show, and much more. Follow New-Gate on Facebook or check out the website at cultureaandtourism.org to stay up to date.



*Old New-Gate Prison & Copper Mine,
East Granby, CT*

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Gary Coppock

Geophysical Survey Identifies Targets at Camp Security Site

[Submitted by: Stephen G. Warfel,
Senior Archaeologist]

Since 2014, renewed efforts to locate below-ground evidence of a Revolutionary War prison camp known as Camp Security have been ongoing in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. The camp, inhabited between July 1781 and May 1783, is believed to have held 1,600-1,800 men, women, and children captured at the battles of Saratoga and Yorktown. Though archaeological investigations have unearthed several dozen camp period artifacts, no features associated with the camp's stockade or huts, built to house prisoners and guards, have been discovered. Hence, the Friends of Camp Security, a nonprofit organization established to preserve, interpret, and commemorate the site, contracted with Shippensburg University's Department of Geography-Earth Science to conduct a geophysical

survey of select locations within the Camp Security Preservation Area. The area, owned and administered as a park by Springettsbury Township, presently consists of agricultural fields and woodlot.

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) (Figure 1) and electromagnetic induction (EM) (Figure 2) methods were employed to examine two large blocks of land thought to be the most likely locations of elusive structural features. Discovered subsurface anomalies (unusual below-ground disturbances) were mapped and ranked in terms of their likelihood of being associated with camp structures and/or activities. In total, eleven anomalies of interest (AOI) were found in the so-called Wiest Farm and Schultz Farm blocks.

Anomalies include linear trends, angular trends, and deep circular spot phenomena. A thorough analysis of bedrock geology and soil types present in the project area was done to eliminate features attributed to natural processes or recent activity. Because remnants of colonial era stockade trenches have proved to survive on farmed land at other Pennsylvania military sites (e.g., Fort Loudoun, Fort Shirley), linear trend anomalies were given the highest ranking, followed by



Figure 1. Dr. Sean Cornell pulls a Mala Geosciences X3M GPR control system with a 500 Mhz shielded antenna across a snow-covered field in the Schultz Farm block. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Paul Marr)



Figure 2. Dr. Joseph Zume (right) and Jake Pearcy collect data in the Wiest Farm block using a GSSI EMP Profiler unit. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Paul Marr)

angular trends and circular spot phenomena. Circular spot phenomena are of interest because historical documents indicate prisoners were put to work digging wells shortly after the stockade and huts were completed.

Although a few more AOI's were found in the Wiest Farm block, higher ranked anomalies were identified on the Schultz Farm property. Interestingly, the largest number of camp period artifacts were previously recovered near the Schultz Farm block. Consequently, planned 2019 archaeological investigations will undertake controlled surface collection and metal detecting surveys in and around the Schultz Farm block as well as trench and block excavations to evaluate identified anomalies of interest. Test results will be discussed in a future newsletter contribution. To access Camp Security archaeology reports and the Shippensburg University geophysical survey report go to www.campsecurity.org and click on the Archaeology tab.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce the addition of a new member to the Research and Collections staff. Stephanie Whitehead joined the staff on November 1st as Conservator. Ms. Whitehead has recently completed her MSc in Conservation Practice from Cardiff University, Wales, during which she completed an internship at Bolton Library and Museum in Bolton, England. She had previously completed a BA in Classical Studies with a minor in Philosophy at Christopher Newport University. Ms. Whitehead's training at Cardiff included extensive work with archaeological iron storage assessment in addition to other conservation and environmental monitoring work. Her master's dissertation, "Comparison of Current Practices in the Storage of Archaeological Metals," has defined the need for standardized guidelines to be used in the fields of archaeology and conservation. Alongside her studies she has volunteered at multiple museums and historic sites including James Madison's Montpelier. Currently, she is a member of the American Institute for Conser-



Ms. Whitehead working on a Roman pot at Cardiff University.

vation and Washington Conservation Guild and attends conferences and events to stay up to date with the latest research. She brings a sense of enthusiasm to her new role and looks forward to fully utilizing the new archaeological facility and dedicated conservation lab at Historic St. Mary's City.

St. Mary's City- St. Mary's College - Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM), announces its 2019 field school in historical archaeology. The 2019 field season will be focused on the Calvert House site. Located in Town Center at the heart of the colonial capital, the Calvert House site takes its name from its earliest resident, colonial governor Leonard Calvert, who commissioned its construction soon after the colony was founded in 1634. As a site that during the 17th century served as a home, a fort, a statehouse, and an inn, the Calvert House site offers the opportunity to study many aspects of early colonial life. Excavations in the yards immediately adjacent to the Calvert House will explore the many post-holes, fences, and other cultural features associated with the structure, as well as provide a plethora of artifacts to contribute to the understanding of this critically important site.

HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634–1694). The HSMC field school is the longest-running historical archaeology field school in the United States. Participants engage in an intensive, ten-week program that teaches the foundational principles of historical archaeology through hands-on excavation, laboratory work, and artifact analysis. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of colonial and post-colonial material in the country. Throughout the program, students attend lectures from leading Chesapeake scholars and take field trips to area archaeological sites. Students also receive the rare opportunity to learn about 17th-century sailing firsthand aboard the Maryland Dove, a replica of a square-rigged tobacco ship.

The Historical Archaeology Field School is an ideal experience for undergraduate or graduate students concentrating in Anthropology, Archaeology, History, Museum Studies, or American Studies, or for any student with an interest in learning about the past through archaeology. The field school is scheduled for May 28 to August 3, 2019. Eight credit hours (Anthropology or History) through St. Mary's College of Maryland or exchange equivalent. The entire program costs \$1600 tuition, plus \$75 fee (housing and meal plans available at an additional cost). For more information, including



Student with tobacco pipe bowl

application process, visit the Field School homepage (<http://hsmcdigshistory.org/research/field-school/>).

St. Mary's City - The Historic St. Mary's City Museum in collaboration with the Society of the Ark and the Dove announces the 2019 Ark and Dove Scholar in Residence research fellowship. The award is open to graduate students working on a thesis or dissertation, or post-doctoral scholars working towards publication of research. Research topics are to focus upon early Maryland archaeology, history, or a related subject. Seventeenth-century topics are preferred about Colonial, American Indian or African peoples. The selected scholar will receive housing for up to five months, office space in the new archaeological laboratory, parking, access to the extensive museum research files and six million specimen archaeological collections, assistance from the research staff, and a stipend of \$5000.

Historic St. Mary's City has led historical and archaeological research into early Maryland at the site of the first colonial capital for over half a century. Available databases include land records, thousands of transcribed probate inventories from the early colony, biographical files and other datasets created by Dr. Lois Green Carr over her long career at the museum.

Collections from dozens of archaeological sites spanning several millennia at St. Mary's City have also been acquired, which include one of the largest seveneenth-century artifact assemblages in North America. In 2016 the museum's Department of Research and Collections occupied a new, custom-designed archaeological laboratory and curation facility, where office space for the Ark and Dove Scholar is provided.

Applications must include: 1) a full resume, 2) a short proposal (less than 10 pages) about the anticipated goals and research, and 3) two letters of recommendation. The proposal should include a discussion of the museum resources to be used and a general timeline for anticipated completion of the research.

All applicants are encouraged to contact the museum research staff prior to the submission of their applications to discuss their research proposal and to

refine their project. At the completion of their research, the Ark and Dove Scholar will provide a copy of the final manuscript to the museum and copies of resulting publications to the museum and Society. A public presentation of the results will be given to a museum audience and to the Society of the Ark and the Dove at one of their bi-annual meetings.

Applications are due Monday, 8 April 2019, for work beginning in the summer or autumn of 2019. The fellowship will be awarded on 1 May. For more information, contact Dr. Henry Miller, Maryland Heritage Scholar at henrym@digshistory.org, Dr. Travis Parno, Director of Research and Collections at travis@digshistory.org or Mr. Silas Hurry, Archaeological Laboratory Director at Silash@digshistory.org. Applications are to be sent in .pdf, .doc, or .docx format to Henry Miller at henrym@digshistory.org by 8 April 2019.



2018 Field School at Historic St. Mary's City

Washington, D.C.

Reported by: Ruth Troccoli

The Shotgun House Public Archaeology Project, Washington, D.C.

[Submitted by: John Hyche, MAA, DC HPO DLP Intern]

In 2016 and 2017, the DC Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO) conducted archaeological investigations at the location of a former Shotgun-style house in the Capitol Hill Historic District. Built and occupied by several German immigrant families from ca. 1850 to the late-20th century, project goals included learning about this poorly-documented neighborhood's evolution. The project was advocated by the neighborhood preservation association, and community engagement,

public education, and outreach were integral to the research design. Local CRM firms (Stantec and the Louis Berger Group), Archaeology in the Community, and NPS loaned field equipment. Both undergraduate and graduate students attending Howard University, University of Maryland, American University, Northwestern University, the College of William and Mary, Texas A & M, Harvard, and the University of the District of Columbia participated in the field and/or lab work. The project benefitted greatly from the assistance of recently retired CRM archaeologist Charlie LeeDecker, who was inspired to fabricate a line of wooden tools for use in excavating a fragile deposit of bone food remains found in the midden.

While excavations ended in May 2017, work on the project has not slowed down one bit! Over the last few months, DC HPO staff and volunteers have continued to process the archaeological collection during public lab days, leading to new findings about the historic trash midden in the rear of the house lot and the cellar feature within the footprint of the home. Recently, DC HPO staff archaeologist, Christine Ames, was recognized for her work on the Shotgun House by receiving the 2018 Dick Wolf Memorial Lecture Award, a competitive prize for research and writing on urban planning or historic preservation in the District of Columbia. Her lecture was an analysis and interpretation of select archaeological features from the rear-yard midden. DC HPO staff member, Julianna Jackson (MA, College of William and Mary) and project volunteer, Nikki Grigg (University of Chicago), also presented a lecture on the project at the Heurich House Museum, the home of a non-profit organization located in the historic house built by local brewmaster Christian Heurich. They presented on the large assemblage of beer and ale bottles recovered from the site and discussed the beer brewing industry during the mid-to-late 19th century. Currently, the DC HPO is running more public

lab days with the goal of processing the remaining features. The project team will continue to share future findings locally and with the professional archaeology community.

Halcyon House Archaeological Collection, Washington, D.C.

[Submitted by Jenn Porter-Lupu, Northwestern University]

Northwestern University doctoral student Jennifer Porter-Lupu has been working with the Halcyon House Archaeological Collection, and has made exciting new insights into Civil War and Prohibition-era Washington, D.C. Halcyon House, located in Georgetown, was built in the late 18th century, and has had multiple residents and owners since that time. In 1985, CRM-style testing was conducted by an archaeological firm, Engineering Sciences, to mitigate the effects of an addition on to the landmark property. A large artifact collection was generated, and intact features were identified, including pre-colonial Native American deposits. Although the artifacts were excavated in 1985, a legal dispute between the archaeological firm and the landowner caused the project to stop without a report being produced. The former property owner retained the collections until 2012 when they were deeded over to the DC Historic Preservation Office. The artifacts remained in boxes, largely unexplored, for over 30 years until Porter-Lupu began initial re-cataloguing of the artifacts during the summer of 2017.

Some of the artifacts explored by Porter-Lupu include materials relating to the Civil War era, when the site was occupied by the family of wealthy druggist John Laurence Kidwell, and three enslaved African Americans, James Somerville, Mary Somerville, and Sarah Brooks. Preliminary evidence of artifacts associated with the Kidwell occupation include a Civil War Union Army Infantry button and numerous bottles from Kidwell's drug store. The Halcyon House Collection also contains trash deposit artifacts from the early 20th century, when the house was owned by Albert Adsit Clemons, who was purported to be a nephew of Mark Twain. For most of his ownership, spanning 1900-1938, Clemons lived at the Halcyon House with only a male carpenter companion (name unknown). He and the carpenter were both listed as men in documents, but the trash deposit is full of metal clips from corsets, garters, stockings, and other lingerie items marketed exclusively to women, along with imported East-Asian painted porcelains, numerous intact glass bottles, and a sample of powder labeled by the original archaeologists



Shotgun House Public Archaeology Project
1229 E St, SE

For more information please contact:
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Asst. City Archaeologist: Chardé Reid via e-mail at charde.reid@dc.gov or 202-741-5246

Project Summary:
The DC HPO Archaeology Team is conducting an archaeological survey at the Shotgun House in the Capitol Hill Historic District. The vernacular frame house that once stood on the property was built by German immigrants ca. 1850. It was working class housing - bricklayers, peddlers, merchants, including one illiterate German immigrant peddler (Census record). We are documenting the unwritten history of working class immigrants in 19th century D.C.

Curious? Questions? Concerns?
Each day that we're out working, we welcome and encourage you to stop by and ask questions. Daily fence talks (when work is in progress) will be held in the morning 10:15 am and in the afternoon at 1:15 p.m. We will be working most Weds-Fri, weather permitting, March 1-3, and March 8-10, and on Saturday March 11, from 9-3. You will need to sign a waiver to enter the property. Keep up with us on Facebook!

Please Visit Us at:
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DON'T POCKET THE PAST. PROTECT OUR SITES.

as “possible theater makeup.” Clemons and the carpenter built a theater with a secret entrance disguised to look like window shades. Numerous alcohol and extract bottles were found in the backyard deposits that date from this time period. Porter-Lupu is currently exploring the hypothesis that there may have been a Prohibition-era queer speakeasy or drag performance venue in the building.

Porter-Lupu will continue her work on the Halcyon House Archaeology Project during the summer of 2019 and into the 2019-2020 academic year. During this time, the public is invited to participate in the project and attend open lab days, public talks, and creative workshops based around the materials from the site. You can follow the project on Instagram or Facebook by searching @halcyonarchaeology, or you can e-mail archaeologist Jenn Porter-Lupu at queerarchaeologist@gmail.com to ask questions or get involved in the project.

Making Moves: DC HPO Archaeological Collections Update

[Submitted by: Christine Ames, DC HPO]

In the fall of 2016, the DC HPO and DC Public Library signed a Memorandum of Agreement establishing that the DC archaeological collections will be moved to the Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK) branch upon completion of the building’s renovations! Currently, the HPO does not have a single, permanent curation facility, so the District’s archaeological collections are stored across multiple repositories in the DC, MD, VA area. So, this is a big MOVE in the right direction! In preparation, DC HPO staff and interns have been conducting a collections-wide inventory and conditions assessment. This has involved visiting the repositories holding the collections including District and Federal agencies, cultural resource management firms, and museums, and has seen tremendous support from area professionals. About 50% of the collection has been inventoried and assessed, although there remains much to do before the move.

In all, DC HPO staff have truly been enjoying diving back into each collection. Not only has the office gained additional insights about intriguing legacy projects and past curation practices, but the work has given staff the opportunity to realize how much potential the collections still hold. Storing these collections in a secure, controlled facility will bring DC HPO collections management practices up to current standards and it will also fulfill one of the office’s major goals leading up to 2020: Make (and Keep!) Archaeology Visible

and Accessible! As we MOVE forward, the DC HPO is thrilled to be able to continue to contribute to the District’s rich historic past. Stay tuned!

See our 2020 plan at: <https://planning.dc.gov/page/preservation-planning>

Ontario

Reported by: Eva MacDonald

Industrial Malting Tiles Found on Toronto Hospital Site

[Submitted by: Wesley Oldham, Archaeological Services Inc.]

In July 2018, ASI undertook a Stage 4 salvage excavation of lands being redeveloped at the southwest corner of Widmer Street and Adelaide Street West in Toronto, Ontario, under the project management of Ms. Eva MacDonald, and field direction of Mr. Wesley Oldham. The parcel of land was once part of the original Hospital Reserve in the Town of York (Toronto). ASI conducted excavations on three other properties in the Hospital Reserve between 2006 and 2010, resulting in the documentation and removal of all surviving archaeological deposits associated with the operation of the hospital, which was constructed in 1819-1820 and demolished circa 1862. The hospital was an important public institution during the cholera epidemics of 1832 and 1834, and most particularly the typhus epidemic of 1847.

Three months prior to the July 2018 work, ASI had excavated five test trenches on the parcel at Widmer and Adelaide Street West, successfully locating the remains of one of the hospital’s “fever sheds” erected as temporary shelters for the Irish typhus victims who arrived in Toronto in 1847 (MacDonald 2018:12-13). In the end, the Stage 4 excavations uncovered portions of two fever sheds in the form of east-west alignments of large rectangular post moulds. The buildings stood approximately 15 metres apart from one another.

The July 2018 work also documented a number of features associated with the occupation of the late nineteenth-century row houses built on the property after the demolition of the hospital and the sale of the lands to private developers. A rear yard outbuilding associated with one of these residences turned up a rather unexpected discovery in the form of a floor or prepared surface constructed using not only bricks scavenged from the demolition of the Toronto Hospital, but also tiles from a malting works (Figure 1). These malting tiles or bricks, as they are also known, were identified on the basis of their distinctive deep cells on

the underside (Figure 2), each of which is perforated on the upper surface (McComish 2015:52).

In order to dry malted grain in a kiln, a surface on which damp malt could be placed and allowed to dry evenly was needed. The perforated malting tiles were designed to allow hot air from a furnace to rise through the kiln floor, but at the same time not let the grain fall

through. The heat was allowed to circulate through a series of chambers moulded into the underside of the tile, escaping through 2-3-millimetre-diameter perforations on the upper surface of the tiles (Figure 3), on which the grain was spread out. The earliest patent for a hand-made malting tile was in 1699; however, most of those that survive today are machine-moulded, dat-



Figure 1: *Malting tiles in situ, repurposed in a prepared surface.*



Figure 2: *Sample malting tile profile.*

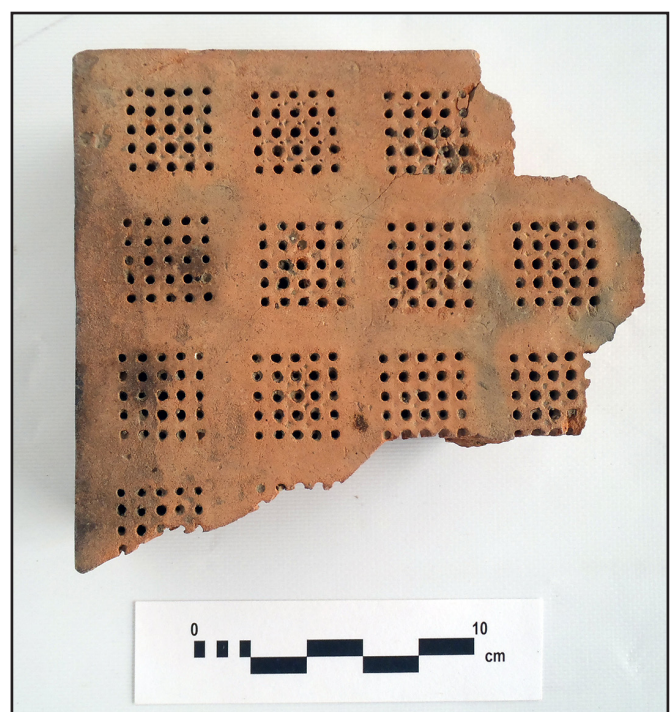


Figure 3: *Sample malting tile face up.*

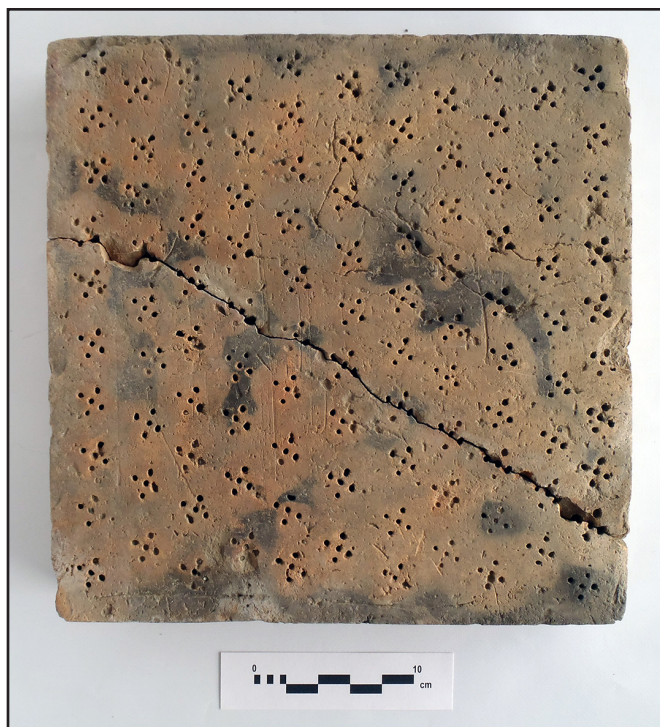


Figure 4: Most common style of malting tile found on the Toronto Hospital Site.

ing from the mid nineteenth century onwards (Patrick 2011:19). The tiles can be classified by the shape and pattern of the cells moulded into the underside and by the number of upper surface perforations per cell (Crew 2004:4).

The fragmented remains of the malting tiles found at Widmer and Adelaide are machine-moulded, the vast majority of which are from two-inch-thick, 12-inch-square red tiles containing six rows of 10 sets of perforations alternating with five rows of nine sets of perforations, each set containing five perforations in a slightly offset X pattern (Figure 4). The cells on the underside of these bricks are circular. This pattern of five perforations appears to be one of the most common (Patrick 2011). A single fragment also of red fabric and two inches thick contains one-inch-square sets of perforations, with each set containing 25 perforations in an evenly spaced 5x5 pattern (Figure 3). The cells on the underside of this fragment are square. Lastly, a single buff-coloured malting tile was found (Figure 5). This two-inch-thick tile is 12½ inches square and contains 64 (8x8) sets of perforations roughly evenly spaced in a checkerboard pattern. Each set contains 12 perforations, eight around the exterior forming a square, and four in the interior forming a second square. The cells on the underside of this brick are also square. This pattern of perforations, however, appears rather unique and is unlike any of the patterns identified thus far in

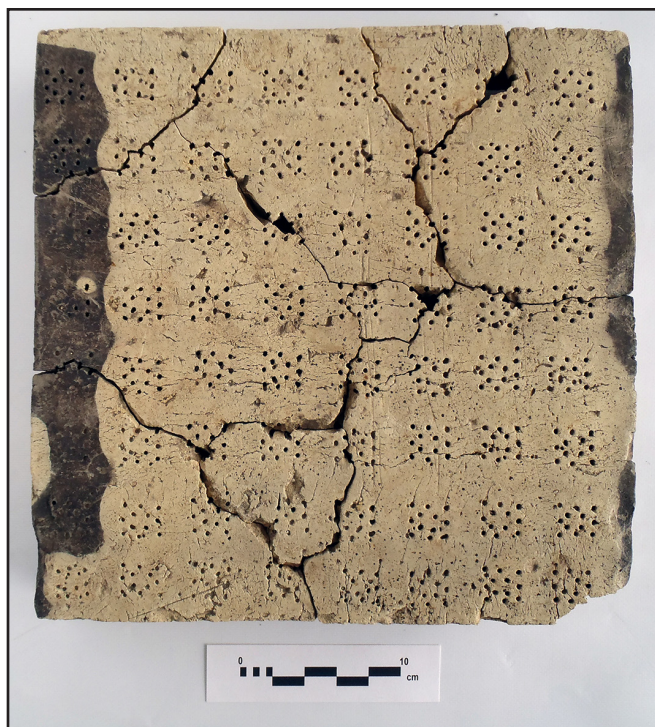


Figure 5: Buff-coloured malting tile found on the Toronto Hospital Site.

our literature search.

The origin of these items is still a mystery. There is no evident connection between any of the occupants of the property and the malting, brewing or distilling industries. But it can be said that the people of Toronto liked their drink. In 1865, for example, 300 tavern licenses were issued to serve a population that had reached about 45,000 people (St. John 2014: Table 2). This helped to support the business of at least 12 breweries and three distilleries, most of which probably malted their own grain. There was, in addition, at least one other specialized malting operation (Irving 1865). Thus, narrowing down the source of these recycled pieces seems an unlikely prospect.

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Quebec

Reported by: Stéphane Noël

ARCHEOLAB.QUEBEC: AN OPEN WINDOW ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCE COLLECTION AND ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF QUEBEC

A project by Pointe-à-Callière, Montreal's archaeology and history complex, in partnership with Quebec's Ministry of Culture and Communications.

During the last half-century, archaeology has assumed an increasingly prominent place in western society. More intensive regional programs of research and mitigation have led to more precise knowledge about the past and a growing number of collections demanding management and curation. Paradoxically to their scientific and heritage values, these collections often remain understudied and somewhat inaccessible. In the province of Quebec, this heritage represents 12,000 years of human occupation, some 10,000 recorded sites, and deserves better understanding and appreciation nationally and internationally. This is why Pointe-à-Callière, Montreal's archaeology and history complex partnered up with Quebec's Ministry of Culture and Communications to create a digital archaeological reference collection and a platform of diffusion to highlight the province's archaeological heritage and archaeological discipline in Quebec more generally. This initiative, financed by the *Plan culturel numérique du Québec*, brings together a diversity of experts and promotes the development of new fields of expertise. The collection is composed of material culture representing the entirety of the province's cultural periods and its regional diversity. The platform Archeolab.quebec (www.archeolab.quebec) enables Quebec archaeology to enter the digital age and thus contributes to the quality and diversity of cultural content available

online. This initiative responds to demands for information, research, stewardship and diffusion from agents of cultural management, but also for imperatives related to education, popular culture and curiosity from the general population.

Introducing the *Collection archéologique de référence du Québec (CARQ)*

The creation of an archaeological reference collection in digital format is a structuring project that holds the potential of improving knowledge of the province's archaeological collections and acknowledgement of its cultural heritage.

This digital collection carries a global vision of Quebec's cultural past. Many of the artifacts, documented by specialists in material culture, are selected from the provincial collection curated by the *Laboratoire et Réserve d'archéologie du Québec (LRAQ)*. It also incorporates a body of objects housed in a variety of other institutions: museums, universities, regional and municipal administrations as well as from private collections, insofar as their archaeological origins are known. Therefore, it brings together, in a single digital location, collections hitherto decentralized and difficult to access. The data and contexts associated with these objects are also verified and updated according to the contemporary state of knowledge.

The artifacts selected to constitute the CARQ are assembled thematically, whether by typological groupings (glass bottles, Euro-Canadian earthenware, projectile points, etc.) or coherent contextual groupings (Fort Ville-Marie, Elizabeth & Mary shipwreck, the Basques in North America, etc.), appropriate for browsing. The entire collection is supported by a powerful and flexible search engine that transcends the different groups.

What is the platform Archeolab.quebec?

Archeolab.quebec's basic objective is the promotion of knowledge about Quebec's archaeological collections. In addition, it constitutes a tool that fosters education and professional development in archaeology. Thanks to the online availability of the reference collection, professionals in cultural resource management and the public at-large have access to artifact data, their detailed description and their contexts, as well as high-quality photographs.

The province's cultural chronology and diversity of contexts are also highlighted by features such as video clips, thematic chronicles and an interactive cultural timeline (in development). Media documents, produced



1. © Pointe-à-Callière 2018, Aurélie Desgens 2018



2. © Pointe-à-Callière, Julie Toupin et
Émilie Deschênes 2018

in collaboration with professionals from the *Centre de Conservation du Québec (CCQ)*, also promote preventive conservation of artifacts. In addition to practical tutorials for field or laboratory archaeological work (artifact photography, manipulation, etc.), other little-known but essential aspects of the discipline are addressed (collaboration with Indigenous peoples, legal issues in heritage conservation and archaeological work, etc.).

Archeolab.quebec also features a playful “favorites” section, an expanding thematic bibliography and a pedagogical toolkit soon available to educators for an effective use of the collection in the classroom. In sum, the diffusion platform broadcasts Quebec’s archaeological collections nationally and internationally, contributing to exchanges of knowledge and networks between students and research professionals across nations.

Who is Archeolab.quebec’s audience?

The platform’s diverse and exclusive original features and its reference collection will be useful for heritage professionals (researchers, technicians, professors, students, museum curators, managers and civil servants), or simply for anyone interested in history, archaeology and material culture. It is simultaneously a rigorously documented database and a portal highlighting artifacts as well as diverse components of Quebec archaeology. Although it is at this point only in French, we hope the collection becomes an essential comparative resource for the archaeology of northeastern North America and of the European colonies.

In Quebec, as in other regions, archaeology is still a young discipline. As it gains in maturity, it is essential to take advantage of the fantastic technological tools at our disposal and engage in widespread diffusion of the knowledge constructed over the last decades.

Archeolab.quebec and the *Collection de référence du Québec* are constantly evolving, collaborative products. Hundreds of additional artifacts and exclusive features will regularly be uploaded through the fall of 2020.

Follow us on <https://www.facebook.com/archeolab.quebec/>!

ARCHÉOLAB.QUÉBEC : FENÊTRE OUVERTE SUR UNE COLLECTION ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE RÉFÉRENCE ET SUR L’ARCHÉOLOGIE AU QUÉBEC

Projet réalisé par Pointe-à-Callière, cité d’archéologie et d’histoire de Montréal en collaboration avec le Ministère de la culture et des communications du Québec (MCC).

Depuis les cinquante dernières années, la place de l’archéologie a grandement évolué. L’intensification des interventions et des connaissances amène une augmentation sans précédent d’informations et une accumulation importante des collections. Celles-ci ont une grande valeur patrimoniale, scientifique et docu-

Découvrez et fouillez ARCHÉOLAB.QUÉBEC

... la collection virtuelle des artefacts les plus représentatifs du territoire québécois. Entrez aussi dans les coulisses de l'archéologie.

Bienvenue à tous!

EXPLOREZ LA COLLECTION



mentaire, mais elles demeurent difficilement accessibles, sous-exploitées et méconnues. Ce patrimoine qui nous renseigne sur 12,000 ans d'occupation humaine du territoire québécois mérite d'être mieux compris et valorisé à l'échelle nationale et internationale. C'est pourquoi Pointe-à-Callière, cité d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal en partenariat avec le ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec (MCC), pilote la création d'une collection archéologique de référence et d'une plateforme de diffusion, afin de mettre en valeur le patrimoine et la discipline archéologique du Québec. Cette entreprise, financée dans le cadre du Plan culturel numérique du Québec, met à contribution les forces vives de l'archéologie québécoise et favorise le développement de nouvelles expertises. La collection, disponible virtuellement, rassemble des corpus représentatifs de l'ensemble des occupations culturelles du Québec et de ses variantes régionales. La plateforme Archéolab.quebec (www.

archeolab.quebec) permet à l'archéologie québécoise de s'inscrire dans l'ère numérique et ainsi de contribuer à la qualité des contenus culturels disponibles en ligne. Cette initiative répond aux besoins d'information, de recherche et de diffusion des acteurs de l'archéologie, mais aussi aux besoins d'éducation, de culture et de loisir des Québécois.

Qu'est-ce que la Collection archéologique de référence du Québec (CARQ)?

La création d'une collection archéologique de référence et sa mise en ligne sur Archéolab.quebec est un projet structurant qui a tout le potentiel d'améliorer la connaissance et la reconnaissance des collections archéologiques du Québec.

Cette collection numérique apporte une vision globale du passé culturel du Québec. Les objets sélectionnés et documentés par les spécialistes sont issus



principalement des collections de l'État conservées au Laboratoire et à la Réserve d'archéologie du Québec (LRAQ). Elle incorpore également des corpus d'objets conservés dans les musées, dans les universités et au sein des administrations régionales ou municipales du Québec de même que des collections privées. Nous regroupons ainsi à une même enseigne des collections auparavant décentralisées et difficiles d'accès. Les informations liées à ces objets sont aussi vérifiées et mises à jour dans un effort de renouvellement des connaissances.

Les artefacts sélectionnés pour constituer la CARQ sont présentés sous forme de corpus thématiques, qu'il s'agisse de regroupements typologiques (Bouteilles à boissons alcoolisées, Céramiques euro-américaines, Pipes en pierre, Pipes en terre cuite fine, Monnaies et jetons, Pointes de projectiles, Céramiques du Sylvicole, Perles de verre, Faïences, Bagues dites « jésuites ») ou de regroupements contextuels (Fort de Ville-Marie, Palais de l'intendant à Québec, Épave de l'Élisabeth & Mary, Basques en Amérique du Nord). L'ensemble est soutenu par un moteur de recherche flexible et efficace permettant de transcender les différents corpus.

En quoi consiste la plateforme Archéolab.québec?

Archéolab.québec vise à promouvoir le développement des connaissances sur les collections archéologiques du Québec, en plus de constituer un outil qui puisse favoriser l'émulation, la formation de la relève en archéologie et le développement des compétences professionnelles. Grâce à la mise en ligne de la collection de référence, les intervenants du milieu professionnel ainsi que le grand public ont maintenant accès à des artefacts à distance, accompagnés de fiches techniques et de photographies de haute qualité.

La séquence et les contextes d'occupations culturelles du Québec sont aussi mis en valeur avec des capsules vidéo, des chroniques écrites et une ligne du temps interactive (à venir). Des documents visuels et écrits, produits en collaboration avec les experts du Centre de Conservation du Québec (CCQ), visent également à promouvoir la conservation préventive (*La conservation des artefacts : une question d'équilibre ; Le nettoyage des artefacts : une opération délicate ; Comment retrouver un artefact dans une concrétion métallique, etc.*). En plus de tutoriels pratiques pour l'archéologue sur le terrain ou en laboratoire (*Comment réussir ses photographies d'artefacts ; Comment manipuler les artefacts, etc.*), différents aspects méconnus, mais essentiels de la discipline sont abordés (*Comment collaborer avec les communautés autochtones ; Com-*

ment protéger le patrimoine archéologique : l'éthique du collectionneur).

Archéolab.québec c'est aussi des Coups de cœurs amusants, une bibliographie scientifique évolutive ainsi que des outils pédagogiques qui seront bientôt offerts aux enseignants pour une utilisation efficace de la collection archéologique en classe. En somme, la plateforme de diffusion favorise le rayonnement des collections archéologiques du Québec à l'échelle nationale et internationale, ce qui contribue à encourager les échanges de connaissances entre les chercheurs d'ici et de l'étranger.

À qui s'adresse Archéolab.québec?

Les divers contenus inédits de la plateforme ainsi que la collection de référence seront utiles aux usagers professionnels (chercheurs, techniciens, professeurs, étudiants, muséologues, gestionnaires et autres acteurs concernés par le patrimoine archéologique à l'échelle nationale et internationale), aux passionnés d'histoire et d'archéologie, aux étudiants ainsi qu'au grand public. Il s'agit à la fois d'une base de données rigoureusement documentée et d'un portail de mise en valeur des artefacts et de l'archéologie du Québec. La collection peut devenir une ressource comparative essentielle pour l'archéologie du Nord-est nord-américain et de l'univers colonial européen.

Au Québec, comme dans bien d'autres régions, l'archéologie est une discipline jeune. Alors qu'elle atteint sa maturité, il est impératif de tirer avantage des extraordinaires moyens technologiques mis à notre portée pour se pencher sur la diffusion des connaissances acquises au cours du dernier demi-siècle.

Archéolab.québec et la Collection archéologique de référence du Québec sont des produits collaboratifs, en constante évolution. Des centaines d'artefacts et des contenus inédits seront régulièrement ajoutés jusqu'à l'automne 2020!

Suivez-nous sur <https://www.facebook.com/archeolab.quebec/>!



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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

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

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

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

(3) For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the work of the Council at a higher membership rate. Pour les personnes qui s'intéressent hautement à l'archéologie historique du Nord-Est américain et qui veulent aider à soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus élevée.