



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

October 2020

Number 107

CONTENTS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR	1
PUNCH OF THE 18TH CENTURY	
BY PHIL DUNNING	3
UPDATE-- <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	4
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	4
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Vermont	5
Massachusetts	6
Connecticut	6
Pennsylvania	9
Maryland	14
Virginia	17
West Virginia	19
Ontario	22
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM	24

COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Chairman: Richard Veit

Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
Tel.: (518) 791-0640
Email: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net

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

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/>

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Dear CNEHA Colleagues,

So far, the year 2020 has proven to be quite memorable. The Covid Pandemic has ebbed and flowed, calls for social justice are echoing through the land, and a memorable election is underway. In normal times, our annual fall conference would be a time of scholarship and camaraderie, where we could learn about new discoveries and interpretations of archaeological sites throughout the Northeast. On guided tours we would visit significant archaeological and historical sites. Our well-stocked bookroom would allow the bibliophiles amongst us to feed their addiction, and our silent auction would see lucky winners leaving with sacks of archaeologically themed loot. At the same time, and perhaps most importantly, we would see old friends and connect with new ones.

This year is different. Acting out of abundance of caution—a very common phrase these days—CNEHA has moved its conference on-line. Our fall conference will be held virtually on November 6th and 7th. We have a great collection of papers on Northeastern archaeological topics. In keeping with our conference theme “*Archaeology in a Time of Unprecedented Crisis*” we have a wonderful pair of plenary speakers, Marc Lorenc and Samuel Still, who will be speaking about the Dr. James Still site in Medford, New Jersey. There will be video tours of the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow and Burying Ground and the NYC Archaeological Repository - Nan A. Rothchild Research Center. The business meeting will go on-line, albeit without the silent auction. However, don't despair, items are already being stockpiled for next year's silent auction. To enliven the conference, we have enlisted Phil Dunning to provide a participatory demonstration of how to make a selection of 18th-century drinks—just the thing to warm the soul on a chilly fall evening. Think of this as a bit of experimental archaeology. The ingredient list is attached below.

CNEHA EXECUTIVE BOARD 2020

CHAIR

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

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

Karen Metheny
Gastronomy Program
Metropolitan College, Boston
University
808 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston MA 02215
E-mail: kmetheny@bu.edu

VICE-CHAIR

Meta Janowitz
89 Moraine Rd.
Morris Plains, NJ 07950
Cell: (201) 738-1347
E-mail: metacer68@gmail.com

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

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

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

AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS

Barry Gaulton
Department of Archaeology
Memorial University of
Newfoundland
210 Prince Phillip Drive
St. John's, NL
Canada, A1C 5S7
Work: (709) 864-8872
E-mail: bgaulton@mun.ca

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

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

Meagan Ratini
AECOM
437 High Street
Burlington, NJ 08016
meagan.ratini@aecom.com

TREASURER and MEMBERSHIP LIST

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

Michael T. Lucas
Curator of Historical Archaeology
New York State Museum
CEC Room 3049
Albany, NY 12230
Work: (518) 486-2015
E-mail: Michael.Lucas@nysed.gov

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

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

SECRETARY

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

Laura E. Masur
Assistant Professor
Department of Anthropology
The Catholic University of America
620 Michigan Ave. NE
Washington, DC 20064
E-mail: masur@cua.edu

In other news, since our last newsletter, Maria O'Donovan, Editor of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, working with Guest Editor Valerie Hall, produced an excellent volume of our journal. It highlights case studies from the Smithsonian Research Center. Our fall election cycle wrapped up without any hanging chads or Supreme Court decisions. We welcome back Board Members: Nancy Brighton, Meta Janowitz, Stéphane Noël, and Meagan Ratini. Michael Lucas, co-chair of our 2019 Lake George Conference, has also been elected to the board. Our colleague Craig Lukezic has retired from the board. We will miss his wit and wisdom.

Again, I look forward to seeing you at our fall conference. Next year we plan to meet in person at St. Mary's City. For now, stay safe, wear those masks, wash your hands, do some fieldwork—while remaining socially distant—and keep our newsletter and journal healthy by writing up the results of your research.

Sincerely,
Richard Veit,
CNEHA Board Chair

Punch of the 18th Century by Phil Dunning

The typical punch recipe of the 18th century was much less complex than most mixtures today. The word itself—punch—probably comes from the Hindi meaning “five” for five ingredients.

Rum or brandy was the usual spirit used in punch. Citrus fruit—limes, lemons or occasionally oranges—was added, along with sugar - brown or white. Water diluted this potent mixture, and nutmeg was sometimes grated over it. These, then, are the five ingredients: a spirit, citrus, sugar, water and nutmeg. Punch could be served cold or hot, depending on the season.

Below are two variations that are my favorites. The amounts are for a full bowl. You may want to experiment and vary the proportions to your taste. These are fairly heavy on the citrus. “sour punch” was popular at the time.

Rum Punch

8 ounces (240 ml) of dark rum

The juice of one half a lemon (this may vary, depend-

ing on the strength of the lemon)

One to two tablespoons of brown sugar (Demerara, if possible)

24 ounces (700 ml) of water

This was a less expensive recipe at the time, using rum (a cheaper spirit) and partially refined brown sugar, with no nutmeg.

Brandy Punch

8 ounces (240 ml) of brandy

The juice of one lime (like the lemon, this may vary)

One to two tablespoons of white (refined) sugar

24 ounces (700 ml) of water

Nutmeg grated on top

With the brandy, white sugar and nutmeg, this punch would have been considered quite genteel. In 1775 a group of ladies at a party in Edinburgh, Scotland, were asked, “whether they would choose brandy or rum punch? The ladies, who always love what is best, fixed on brandy punch, and a large bowl was immediately introduced”. (*Letters from Edinburgh*, anon. 1775)

If an entire bowl is a bit more than you need for a nightcap, the recipe below is scaled down to a glass.

1 ½ to 2 ounces rum or brandy

One slice lemon or lime

One to two teaspoons sugar (brown or white)

Four to six ounces of water

Nutmeg if desired.

And with that, I give you an 18th century toast:

May we breakfast with Health, dine with Friendship, crack a bottle with Mirth, and sup with the goddess Contentment! (*The Convivial Songster*, 1782)

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Maria O'Donovan

Before I begin a new Editor's Update, I usually look at the previous edition to refresh my memory. As I was reading my Summer 2020 newsletter copy, I was struck by how little conditions had changed. Many of the issues I discussed are, unfortunately, still highly relevant. So, at the risk of being repetitive, let me say that I hope all of you are well and that your fall and winter will be safe and happy.

Production of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* is progressing relatively smoothly in the current circumstances. Volume 47 was mailed out in July and early August, much to the dismay of those in the long line behind me at the post office. If you have not received your issue by now, please contact me at neha@binghamton.edu. Volume 48 is on schedule to be mailed out late this year or early in 2021. Printing and shipping of hard copy for Volume 47 was slightly delayed by the Covid-19 crisis and I anticipate similar issues with Volume 48. The volume features a thematic section on archaeology in Fredericksburg, Virginia, with valuable discussions of urban archaeology, plantation landscapes, tenancy, ceramic repair, and urban slavery. Contributed articles in this issue challenge established concepts of tavern assemblages and expand information on window lead chronology in the Northeast.

We have several interesting thematic sections slated for future issues of the journal. Alix Martin has brought together past and current researchers associated with Strawberry Banke to reflect on the museum's history and contemporary role. This thematic section provides a meaningful look at the development of historical archaeology and community outreach. We are also very excited to bring you thematic sections focusing on Newfoundland and Labrador and working-class heritage and community outreach in the anthracite coal mining region of Pennsylvania.

Submissions continue to come into *Northeast Historical Archaeology*; however, the contribution rate has slowed over the last several months. Starting a new paper or project may be low on the list of priorities for many of you. If you have an idea for a publication, please consider submitting it to *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. Our new series on material culture, slated to begin in Volume 49, also offers opportunities to publish short, peer reviewed articles with lower time investment. I am always available (neha@binghamton.edu) to discuss potential publication ideas or answer questions regarding the submission process.

Ordering information for back issues of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* and *Telling Time* posters: e-mail me at neha@binghamton.edu or visit our web page at <https://www.binghamton.edu/programs/public-archaeology-facility/neha/ordering.html>. Posters are priced at \$10.00 each plus shipping and back issues of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* at \$10.00-\$13.00 plus shipping.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck

Given the horrible effects of the Covid Pandemic this year, it is amazing, and gratifying, that we have so many submissions for our October Newsletter. Still, there are quite a few states and provinces that have been very silent, and we would love to hear from you!

Please send me copy for the March 2021 issue (No. 108) of the *CNEHA Newsletter* by March 1 to ensure that the newsletter is ready to go on-line by late 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 Collec-

tions, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. SilasH@DigsHistory.org

MASSACHUSETTS: Christa Beranek, Research Scientist, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125-3393. christa.beranek@umb.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: Michael T. Lucas, Curator of Historical Archaeology, New York State Museum, CEC Room 3049, Albany, NY 12230. Michael.Lucas@nysed.gov

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, Research Assistant Professor and Station Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Mail Slot 4814, Pine Bluff, AR 71601. abeaupre@uark.edu

VIRGINIA: Laura E. Masur, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Catholic University of America, 620 Michigan Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20064. masur@cua.edu

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

CURRENT RESEARCH

Vermont

Reported by: Andrew Beaupré

Additional War of 1812 Burials Recently Uncovered in Burlington

[Submitted by Dr. John G. Crock and Dr. Francis W. (Jess) Robinson]

During the War of 1812, Burlington, Vermont, located on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, was the site of a large military cantonment that was the eastern anchor of the Ninth Military District (which extended from the Niagara River to the Champlain Valley). One prominent feature of the military installation was its hospital, which served wounded and sick soldiers from across the district. Research by the University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program (UVM CAP) indicates that by the end of the War, approximately 550 U.S. regulars were buried in areas near the hospital and campgrounds in addition to unknown numbers of prisoners, militiamen, and civilian camp followers.

Lacking durable headstones or other boundary markers, memory of the burials, which had been interred on private property, quickly receded from public consciousness after the War came to an end. Burlington eventually grew into these areas. UVM CAP's review of press accounts and other documents indicates that beginning in the 1820s and extending through the mid-20th century, human remains were occasionally encountered during residential, commercial, or municipal construction projects. In the 1820s and 1830s medical students from the University of Vermont reportedly exhumed remains as a source of anatomical specimens. This practice has been documented in letters and other archives from the time.

While an unknown number of burials have been either disturbed or removed from the site over the approximately 200 years following the end of the conflict, archaeological investigations undertaken by the UVM CAP in the area between 2002 and 2014 proved that many still remain. Various construction and community enhancement projects cumulatively have resulted in the identification and removal of 20 whole or partial individuals associated with unmarked graves from the War of 1812 in Burlington.

At the conclusion of the site survey this autumn, a total of 17 burial shafts were revealed at the base of the plowzone/ modern fill layer. Subsequent excavations revealed that seven contained complete or partial sets

of human remains, while ten were largely or completely empty apart from occasional military buttons. Based on a variety of clues, it appears likely that the empty coffins represent a sample of the graves exhumed by medical students shortly after the conclusion of the War.

UVM CAP will conduct analyses on the human remains and associated artifacts over the coming winter, in advance of respectful reburial sometime in the Spring of 2021. The State of Vermont and UVM CAP continue to work with the City of Burlington on ways to address these unmarked burial sites.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Christa Beranek

City of Boston Archaeology Update

[Submitted by Joseph Bagley,
Boston City Archaeologist]

We are reaching the half-way point in our NEH-funded grant project to digitize the archaeological collections from Boston Common, Brook Farm (19th century transcendentalist utopian site), Paul Revere House, Faneuil Hall, and the 27-29 Endicott St. Brothel Privy sites. Our digital data will be launched in early 2021.

We will shortly begin a COVID-delayed grant project to create a new exhibit in Faneuil Hall on Boston's role in the Atlantic slave trade featuring artifacts from the 1991 and 2010 archaeological excavations at the site.

Finally, though we are currently at a skeleton crew and open by appointment only, we will be closing the City Archaeology Laboratory to all visitors and researchers in November 2020 to undergo a 6-month relocation of the Lab to the first floor of the City Archives Center, and building a new archaeology laboratory and curation facility for the City Archaeology Program, to be re-launched in spring 2021.

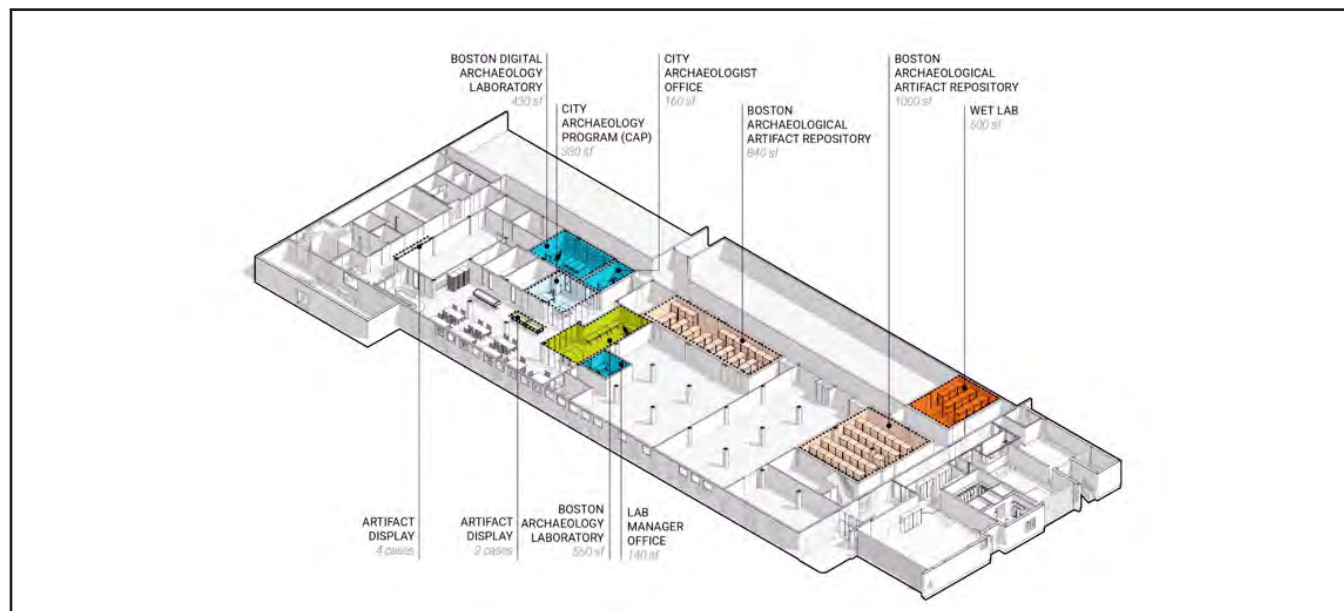
Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

New England Hebrew Farmers of the Emanuel Society, Montville

In the spring of 1892, a small group of Russian Jewish immigrant families, calling themselves The New England Hebrew Farmers of the Emanuel Society (NEHFES), dedicated Connecticut's first rural synagogue in Chesterfield, a small village within the town of Montville, Connecticut. Close by, they also built a handsome steam-driven wooden creamery to produce fresh butter and cream for the surrounding region. The small community thrived as a vibrant social and religious community well into the 1920's but dwindled significantly with the departure of the second generation. Eventually, the synagogue was shuttered, vandalized and burned down in 1970, while the creamery had accidentally burned in 1950.

In 2006, a small group of nostalgic descendants under the leadership of Nancy R. Savin reactivated NEHFES as a 501(c)(3). Since then the efforts of the organization



Plan of new City Archaeology Laboratory spaces within the City Archives Center, 201 Rivermoor Street, Boston.

have resulted in the site and its ruins being named Connecticut's 24th Archeological Preserve in 2007 (survey by Bruce Clouette of PAST) and listing on the National Register of Historic Places via a comprehensive nomination written by Historical Perspectives (HPI) of Westport. HPI's Phase IA fieldwork investigated the synagogue and a mikveh. The NEHFES site was also the subject of a two-week University of Connecticut archaeological field school dig directed by Drs. Nicholas F. Bellatnoni and Dr Stuart S. Miller in 2012.

In 2020, in conjunction with Catherine Labadia of the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, NEHFES hired HPI to develop a work plan to carefully rehabilitate the remains of the fieldstone rubble foundation walls of the synagogue. Plans for the site, which comprises two parcels, include gifting the synagogue parcel to The Archeological Conservancy in May of 2021. (www.newenglandhebrewfarmers.org)

Figures:



Color photo of NEHFES creamery, Chesterfield, Connecticut.



NEHFES synagogue photo.

Continued Archaeology at the Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum, Wethersfield

[Submitted by: Ross K. Harper, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.]

In the summer of 2020 Public Archaeology Survey Team (PAST) completed a multi-year archaeology field program at the Webb-Deane-Stevens (WDS) Museum in Wethersfield, Connecticut. The archaeological testing and excavation preceded the construction of the Museum's new education and visitor center, which will open in 2021. The new building will allow for year-round public education programs, create additional spaces for exhibits, curation, and public meetings, and will provide new facilities for the staff. Situated in Connecticut's largest historic district, the WDS Museum was established in 1919 when the 1752 Joseph Webb House was purchased by the Connecticut Chapter of the National Society of The Colonial Dames of America. Wealthy merchants and patriots, the Webb family opened their home to George Washington and General Rochambeau in May 1781, where they planned the campaign which led to the final battle of the Revolutionary War and the defeat of the British in Yorktown, Virginia. The WDS Museum later added the ca. 1769 house of Silas Deane, a Connecticut delegate to the Continental Congress and the United States' first diplomat, who, with Benjamin Franklin, negotiated the critical alliance with France during the Revolutionary War. The Dames have been active leaders in historic preservation since their founding in the 1890s.



A sherd from an 18th-century English delftware tile depicting a woman wearing a mask. A remarkably appropriate artifact for 2020.



PAST archaeologist Kathryn Reinhart excavating in the front courtyard of the WDS Museum prior to the installation of a handicapped-access ramp for the Museum's new addition.

The archaeology made a series of important discoveries dating back to the founding of Wethersfield in 1634, when it became Connecticut's first permanent English settlement. Beneath deeply stratified deposits, PAST uncovered a series of interconnected palisaded walls and post features and over 20,000 17th-century artifacts including sherds from a Portuguese tin-glazed serving dish, a North Italian marbled slipware saucer, wampum, glass, and copper beads, Charles I farthings, sewing items, iron clothing hooks, and buttons. The deposits are associated with the house lot of Wethersfield's early Church Elder Clement Chaplin. Chaplin served on the Connecticut General Court and became embroiled in various church controversies, and by 1646 had returned to England where he died leaving his entire estate, including his "houses and lands in Wethersfield and Hartford," to his widow Sarah. The house lot was occupied again when the Wolcott family purchased it and Samuel Wolcott built a house in 1678. Rich household midden deposits associated with the Wolcott family, including a fragment of lead window came dated 1677, were found buried above the Chaplin deposits and beneath the cellar *ejecta* of the Silas Deane House.

During the last phase of the field archaeology, PAST excavated a large block prior to the installation of a handicapped-access ramp in the front courtyard of the museum. Deep and stratified deposits revealed a complex landscape history beginning with deposits associated with a 1751-2 construction staging area for the Webb House, with large quantities of broken



PAST archaeologist Emma Wink cross-mending an English yellow slipware posset pot recovered from the WDS Museum excavations.

and discarded brick, window glass, limestone mortar, broken tools, and workers' personal items such as tobacco pipes and coins, including two 1749 Britannia halfpennies cut in half to make farthings. Above the construction debris were rich 18th-century midden deposits dating to the Webb family occupation. Fine Chinese porcelain tea sets, delftware punch bowls, tobacco pipes, liquor bottles, stemware drinking glasses, women's jewelry, and other items reflect the social, cultural, and political importance of entertaining among 18th-century New England elites and why the Webb House was referred to as "Hospitality Hall." British Regimental and United States Continental buttons were also left by soldiers who visited the house. Above the midden deposits was a thick and loamy stratum associated with a 19th-century house vegetable and herb garden, which was capped in the early 20th century by cobblestone paving, likely put down by antiquarian and businessman Wallace Nutting when he renovated the Webb House.

Although the fieldwork is completed, over 100,000 artifacts remain to be cleaned, conserved, and analyzed, along with voluminous quantities of faunal and botanical remains. The WDS Museum has already begun incorporating the results of the archaeology into its public education programs and now has an extraordinary, almost 400-year, material record of the families who lived on the property. This information will educate, challenge, and inspire visitors and researchers for generations.

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Gary F. Coppock

The Archaeological Conservancy continues to expand in the Northeast: Land containing sites associated with Fort Littleton in south-central Pennsylvania to be preserved

[Submitted by Kelley Berliner, Eastern Regional Director, The Archaeological Conservancy]

This year marks the 40th year of The Archaeological Conservancy's efforts to permanently preserve the nation's most significant archaeological sites. As the only national nonprofit organization dedicated to this cause, the Conservancy has now protected over 500 sites in 43 states, including some considered to be America's most remarkable and famous. Once these sites are acquired, they are permanently protected from development and are managed as permanent open-space, archaeological research preserves that are available to professional archaeologists and descendant communities. The Conservancy permits research but requires that a portion of the site will remain unexcavated and undisturbed for future efforts. In order to pursue diverse sites in all areas of the United States, the Conservancy operates through five regional offices. The Eastern Regional Office is located in Frederick, MD, and handles the area from North Carolina to Maine.

In its more than 15-year history in Maryland, the Eastern Regional Office has protected over 60 archaeological sites, ranging from Paleoindian occupations to 19th century industrial sites. Most recently, the office has signed an agreement to acquire an additional 10 acres to the south of the site of Fort Littleton. This expansion will protect an area that is thought to contain support services for the 18th-century fort.

Fort Littleton was constructed as one in a series of forts that stretched across the Pennsylvania frontier during the French and Indian War. After repeated Native American attacks on settlements and the defeat of British General Edward Braddock at Fort Duquesne in 1755, Pennsylvania Governor Robert Hunter Morris called for the establishment of a series of forts on the western frontier to defend against Native American and French attack. In addition to Fort Littleton, Forts Shirley, Granville, and George were constructed. Fort Littleton (or Lyttelton) was built in 1755 and consisted of 2-3 houses within a stockade constructed with 4 bastions. Forces from the fort would participate in General Forbes' expedition to take Fort Duquesne, and the fort would serve as a military communications post throughout the war. Later, it would be occupied by volunteer forces to defend against Native Americans during Pontiac's Rebellion. While no formal archaeological excavations have been conducted on the main

area of the fort, the site of the fort is now protected in perpetuity for future research, having been acquired by the Conservancy in 2005.

The planned expansion of the preserve would not be possible without the research conducted by Dr. Jonathan Burns, the director of the Cultural Resource Institute at Juniata College, and students from the college, who worked to delineate the site over the past few years. In 2014 investigations included a grid of shovel tests and two test units. Ash deposits and metal artifacts recovered suggest a possible blacksmith shop as well as other ancillary services connected to the fort. In early 2020 Burns and students returned to the property to conduct a metal-detection survey that helped define the extent of the site that was to be acquired. This expansion will increase the protected area containing and surrounding the fort to nearly 15 acres.

Other historic archaeological sites acquired by the Eastern office include Fort Machias in Maine, Royal Blockhouse (a part of the Fort Edward Complex) in New York, Big Pond Furnace in Pennsylvania, Kippax Plantation in Virginia, and others. We are always looking for new sites to acquire, with the only requirement being that they are eligible for the National Register. For more information or to suggest possible acquisitions please reach out to the Eastern Regional Director, Kelley Berliner, at 301-682-6359 or tac.eastern@gmail.com. For more information on the Conservancy and to join its nearly 25,000 members, see their Facebook page or visit them on the web at www.americanarchaeology.org

Fort Roberdeau 2020 Archaeological Survey

[Submitted by Jonathan A. Burns, Juniata College Cultural Resource Institute]

Summary

During early summer 2020, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, Dr. Ryan Mathur (Juniata College Geology Department) and Jonathan Burns (Juniata College Cultural Resource Institute) collaborated with retired Penn State Geologist, George Pedlow, and the administrators at Fort Roberdeau National Historic Site to conduct a metal detector survey around the historic lead mine fort (Figure 1). Previous geophysical prospecting by Dr. Mather located one of the ore mines, spawning further investigations in conjunction with two undergraduate courses, Geophysics and Geoarchaeology. In addition to providing field instruction to students, the purpose of this work was to confirm the locations of the 1778 fortification and mining operations.

Background

Fort Roberdeau is an American Revolutionary War-era



Figure 1.
*Drone photo of the
Fort Roberdeau
National Historic
Site,
Blair County, PA.
(Image courtesy of
Isaac Fisher)*

lead mine fortification located in Sinking Valley, Blair County, Pennsylvania, established to supply American forces with a dependable source of ammunition. The reconstructed fort is a National Historic Landmark, providing tours and living history interpretation.

From his surveying experience during the French and Indian War, Major General John Armstrong knew of the prospects for lead in Sinking Valley which he called to the attention of Thomas Wharton, Jr., the President of Pennsylvania, in 1778 (see Crytzer 2018). Looking to make a profit, Pennsylvania congressional delegate Daniel Roberdeau petitioned the state assembly for the undisputed title to the lands in the Sinking Spring Valley, where he oversaw the establishment of fortified mining operations.

Because of the nature of the limestone geology of the valley, Fort Roberdeau's configuration was unique among frontier forts in that its construction called for horizontal rather than vertical logs. An early map of Blair County (Freed 1859) plainly shows the location of at least four lead mines within Sinking Valley in this general vicinity. Only mildly successful in producing lead for the revolution, the operations were largely abandoned by the fall of 1779 as France stepped in to assist with supplying the American forces. Daniel Roberdeau never got much of a return on his investment and subsequent mining attempts to produce commercial lead deemed the Sinking Valley lead too difficult and expensive to extract.

NYA Archaeology

Starting in 1939, the Pennsylvania State Archaeolo-

gist, Donald A. Cadzow, along with a National Youth Administration (NYA) crew, carried out excavations at the fort site in order to construct a scaled-down replica; however, this work, interrupted by World War II in 1941, was never completed. According to the PHMC's records, the excavation at Fort Roberdeau was the largest archaeological project conducted by the NYA and provided the subsurface evidence for future reconstruction of the fort. By mid-November of 1939, an area measuring 100 feet by 100 feet was excavated to a depth of 14 inches where they encountered limestone bedrock (Figure 2). Their efforts located the lead smelting furnace and the fort's powder magazine and predicted the fort's original dimensions. A cement footer was to serve as the foundation for the reconstruction model. The project resumed when the Blair County Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution awarded bicentennial funding in 1973 and dedicated the historic site on July 5, 1976.

2020 Survey Methods

Over the course of three visits, our team used a Minelab CTX-3030 to locate any metallic objects, which we collected using Lesche shovels and Garrett pin-pointers. We bagged and labeled the artifacts, while their locations were recorded using Garmin GPS Map units—then transferred to Google Earth Pro for plotting. Because of the onsite ecological conservation strategy, our survey was limited to the maintained walking trails and yard.

Results

Maneuvering around on the property, a total of ten hours of controlled metal detecting eventually pro-

Figure 2.
1939 excavation
photo.
(Image courtesy
of Janet Johnson,
PHMC)



duced Revolutionary War-era artifacts. In addition to finding evidence of 19th and 20th Century farming on the property, we are confident that a few of the artifacts date to the 1778 occupation: one of two lead balls, a copper alloy button, an iron strake nail, and a possible mining shovel blade (Figure 3). These artifacts are being cataloged with the intention of their incorporation into the Fort Roberdeau interpretive center.

Conclusions and Future Directions

Unfortunately, the whereabouts of the artifacts and records from Cadzow's project are currently unknown, but the search is ongoing. Despite conflicting folk knowledge on the fort site's actual location, it is evident from historical records that the NYA excavations targeted aboveground structural remains of the powder magazine and smelting stack. Being a scaled-down reconstruction positioned directly over the excavation area, the fort likely encompassed the entire flat area to where the landform breaks downslope. Now that we have period artifacts that confirm the fort's location as well as two of the mines, we are waiting for the results

of a lead isotope analysis of the two lead balls recovered during our survey. This will allow us to identify their source as either Great Britain or central Pennsylvania as we begin to develop a better understanding of the mining operations. A LIDAR survey is planned for November that will provide a detailed look at the initial mine scarp immediately south of the fort site. We hope to recover more artifacts for the interpretive museum and to continue to shed light on this significant frontier mining operation.

References Cited

Crytzer, B. J. (2018), Mining Liberty: Daniel Roberdeau's Quest for Lead on the Pennsylvania Frontier. *Journal of the American Revolution*. <https://allthingsliberty.com/2018/03/mining-liberty-daniel-roberdeaus-quest-lead-pennsylvania-frontier/>

Freed Map of Blair County (1859), Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center, Boston Public Library. https://collections.leventhalmap.org/downloads/commonwealth:4m90f497g?datastream_id=accessFull



Figure 3. Artifacts recovered during the 2020 metal detector survey.

Figure 1. View of Garrison Hill and the Wayne Blockhouse, facing northwest, with the well excavation in the foreground.



Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Garrison Hill, Erie

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

Three 18th century forts, all named Fort Presque Isle, stood along the edge of Lake Erie within the present City of Erie: the French and British forts dating to the French and Indian War and its aftermath in the 1750s and 1760s; and the American Fort Presque Isle, built by General Anthony ("Mad Anthony") Wayne in 1795. While the French and British forts were located at what was then the mouth of Mill Creek, the American fort was built on a high bluff overlooking the lake, now known as Garrison Hill. The fort stood through the War of 1812 and continued in use through the mid-19th century. General Wayne succumbed to complications from gout soon after the fort was completed and was originally buried there, although his remains were later moved. While the fortifications no longer stand, the blockhouse was rebuilt on the original plan in the

1820s and is still present.

The fort lies on the property of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home within what is now an open park landscape (Figure 1). Harry Schoff conducted investigations there for the Pennsylvania Historical Commission as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project in 1937 (Schoff 1938). The exact plan and results of Schoff's efforts are difficult to ascertain, but the State Archives contain some records of the intended plan of excavation and photographs that document the progress of the excavations (Figure 2). It seems pretty clear, however, that Schoff did not complete all of the planned trenches. The results are poorly documented, with some artifacts and photos in the collections of the State Museum and Archives, but there is no final report and incomplete records.

A field school from Mercyhurst College/Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute examined the fort site



Figure 2.
1937 PHC/WPA excavations at Garrison Hill, facing south to Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. (PA Archives record group 13/SPHC/EWPA/BFFT/108.3)

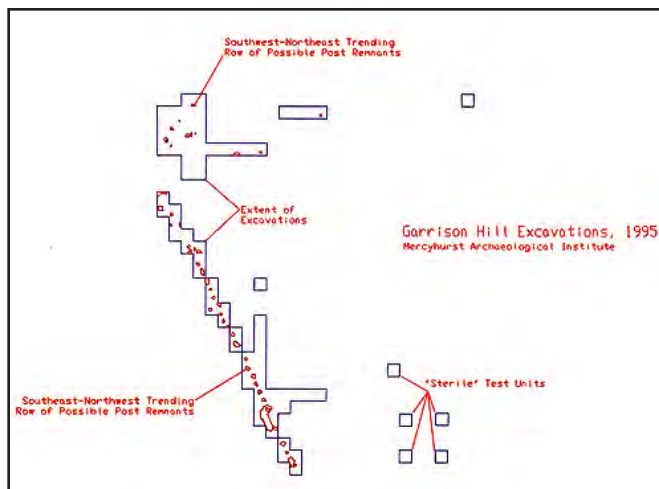


Figure 3. Plan of 1995 Garrison Hill excavations, Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute (courtesy of MAI).

(36ER286) in 1995, opening a line of interconnected trenches and additional test units (Figure 3). A line of postmolds exposed in these units defined the southwest palisade of the fort and part of the northwest palisade, and collected some fort-related artifacts as well as a number of precontact items, but once again there was no final report and the available data have never been finally processed and published.

A field crew from Heberling Associates, Inc. (HAI) spent 10 weeks this past summer conducting systematic testing of a portion of the fort site in connection with the proposed Erie Bayfront Parkway Improvements project sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 1-0. Despite being confined to the area of potential effects for a proposed bridge replacement on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home property, the HAI crew exposed over 80 m² and discovered features and artifact related to the late 18th/early 19th century use of the fort. The artifacts, feature samples and other data from the excavations are still being processed and HAI will prepare a draft report on the investigations this fall, so this summary can only present some of the key preliminary results.

We found the well associated with the fort (Figures 4 and 5). We know from historical sources that the well continued to be used through the 1860s, so our expectations regarding its potential for documenting the early use of the fort were constrained. The well was exposed in plan and we were able to probe and expose the internal structure and recover deposits to a depth of almost 2 m. Unfortunately, as a result of the long span of its use, the well and its contents, which we were only able to sample, so far offer little insight into the fort's late 18th/early 19th century history.

Postmolds exposed to the west of the well may represent internal structures at the fort, although no obvious



Figure 4. View of well associated with American Fort Presque Isle during excavation, facing west.



Figure 5. Interior detail of well at American Fort Presque Isle, facing east.



Figure 6. Postmold, F. 15, TU 9, facing west.

pattern was apparent (Figure 6). The contents of these features—brick, glass, metal, and bone—are currently being analyzed and may provide clues as to their function.

Artifacts from the excavations include British and French gun flints (Figure 7), ammunition (musket balls, canister and shot), fuses, ceramics, glass, items of domestic use like a bone-handled knife (Figure 8), and military buttons from the early fort era (Figure 9). Collectively, the artifacts and features will create a picture of life at the fort from its 1795 construction through the mid-19th century. They also document the post-fort history of the property as it became part of the Erie Soldiers' and Sailors' Home after the Civil War.



Figure 7. Gun flint.



Figure 8. Bone-handled knife.



Figure 9. Military buttons.

We intend to present the full results and analysis in the excavation report and in presentations at meetings. HAI will work closely with the Three Forts Initiative, a local group promoting an understanding of Erie's historic forts.

Our work benefited from the assistance and cooperation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home staff, especially Mike Allegretto, facility manager, Stephanie Olsen, cultural resources coordinator for the Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, ms consultants, inc., project engineers, and the staff of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 1-0, especially archaeologist Susanne Haney and environmental manager Autumn Kelley. Ms. Anne Marjenin and Dr. Mary Ann Owoc of Mercyhurst University provided invaluable assistance with the results of the 1995 field school.

Reference:

Schoff, Harry L. 1938, Activities of the Archaeological Division of Frontier Forts and Trails Survey, 1937 and 1938. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 8(2):69-70.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

[Submitted by Silas Hurry, Historic St. Mary's City]

After the annual Field School in Historical Archaeology was curtailed by the COVID 19 crisis, Historic St. Mary's City has returned to the field in late July. Travis Parno and a small crew of professional archaeologists are ground truthing a series of geophysical anomalies identified by an array of remote sensing techniques undertaken by Dr. Tim Horsley. Numerous features have been mapped and will be sampled in the near future. The scope of the investigations encompasses historic and Native American cultural resources. Plans are underway to extend the scope of Dr. Horsley's earlier GPR survey to adjacent areas.

Elsewhere in St. Mary's City, laboratory work continues on the material recovered from the excavations undertaken in advance of the construction of the new Anne Arundel Hall on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland. Simultaneously, archaeological mitigation of a number of construction projects on the campus has been undertaken under the direction of Ruth Mitchell who is also directing the Anne Arundel efforts. These other projects include monitoring water system revitalization and other construction on campus.

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce the receipt of a grant from the National Park Service and

the Institute of Museum and Library Services. This \$267.5K project will support a conservation assistant to undertake treatment of artifacts from past excavations at Historic St. Mary's City. Funds from the federal government constitute 45% of the total budget. This project is directed by HSMC's new Conservator, Stephanie Whitehead. For more information on the program, visit www.imls.gov.

The Department of Research and Collections at Historic St. Mary's City would like to announce the hiring of Erin Crawford as Collections Manager for the museum. Ms. Crawford is a graduate of Towson University and has worked with Historic St. Mary's City in both the field and the lab for the past five years. Ms. Crawford will focus her efforts on collections care, developing finding aids for the collections and directing activities in the Archaeological Laboratory.

St. Leonard—Investigating a Turn of the Twentieth Century Tenant House

[Submitted by Patricia Samford, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum]

The Steve Embrey site (18CV524) is the site of a late 19th- to early 20th-century house located on the grounds of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. The residents of the site are not known, although they were likely to have been African American tenant farmers, possibly once formerly enslaved on the plantation of Captain John Peterson.

It was common for emancipated individuals to remain as workers on the estates where they were formerly enslaved, often even residing in the same homes they lived in before the Civil War. By the end of the Civil War, African Americans made up 62 percent of Calvert County's population, working in tobacco, in oyster canneries, as watermen, and in the shipbuilding industry. Wallville, shown on late 19th- and early 20th-century topographic maps, was one rural county community that was home to a number of African American families in this period. The house that stood at the site was one of a line of seven structures built sometime between 1892 and 1901 and shown on a 1901 USGS map.

The stone foundation of a small structure measuring around 20 feet square was visible above the ground surface. Archaeologists at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum worked with students from the Huntingtown High School Archaeology Club to record and test the site. A limited, non-systematic surface collection of the site was done. The site was selectively cleared of ground cover, revealing the foundation remains more clearly, as well as yard midden. Each artifact was mapped in place, assigned north and east coordinates and collected. Additionally, eight shovel test pits were excavated at 8-meter intervals across the site.

Domestic artifacts, with bottle glass being the most common, concentrated in the area south and east of the foundation remains. The majority of the artifacts

Figure 1.
*Concentration
of fossiliferous
sandstone
believed to be
the remains
of the Tenant
House chimney
base.*





Figure 2 (Left).
*Coin and Dew
Drop water
goblet from
surface
collection.*

Figure 3
(Right).
*Huntingtown
High School
student and
former JPPM
Director of
Education,
Rachelle Green,
excavating a
Continental
European
porcelain
pitcher.*



collected from the surface were glass and oyster shell. A total of 77 artifacts were surface collected and 101 artifacts were found in shovel tests.

The recovered glass containers provided the best dating tool for the site. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a period of rapid technological changes in the manufacture of glass containers, as it became possible to produce bottles by machine. All of the bottles with complete finishes showed evidence that a finishing tool had been used to smooth the lip of the bottles, indicating that this site was occupied before fully machine-made bottles became common around the beginning of the second decade of the 20th century. The presence of a number of glass vessels made from manganese decolorized glass (most common circa 1870-1918) also provided a good marker for when the site was occupied.

Food-related bottles indicate that the residents at the site likely did not have easy access to ready-made, store-bought foods like bread. Three baking powder bottles indicate a reliance on homemade quick breads like biscuits or cornbread that could be quickly assembled and baked in the midst of a busy farm work schedule. The canning jar and the stoneware crock speak to home preserved fruits and vegetables – taking the abundance of summer and saving it for the leaner times of winter.

Another indication that the residents did not have much

access to ready-made foods was the absence in the assemblage of Packer's tumblers. Packer's tumblers are wide mouthed commercial containers used for store-bought processed foods like mustard and jelly. Once emptied of their original contents, they were repurposed as inexpensive drinking glasses. Patented closures on Packer's tumblers date them as early as the first decade of the 20th century. Since their production dates fall in line with other glass artifacts at the site and because they are common finds on other sites from this period, one would expect to find them at this site. The absence of these containers suggests that the residents of the site were not spending their income on processed convenience foods, but instead relied on the products of their own hands.

The Steve Embrey site is one example of several identified archaeological sites from the late 19th and early 20th centuries on Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum property that can provide important data on the lives of African American tenant farmers during the important decades following the Civil War and the establishment of freedom for formerly enslaved individuals. The Steve Embrey site (18VC524), the Sukeek's Cabin site (18CV426) and the Tenant House site (18CV305) are important cultural resources for the Wallville community. While none of the seven houses shown on the 1901 map is still standing, at the present time it is unknown how many of them may still be intact as archaeological sites.

Virginia

Reported by: Laura Masur

Recent Research at the Buffalo Forge Iron Plantation in Glasgow

[Submitted by Erin Schwartz, Ph.D. Candidate, William & Mary]

For the past few years, students and faculty from Washington & Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, participated in excavations at Buffalo Forge, a 19th century iron plantation site located nearby in the Shenandoah Valley. While students learned archaeological methods, techniques, and theory, they also explored an important, yet often overlooked aspect of Valley history: industrial slavery. While this work was conducted primarily in support of the author's dissertation research on enslaved women's diverse roles in local economies and family units on an iron plantation, the excavations uncovered a range of evidence related to daily life through and after the Civil War.

As an iron plantation, Buffalo Forge relied on the careful coordination of natural resources and enslaved labor to maximize iron production and sustain the plantation population. The iron refining forge was the center of production on the property, but most of Buffalo Forge's acreage was dedicated to seasonal agricultural production (listed at 5000 acres in 1870) (Figure 1). Although Buffalo Forge employed a mixture of free, enslaved, white, and African-American individuals in its early

years, its Civil War-era workforce was composed of hired enslaved individuals and residential families. Antebellum ironmasters William Weaver, Thomas Mayburry, and Daniel C.E. Brady employed "overwork," a system where enslaved individuals could earn money for additional tasks or tasks over quota outside the standard work hours. Overwork funds could be spent at the forge store, where coffee, cloth, and other goods were available for purchase, used at country stores nearby, or deposited in the local bank. While a few ironmaster-produced documents reference a women's "House Book" ledger, this ledger remains missing. Archaeological research promises to answer questions about enslaved women's work and life difficult to answer with archival research alone.

The project involved multiple stages of excavation and research. In 2016, a 90-unit shovel test pit (STP) survey determined the limits of artifact scatter around two standing antebellum quarters related to enslaved house and kitchen laborers. The survey area also had good stratigraphic integrity and few modern disturbances. Field seasons in 2017, 2018, and 2019 featured expanded excavations across the front and rear yards of both quarters as well as the west yard of the larger southwest quarter. A stratified random sample of 54 2.5' x 2.5' units across these yard spaces uncovered thousands of artifacts related to enslaved life at an iron forge complex. Students in successive years encountered building repair debris, buttons, beads, bones, hand-forged iron tools, and a vast array of ceramics from milk pans



Figure 1.
C.W. Oltmanns
(1870) plat of
Buffalo Forge
property.

to porcelain teawares, which told different parts of a broader story of persistence and community in the face of hardship and change. Students' interest resulted in several projects and further work in anthropology (Figure 2).

While post-excavation processing continued as scheduled following the first few field seasons, the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed, but not halted, ongoing analysis of the assemblage. Given the inability to access lab space, creative solutions were required. Remote collaboration and discussion on artifacts via Zoom and email and using home materials like cooling racks and cheesecloth to dry samples after washing at a temporary home lab space (Figure 3). While not ideal, work continues keeping the health and safety of all involved at the forefront.

A few unusual and distinctive finds are important to note. First, the presence of oyster shell is unusual in the Valley. Their concentrated presence close to the rear doors of the quarters raised multiple questions: where were the shells coming from, and what were they used for? While enslaved forge hires came from Tidewater

Virginia and imports of oysters to local restaurants were noted in local newspapers, how the quarter occupants brought oyster to the quarters is not clear. In addition, several slate pencil fragments were discovered (Figure 4). While quarter occupants remained at Buffalo Forge on a contract basis past the Civil War, the 1870 census lists no one in the remaining families as literate. These questions remain open as analysis continues over the coming months.

This research would not be possible without the support of several individuals, including: Dr. Alison Bell and Don Gaylord in Washington & Lee's Sociology and Anthropology Department; the 2017 and 2019 Field Methods in Archaeology (SOAN 210) spring term students; 2019 students from the inaugural Advanced Immersion and Mentoring (AIM) program; undergraduate assistants Caitlin Wagner (William & Mary '19), Kendall Gamble (Roanoke '20), Foster Friedman (Washington & Lee '21), Victoria Seymour (W&L '21), and Cadence Edmonds (and dog Ellie) (W&L '21); several volunteers from the Fairfield Foundation in Gloucester, VA; William & Mary graduate students Chandler Fitzsimons, Nick Belluzzo, and Jennifer Ellis; Catholic University professor Dr. Laura Masur; and Buffalo Forge property owner Susan Brady.



Figure 2. Washington & Lee students Victoria Seymour (left) and Cadence Edmonds work on profile drawings.



Figure 3. Socially-distanced laboratory analysis desk.



Figure 4. Pencil fragments.

West Virginia

Reported by: Gary F. Coppock

The Millstone

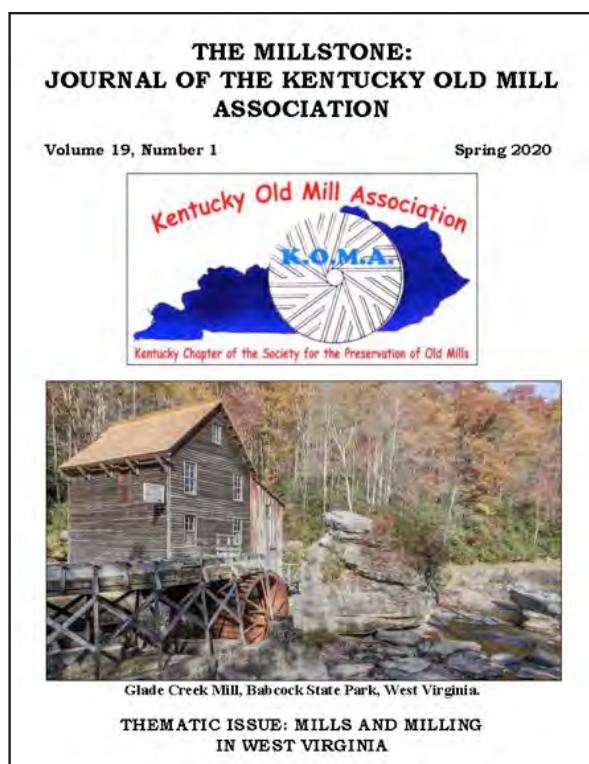
[Submitted by Donald B. Ball]

The Spring 2020 issue of *The Millstone: Journal of the Kentucky Old Mill Association* may be of particular interest to CNEHA members. Devoted entirely to mills and milling in West Virginia, this number of the journal presents papers covering the history and operation of a number of now long forgotten early flour, grist, textile, and paper mills. Several of these articles specifically address the once ubiquitous but now little-known horizontal wheel tub mills which long served the more remote mountain valleys of the state. Although it has been estimated that as many as 1,000 mills of various types operated within West Virginia from initial settlement until shortly after World War I, with but few exceptions only a limited number of these have attracted any serious level of scholarly attention. It is in this light that the Spring 2020 issue should serve as a useful introductory primer to a much-neglected aspect of early industry in the state.

To keep the *Newsletter's* readership "in the know," it may be mentioned that during the past several years *The Millstone* has greatly expanded its geographical and topical coverage. This journal is published twice yearly and contains 52 pages per issue. The forthcoming Fall 2020 number addresses a sampling of nineteenth century paper mills in Tennessee and Kentucky. Among numerous other subjects, previous issues have been devoted to late nineteenth century water turbine technology, mills and milling in the southeastern United States, and mills in western Kentucky. Future issues will be devoted entirely or predominately to nineteenth century windmill technology, the mechanical manufacture of flour barrels, and flour and grist mills in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. For further information regarding the contents of past issues, see



Cook's Mill along a tributary that feeds Indian Creek, Greenville, West Virginia.



the "Publications" list portion of the Kentucky Old Mill Association website accessible at: <http://www.kentuckyoldmills.org/>.

Copies of the Spring 2020 issue are priced at \$10.00 each (including postage). Association dues are as follows: Individual Membership \$20 per year; Family Membership \$25 per year (only one set of journals); Student Membership (with current school identification) \$15 per year; and Institutional Membership \$20 per year. Dues or orders for past issues (payable in US funds to the "Kentucky Old Mill Association") should be sent to: Vincent A. DiNoto, Jr. (KOMA Treasurer)
2910 Slone Dr.
Jeffersonville, IN 47130



*McClung's Mill, Monroe County, West Virginia.
(Both Photographs by David N. Fuerst).*

Arbuckle's Fort

The Archaeological Conservancy, the West Virginia Land Trust, and the Greenbrier Historical Society are excited to announce the launch of a crowdfunding campaign for the acquisition of the Arbuckle's Fort archaeological site located in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. This project is an opportunity to preserve a site dating to the Revolutionary War and early settlement period in the state, as well as protect the important natural resources located on the property. These resources will be available for educational and tourism activities.

Arbuckle's Fort was part of a chain of forts established to defend settlers moving into the Colonial United States' western frontier. It was constructed in 1774 in reaction to raids from Native Americans in the western part of Virginia, now West Virginia, brought about by increasing European settlement. The fort was built above the confluence of Muddy and Mill Creeks and was first occupied by Captain Matthew Arbuckle's militia company, who remained until the fall of 1774 when they left to guide Colonel Andrew Lewis to Point Pleasant as part of a campaign during Dunmore's War. The fort was reoccupied at least by the fall of 1776 during the American Revolution. As groups of Native Americans increasingly sided with the British, the fort was strengthened as a defense along the Allegheny Frontier. The fort was attacked twice but held.

No description of the fort has ever been found, but excavations conducted by archaeologists Kim and Stephen McBride have helped reveal the history of this important site. Buried features include a stone chimney base and foundation from a blockhouse, with a nearby large storage pit that may have served as a



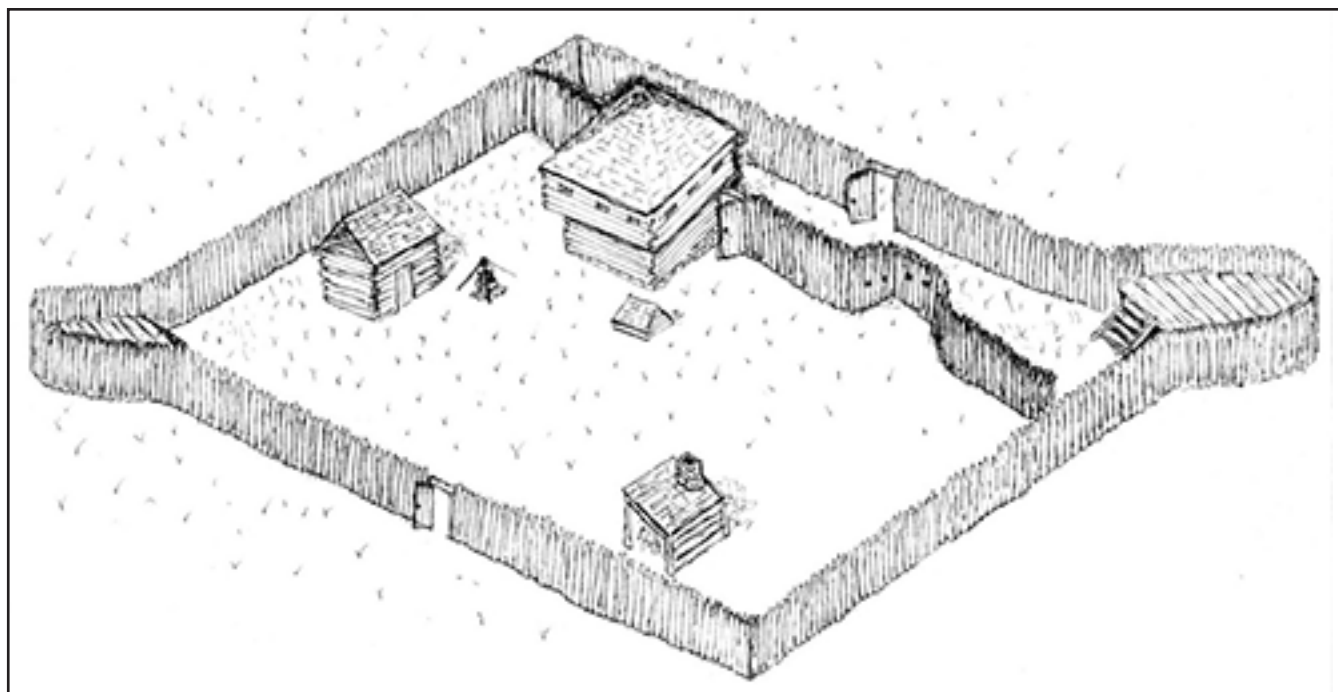
1. Aerial photo showing outline of the stockade and two bastions of Arbuckle's Fort.

powder magazine, ash and refuse filled pits, and a slag concentration from blacksmithing. A trench filled with post molds delineates a stockade with north and south bastions, and two gates. The archaeological integrity of the site; its connection to Native American, African American, and settler communities; and its rich historical documentation give the Arbuckle's Fort site tremendous potential for research and public interpretation.

This 25-acre preserve will serve as a permanently protected monument to the struggles our Greenbrier Valley ancestors endured in the mid-1700s as they put their roots down in the region. The fort site now rests on a lush grassy knoll bordered by two slow meandering streams; inviting visitors to interpret history while peacefully enjoying the natural setting. Local school students and tourists have used the site to learn about archaeology and history; the permanent preservation



2. Early twentieth century monument sitting on chimney base for the interior blockhouse at Arbuckle's Fort.



3. *Reconstruction of Arbuckle's Fort by W. Stephen McBride, based on archaeological features.*

of this property will ensure they can continue to do so. It is anticipated that conserving such historic sites throughout the Greenbrier Valley will increase the draw for tourists and will ultimately boost the local economy as the Valley becomes a destination for more visitors. The greatest obstacle to saving Arbuckle's Fort is raising the necessary funds to acquire the property containing the site. The West Virginia Land Trust and The Archaeological Conservancy are seeking to raise \$125,000 to purchase the site which currently has no protections against development or destruction. The West Virginia Outdoor Heritage Conservation Fund has already committed \$25,000 to management of the property, and our hope is that \$60,000 of the total amount can be crowdfunded through outreach to the local community in partnership with the Greenbrier Historical Society. Once acquired, the partners plan to work together to develop the site into a passive use park with signage about the cultural and natural resources protected within the property. Future plans include developing a Friend's Group to help maintain the site and share the importance of this resource on the local and state levels.

Please consider donating to this conservation effort at <https://give.archaeologicalconservancy.org/holdthefort>, to support the protection of this extraordinary site. Each \$30 donation will give you a 1-year membership to The Archaeological Conservancy.

About The Archaeological Conservancy

The Archaeological Conservancy, established in 1980, is the only national non-profit organization dedicated

to acquiring and preserving the best of our nation's remaining archaeological sites. Based in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Conservancy also operates regional offices in Mississippi, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Nevada. The Conservancy has preserved over 550 sites across the nation. More information can be found at www.archaeologicalconservancy.org.

About the West Virginia Land Trust

The West Virginia Land Trust is a statewide nonprofit dedicated to protecting special places, focusing on projects that protect scenic areas, historic sites, outdoor recreation access and drinking water supplies by protecting land that borders rivers and streams. Since 1994, the organization has protected more than 10,000 acres of land statewide. More information can be found at www.wvlandtrust.org.

About the Greenbrier Historical Society

Founded in 1963, the Greenbrier Historical Society is dedicated to community enrichment through education and preservation of the history and culture of the Greenbrier Valley. A regional organization, we serve the West Virginia counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, and Pocahontas. We own and manage three properties, the North House (our offices and headquarters), the Barracks, and the Blue Sulphur Springs Pavilion. The mission of the Greenbrier Historical Society is to share the diverse history and culture of the Greenbrier Valley. More information can be found at <https://www.greenbrierhistorical.org>.

Ontario

Reported by: Eva MacDonald

The Victoria Park site (AhGx-645), City of Hamilton

[Submitted by Eva MacDonald,
Archaeological Services Inc.]

The Victoria Park site (AhGx-645) is a complex, deeply buried archaeological resource situated within a dynamic manmade landscape in the City of Hamilton. The park was created from land that once hosted the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition. The focal point of the grounds was the Crystal Palace, a cruciform wood and glass exhibition hall designed by local architect Albert Hills and constructed in 1860. It was one of many constructed across Ontario when Crystal Palace mania swept the British Empire after the original was built in London, England, for the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851. In 1862, the British military briefly commandeered the Hamilton exhibition grounds for use as troop barracks to supplement fortifications in Ontario during a period of tension with the United States. Additional buildings such as a hospital, cook house, and a blacksmith's forge were constructed at that time. The Crystal Palace was demolished in 1891. The grounds were landscaped with an oval track, pleasure gardens, walkways, and infrastructure for sports such as skating and baseball. A swimming pool was constructed in 1974.

In July of 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) completed a Stage 3 assessment of potential construction impacts to the Victoria Park site (AhGx-645) that was triggered by the Victoria Park Master Plan. The plan identifies the entire park as an archaeological site; thus potential construction impacts must be preceded by an assessment specific to the facility upgrade. The facility upgrade in this instance is the replacement of the pool and/or pool building.

The scope of the work as defined by the City of Hamilton was to complete a Stage 3 assessment in selected locations in the north end of the park where zones of archaeological sensitivity had been identified by Historic Horizon Inc. (HHI) during a previous Stage 1-2 assessment. The archaeological potential map created by HHI was overlaid on a georeferenced existing conditions map to guide the assessment. Sixty-six one-metre square test units were stratigraphically excavated by hand across the area proscribed by the City of Hamilton. The Parks Canada convention of designating each unique stratigraphic layer or event as a "lot" was followed during the excavation and recording process.

In total, 79 individual lots were identified. Twenty-seven lots are identified as levelling fills that have been used over the years to landscape the park. The construction of park amenities and landscaping activities



Figure 1: A section of the 36-inch-wide limestone foundation of the Crystal Palace survives under modern infrastructure in Victoria Park.

have removed the natural A-horizon in some areas, including west of the swimming pool. The A-horizon was intact in 38 test units, but deeply buried by multiple layers of landscaping fill that ranged in depth between 45 and 106 cm below the present grade.

Fourteen test units produced evidence of the Crystal Palace in the form of limestone foundations or robbed out foundation trenches that correspond well with the projected dimensions of the building as described in a newspaper account of 1860. The construction of the pool in 1974 appears not to have removed the foundation as evidence of part of the north wall of the west wing was captured in units located one metre east of the pool deck. This foundation is 92 cm (36 inches) wide and one to two courses of dressed limestone blocks are extant. Another section of this east-west foundation was uncovered in a second test unit where it was extant under pool utility pipes (Figure 1). Excavation of these units was suspended when the top course of stone was exposed at depths between 120 and 130 cm below present grade.

Nine unique contexts produced 1,346 historical artifacts. A total of 84 artifacts was recovered from the buried A-horizon, accounting for only six percent of the assemblage, including a Military Train button dating to the early 1860s (Figure 2). The greatest frequency of artifacts was found in four twentieth-century landscape fills. A Crystal Palace era robbed out foundation trench, two Crystal Palace demolition layers, and a Crystal Palace builder's trench also contained varied amounts of artifacts.

Accordingly, this assessment has confirmed that the Crystal Palace foundation possesses cultural heritage



Figure 2: A Military Train button dating from when Victoria Park was occupied as a British military barracks circa 1862.

value or interest for which a Stage 4 mitigation strategy is required. It is extant within Victoria Park deeply buried under one metre of landscape fill or greater in open areas where hand excavation was possible. The City of Hamilton is currently reviewing ASI's report and it is hoped that future construction can be designed to avoid the archaeological resource.



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

2021 Membership Application/Demande d'adhésion

Name / Nom: _____

Address / Adresse: _____

Telephone / Téléphone : _____ E-Mail / Courriel : _____

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

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

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.

Mail Application To

Canada

Joseph Last
P.O. Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario
Canada K6H 6N7

USA and International

Sara Mascia
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY, USA 10510

Membership Fees

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

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

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

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