



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2006

NUMBER 63

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PLEASE JOIN US FOR THE
CNEHA 40th ANNUAL CONFERENCE
NOVEMBER 3-5, 2006
TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK

Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to David B. Landon, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125. david.landon@umb.edu

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David B. Landon

I am hoping that by the time you are reading this, Volume 34 (2005) of the journal will be in the mail to you. This is the long-awaited Dutch thematic issue edited by Paul Huey. While we were close to having this issue done in 2005, final production was delayed by negotiations with the Holland Society of New York over potential co-sponsorship of the volume. I am hoping that this is now resolved and the volume has long since gone to the printer!

The journal office has been very busy laying the foundation for the next several publications. We still expect Marshall Becker's monograph this year, followed closely by Volume 35 (2006). Vol. 35 will be a collection of submitted papers, book reviews, and David Starbuck's updated bibliography of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. We have also received a thematic collection of papers, currently under review, that will likely comprise the 2007 issue (Volume 36). Thanks to all of the authors and reviewers who have continued to work on making the journal a success.

This year will likely see the journal office taking additional steps to bring the journal into the modern electronic age. We have begun to send authors electronic page proofs, and expect to also offer authors electronic reprints. Specific guidelines for electronic submission are in the works. We are also hoping to offer searchable electronic versions of the incredibly valuable bibliographies by Paul Huey and David Starbuck. We are investigating the costs of digitizing all of our past journals, potentially offering back issues on a CD or as downloadable PDF files. These initiatives should help make our journal more visible and accessible.

On a final note, 2005 was a banner year for the journal office in terms of back issue and poster sales, which brought in over \$6,000, effectively doubling the operating budget for the journal office. At times the office has the feeling of a small mail-order business, with stacks of orders waiting to be filled. In addition to bringing in money for the journal, the artifact posters have a wide appeal that has increased the visibility of CNEHA outside of the region.

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Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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Royalty Check from Baywood Publishing Co.

CNEHA is pleased to announce receipt of a royalty check from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler (\$49.95 + postage, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., 26 Austin Ave., P.O. Box 337, Amityville, New York 11701).

POINTE-A-CALLIERE

Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History
Presents and Exclusive International Exhibition
JAPAN

From May 16 to October 15, 2006, thanks to a prestigious partnership with the Tokyo National Museum, Pointe-a-Calliere will have the immense privilege of hosting collections of exceptional artifacts in its new exhibition, Japan. Visitors will be able to admire a number of magnificent pieces that are among the most important from Japan's ancient heritage. These collections have never before been loaned to any foreign museum, and will be returning to Japan after their stay at Pointe-a-Calliere.

"The Tokyo National Museum, primarily, and ten other Japanese museums, have been kind enough to help us achieve our dream. They have been tremendously generous, in fact, loaning us a National Treasure and eighteen artifacts deemed Important Cultural Property, among the some one hundred artifacts dating from the times before the Japanese state emerged. There are fine obsidian points, clay vessels including some of the world's oldest, intriguing dogu figurines, impressive bronze bells, earthenware animals and figures or haniwa from the "old tomb" period, and more. These collections, rich with significance, will introduce visitors to the tremendous creativity of the earliest cultures of this land and specifically Japanese esthetics," explains Francine Lelievre, Executive Director of Pointe-a-Calliere.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Franco-American Archaeological Studies

Barry Rodrigue and his students at the University of Southern Maine's Lewiston-Auburn College are engaged in an ongoing project to identify industrial and Franco-American archaeological sites in the Lewiston-Auburn area. After filing site cards with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, the recovered materials are then archived in the Franco-American Collection at USM-LA, which is the largest such repository in the State of Maine and the third largest in the United States.

Historical Archaeological Survey of the Maritimes & Northeast Gas Pipeline Corridor

Historical archaeologists under the direction of Kathleen Wheeler and Alexandra Chan from Independent Archaeological Consulting, based in Portsmouth, NH, surveyed some 120 miles along the Wood Chopping Ridge, Brewer, Searsmont, Richmond, and Westbrook Loops for the Maritimes & Northeast Phase IV gas pipeline project in Maine. Archaeologists also surveyed impacts to proposed compressor station sites in Searsmont, Westbrook, and Wood Chopping Ridge. For all loops where stone walls were anticipated, their location was plotted on maps, and recorded for their length, width, and general fabric, so they can be reconstructed after construction of the Phase IV loops. In all, 187 stone walls were recorded across Maine's historic agricultural landscape.

In addition, however, archaeologists investigated 12 19th-century home- and farmstead sites along this long corridor of rural settlement and wilderness, and several granite quarrying sites on Lorenzen Hill in Westbrook. All sites but one were considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; the one exception being the L. K. Stubbs Homestead # 1 in Winterport, where looting by bottle hunters may have compromised site integrity.

Site avoidance has been advocated as the preferred method of mitigation in all cases, and where re-routes of the pipeline cannot be engineered, Phase II determination of eligibility surveys will take place in the spring. As such, the pipeline project may yet yield a great deal of information about rural Maine farming and industry in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The physical traces of quarrying activity on Lorenzen Hill are particularly interesting and suggest that most operations were on a small scale - as on a household basis - and may have been a seasonal activity. The nearby Lorenzen Hill site (ME 483-003) in Windham is a 19th-century farmstead with a cellarhole for a modest dwelling, a stone-lined well, and barn foundation, associated with F. Harris. Harris and his predecessors at the site may have been farmers during the

warm months of the year and stone-cutters during the winter, when they could split the stone and send it downhill over frozen ground to the Presumpscot River (via the nearby Inkhorn Brook).

Archaeologists noted evidence of steam drilling, wedging, and hammering on large granite slabs throughout the project area. These technologies range from the 1770s through the second half of the 19th century. Most features observed, however, showed evidence of the flat-slot cape chisel, producing a distinctive triangle or wedge shape at the split edges of stone. This technology was in place for stone splitting in New England from the 1770s to the 1830s. Steam drilling began in the second half of the 19th century, following the 1849 patent of Joseph J. Couch. The presence of one steam-drilled pit may indicate continued use of the exposed bedrock as a local resource, powered by new technology in the second half of the 19th century. It may also indicate that later quarrying on Lorenzen Hill was a commercial enterprise, rather than the small-scale operations apparently in place in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Fort St. George on the Kennebec

The tenth and last season of field work was carried out at Fort St. George of the Popham Colony in September 2005 under the direction of Jeffrey P. Brain. We successfully confirmed two more buildings that are shown on the map of the fort drawn by John Hunt. This map has proven to be a reliable guide to the archaeology of the site and thus is an important historical document that should prove useful in the analysis of other early forts. Our investigations have produced many insights into this sister colony of Jamestown and we now have a comprehensive archaeological picture of the material culture, architecture and activities of the initial year of an English colony on these shores. We now shift our attention to final analysis, publication and exhibition.

Barnabas Soule Site

This course at Freeport Senior High School is being taught by Norm Buttrick and assisted by James Leamon in the field. We have continued to work with Freeport High Students on this early 18th C. Resettlement Site in Maine along the Cousins River to establish the size of the building and to continue to collect period artifacts from trash pits at the north end of the cellar foundation. Our 2005 units were meant to find the foot print of the house itself, assuming that this was a half cellar that we had located the year before.

We did not find the house foot print to the east of the cellar foundation, and it may mean that this is a smaller house than we had supposed. There is still a possibility that part of the house is to the west of the cellar foundation and this could be tested next year.

The artifacts of interest this year are: large pieces of yellow dot and combed slipware and a base of a Westerwald mug found in the trash pit area, a door key which has been treated by the students, a two pronged fork, a rat tailed

pewter spoon, a brass button, and a piece of burned flint. In other units the students have found Chinese export porcelain, creamware, delftware, and of course redwares (concentrated in the northern part of the foundation area).

The fifteen Seniors have completed conserving and cataloging their artifacts on an Excel spread sheet and also did an analysis of their artifacts as well as researched the Barnabas Soule family in their final report.

South Berwick

The summer of 2005 was the eleventh season of excavations at the Humphrey and Lucy Chadbourne Archaeology Site (ca. 1643-1690) in South Berwick, Maine. The site is a fortified homestead and saw milling complex that was destroyed in a French and Indian raid during King Williams War.

Excavations in 2005 focused on the cellar of Structure 2, an earth-fast outbuilding located behind the Chadbourne manor house. It was hypothesized that the structure was a barn and dairy, with the cellar being used as a cooling area. However, a paucity of artifacts and limited structural information do little to confirm this theory.

Test excavations approximately 100 feet away from the main building complex revealed the presence of another component of the site – what appears to be a Native American longhouse, dating to the late prehistoric or early contact period. Humphrey Chadbourne purchased the property in 1643 from Sagamore Rowls, who at the time described the land as adjacent to his old planting grounds.

The most significant discovery of the season took place in the laboratory. A tin-enameled earthenware that has been found in several places across the site (in context of 1664-1690) was identified as Aucilla Polychrome, a ware manufactured in Mexico City ca. 1650-1700. Parts of four plates, all in the same pattern, have been found at the Chadbourne site, so it is not a unique find. This is rare and so far is the first known discovery of Spanish colonial majolica in New England. If readers know of any other such finds, Project Director Emerson W. Baker of Salem State College would appreciate hearing about it at ebaker@salemstate.edu.

The Chadbourne family were lumber merchants who were involved in the extensive “triangular” trade of North America, the Caribbean and Europe, and the site is full of reminders of these connections. For example, Totnes ware has been found on the site, not surprising considering Lucy Chadbourne belonged to a wealthy merchant family headquartered in Kingswear Devon, a few miles down the Dart River from Totnes. Evidence of trade to Iberia and the Azores comes in the form of several different forms of Lisbonware. Indeed, “Lisborne dishes” are mentioned three separate times in the 1683 probate inventory of Humphrey Chadbourne’s sister and neighbor, Patience Chadbourne Spencer.

So, presence of Aucilla Polychrome ware is another indication of the Chadbourne trade sphere. It suggests clandestine trading between the English and Spanish merchants in the Caribbean. This find opens up a new potential source

for unknown tin enameled wares from other early New England sites. It is possible that some of these could prove to be of Spanish Colonial origin.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Dennis E. Howe

Summary of Results from the 18th-Century Portsmouth African Burial Ground

[Submitted by Ellen Marlatt for IAC]

In October 2003, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) recovered eight sets of human remains from urban Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in an area known in historic documents as the general location of the 18th-century “Negro Burying Ground.” The cemetery may have been in use as early as 1705 in what was then the outskirts of town, and was discontinued in the 1790s when the area began to be developed.

The rediscovery of the burial ground has tremendous distinction as the only known African-American cemetery of its age that has been investigated through archaeology in all of New England. The Portsmouth African Burial Ground probably extended the entire length of the block between State and Court Streets, and, extrapolating from the density observed during excavations, as many as 200 graves may still lie beneath the west lane of Chestnut Street. The bounds and extent of the burial ground had been long forgotten even by the 19th century, and the sanctity of the resting place has been imposed upon many times since its use was discontinued.

Encountered during the construction phase of the Court Street Reconstruction project, the remains were in individual (although sometimes fragmentary) hexagonal wooden coffins. Although the wet dense clay preserved the coffin wood fairly well, the osteological material inside the coffins was less well preserved. In order to insure the careful examination of the remains, they were removed en bloc to a laboratory provided by the city. Five additional graveshafts were located at the edges of the project impact area, but these were left undisturbed and in place.

Over the winter of 2003 and 2004, IAC completed the process of extracting the bone and teeth from the clay matrix. A team of forensic anthropologists led by Dr. Marcella Sorg from the University of Maine – Orono and Dr. Thomas Crist of Utica College completed a full examination of the remains in the spring of 2005 in an effort to determine age, sex, stature, health, and possible cause of death. In addition, samples were sent for mtDNA analysis to Dr. Bruce Jackson of the African-American Roots Project. Preliminary results from Dr. Jackson confirmed the presence of African genetic markers among the initial samples sent early in the project. Drs. Sorg and Crist have completed their analysis and IAC has compiled preliminary results pending final results of additional DNA analysis.

Each of the eight coffined burials contained one individ-

ual. However, the forensic team determined that additional clusters of remains recovered in association with (but not within) the excavated burials represented a minimum of three and possibly as many as five additional individuals. Of these, four were male (Burials 1, 2, 5, 12), one is female (Burial 6) and the rest were of indeterminate sex (Sorg and Crist 2005). Most were adults who died by about age 40, although one individual (3) may have lived a decade longer. One child between the ages of 7 and 12 at death (7) was buried above an adult male (12) in a stacked burial.

All recovered burials had the head to the west and feet to the east, with one notable exception. One elder (possible female) was buried in an opposing orientation. Burials were very close to one another and may have been arranged in rows, but we cannot be certain of this, given the small area examined. Most of the burials were within the west lane of Chestnut Street, although one burial (Burial 3) extended beyond the centerline. We had one instance of a stacked burial, but we cannot be sure about the relation of the two burials to one another.

With the exception of one possible shroud pin (in Burial 1) and a cylindrical concretion in Burial 2, no artifacts were found within the coffins or in direct association with the interred remains. The presence of a shroud pin in Burial 1 strongly suggests that this individual was wrapped in a shroud and, thus, not clothed at the time of burial. This fact may point to the individual's economic status, as in poorer communities clothing was often passed on to living family members rather than "taken out of circulation" by burying them with the dead.

All coffins were of Eastern white pine and were hexagonal in shape. Unfortunately, more exact dates could not be ascertained because of an absence of a good white pine chronology. Salt crystals present on one coffin base may indicate a burial ritual or a practice to preserve the body.

We also confirmed the apparent veracity of oral history and newspaper accounts that indicated the presence of the burial ground, long after African-Americans ceased to have been buried here. We wondered about the apparent loss of institutional memory for the burial ground, in that first the east side of Chestnut Street was developed, and later the west side, with city utilities going through graves beginning with the late-19th-century installation of the sewer line.

Despite the small sample and their varying condition, archaeologists have been able to learn a great deal. Men outnumbered women in this small population. Age of death was often early in adulthood. There is evidence of repetitive motion at knee and elbow joints, perhaps the result of forced manual labor in one individual. Juveniles were among the colonial African population interred in Portsmouth. Burials may have been modest affairs as evidenced by the one shroud pin that was recovered and the apparent lack of clothing in any of the burials. Burial orientation could be generally construed as Christian, with heads to the west and feet to the east – but could not this same orientation be seen as one pointing

toward the ancestral land of Africa?

Many questions remain, and we will certainly have more information to consider when the final results of the mtDNA studies are submitted to us. We look forward to performing continued research and to the results of other researchers in the future.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

Deerfield

[Submitted by Elizabeth Harlow]

The Department of Anthropology of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, in conjunction with Historic Deerfield, Inc., conducted its Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology during this past July and August at the homelot of the Frary House/Barnard Tavern, one of Historic Deerfield's furnished museum houses along the Street in Deerfield. Under the direction of Bob Paynter, and led by Niels Reinhardt, Elizabeth Harlow and Quentin Lewis, students completed excavation units in several areas of the central dooryard, south yard on the tavern side of the structure, and farther back behind the building to the west. Public interpretation formed an important component as well, with student-led tours of the excavation units and field lab for the many visitors to this highly visible site in a museum village. In addition, as a pilot project for the Field School, outreach was enhanced by inviting members of the public, by pre-arrangement through Claire Carlson of Historic Deerfield, to work on the project alongside the students for an experience of hands-on archaeology.

This field research was designed to build upon previous documentary and archaeological research on what has been ongoing at this and other Historic Deerfield properties in the village for decades and to contribute specifically to what is known about activities and occupants during the late eighteenth century tavern period at the site as well as for a complex building and renovation history that extends from the 1690s through the mid-twentieth century. Another focus of the work was to investigate cultural changes to the landscape as part of the larger continuing effort to create a fuller picture of not only the homelots of Deerfield, but of street-scapes and village-scapes as well, through archaeological surveys, excavation, and documentation, ultimately fully digitized for maximum utility.

Some units were located on Brooke Blades' 1978-9 excavations of what is thought to be the 1760s well whose construction is detailed in tavern builder Salah Barnard's contemporary account book. A feature formerly explained as a short well-builder's trench supporting a lifting device was explored during the Field School with a view toward rethinking the feature as a possible sill stain. What caught our attention was the alignment of this feature with several late seventeenth century foundations on lots elsewhere in Deerfield. These seem to suggest an interesting departure from the

unvarying house orientation parallel to the street that has prevailed since at least the rebuilding of the English settlement after most of it burned in 1704. As artifactual and other analysis is still underway, no conclusions have yet been made, but we can report that our new excavations showed that the feature is longer than originally noted, an observation consistent with it being a possible sill stain from the 17th or early 18th century.

Another feature that warrants further investigation came to light beneath and adjacent to a unit created by Rita Reinke in 1989. At a depth of about one meter below present grade, and extending down over another meter in depth, about a meter and a half of dry-laid stone wall was uncovered. Interestingly, it appeared to curve. Preliminary findings from a resistivity survey executed in the fall on that area of the homelot with the help of Elizabeth Norris, also of the University of Massachusetts, suggest a circular feature of about two meters in diameter. Initially seeming likely to be part of the foundation of one of numerous outbuildings formerly occupying the lot, the probable circular nature of the feature, sized larger than a typical local well, makes a more intriguing puzzle that is still to be addressed.

Other units were placed to investigate construction and use of the south wing of the house built as a tavern in the 1790s. Searches around the main door of the tavern disclosed virtually no sheet refuse scatter, suggesting a landscape aesthetic of orderliness for this public place. However, to the rear of the tavern ell, a substantial trash pit dating from the early 19th century was apparently one location for the deposit of tavern debris.

Blades, during 1978 excavations, noted extensive refuse in the tavern dooryard as well.

Artifacts from the Field School excavations at the Frary House/Barnard Tavern are currently under study and include ceramics possibly used in the tavern such as annularware sherds and a wineglass stem. Not surprisingly, much architectural material was collected, including window glass, brick fragments, wrought and cut nails. The unit containing the stone feature described above yielded debris of various types and dates, some from late in the twentieth century, strangely belying the fact that as yet no documentation of any structure in this particular area has been discovered, though it seems that it ought to have been visible when apparently filled so recently. One of the more interesting examples from this relatively late deposit is a fragmented glass-lined metal Universal vacuum bottle, possibly made as early as the 1870s, according to information gleaned from maker's marks.

Cataloguing and analysis of data from the summer continues with the help of students through the upcoming semester and Elizabeth Harlow plans dissertation research on the Frary House/Barnard Tavern site.

A New Museum Dedicated to Recognizing Yankee Ingenuity

[Submitted by Robert Stewart]

In 1854 Noble & Cooley Company, located in the Berkshire foothills of Massachusetts, began manufacturing toy drums. That activity is no longer economically viable. Yet there is a rich heritage in manufacturing, small-scale power generation and logging in this area that should be preserved.

Local preservationists have organized The Noble & Cooley Center for Historical Preservation (NCCHP), a 501 (c)3 non-profit corporation. The mission of the center is to preserve the regional history of manufacturing, agricultural pursuits, and rural crafts through acquisition and maintenance of significant historical buildings, machinery, historical collections and local artifacts. The corporation will promote preservation and study of the acquired properties, collections, and artifacts and make them available to the public. The museum will be located within the historic buildings of Noble & Cooley Company on Water Street in Granville, Massachusetts.

The historical buildings will provide the space in which to build an educational facility to share the history of our region. The factory buildings retain much of the equipment that was used to manufacture toys from the 1850's through the 1950's. The museum will also preserve and demonstrate the progression of factory power sources from water to steam to electricity. The rural character of western Massachusetts will be represented in displays of farming and logging techniques of the period. The center will be a showcase of the "Yankee Ingenuity" that enabled settlers to live and prosper in what, at times, was a harsh environment.

For more information send an email to NCCHP-MA@hotmail.com or call (413) 357-8727.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Historical Archaeology at the Connecticut Yankee Complex

[Submitted by Lucianne Lavin, Institute for American Indian Studies]

American Cultural Specialists, LLC has completed over three years of archaeological investigations of the 520 plus acres of woodland surrounding the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company in Haddam, CT. Located on Haddam Neck on the east side of the CT River and bounded on the south by Salmon River, the property is mainly wooded uplands with little historic disturbances. Connecticut Yankee intends to donate the property for preservation in perpetuity.

AMCS' crew excavated a total of 2,774 50-cm square shovel test units and 58.5 one-meter or larger units during Phase 1 professional archaeological reconnaissance and Phase 2 intensive archaeological surveys, totaling 722 square meters of excavation. During the Phase 1 surveys, twenty-

four archaeology sites were located. We believe that 22 of them may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Those sites containing significant historical components are:

1. Dudley/Ackley Site (#61-99)
2. The Wharf Site (#61-123)
3. Redware Site (#61-121)
4. Brainerd Site (#61-96)
5. Rock House Site (#61-118)
6. Salmon River Dock Site (#61-119)
7. Peninsula 1 Site (#61-115)
8. Peninsula 2 Site (#61-116)
9. Smith/Dudley/Andrews Site (#61-101)
10. Schmitt House Site (#61-126)
11. Brainerd Quarry

Additional archaeological investigations are scheduled for several of these sites during the 2006 field season; specifically, those sites where only a phase 1 survey was completed need to go to Phase 2. Several sites represent 18th and early 19th century farmsteads. These Haddam Neck farm sites are case studies of regional farming, helping us to understand why some CT farms succeeded while other of their contemporaries failed in the transition from subsistence to commercial farming

Besides providing a window into rural American life during those time periods, such sites may also provide insight into the immense cultural changes that occurred in 19th century Connecticut. Several of the sites were associated with early industry and trade such as the Brainerd Quarry site; the Hezekiah Brainerd house and wharf, associated with the quarry and shipping industry; the Peninsula houses and wharf, which may be associated with early shipbuilding by the Smith brothers, local ship captains; the Venture Smith site, home of the world-renowned West African prince and captive who worked his way out of slavery to become a successful river trader and farmer. These sites contain information on local economy, technology, and social relations that should promote a better understanding of the process of industrialization and urbanization, consumer behaviors, and class and race relations in the lower Connecticut River Valley.

Three other sites were associated with former captive African-Americans and also have the potential to provide important information on the lives of individual colonial and early federalist period black families and their interactions with the dominant white society -- the Redware site, the Rock house site, and the Salmon River Dock. Historic site occupants also represent various social classes in colonial and federalist society. Virtually all of the sites were connected by an ancient colonial road that still remains essentially unimproved. In effect, we believe that all of the Connecticut Yankee property may meet the federal and state criteria for eligibility as an "historic rural landscape district" composed

of a variety of land uses that incorporates several types of landscapes – agriculture, industry (mining, lumbering), and maritime activities (fishing, shipbuilding, coastal trade), and as Connecticut state archaeological preserves.

New York

Reported by: Lois Feister

West Point Foundry, Cold Spring

[Submitted by Elizabeth Norris]

In a fourth field season at the West Point Foundry, faculty from Michigan Technological University led a group of eleven graduate and undergraduate students for eleven weeks of fieldwork during the summer of 2005. Located approximately fifty-five miles north of New York City, the West Point Foundry is owned by The Scenic Hudson Land Trust Inc. which has partnered with the Industrial Archaeology program from Michigan Tech to explore the site's rich history. This season examined both industrial and domestic areas, digging over one hundred shovel test pits, excavating nearly fifty square meters of soil, expanding on previous documentary research, and extending GIS mapping.

Established in response to a lack of facilities during the War of 1812, the West Point Foundry was located on the Hudson River for easy transportation, for protection by the fledgling West Point Military Academy, for access to magnetite ore in the Hudson Highlands, and local sources of charcoal and sand necessary for smelting and casting iron. From 1817 through 1912, the West Point Foundry produced a variety of cast iron items including cannon, shot, shells, stoves, machinery, wheels, cylinders, and boilers. The most famous ordnance was the Parrott rifled cannon with projectiles weighing from 8 to 300 pounds, manufactured during the Civil War. Workers also cast and assembled six of the country's steam locomotives in the 1830s including America's first engine, the Best Friend, and an early iron ship, The Spencer. Beyond these landmark items, the Foundry produced various machines used in cotton and sugar production (steam engines, crushers, and vacuum pans), portions of the Croton Water System for New York City, and parts of the Fairmont Water Works of Philadelphia. By the 1830s, Foundry owners and management vertically integrated all facets of production: raw materials (ore and charcoal), smelting ore into pig iron, refining the pig iron into either wrought or cast iron, finishing the iron into products, advertising those products, and shipping them to their final destinations. The end of the Civil War, changing foundry leadership, and the rise of the steel industry in the latter part of the nineteenth century can account for the foundry's demise. Although other minor industries occupied the West Point Foundry property in the twentieth century, it was abandoned by the 1950s. The site is listed on the National Register for Historic Places and is being developed for public interpretation.

From May through June of 2005 research concentrated

at the blast furnace and at a house on the eastern bank of Foundry Brook. On the south side of the blast furnace, excavations focused on the casting arch, the casting shed area and watercourse feeding into the pond from beneath the furnace. Artifact collection yielded firebrick, pottery, glass, cast iron fragments, and iron nodules from the splashing molten metal during casting. At the east bank house shovel testing on a 5 meter interval grid covered the house, its yard, and outbuildings. Larger excavation units then exposed additional parts of the yard and a privy uncovering bone fragments, nails, small round shot, ceramic and pottery shards, glass, brick, coal, and a few buttons. During the month of July, the crew moved to Vinegar Hill, a middle to late nineteenth century neighborhood within the Foundry property that contained seven to nine houses. Excavation tests into known house foundations, several depressions, and an area suspected to contain additional foundations yielded structural and artifactual evidence. The Vinegar Hill assemblage consists of a coin from 1862, a thimble, ceramic doll parts, bottle glass fragments, pipe fragments, coal, nails, bone, shell, ceramics, and stoneware as well as structural materials like plaster, brick, window glass, and stone. Data from these excavations at the Blast Furnace, East Bank House, and Vinegar Hill will be processed at Michigan Tech during the school year and will result in at least two master's theses.

Research will continue next summer at the West Point Foundry beginning in May and continuing through July. Credit is available through our seven week field school and there are week-long volunteer opportunities, as well as some paid positions during the month of July. For additional information, check out our web site at www.westpointfoundry.org or contact Dr. Patrick Martin, pemartin@mtu.edu, Michigan Tech Univ., Department of Social Sciences, 1400 Townsend Ave., Houghton, MI 49931.

New York City

Reported by: Nancy J. Brighton

South Ferry Terminal Project

[Submitted by Linda Stone]

A section of wall dating from the mid-eighteenth century was discovered during construction by archaeologists working for Dewberry-LMS under contract to Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) at the South Ferry Terminal Project in Lower Manhattan during November 2005 in Battery Park. The archaeological team is under the direction of Linda Stone, Principal Archaeologist for Dewberry with contributory support by personnel from URS and A.D. Marble. The work is being done as part of construction for a new subway station and tunnel alignment. The wall represents part of the fortification that protected lower Manhattan and also served as a battery and sea wall. It is depicted on historic maps such as the 1766/67 Ratzel Plan.

Archaeological data recovery has been completed. An

architectural conservator has documented the wall, which has been dismantled and stored for later reconstruction in Battery Park.

An additional section of wall was identified over 500 feet to the south. Archaeological data recovery is currently underway. The newly identified section of wall is much larger than the first section. It measures over 50 feet long and up to four feet high. It is buried about 10 feet below the current ground surface. However, unlike the first wall section, this section does not sit directly on bedrock. The topography in Battery Park is such that bedrock in the area of the new find is buried about 25 to 50 feet, whereas the first section was directly on the shallow bedrock at about ten feet below ground surface. This new section is stabilized by large cobbles and is associated with a log feature(s). The logs are possibly part of a cofferdam or cribbing.

Few diagnostic artifacts have been found associated with this section of wall. There are a small number of ceramic sherds, including delft and slipware, and some window glass. Soil samples adjacent to and above the wall have been taken (as will samples from beneath the wall after it is removed) for possible flotation, geochemical, pollen and phytolith analyses. In addition, samples of the logs will be taken for possible dendrochronological analysis. The wall itself will also be sampled for stone and mortar analyses.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, announces its 2006 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634-1694). HSMC plans test excavations of a rich but little known site this season. Located across the path from the Vansweringen's Lodging House (c.1666-1740), this site was discovered during a surface collection and has had minimal testing. The site appears to be a late 17th-century domestic occupation. The goal of this summer's work is to better understand the site, discover evidence of a structure and to provide more specific dating of the occupation. To accomplish this, students will extensively sample the plow zone, exposing and mapping the post holes and other features.

For the student, the program is an intensive, 10 week experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week includes lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following weeks, students participate in excavation, recording and analysis. Guest scholars speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students have the rare

opportunity to learn about and help sail the MARYLAND DOVE, a replica of a 17th-century, square-rigged tobacco ship.

To apply to the 2006 HSMC Archaeology Field School, send a letter stating your interest in the course and listing any relevant classes, experience, or special skills. Include the phone numbers of two academic references. Please list a phone number and address both at school and at home where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is limited so apply early. For specific questions about the course, email: tbriordan@smcm.edu or call (240) 895-4975. Send letters to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research & Collections, HSMC, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686. Application Deadline: 5 May 2006.

The HSMC field school is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and Museum Studies. Students may register for either Anthropology or History credits. Prior experience or course work is not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, a state honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in southern Maryland.

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis continues its commitment to understanding African American heritage in the Chesapeake and to working with community members and interested scholars to define significant questions for archaeological work. In this spirit project members have begun to plan a new multi-year research project in the Parole neighborhood of the City of Annapolis, responding to an invitation extended from within the Parole community. In early November 2005 a meeting was held at the Banneker-Douglass Museum, the State of Maryland's Center for African American History and Culture housed in the historic Mt. Moriah A. M. E. Church in Annapolis, to "prime the well" and discuss the possibilities for this research. Parole is a predominantly African American neighborhood that was settled during the second half of the nineteenth century around the time of the Civil War, and developed into an Annapolis suburb, which was eventually annexed into the city. Ground that was covered included the nature of those partnerships involved, presentations on the history and geography of the community, likely areas with intact archaeological deposits with important associations, and historical questions that could be addressed using archaeological techniques. The meeting was attended by Banneker-Douglass Museum staff, Leonard Blackshear and Judith Cabral of the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Foundation, members of the Annapolis History Consortium, and most of the active staff of Archaeology in Annapolis.

The outcome of this meeting was a commitment to place the University of Maryland College Park archaeological field school in Parole for 2-3 weeks during the summer of 2006, and to develop a wider program in the community around these activities that includes oral history research. It is our

judgment that Parole will have sufficient intact archaeological deposits to sustain excavations for several summers, and that interest can be generated within the community for other activities relating to the history and heritage of Parole to maintain momentum for a multi-year project. This project is to be defined by the interests, questions and concerns of Parole's African-American community, and Archaeology in Annapolis will engage with institutions such as Mt. Olive A. M. E. Church and its congregation to identify research priorities and create intellectual partnerships.

In addition, Archaeology in Annapolis will continue excavations at Wye House, outside of Easton, Maryland. Wye House is a large, privately owned property that was a plantation during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which was the home of the Lloyd family, and many enslaved laborers. This plantation is where Frederick Douglass was enslaved during part of his childhood; Aaron Anthony, Douglass' owner, was the Lloyd's overseer in the 1820s. Douglass describes his experience in his autobiography, *My Bondage and My Freedom*. This site has great integrity both architecturally and archaeologically, with many standing eighteenth- and nineteenth-century structures and intact archaeological deposits from both prehistoric and historic contexts. The context of slavery at Wye House has never been examined. Current members of the Lloyd family have invited Archaeology in Annapolis to explore the slave quarters and associated industries on their property. Test excavations were carried out during the summer of 2005 by University of Texas Austin doctoral candidate Lisa Kraus, and these verified the location of several work areas and the existence of very rich archaeological deposits from Frederick Douglass' time. This information has allowed us to develop a plan to investigate the heritage of African Americans in bondage at this site during this next summer as a part of the field school, as well as placing the Lloyd plantation within the context of Maryland history.

Students wishing to enroll in this field school for the Summer 2006 term, which runs from June 5 to July 14, should contact Amelia Chisholm (achisholm@anth.umd.edu), or call the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at (301) 405-1429. Current information about Summer Programs at the University of Maryland—including tuition information—can be found online at <http://www.summer.umd.edu/c/>. Non-students who do not wish to enroll in the field school for academic credit can still participate in a six-week workshop that runs concurrently with the field school and offers exactly the same training and instruction at a reduced fee. Graduate students who are interested in becoming involved in archaeological research in Parole on a longer-term basis should also contact Archaeology in Annapolis. Amelia Chisholm, Laboratory Director, Archaeology in Annapolis, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park, 1111 Woods Hall, College Park, Maryland 20472. Email: achisholm@anth.umd.edu Lab phone: (301) 405-1429.

Statewide

Maryland Archeology Month 2006 - Once again the Maryland Archeology Month Committee, comprised of representatives from sponsoring organizations (Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., Council for Maryland Archeology, Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland-Capital Park and Planning Commission, Natural and Historical Resources Division, and State Highway Administration), is planning to celebrate Maryland's archaeological heritage during the month of April 2006. The theme this year is: The Past Is Speaking To Us; Let's Listen Together.

A number of events will take place statewide. Those events include symposia, workshops, public lectures, exhibits, and open dig days. To find a complete listing of those events, please visit the Archeological Society of Maryland's website www.marylandarcheology.org and click on Archeology Month. We invite you to explore the Archeology Month web page to find out about Maryland archaeology programs open to the public and view our artifact gallery. The artifact gallery pictures objects found in Maryland and tell their unique stories.

A poster and booklet are also available. The booklet features the archaeological programs open to the public and highlights a select number of Maryland Archeology Month events. It also lists teacher resources and internet sites for children. Please visit the Archeological Society of Maryland's website or contact Louise Akerson, Maryland Archeology Month 2006 Coordinator at leakerson@comcast.net for more information.

Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

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

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