



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

June 2013

NUMBER 85

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website
<http://www.cneha.org/>
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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Northeast Historical Archaeology seeks manuscripts dealing with historical archaeology in the Northeast region, including field reports, artifact studies, and analytical presentations (e.g., physical anthropology, palynology, faunal analysis, etc.). We also welcome commentary and opinion pieces. To submit a manuscript or request preparation of manuscript guidelines, write to Susan Maguire, Editor, Northeast Historical Archaeology, c/o Anthropology Department, Classroom Bldg B107, Buffalo State College, Buffalo, NY 14222. neha@buffalostate.edu

AIA ANNOUNCES

INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY DAY

October 19, 2013

On National Archaeology Day in October 2012, the AIA and its Collaborating Organizations hosted over 270 events across the United States and Canada and around the world; approximately 60,000 people attended these events.

To recognize the global reach of Archaeology Day, this year the AIA will be sponsoring International Archaeology Day on October 19th. International Archaeology Day is a day for organizations around the world to raise awareness of archaeology and provide opportunities for the public to participate in archaeological activities. Above all, International Archaeology Day is a celebration of archaeology and emphasizes the idea that archaeology is everywhere.

International Archaeology Day will be fêted throughout the month of October.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

Happy Summer! Hope you are all enjoying productive and sunny field seasons. I am happy to report that you will receive Volume 40 this summer and Volume 41 will be mailed out in late 2013. As you may remember from the last newsletter, Volume 40 is a thematic volume on small finds from around the Northeast. I know many members will find the articles useful in their own research. Volume 41 is an open volume which will include articles covering a broad range of topics from methodological approaches to artifact analyses. I thank the membership for their patience as we bring the journal up to date. Another two journals will be published in 2014 to set the journal back on track. Volume 42 will be a thematic volume on the archaeology of foodways and promises some good reading.

I am happy to report that the journal website <http://digital-commons.buffalostate.edu/neha/> has been busy. Over the past six months, readers have downloaded a total of 5,817 full-text articles from the website. Currently, volumes 32-37 are available in full text for download. The journal staff will con-

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

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tinue to upload earlier volumes over the summer, so we look forward to increasing the accessibility of the research published in Northeast Historical Archaeology. Please note that full-text content from the journal will not be available until two years after publication so the print copy you receive as Council members provides the most current research, in addition to being wireless and extremely portable. Information on purchasing print copies of back issues or Telling Time in Archaeology posters can be found at www.buffalostate.edu/neha. As always, I welcome your comments and questions about the journal. Feel free to contact me at maguirse@buffalostate.edu. Please keep Northeast Historical Archaeology in mind for publishing the results of your summer field season!

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the October issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by September 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor.

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NEW PUBLICATION

An Archaeological View of Old Fort Niagara

Since 1979, Old Fort Niagara, located in Youngstown, New York, has supported archaeological projects related to the Indian, French, British, and U.S. use of the land at the mouth of the Niagara River where it flows into Lake Ontario. Dr. Stuart D. Scott and Patricia Kay Scott co-directed the excavations from 1979 into 1990, and produced numerous contract and summary reports for the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Four summarizing reports entitled *An Archaeological View of Old Fort Niagara* are now available as PDF files on one 4GB memory stick, which can be read on a computer, downloaded from a computer onto some electronic devices such as an iPad, or printed for personal use.

Vol. I details the 1979-1990 excavations, underwater explorations, as well as early infrared photography and ground penetrating radar studies. The structural history of the Fort is summarized in this introductory volume using maps created through a computer-assisted mapping project. Vol. II, co-authored by William E. Utley, details the excavated gun parts and ammunition, and explains the history of the Fort in terms of its protective structures and gun emplacements. Vol. III, co-authored by Brian Leigh Dunnigan, details the excavated

buttons, and summarizes the Fort's history with emphasis on social aspects of the various garrisons. Vol. IV details the excavated beads, and in the history section the emphasis is on trade aspects and the late 17th to early 18th century Indian and French use of the land along the Niagara.

Each report is well illustrated and includes inventories of the collected artifacts along with the historical information about the Fort and excavated artifacts. Order the 4GB memory stick through Stuart Scott at stupat@q.com for \$25.00 plus \$5.80 for shipping.

CNEHA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

October 7, 2012

Delta Hotel, Salon B, St. John's, Newfoundland

Karen Metheny called the meeting to order at 7:51 a.m. and asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the 2011 annual business meeting held on Sunday, October 23, 2011, in Utica, NY.

Silas Hurry moved to adopt the minutes.
Mary Beaudry seconded the motion.
Motion carried.

Old Business

1. Treasurer's report and 2013 budget:

Sara Mascia provided the Treasurer's report. Income for 2012 to date is \$10,836; total expenses are \$5,588. We have \$30,000 in the US checking account; we will be receiving \$5,000 from the PayPal account. There were some glitches experienced with our new PayPal account, especially for Canadian member payments. Although we may use a different on-line payment system in the future, we would like to stay with the current one a little longer and hope that the bugs can be worked out.

Two reserve accounts with \$15,000 will be used to print two volumes of the journal in 2013.

The proposed US budget for 2013 includes \$12,045 in total income and \$16,420 in expenses.

Joe Last reported on the Canadian account. Income to date is \$2,645.82; expenses to date total \$5,689.95. The October 2012 balance is \$12,061.56. We are in good shape and will be able to pay for the journal coming out very shortly. The Canadian budget for 2013 includes \$1,201 in estimated income and \$10,410 in estimated expenses (re two journal printings).

A motion to approve the Treasurer's report and 2013 proposed budgets was made by Richard Schaefer and seconded by Silas Hurry. Motion approved.

2. Membership reports:

a. Individual US: Ed Morin. Sara Mascia reported on behalf of Ed. Numbers for each membership level were given: 220 Individual, 43 Student, 33 Joint, 22 Fellow, 8 Retired, 32 In-

stitution, 6 Business and 24 Life – for a grand total of 388 members.

b. Individual Canadian: Joe Last. There are 112 Canadian members, which is a stunning number and reflects the ripple effect from the conference with increases in membership from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Ontario. We now have a member in PEI. Our all-time membership low occurred in 2003 when we had 63 members. Joe asked new members to stand and hold a hand over their hearts and "swear" that they will try to renew their memberships next year.

c. Institutional: Meta Janowitz. Meta reported that this level of membership has increased from 24 last year to 32. She asked that if you are a member of an institution that might like the journal, please contact her and she'll be happy to send out information.

3. Publication reports:

a. Newsletter: David Starbuck. David sent a report announcing that the October newsletter should be ready to go to the printer within the next two weeks. Suzanne Plousos is retiring as provincial editor for Ontario. Her successor is Eva MacDonald. David thanked Suzanne for her fantastic job in providing us with news from Ontario. Karen Metheny also expressed the Council's appreciation.

b. Journal: Sue Maguire. Sue Maguire sent a report announcing that Volume 40 (2010) should be out very shortly. Volume 41 (2011) will focus on small finds; it is in copyediting and late revision stages. Volume 42 (2012) is a general volume and is nearly complete. It could use a few more papers to make it a really strong volume. Other thematic volumes are in the pipeline. We should be caught up by the end of next year. Sue is still working on making back issues available electronically. Articles from some issues can now be downloaded. She is still working with JSTOR on getting our content posted.

c. Web page: Silas Hurry. We continue to add content to the website. A list of previous meetings/conferences was recently added as was a list of student paper competition titles. Silas acknowledged the efforts of Christy Morgenstern. If members are interested in having other materials posted, please let Silas know.

d. Posters: Ed Morin. Meta Janowitz reported on behalf of Ed. There should be some new posters available at next year's conference. Please contact Ed or Meta if you have any ideas for poster themes.

e. Facebook: Christa Beranek. CNEHA has a Facebook page. At present there are 166 people who "like" it. Christa thanked Amanda Crompton for posting all the material related to the St. John's conference. CNEHA business, publication information, research, regional events, student paper prize info/winner, lobbying efforts, etc. can all be posted.

4. Programs and Meetings:

a. 2012 St. John's, Newfoundland - Barry Gaulton. Barry announced that the conference attracted 183 registrants. There were 22 sessions, 81 papers, 3 poster papers, 4 tours, 2 workshops, 1 brainstorming session, 1 public lecture, and 3 social

events. Conference income has exceeded conference expenses and there should be about \$2,000 remaining after the final expenses are paid. Overall, everything looks very positive. Barry proceeded to thank the CNEHA board and his strong local organizing team including conference co-chair Steve Mills; program chairs Amanda Crompton and James Lyttleton; registration chairs Sara Ingram and Arthur Clausnitzer Jr.; Sarah Ingram was also the volunteer coordinator; website coordinator and workshop organizer Amelia Fey; workshop and tour organizers Amanda Crompton, Jim Tuck, Thomas Cromwell, William Gilbert, Ken Reynolds, Kevin McAleese, Peter Whitridge; bookroom coordinators Gillian Noseworthy and Donna Teasdale; AV coordinator Christina Robinson; and Catherine Hawkins; Tom Crist, last year's conference chair, was generous with his advice, as was CNEHA executive board chair, Karen Metheny.

Karen thanked Barry and Steve for their leadership.

b. 2013 – Karen Metheny announced that we will be switching the 2013 and 2014 venues. Next year, we will meet in Delaware to coincide with the 2013 New Sweden 375th Anniversary Conference. One session will focus on scholarship related to New Sweden colonialism. We will have video feeds to and from Lund University. More details will be announced including the exact location in Delaware; Wilmington is a distinct possibility. Craig Lukezcic and Lu Ann De Cunzo are our primary contacts in this partnership.

2014 Long Branch, New Jersey. The organizing team for this conference were kind enough to switch from 2013 to 2014. Some good workshops and tours are in the planning stages.

c. reports on future venues. Indications of interest have been received from Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Ottawa is a possibility for 2015 but we wait to learn about the consequences of the recent decimation of Parks Canada staff.

5. Student Competition: Nancy Brighton. Six students participated this year. Nancy congratulated all of them for presenting their research projects and strongly recommended that they continue to research and present papers.

This year's papers were as follows:

1. *Revisiting Women and Whaling: Household Labor and Leadership on Long Island* by Emily Button, Brown University
2. *Little Hearths from Ten Miles Out: White Clay Smoking Pipes from Smuttynose Island, Isles of Shoals, Maine* by Arthur R. Clausnitzer Jr., Memorial University
3. *The North Atlantic Squadron: A Survey of World War II Aviation Archaeology Sites in Gander, Newfoundland* by Lisa Daly, Memorial University
4. *Changing Relations: A Preliminary Analysis of Gendered Artifacts in Eighteenth-Century Labrador*, by Michelle Davies, Memorial University
5. *Native and Euroamerican Subsistence Strategies in Nineteenth-Century Southeastern Connecticut* by William Farley, University of Connecticut
6. *"by which so much happiness is produced": An Analysis of the Seventeenth-Century Tavern at Ferryland, Newfoundland* by Sarah Ingram, Memorial University

An "honourable mention" was awarded to Michelle Davies. This year's winner is William Farley. He will receive \$100 and a copy of NHA. We look forward to reading his revised paper as an article in a future journal. Those interested in serving as panellists at a future conference should contact Nancy.

6. Awards: Sara Mascia. A number of 25-year pins and certificates were awarded yesterday evening during the conference social held at the Yellowbelly Brewery and Public House.

7. Subcommittee on Collaborative Preservation. Christina Hodge explained that this new CNEHA subcommittee was formed as a result of the recent controversies stemming from National Geographic and Spike TV programs which focus on metal detecting, illegal excavation and other illegal activities. A successful brainstorming session yesterday afternoon brought forth some good ideas and support for moving forward. The committee hopes to use these along with commentary from the recent letter writing campaign (initiated by CNEHA and other related organizations protesting this kind of programming) to develop strategies, responses, education materials, and techniques which could help archaeologists deal with illegal digging, metal detecting, etc. We will hear more once additional feedback is received and the scope of the committee is defined. It is also hoped that these "tools" can be used to address other concerns regarding preservation and protection of archaeological resources. If anyone is interested in joining this committee, contact Tricia Samford or Christina.

8. Other old business. None.

New Business

1. Nominations and Elections Committee: Rich Veit. Ballots were distributed to all CNEHA members (except libraries and other institutions). 248 ballots were mailed (not counting Canadian ones). 79 were returned and counted. The results of the election were notarized. All five incumbents were re-elected to the board for a 3-year term: Christa Beranek, Silas Hurry, Joseph Last, Sara Mascia, and Karen Metheny. James Gibb and Stéphane Noël were thanked for agreeing to run this year.

2. Election of officers: Karen Metheny. All incumbent officers were returned: Joe Last, Executive Vice-Chair for Canada; Sara Mascia, Treasurer; Karen Metheny, Chair.

3. Other new business. None.

4. Resolution of thanks to conference organizers. The 2012 Resolution of thanks was read by Nancy Brighton.

Resolution of thanks CNEHA 2012

WHEREAS, the 2012 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology has been a resounding success; and

WHEREAS, St. John's, Newfoundland, has proven to be a most wonderful venue for a conference; and

WHEREAS, we have all enjoyed the stimulating and informative workshops, visits to historic sites and exploration of area museums; and

In Memoriam

Paul Courtney

Paul Courtney, who demonstrated his love of archaeology and his support of CNEHA by becoming a life member even though he lived in England, passed away on May 22. Many members of CNEHA will remember stimulating and amusing conversations with him at the conferences he was able to attend. His knowledge of medieval and post-medieval ceramics as well as his intelligent and well-informed perspective on the field of archaeology in general were impressive. Paul will be greatly missed.

Meta Janowitz



WHEREAS, we have taken pleasure in learning about the region's buildings, monuments, histories and enterprises; and

WHEREAS, the Delta Hotel and St. John's conference centre provided a gracious and interesting venue for talks and posters; and

WHEREAS, The Rooms Provincial Museum provided an enjoyable location with stunning views for a most welcoming reception; and

WHEREAS, the entire conference has been conducive to the dissemination of knowledge and a stimulating exchange of ideas.

NOW, THEREFORE, let it be resolved that the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude for all of the hard work, long hours and excellent effort of the conference organizers and their entire team:

To Bill Gilbert, Barry Gaulton, James Tuck, the staff at Cupids, the Ferryland archaeological site, conservation lab and interpretive centre, the Bacalieu Trail Heritage Corporation, the Colony of Avalon Foundation, and Parks Canada for the spectacular tours and site visits;

To Amanda Crompton, Program Chair and Workshop Organizer;

To James Lyttleton, Program Chair;
To Amelia Fay, Website Coordinator and Workshop Organizer;

To Ken Reynolds, Tour Organizer;
To Arthur Clausnitzer Jr., Registration Chair;

To Kevin McAleese and Peter Whitridge, Workshop Organizers;

To Thomas Cromwell, Raffle Organizer;

To Sarah Ingram, Registration Chair and Volunteer Coordinator;

To Gillian Noseworthy and Donna Teasdale, Book room Coordinators;

To Christina Robinson, AV Coordinator;

To The Rooms Provincial Museum, Archives and Art Gallery Director, Anne Chafe, and the staff of the archaeological division, especially Kevin McAleese and Lori Temple, for literally opening the museum's vaults for the Friday workshops on marine archaeology and Inuit material culture, and the Friday night reception;

To the Yellowbelly Brewery and Public House for providing a fun and relaxing gathering place for catching up with friends and colleagues;

To "The Freels" for providing lively music as the perfect backdrop (and dancing for some) to Saturday evening's social;

To the following individuals, agencies and institutions for their extremely generous sponsorship, financial contributions, and tremendous support of this conference:

Memorial University, particularly the Institute of Social and Economic Research, the Dean of Arts, the Office of the Vice President for Research, the Department of Archaeology;

The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador;

Keith Hutchings, Minister for Innovation, Business and Rural Development;

The Colony of Avalon Foundation;

The City of St. John's;

URS Burlington Archaeology;

Gerry Penney of Gerald Penney and Associates;

To the local companies who donated items to the raffle, including:

The Newfoundland and Labrador Liquor Corporation

The Quidi Vidi Brewing Company
The Newfoundland Chocolate Company
O'Brien's Music on Water Street
Greensleeves Pub on George Street
Rocket Bakery on Water Street
David Brown and Company, the University of Tennessee Press, Left Coast Press, and all the other publishing houses and authors.

To the MunArch Students and Memorial University graduate student volunteers, including:

Brittany Adams, Rob Ansley, Ashley Cameron, Arthur Clausnitzer, Therese Dobrota, Pauline Dobrota, Katy Eldridge, Kathleen Ellwood, Anita Fells, Shannon Halley, Tyrone Hamilton, Alison Harris, Hilary Hatcher, Catherine Hawkins, Kyla Hynes, Sarah Ingram, Dominique Kane, Samantha Letemplier, Miguel Mattia-Urbe, Emma Meulenkamp, Mikalya Miller, Cameron Milner, Adrian Morrison, Leah Osmond, Jenni Proulx, Brittany Roberts, Christina Robinson, Liz Robson, Jessica Rymer, and Chandra Young-Boyle.

To Dr. Mark Leone for delivering the thought-provoking and stimulating keynote address.

And finally, with a hearty round of applause to Barry Gaulton and Steve Mills, the chief organizers of this spectacular and most enjoyable conference for all of their tremendous efforts!

A motion to adopt the 2012 Resolution of thanks was made by Silas Hurry and seconded by Sara Mascia. Motion approved.

A motion to adjourn the 2012 CNEHA Business Meeting was made by Sara Mascia and seconded by Richard Schaefer. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by:
Ellen Blaubergs, Secretary

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Archaeology at the Abyssinian Meeting House Portland

[Submitted by Martha Pinello]

Monadnock Archaeological Consulting, LLC continues to investigate the Abyssinian Meeting House in Portland, Maine. The Abyssinian Meeting House is a simple wood-frame building constructed between 1828 and 1831 to serve Portland, Maine's African American community. The Meeting House was the cultural center for African-Americans in southern Maine from its inception until it closed in 1917. When established, it was the third African American Meeting House in the United States after Boston and Nantucket, Massachusetts. The investigations are exploring the African American community's activities to bringing about social and political change. Pastors of the Meeting House were trained in the Oneida Community in New York and Congregational and Presbyterian seminaries. The Meeting House hosted a

tax-payer funded school for black children decades before the Civil War. Members and pastors attended rallies, lectures and activities for the abolition of slavery and were active in the Underground Railroad.

After the Civil War, the members of the Abyssinian continued to define and support the African American Community through Church suppers, music lessons and as advocates for justice for African Americans. Descendants of Meeting House members continue their involvement by joining in the restoration and archaeological efforts. Archaeological work has focused on the areas that will be disturbed with drainage and restoration activities on the exterior and interior of the building. An in situ wooden water pipe may be evidence of the water leasing agreement the Meeting House held with the Grand Trunk Railroad. A stone feature, in the northern section of the building interior, may relate to a reservoir reported to be in the building. Slate pencils and slate fragments relate to the school's presence in the Vestry. Chipped glass disks recovered from Abyssinian Way, adjacent to the building, may relate to spiritual practices of members. The current phase of work focuses on interpreting the evidence of the building's interior to determine the nature of the schoolroom. The Committee to Restore the Abyssinian, private donations, Maine's Certified Local Government and National Trust for Historic Preservation grants provide the funding for the project. Martha E. Pinello serves as Principal Investigator.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Pine Island, Groton, Connecticut, Archaeological Preserve

[Submitted by Ross K. Harper, AHS, Inc., Storrs, Connecticut]

Pine Island is located a quarter of a mile off the coast of Groton, Connecticut. To the south is Fishers Island Sound, and along the north shore is the Poquonock River. The island lies just east of the mouth of the Thames River in waters historically known as "The Eastern Chops of New London Harbor." Although it's only about 15 acres in size, Pine Island is rich in local history and folklore and was so named in the 17th century for a stand of pine trees that once characterized its landscape. Today Pine Island is mostly covered with thick beds of poison ivy, beach rose, scrub brush and phragmites. Near the midpoint of the island is a rise with a small stand of hardwoods. There are narrow sand and gravel beaches along its shores with large natural boulders and deposits of stone riprap. Archaeological and Historic Services, Inc. of Storrs, Connecticut, was contracted by the State of Connecticut's Commission on Culture and Tourism to prepare a State of Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory Form of Pine Island and to assess its archaeological and historical significance and research value. The evaluation included a walkover survey and historical background research.

About the island are a number of above-ground features including fieldstone walls and foundations. Among the hard-



Figure 1. A contemporary photograph of the northern shore of Pine Island. In the foreground is a breakwall, and in the background is a boat slip, camera facing west.

woods is a small retaining wall and a large and flat dressed stone with a depression that may have been a drip stone for a lye hopper. Along the north shore is an old stone wharf capped with cement, the stone walls of a boat slip, stone breakwalls and breakwaters and timber pilings from a dock. At the edge of the water is a circular stone enclosure or well, permanently filled with ebbing seawater. It may have been used to keep live bait or fresh fish for the supper table. Numerous artifacts were observed scattered on the ground surface and shoreline such as a kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment, a sherd of a creamware tea saucer base, and blue-green window glass. Also along the shore are piles of brick, coal and coal ash. Today there are no standing buildings.

Pine Island was intensively used throughout its history and was certainly an important resource for Native Americans before the settlement of Europeans in the area in the 1640s. According to Frances Caultin's *History of New London, Connecticut* (1860), among the earliest records for Pine Island is that of a town meeting in 1651 when John Cole, a "a ploo-right," was granted "the marsh upon Pyne Island." Saltwater marshes were particularly important to the early colonists as they provided ready salt hay for cattle feed. During the colonial period the island passed through a number of early English families (then part of New London) until 1696, when it was sold to Lieut. James Avery for £9 New England silver. During this time it seems to have been primarily used for salt hay and timber.

Pine Island remained in the Avery family until 1780 when Latham Avery sold the western two-thirds, or roughly nine acres, to James Smith. Smith in turn sold it to James Baley of Groton in 1784; the deed describes the island as having a "building and appurtenances." James Baley, like many who lived along Connecticut's coast and long tidal rivers, was a farmer-mariner and made his livelihood by combining maritime activities with farming and household crafts. Like many



Figure 2. Section of the 1854 Walling Map of New London County, Connecticut. Pine Island (A) is east of the mouth of the Thames River, New London (B) is up river on the west side, and Fort Griswold (C) is across the river from the city on the east side.

Yankee men of his generation, Baley had also enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, including a tour in New York as a private in Capt. Gallup's Company of the Connecticut Militia in the fall of 1776. After America's independence in 1783, many Yankee families moved to start over and look for opportunities elsewhere. James Baley and his wife Martha looked toward the sea and a new life on little Pine Island.

Their time on Pine Island would only last a few years. On September 10, 1788 *The Connecticut Journal* reported from New London that "Last Tuesday Mr. James Baley of Pine-Island, near the mouth of this harbor, fell out of a canoe, (in

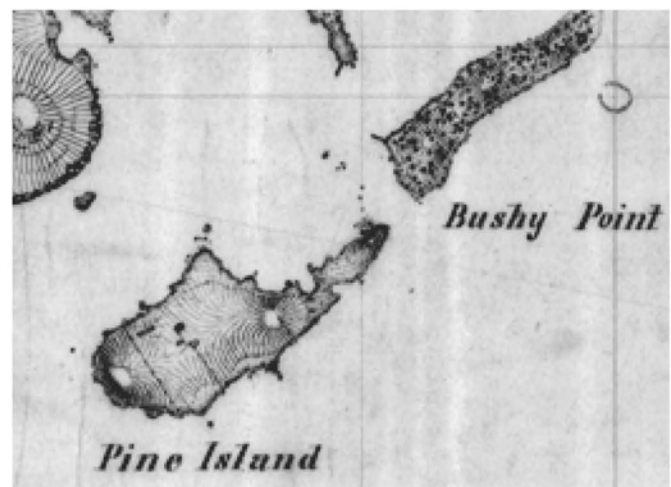


Figure 3. A close-up of Pine Island on the 1846 Coast Survey Map. At the time it was used as a resort. The map shows a house, several outbuildings, walls and a wharf on the north shore.



Figure 4. *The headstone of James Bailey, who owned Pine Island from 1784 to 1788. His headstone reads: "In memory of Mr. James Bailey who drowned Sepr 2d 1788 in the 37th year of his age."*

which he went to draw his lobster-pots) and was drowned." This was not an uncommon fate among mariners. On May 29, 1789 appraisers came to the Bailey home to compile a probate inventory of James's real and personal estate. It is often the nature of history that the most detailed records were written because of tragedy and loss. James Bailey's probate was filed through the Stonington District Probate Court and provides a remarkable record of a farmer-mariner at that time. Listed was his practical apparel: jackets, a coat, trousers, shirts and stockings. There were beds and bedding and various household goods, including iron kettles and pots, a skillet, a copper tea kettle, 12 lbs of "old pewter," tables and chairs, chests, a looking glass (mirror) and a "coffee mill." From the fireplace was a trammel, a shovel and tongs. As with many Yankee families of the period, "homespun" cloth production was important and listed are a woolen wheel, a linen wheel, an "old loom" and a quantity of flax. For livestock Bailey had a cow, a heifer, four swine (totaling 400 lbs) and eight sheep. Food stores included 50 lbs of cheese. Outside of the house Bailey had 1,200 shingles and 45 hundred weight in hay. From his maritime activities there were corks for seines, a skiff (a small light boat), carpentry tools and an unfinished "small vessel," "on the stocks." As was typical with the Yankee middling sort, Bailey also had a few carefully selected luxury items: a castor (beaver) hat, silver knee buckles, a silver brooch and a pair of silver tea spoons. He also owned a Bible and a "spelling book." His total estate was appraised at a little over £161.

James Bailey, like many young and married men with property, also had a number of "obligations," or debts. To settle his estate, the court ordered that his possessions be sold at "public

vendue." An advertisement published in the Connecticut Gazette announced that the sale would be held on June 2, 1789 at the house on Pine Island. A separate document recorded what each person at the sale purchased, which included 15 of his neighbors and relatives. After the sale Martha Bailey was left with £114, nine shillings and six pence. As directed by the law, Martha was allotted a widow's third of the estate, which also included her "incumbrance" or right to the real estate after it was sold. Martha's right to the house was carefully recorded three days after the sale and the document provides a number of intriguing clues about the house and property. As Mrs. Bailey was given passage to "the great door" in the corner of the "other" room, it can be surmised that there was no central hallway and that the main entrance led directly into one of the main rooms (Martha getting the smaller room and chamber above it as part of her one-third allotment). The house description implies that the house was two stories and two rooms in plan, and faced south toward the sea. The single set of fireplace tools suggests a single fireplace. She also received rights to a third (east end) of the cellar, the barn, the garden and access to the well. No children are mentioned and what became of Martha Bailey after the sale, or how long she may have lived in the house, is unknown.

James Bailey's lone carved headstone is at the midpoint of the island on a small knoll. The headstone faces east and is a granite tablet with a winged soul-effigy or "cherub" with stylized waves, clouds and foliate motifs. The headstone reads: "In memory of Mr. James Bailey who drowned Sepr 2d 1788 in the 37th year of his age." Nearby is also a modern headstone commemorating his service as a soldier of the American Revolution.

The man who purchased James Bailey's house and property, Jesse Starr (1753-1798), lived very much the way James Bailey had. In fact, the two had served together in the 10th company of the 6th Regiment of the Connecticut Militia at the beginning of the war in 1775, and were at the siege of Boston. Starr's powder horn, which depicts scenes from his time there, has been preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Starr served throughout the Revolution as a soldier and then as a privateer. In 1782 Starr and his fellow crewmen were captured when sailing out of Stonington by the British ship *Belisarius* and were pressed into the British service for over a year. At an advanced age his widow Polly collected a widow's pension for his service. We know that Jesse Starr was living on Pine Island in 1792 when he posted a notice in the Connecticut Gazette for a small skiff he had recovered adrift in Fisher's Island Sound.

In 1797 Pine Island was purchased by Peter Avery of Groton. During the Revolutionary War Peter, at age 17, was stationed with the local militia at the American stronghold Fort Griswold in Groton. On September 6, 1781 a large British force led by the traitor General Benedict Arnold made landfall and burned New London, and laid siege to Fort Griswold. The British quickly overtook the small militia garrison, but they met fierce resistance and suffered heavy losses. The Fort's commander, Colonel William Ledyard, surrendered and was



Figures 4a-b. The powder horn of Jesse Starr, who owned Pine Island from 1789 to 1797. Starr served with James Baley in the 10th Company of the 6th Regiment of Connecticut militia during the siege of Boston in 1775. The horn depicts scenes of Boston, the harbor and ships. Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York.

then immediately killed with his own sword by the British commander. The British then massacred many of the Americans wounded and taken prisoners. Peter Avery and a small number of soldiers were spared. While being held for days on sloop with no food, Avery stole a couple of potatoes and ate them raw. He was later transferred to the notorious Sugar House Prison in New York and then released. After the war Peter Avery prospered as a farmer and grazier in Groton and traded livestock to the West Indies. He received a war pension in his old age of \$12 and 5 cents a month and died in 1845.

The Stoddard family purchased Pine Island in 1823 and its use changed. By 1829 Orin Stoddard had opened a “summer retreat” for vacationers and guaranteed that they would find “reasonable terms, excellent accommodations, and every necessary attention.” Here, families could escape the city, enjoy the fresh sea air and partake in “shore dinners” of shellfish, fish and chowder. A number of improvements were made to the property including a new wharf. The use of the island as a seaside resort lasted for many years and was so popular that the steamer Angelina made regular stops there on its route between New London and Stonington. By 1847 Pine Island was owned by John G. Spicer and his wife Clarissa, who was the widow of Orin Stoddard. The 1846 U.S Coast survey map of Pine Island shows a house, several outbuildings and a wharf. In 1862 John and Clarissa Spicer sold the island to Hubbard D. Morgan, who with his partner Franklin Gallup established an industrial-scale menhaden fish oil factory on the western end of the island called the “Pine Island Oil Company.” The oil, which was used for lamp fuel, tanning, and also a lubricant, was extracted from menhaden with presses. The remaining fish scrap was then sold as an excellent fertilizer generally known as “fish guano.” In time, the factory was expanded and was bought out by a number of larger companies until it went bankrupt in 1886. The island was purchased in

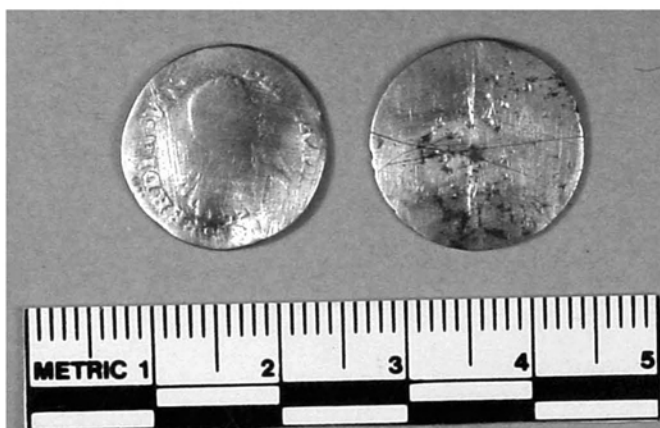
1903 by railroad tycoon Morton F. Plant who owned a large vacation estate and mansion on nearby Avery Point. Plant promptly closed down all production. In 1939 Pine Island was purchased by the State of Connecticut and during World War II it was used as an observation post. It appears to have been uninhabited since then.

The island is still owned by the State of Connecticut and is under the stewardship of the University of Connecticut; it is just across the river from the University’s Avery Point Campus. The island was designated a State Archaeological Preserve in 2010, ensuring its protection for the future.

The author wishes to thank Mike Burke for helping locate the present location of the Jesse Starr powder horn.

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The obverse and reverse of two Spanish silver 1/2 real coins found in a roadside midden in Chepachet, Rhode Island. The coin on the left weighs 1.44 grams and is dated 1820 or 1821. The bust is of Ferdinand VII. The coin on the right is too worn to read. It has been scored into quarters and weighs 1.18 grams. Both coins are 16 mm in diameter and a bit smaller and thinner than a dime.

Rhode Island

Reported by: Kristen Heitert

Two Silver Spanish Coins from Rural Rhode Island

[Submitted by Ross K. Harper AHS, Inc., Storrs, Connecticut]

At first sight they seemed incongruous. While excavating a deep, early to mid-19th-century household midden along the side of Putnam Pike (Route 44) in the rural village of Chepachet, Rhode Island, Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc. discovered two 19th-century Spanish silver 1/2 real coins. The archaeology had preceded extensive road construction in the village's historic center. Known as the "Great Country Road," present-day Putnam Pike was one of the earliest highways laid out in northwestern Rhode Island. In 1794 New England's first turnpike company was incorporated to improve the Great Country Road leading from Chepachet to the Connecticut border. By the early 19th century Chepachet Village had become a densely populated economic hub in the region with a tannery, hat factory, cotton and woolen mills, a dozen stores, and two taverns. There were also two churches, a bank and a Masonic Hall.

The Spanish coins were found together at 50-60 cm below surface and are associated with the monarch Ferdinand VII, who was the King of Spain in 1808 and then again from 1813 to 1833 (his reign was interrupted for a time when Napoleon's brother Joseph was on the throne). Both coins are very worn and were clearly in circulation for quite a while before they were lost. The obverse of the coin on the left faintly shows FERDIN . VII . DEI . GRATIA and the date 1820 or 1821, the last year it was minted. On the reverse is the Spanish Arms between two pillars with a crown above. Still visible is the word .HISPAN., and a Mexico City mint mark. The other coin is so worn it is barely legible at all, but is the same diameter and almost the same weight as the other and is very likely a 1/2 real also. Interestingly, at some point it was scored into quarters, presumably with the intent to cut it into four equal pieces.

Spanish silver real or "royal" coins were minted in various units like the 1/2 real, 1 real, 2 reales, 4 reales and 8 reales. The 8 reales coin equaled one Spanish dollar. Sometimes 8 reales coins were cut into eight equal wedges, hence the term "pieces of eight." The term "two bits" for a quarter dollar used in the United States is derived from two reales (2/8ths) equaling a quarter of a Spanish dollar (You know, "shave and a haircut, two bits"). Spanish money was the first world currency and played a major role in global economic history, including in New England. Spain had major mints in Potosí, Lima and Mexico City. In 1793 the United States established Spanish currency as accepted legal tender and it remained so until Congress passed the Coinage Act in 1857 when all foreign currency was demonetized. From its creation in 1792 until 1997, the New York Stock Exchange priced equities in eighths, units derived from the Spanish monetary system and the 8 reales silver dollar. Because of the historic importance and pervasiveness of Spanish money, and the thriving economy of Chepachet Village in the early 19th century, the discovery of the coins makes perfect sense.

The author wishes to sincerely thank Mr. Louis Jordan for his assessment of the Chepachet coins. Mr. Jordan is the Director of Arts and Humanities Research Services at Notre Dame University, and his website "The Coins of Colonial and Early America" provides an outstanding resource for historical archaeologists: <<http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/index.html>>

New York City

Reported by: Nancy J. Brighton

Bailey & Youle Sheffield Cutlers in New York

[Submitted by Ross K. Harper, AHS, Inc., Storrs, Connecticut]

In May 1771 John Bailey and his partner James Youle published an advertisement for their new cutlery shop located near the "Merchant's Coffee-House" in New York City. Coming from the city of Sheffield, England, a name synonymous with fine ironmongery, the partners were highly skilled crafts-

men who specialized in making a variety of useful items such as surgical instruments. According to their advertisement in the New-York Gazette, they also made “trusses, steel collars for children, irons for lame legs, and silversmiths tools.” Their services included making repairs and grinding and sharpening blades “to look as neat as when new.” Along with the various wares they made and sold, which included everything from silk stockings to sword canes, they pledged to give people the best prices for their old gold and silver.

Bailey and Youle dissolved their partnership in a year and John Bailey set up his own shop at No. 60 Water-Street in the city selling cutlery, hardware and books. He evidently had a hard time keeping workers as in February 1776 he posted a notice in the New-York Journal offering a 20-shilling reward

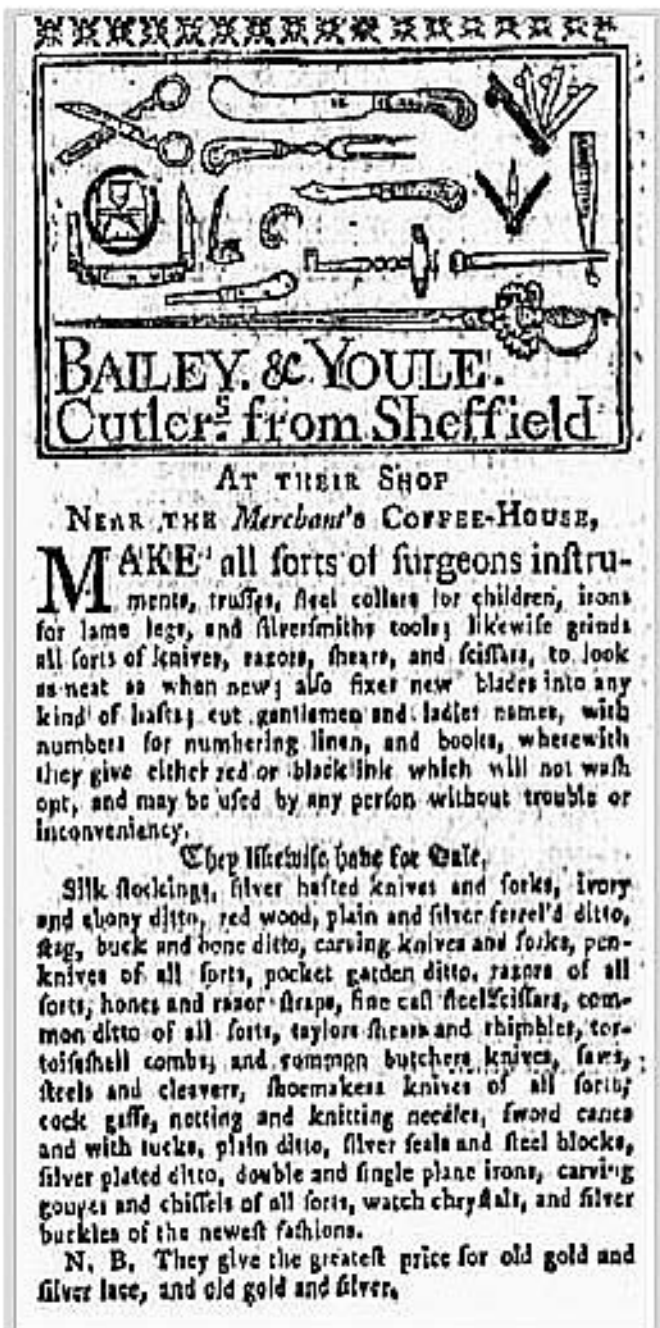
for the return of his runaway apprentice John Webb. By 1794 Bailey also established a short-lived bell foundry business in the Bowery neighborhood with an Englishman named George Hedderly, and then was hired as a coiner to make New Jersey coppers. James Youle established a new shop between “Fly-Market and Burling’s Slip,” where he continued to make surgical instruments and other fine iron wares. Tragedy struck in February of 1787; however, as related in the New-York Packet:

Died, on Wednesday last, in the 46th year of his age, Mr. JAMES YOULE, Cutler, of this city.-This melancholy event was occasioned by a sudden stroke he received on his breast from a grindstone that was turning in his work-shop; which, as it was rapidly moving round, suddenly split in four pieces, and one of them happening to strike him on the breast, he expired in about fifteen minutes after he received the blow.- He was an ingenious mechanic, a peaceable, honest and useful citizen, and has left a widow and nine children to deplore their loss.

A year later Youle’s son, also named James, opened his own shop at “the sign of the cross-knives and gun” on Water Street and worked as a cutler and gunsmith; he had evidently been an apprentice to his father.

Newspaper advertisements provide intriguing information on people, places, events and material culture of the period, listing what was sold and sometimes what types of goods could be exchanged for store credit. Such lists also lend insights into consumer choice, technology, styles and tastes, trade networks, foodways, and so on. The Bailey and Youle advertisement (left) is particularly fascinating as it includes an image of some of the types of wares they made in their shop. Youle probably made the stamp design himself, as it was later modified for his own shop, replacing the “Bailey & Youle” with his own name. For fun, see how many items you recognize. Included is the accompanying merchandise list which provides some clues. Below is my try:

Top left to right: scissors or shears, table knife and fork, a folding fleam (for bleeding); back to left: a shoe buckle, a folding penknife with a long blade and a short blade for trimming writing quills, a cock gaff (was attached to roosters’ legs for cock fighting), another pocket knife, the pointed C-shape object with a hole, I’m not sure, maybe a curved, heavy-duty needle, a dental-key (tooth extractor-ouch!), a Barlow-style pocket knife with a clipped blade and large bolster, a folding lancet (for really serious bleeding) and a straight razor on the far right. At the bottom is a sword (that’s an easy one).



BAILEY & YOULE.
Cutlers from Sheffield

AT THEIR SHOP
NEAR THE Merchant's COFFEE-HOUSE,

MAKE all sorts of surgeons instruments, trusses, steel collars for children, irons for lame legs, and silversmiths tools; likewise grind all sorts of knives, razors, shears, and scissars, to look as neat as when new; also fix new blades into any kind of hastes; cut gentlemen and ladies names, with numbers for numbering linen, and books, wherewith they give either red or black ink which will not wash off, and may be used by any person without trouble or inconvenience.

They likewise have for Sale,

Silk stockings, silver hasted knives and forks, ivory and ebony ditto, red wood, plain and silver ferret's ditto, stag, buck and bone ditto, carving knives and forks, penknives of all sorts, pocket garden ditto, razors of all sorts, hones and razor straps, fine call steel scissars, common ditto of all sorts, taylor shears and rimbles, tortoiseshell combs, and common butchers knives, saws, steels and cleavers, shoemakers knives of all sorts, cock gaffs, netting and knitting needles, sword canes and with tucks, plain ditto, silver seals and steel blocks, silver plated ditto, double and single plane irons, carving gouges and chissels of all sorts, watch chrysalis, and silver buckles of the newest fashions.

N. B. They give the greatest price for old gold and silver lace, and old gold and silver,

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Mark your calendars for July 26th and 27th for a celebration of archaeology in St. Mary's City, Maryland's first capital. Tidewater Archaeology Days will feature the opportunity to assist archaeologists in the field, special tours of the archaeology lab, and tours of the landscape with an eye to the archaeology beneath our feet. Admission is included in the regular museum entrance fee.

St. Mary's College of Maryland

St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) archaeologists have embarked on two major projects, including "Colonial Encounters: The Potomac River Valley at Contact" and a new project focused on the survey and identification of 16th-, 17th-, and 18th-century indigenous settlements on the lower western shore of Maryland.

The Colonial Encounters project, funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, is collaborative in nature and includes participants from a number of institutions. Archaeologists are digitizing field and laboratory records from up to 35 previously-excavated sites in the Potomac drainage in an effort to facilitate comparative analysis. These sites span the period 1500-1720 AD and represent occupations by Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans, including the Patowomecks and the Piscataway.

The purpose of the research is to explore the nature of colonial encounter in this part of the world, including economic and social exchange, the rise of a consumer culture, the use of material culture in the construction of identity, and the relationship between conflict, identity, and geographical mobility in this region of the Chesapeake. These topics are being addressed through the study of settlement location, trade items and consumer goods, items of personal adornment, architecture, and lithic and faunal assemblages.

The archaeology undertaken at the sites represents a range of methods and research designs. Collections come from sites excavated as far back as the 1930s and as recently as last fall; some sites were excavated without benefit of screening while other sites were excavated using screens but of varying size. Some collections represent settlements on protected land; others, settlements now obliterated for highways or housing developments. Some investigators kept meticulous records; others, not so much.

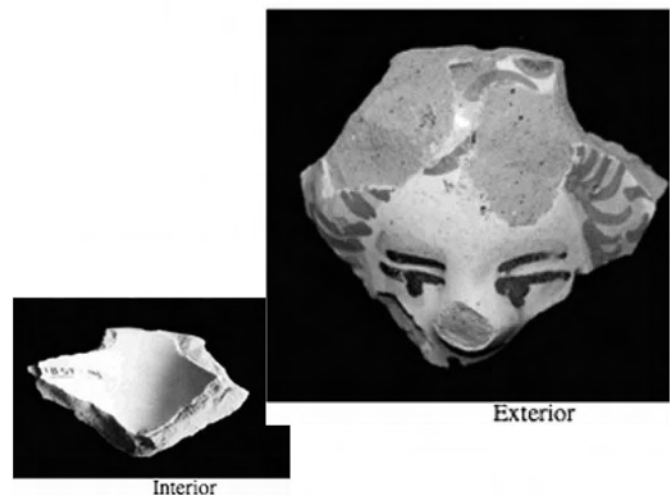
These factors impact the comparability of the sites and, for some classes of artifacts, comparisons may not be possible to do. The alternative, however, is not to attempt some level of comparison, analysis, and interpretation, and that seems less satisfactory than working with differentially assembled data sets.

Collaborators on this project include Gregory J. Brown, Ed Chaney, Laura Galke, Robert Green, Brad Hatch, Barbara J. Heath, Audrey Horning, Silas D. Hurry, Julia A. King, Randy Larsen, Phil Levy, Mike Lucas, David Muraca, Rico Newman, Dennis Pogue, Esther Rimer, Sara Rivers-Cofield, Patricia Samford, and Scott Strickland.

The second project, "A Survey of the Piscataway Landscape," is funded by a grant from the State of Maryland and involves the identification of settlements important to Piscataway and Native history on Maryland's lower western shore. State support will provide for the development of a master plan for the Zekiah Indian Fort archaeological property (c. 1680-1695) along with the survey and identification of additional archaeological properties for inclusion in a proposed Maryland Indian Heritage Trail. The master plan project is managed by the Maryland Indian Tourism Association, a non-profit formed and managed by members of the Piscataway-Conoy Tribe of Maryland. SMCM will undertake the archaeological survey portion of the project in collaboration with MITA and representatives of the three state-recognized Piscataway tribes.

The survey includes the development of detailed historical research along with shovel test surveys at the site of the Chaptico Indian Town, the Nanjemoy Indian Town, and the Piscataway Town. A parcel once owned by John Ackatamaka, the Piscataway tayac, in 1697 will also be identified to explore how that parcel may have been used during the period of Piscataway ownership.

The last issue of the CNEHA Newsletter inadvertently left out the images (shown below) of an unusual tin-glazed earthenware fragment from what was probably a figural salt/candleholder reported by St. Mary's College of Maryland. The fragment was recovered from a c. 1640-72 elite planter dwelling site located in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and is believed to be associated with the household of Dr. Thomas Gerard. A more detailed discussion can be found in the previous Newsletter. If Newsletter readers recognize this ceramic, or have recovered similar fragments in any context, please contact Julie King at jkking@smcm.edu



Easton

During July of 2013 Archaeology in Annapolis will be excavating in Easton on Maryland's Eastern Shore in a community known as The Hill. This neighborhood has maintained its African American identity since at least the 1790s when many free African Americans established homes there. This means that the African American community on The Hill is even older than Treme in New Orleans, Louisiana. This excavation is part of an ongoing multi-disciplinary project involving researchers from Historic Easton Inc., Morgan State University, Washington College, and the University of Maryland, College Park.

The July excavations will be conducted as part of a 3-credit field school entitled "Field Methods in Community Archaeology." In partnership with historians at Morgan State, the field school will train students and volunteers in a variety of Public Archaeology methods. Beyond excavation methodology and artifact processing, participants will engage members of the public who visit the site. They will work with local volunteers, enabling those interested the opportunity to interact with aspects of the excavation and research process. Additionally, Oral Interviews with members of the local community will expand the dialogue, incorporating the questions and interests of the descendant community into the development of the research design going forward.

The site being excavated this year is the Women's Club of Talbot County. This property sits on a portion of a lot in which three free African Americans are recorded as living in the 1790s. This year's excavation seeks to build upon the historic documentation in order to build an understanding of what life was like for the members of this young community, and to learn more about the ways in which dynamic race relations have shaped this historic district's past.

Statewide and beyond

Institute of Maritime Heritage (IMH) is a volunteer, tax-exempt, educational society devoted to underwater archaeology and maritime historical research. Field operations are based at Tall Timbers in southern Maryland. The board of directors includes three professional underwater archaeologists and two experienced avocationalists. Fieldwork includes scanning with sidescan sonar and magnetometer, diving with SCUBA gear to map the sites, and reporting them to the State Historic Preservation Officers. Beneficiaries of our work include the State Historic Preservation Officers in Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia, the US Marine Corps Base at Quantico, VA, and Mount Vernon.

In 2012 IMH conducted an underwater search for Fort Elfsborg, a Swedish earthwork that was built near Salem, NJ, in 1643 and abandoned in 1651, and for any remains of British, Continental, and Pennsylvania war vessels that were destroyed in the Philadelphia campaign in the fall of 1777. IMH found one site that might be H.M. brig-sloop Merlin and

some others upriver that might be Continental or Pennsylvania refugees from the fight, but they did not find the fort or any trace of the Continental brigantine Andrew Doria or her tender Racehorse

Plans for 2013 include the following: May, Georgia: Reconnoiter sites on way to Florida —The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has asked IMH to search for some sites with sidescan and mag on their way to Florida. No details of dates and places yet. IMH started this project on the way to Florida in 2012. Georgia has a good sidescan and mag. The project will provide an opportunity to learn more gear and develop more skills in reconnaissance.

June – August, Florida: Help the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum in its field school, on a Revolutionary War site, and other reconnaissance —As in past years, the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) will borrow Roper again for the field school and for fieldwork on the "storm wreck." In 2010 they recovered a bell, in 2011 two cannons, and in 2012 three "Brown Bess" muskets and some uniform buttons. Those artifacts indicate the wreck was a merchant vessel carrying British or Loyalist troops from Charleston to Florida at the end of the Revolution. Other reconnaissance will follow, focusing on vessels from a French fleet commanded by Jean Ribeau that wrecked in 1565 during the European settlement of the area.

June – July, Maryland: IMH will continue assisting a Ph.D. candidate from Southampton University to map and assess a shipwreck believed to date from the 17th century in St. Mary's City.

September – November, Potomac River sites: IMH has scanned more than 200 potential sites in Maryland waters over the past two years. At least 95 sites in Chesapeake Bay and 90 in the Potomac River now need to be mapped for the Maryland Historical Trust. In autumn 2013 we will focus on the Potomac. Sample images from prior work at those sites follow.

IMH will dive and map a dozen sites en route to Aquia, a dozen large wooden shipwrecks near Aquia, and two sites in or near Quantico Creek, believed to date from the Civil War. IMH will then continue assessing approximately 60 sonar anomalies that were detected at Mount Vernon during their surveys there in 2010 and 2011.

U-1105: This vessel was a German U-boat that surrendered at the end of World War II and was sunk in the Potomac River by the US Navy in a weapon test in 1949. IMH regularly services the site for the Maryland Historical Trust and the Naval History and Heritage Command.

Katten: 2013 marks the 375th anniversary of the founding of the colony of New Sweden along the Delaware River. The Swedish ship Katten wrecked at Puerto Rico in 1649 on her

way from Sweden to the colony. IMH hopes to obtain funding to find and assess the site.

For more information or to participate please email david.howe@maritimehistory.org or phone 302-222-4721.

West Virginia

Reported by: David E. Rotenizer

Recent Archaeological Excavations at the Harpers Ferry Armory Site 46JF518

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archaeology Program Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

[Submitted by Darlene Hassler-Godwin and Justin Ebersole] Originally established in 1799 as the second national armory of the United States, the Harpers Ferry Armory manufactured thousands of firearms for six decades beginning in 1801. However, as a result of the start of the Civil War and events during that conflict, Armory operations ceased on April 18, 1861, and the buildings were eventually demolished. By 2001 the National Park Service acquired the property and the first archaeological excavations were initiated in 2005. These excavations focused upon locating building foundations and learning more about the internal functioning of the manufactory.

As part of a continued effort to better understand the heritage of the Harpers Ferry Armory, a second series of archaeological excavations were initiated in 2011 with the objective of unraveling more specific aspects of the Harpers Ferry Armory's past. Led by Darlene Hassler-Godwin, this new investigation focused on the main street, known as Potomac Street, which ran the length of the Armory between the dual rows of shops and facilities. Two 10 ft. by 10 ft. trenches situated within the boundaries of the historic street were opened with the help of archaeologists Justin Ebersole and Lori Epstein. Hassler-Godwin's objective for the field season was three-fold. First, she wanted to investigate what the original street would have looked like, the construction techniques of 19th century street building, and the materials utilized in its construction. Second, it was hoped that the two trenches might reveal features such as tree planters, sub-street utilities, and hydrant systems referenced in official Armory reports but not otherwise documented or verified. And third, the team hoped to dig deep enough to reveal more of the prehistory here by finding remnants of the First Americans who inhabited the region.

After two years of excavation the results not only give a more detailed view of the Armory Grounds but did indeed reach back now perhaps several thousand years before the common era. Features, such as the Armory street and a pipe, were encountered along with vestiges of American Indian prehistory. The Potomac Street was the first major find. In the Block 12 excavation, investigators found the street to be comprised of Harper Phyllite Shale, macadamized to make the Armory more befitting of a Federal Installation. However, the second trench, Block 13, showed that the street was not necessarily

uniformly composed of shale across the Armory Yard. In this location, the street was comprised of dense by-products, predominately a ferrous conglomerate, generated by musket manufacturing work at the nearby forge shop. In both instances, the street surfaces clearly stood out in profile views. The by-product street surface even displayed a slightly convex top surface, perhaps intended to drain water towards the sides.

The Armory street was beneficial in another important way too--it protected the soils beneath it from above disturbances, thereby preserving not only a utility pipe (Feature 66.5) but prehistoric artifacts as well. The aforementioned ferrous metal pipe was located in the Block 12 trench nearly 1.5 ft. beneath the macadam street. It was contained within a deliberate trench cut and dates to the early Armory Period circa 1808-1810. With only a one inch diameter opening, its function is presently being scrutinized along with Armory records. What is known based on this find is that the Armory not only had subsurface utilities, but that these utilities were connecting the shops on either sides of the street and that the Armory was manufacturing firearms when the pipe was laid, as it has large nodules of ferrous by-product associated with it.

Finally, at just over six feet from the surface in Block 12 and five feet in Block 13, prehistoric artifacts were encountered. These were comprised of a diverse assemblage of typical finds, to include ceramic sherds, projectile point/knives, debitage, quartz shatter, and fire cracked rock. Stratigraphically and diagnostically these initial artifacts date to the Late Woodland Period. The ceramics, for example, appear to be similar to Accokeek--quartz tempered and fired in a reducing atmosphere. Deeper artifacts, such as a crude rhyolite point, stratigraphically date to the Late Archaic. The oldest projectile point/knife was also tested for protein residues. Fish proteins from the Order Perciformes were discovered, confirming that prehistoric inhabitants here were actively exploiting the Potomac River for resources.

The second round of excavations within the Armory Grounds was completed in 2012. A final report has been produced and is currently under review but will soon be available. From the combined efforts of both projects, a wealth of new information has been produced that has allowed archaeologists to understand more of the inner workings of the Armory, gun manufacturing at the site, and even the prehistory contained beneath it. Since the vast majority of the site remains unexcavated, however, its true potential has yet to be fully revealed.

Blennerhassett Island Historical Land-Use Study

[Submitted by Denise Grantz Bastianini, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.]

As part of the archaeological investigations of the Appalachian Corridor D highway project on behalf of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, Michael Baker Jr., Inc. performed a detailed historic land-use study of National Register-listed Blennerhassett Island, located in the Ohio River near Parkersburg, West Virginia. The 3.5 mile-long Island has long been the subject of books, articles,

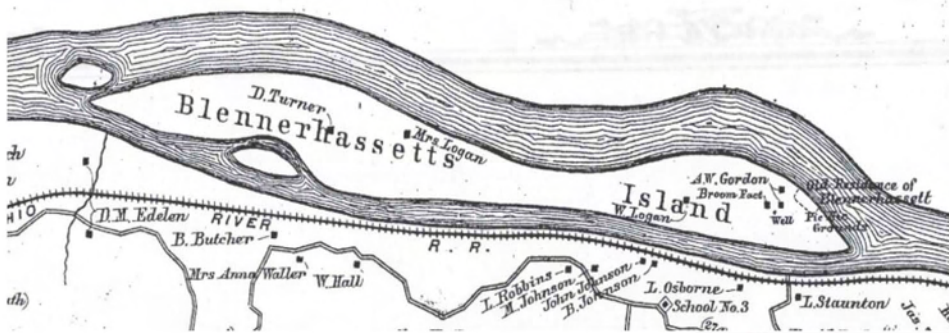


Figure 1 (left): *Blennerhassett Island in 1886. From D. J. Lake & Company (1886) An Atlas of Wood County, West Virginia.*

lectures, art renderings, and archaeological studies focusing largely on the Island's most prominent and controversial residents – Harman and Margaret Blennerhassett, whose ill-fated association with Aaron Burr in 1805 created a national scandal, resulting in public disgrace, financial ruin, and the loss of their Island home.

As part of the highway project, which involved construction of a bridge over Blennerhassett Island, Baker performed all phases of archaeological investigation but identified no historic period sites within the planned corridor across the Island. As part of the project mitigation efforts, Baker conducted archival research and developed a detailed land-use history of the Island; prehistoric site investigations were documented in separate volumes. Primary and secondary source materials and historical photographs were collected from various repositories, as well as the Blennerhassett Island Historical State Park and local photographers. The goal of the research was to provide a comprehensive overview of the rich and colorful land-use history of the entire Island, complementing previous research efforts that have focused heavily on the Blennerhassett association.

In addition to the Blennerhassetts' Palladian mansion, completed in 1800 and burned several years later, the Island was the site of multiple residences, farms, and other miscellaneous resources established during the 18th and 19th centuries. The earliest documented historic inhabitant on the Island was Nemacolin, a Delaware Native American, who reportedly was commissioned by the Ohio Company in 1752 to help establish a road from Cumberland, Maryland, to Redstone (present Brownsville, Pennsylvania). The location of his cabin was documented in 1766 by Thomas Hutchins, who was sent by the British government to map the Ohio River; the site of Nemacolin's cabin has never been located archaeologically although it is said to be located where the Blennerhassetts built their mansion some 40+ years later. Also near the site of the future mansion was the ca. 1792 James blockhouse, which the Blennerhassett Historical Foundation is currently investigating. The home of Elijah Backus, who obtained title to the Island in 1792, prior to the Blennerhassetts, appears through early mapping to have been located near the Island's "neck" area. Other notable and well documented residences included the George Neale, Jr. House, built ca. 1833 (Figure 2) and the nearby, contemporaneous Gordon Cottage, which was destroyed by fire in 1952.

Figure 2 (below): *George Neale, Jr. House located on the Upper Island, Ca. 1890s. Photo courtesy of Blennerhassett Island Historical State Park.*



Less well known Island resources included an 1820s brick medical center, reportedly established near the Blennerhassett mansion site, and as a post-Civil War broom factory. During the mid- to late-1800s the Island was being extensively farmed by several families, who also established their homes on the Island; these properties were later converted to tenant farms in the early decades of the 20th century. During the 1880s, a recreational park was established on the Island, featuring a baseball diamond, boxing ring, bowling alley, and large dance pavilion (Figure 3); it also putatively served as a location for African American revivals. Fires, major floods, and/or abandonment over the centuries have resulted in the destruction all of the Island's historic resources, with the exception of the Neal House, the ruins of which are currently preserved by the Blennerhassett Island State Historical Park. It is hoped that the wealth of data and photographs collected as part of the historic land-use study will be useful in helping to direct future archaeological efforts on the Island.



Figure 3: *An afternoon baseball game on Blennerhassett Island, ca.1905. Photo courtesy of Blennerhassett Island Historical State Park.*

Quebec

Reported by: Olivier Roy

The New Reference Collection of Northeast American Charred Wood in Rimouski; a Tool for Teaching and Research

[Submitted by Claire Newton]

The Laboratoire d'Archéologie et de Patrimoine at the Université du Québec à Rimouski, in Eastern Québec, houses since 2012 a collection of charred wood specimens.

The Charred Wood Collection

The collection consists of wood collected on live trees, shrubs and lianas growing in the Province of Québec. Each item, comprising a series of wood samples of varying diameter, is linked to a herbarium specimen housed in UQAR's herbarium. For each collected specimen, some of the wood was charred under controlled atmosphere in an oven. The advantages of keeping charred wood samples are the ease of handling (i.e., breaking) for anatomical observations and the possibility of direct comparisons with archaeological charcoal. They are accessible in the laboratory.

The first collecting season in 2011 yielded 63 taxa, most of which are indigenous to the Province. They comprise commercial timbers, but also other economically important plants -- for woodworking, basketry, for medicine or for fruit, such as wild cherries, hazelnut and a diversity of berries -- as well as non-economic plants that may be collected for fuel and that provide ecological information, such as pioneer shrubs. The collection also includes species that were introduced during historical times from Eurasia, mostly for timber, such as the Norway Spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) Karst.) or as ornamentals, such as the Siberian Pea shrub (*Caragana arborescens* Lam.). Collecting will continue, with the aim of representing all taxa growing in Northeast America; the list of available taxa is posted on the laboratory's website (<http://lap.uqar.ca/laboratoire-collections.php>).

Charcoal Analysis

The aim of this collection is to provide references for anatomical identification of archaeological wood. Wood charcoal in archaeological contexts is the reflection both of the wood available and of cultural choices made by the inhabitants. Both wood availability and choices have varied with time, according to environmental conditions, available modes of transport, woodland management practices, and uses of the material. Depending on the type of archaeological contexts studied, charcoal analysis can therefore touch on various interrelated subjects, including palaeoenvironmental reconstruction and selection of wood material for specialized uses, such as architecture or specialized fuel for industrial uses.

A First Archaeological Application on Historical Material

The collection was first put to use in 2012 in the context of teaching charcoal analysis to an undergraduate class at UQAR. The archaeological material came from the LAP's 2011 exca-

vations on the Saint-Barnabé Island on the Saint-Lawrence River, of an underground structure dating to the end of the 19th to the first third of the 20th century, and perhaps linked to alcohol smuggling activities in the region of Rimouski (see Savard & Beaudry, this issue). Only charred wood that was obviously worked, bearing either cut marks or nails/nail holes, were studied. In short, our identifications and observations of the dimensions of the artefacts show that most of the material consists of timber used in the construction of the storage structure, but some may belong to smaller wooden objects such as boxes. The boards were not "handmade" on site, but were probably produced by a regional timber mill. The range of species identified is consistent with a late 19th – early 20th century date, when compared to other data regarding the wood industry and its impact on regional forest vegetation dynamics.

Archaeological Interventions on Legendary Saint-Barnabé Island

[Submitted by Manon Savard and Nicolas Beaudry, Université du Québec à Rimouski]

Saint-Barnabé island is located in the Saint Lawrence river estuary off Rimouski, the regional capital of the Lower-Saint-Lawrence region of eastern Québec. The city sits on several stepped marine terraces overlooking a bay partly closed by the 6 km-long, and less than 1 km-wide island (fig. 1). The long and narrow island thus forms the backdrop of this natural amphitheater, protecting the city's lower tier from the Nordet, a harsh northern wind, but also blocking its view on the open sea.

Saint-Barnabé island dominates the Rimouskois' imagination as much as it dominates their landscape. It lies only 3 km from the mainland and can be easily reached by rowboat or kayak on a calm sea, but maritime conditions can change quickly on the mighty Saint Lawrence and they can make the island more remote than it seems. Access has been limited in the past by its landowners and their hired guardians. Although most of the island now belongs to the city and is open to trekkers and campers, most Rimouskois have never set foot on it. It has thus been an ideal scene for stories and tales of shipwrecks and burials, beached whales, look-outs to warn of British attacks or German submarines, alcohol smuggling, and fashionable private hunting parties, all still alive in a vivid oral and written history. From an eighteenth-century hermit to farmers, lumberjacks and bootleggers, the islanders have become characters of the local collective memory.

Since 2009 a team from the Université du Québec à Rimouski (UQAR) has been undertaking archaeological research on the island in collaboration with Ruralys, a regional non-profit heritage society. This project was initiated at the invitation of the local tourism board, Tourisme Rimouski, who sought to add to the touristic offer of the island by putting forward its human history, in addition to its natural environment, with a focus on the island's mythical hermit, Toussaint Cartier.



Visitors on DcEd-9 site (M. Savard, 2012)

Finding Toussaint Cartier

Prehistoric sites are known on some of the islands of the Saint-Lawrence estuary, but a survey carried out in 1993 at the eastern end of Saint-Barnabé island yielded no evidence of an aboriginal presence (Tremblay 1993). No evidence is known either of a presence of Basque whalers, such as the one on the Île-aux-Basques upstream. The account of Jesuit missionary Henri Nouvel, who travelled in the area in 1663-1664, mentions an encampment near Saint-Barnabé island but no activity on the island itself (Fortin & Lechasseur 1993).

Its first known occupant was Toussaint Cartier. His presence on the island, from ca. 1728 to his death in 1767, is well documented by legal documents (Mimeault 1990), including an agreement with local Seigneur Lepage allowing Cartier to settle on the island “pour faire son salut”. However, these documents remain silent on the hermit himself, on his background, on the reasons why he led a solitary life on the island, even on whether he was known by his real name. A short note in the *Journal of the Marquis de Montcalm* suggests that the hermit already aroused curiosity during his lifetime (Montcalm 1895: 52). After his death, continuing interest fuelled the construction of characters ranging from the romantic, broken-hearted widower of Frances Brooke’s novel *The Story of Emily Montague* (1769), to the holy man dedicated to prayer pictured by Joseph Signay, archbishop of Québec (1862). The latter character has been the most influential even before Signay’s account, as suggested by a surge in the interest for the hermit when the parish of Rimouski was created in 1927, and again when the diocese was created in 1867, 100 years after the hermit’s death (La Charité 2013). However, further accounts of Toussaint Cartier have freely combined both characters and later ones (including one that makes the hermit a relative of Jacques Cartier) to build a changing mythical figure still central to the Rimouskois’ imagination (Scallon-Chouinard 2012).

Nineteenth century authors disagree on the nature of the her-

mit’s settlement, describing either a simple log cabin (Taché 1885) or a large, half-timbered house on a stone foundation (Guay 1873, Signay 1862) more akin to a presbytery than to a hermitage. They also disagree on whether its remains were visible ruins (Guay 1873) or a simple depression (Derome 1880). However, they concur in locating the settlement on the south shore of the island, near its center, facing the hamlet of Rimouski (Derome 1880, Taché 1846, 1885) or opposite its church (Guay 1873).

Oral tradition points to a specific area of the south shore, where survey and clearing revealed in 2009 a number of topographic anomalies and part of a stone structure. Test trenches excavated on this site (DcEd-9) in 2009, 2010 and 2012 yielded the characteristic, Saintonge-type green-glazed wares that confirmed an eighteenth-century occupation contemporary with Cartier (Savard *et al.* 2011). No contemporary structure or undisturbed deposit has been identified so far due to later ploughing, but most of the site remains to be explored. Excavation also revealed the first evidence of a previous aboriginal presence on the island, including an arrowhead, a chert nucleus and chert flakes.

After Toussaint Cartier: from farmers to bootleggers

A farmer is known to have lived on the island in 1782, before it was divided into plots in 1790, but the history of the island is little known until the mid-nineteenth century. Louis-Jacques Lepage settled in 1850 on the island, where he operated a farm with his wife and 22 children until his death in 1903 (Chassé 2003). An aerial photograph of the island in 1927 shows the family’s house, barn, and fishing weir (Savard *et al.* 2011). The farmhouse accidentally burnt in 1942. Louis-Jacques’ grandson Théodore, who had just acquired the Lepage plots, built a chalet and resumed farming on the island until he moved to Rimouski in 1973 (Chassé 2003). While his chalet is still standing, his barn was dismantled in 2012 for safety reasons.

Judge Ulric Joseph Tessier bought part of the island in the mid-nineteenth-century. He rented part of his lands to local farmers, together with hunting and fishing rights, but kept a rudimentary house that the Tessiers and their guests used as a chalet for their hunting parties. A hunting camp was built in the 1920s at the western end of the island by a general of the Canadian army, Eugène Fiset. By the late nineteenth century, Saint-Barnabé island had become a place for walks, picnics and rests for the Rimouskois. More chalets were built after Théodore Lepage sold part of his estate.

Part of the island’s forest was harvested in 1914-1915 and between 1942 and 1945. Price Brothers & Co. bought part of the island in 1950, had the decaying Fiset camp and other decaying structures destroyed (including probably the Tessier house), and sold it to the city of Rimouski in 1987.

A survey was carried out in 2009 and 2010 at the eastern end of the island and in specific areas of its central and western parts, where evidence of logging and hunting camps could be expected. A number of features were identified as late nine-

teenth and twentieth century rubbish pits that could be associated with farms, hunting camps or logging camps, but no logging camp has been located so far (Savard et al. 2011).

Survey and excavation at the site where Toussaint Cartier is thought to have lived revealed the stone foundation and wooden cellar of a nineteenth-century building destroyed by fire, most probably one of the Tessier buildings visible on the 1927 aerial photograph ca. 700 m west of the Lepage farm. An enclosure, a well, and at least two dumps were identified in close proximity. Though the site was only sampled, it has already yielded an impressive wealth of artifacts including building materials, lamp glass, cooking and tableware, food containers, butchered animal remains, clothing and footwear, religious medals, toys, tools, machine parts, ammunitions, dozens of gin and beer bottles, etc. These assemblages document the reoccupation of a land cleared in the eighteenth century and the different uses of the island until the mid-twentieth-century, including farming, hunting, and resort (Savard et al. 2011).

Oral tradition tells of yet another, partly mythical use of the island as a landing point for alcohol smuggled in the 1920s and 1930s from Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon into the United States. Pit features were observed in 1993 at the eastern end of the island and identified to the archaeologist carrying out the survey as bootleggers' hideouts (Tremblay 1993). Test trenches excavated in 2012 revealed that one of them was a partly buried wooden structure, dating from the first half of the twentieth century and destroyed by fire. While the limits of the test trenches and scarcity of finds did not allow a confirmation of the oral tradition, its alleged function remains the most likely until further excavation is carried.

Local impact of the archaeological project

The project was to merge academic research, student training and public outreach. While engaging with a local myth contributed to the visibility of the project locally, it soon became clear that archaeology itself was also of great interest for the public and media, in a region where archaeological activity had been carried out by outsiders and rarely made accessible to the public. Every year since 2009, the archaeologists working on the island have received hundreds of visitors, including tourists and locals seeking a material encounter with the island's history and legends. While the interpretation on offer and the visitors' interests first focused on a single eighteenth-century occupant, archaeology has shed a new light on earlier and later occupations and uses of the island. It has shown that archaeology can contribute to broadening the scope of the visitor's interests and of the media coverage. This, in turn, has contributed to broadening Tourisme Rimouski's projects for the island and to fully integrate archaeology in its interpretation and touristic offer. The Lepage barn has now been replaced by an interpretation center, partly built with materials recovered from the original nineteenth-century barn. It will be entirely dedicated to the history and archaeology of the island.

This project was also to contribute to building a local archaeological practice and expertise based at the UQAR. The exposure of the project in local media, the interest of the public and



A student showing off her find (M. Savard, 2012)

the motivation of the students contributed to its success as an academic project. It has now turned into a formal archaeological field school, officially created in 2012 and still run in close cooperation with Tourisme Rimouski. The archaeological potential of the island remains hardly explored and promises many more fruitful seasons of field research, of training, and of engaging with the public.

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Murphy's Farm Midden: Witness of a Shomaker's Life

[Submitted by Artefactuel (Gina Vincelli and Nathalie Gaudreau)]

This paper discusses the results of a one-day dig performed by a group of young students from Mont-Saint-Sacrement's High School supervised by some members of the worker coop Artefactuel. The school is located in Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier at the bottom of a mountain, which they own. One of the activities included in the Physical Education program consists in mountain climbing and trekking. While exploring this mountain the students and their teacher identified many ruins. The teacher then decided to include geolocalisation to their trips (Figure 1). Many artifacts were still apparent at the surface and the students took the liberty of picking up nice objects.

The students were so interested in these objects that their teacher decided to form an extracurricular group of archaeology. These "looting" activities continued for some time before the Ministry of Culture was informed of these practices. They contacted the teacher and informed her about laws regulating the archaeological profession. The teacher was very receptive and decided to contact Artefactuel in order to establish new activities for her group.

The program started with a few activities to sensitize the students with our profession, for instance an introduction to archaeology, followed by an introduction about material culture



Figure 1.
Mont-Saint-Sacrement's High School students' geolocalisation plan of Murphy's Farm midden area.

and finally some prepping about an archaeological dig, and the lab work that would follow. The students also undertook an oral inquiry and met with one of the Murphy's descendants, Herman Murphy, who helped them locate the ruins of his family farm and midden and spoke about the various members of his family and their lifestyle (Figure 2).

And so what started with a surface collect, finished with a scientific and educative archaeological dig. In October 2010, we climbed the mountain and arrived at the Murphy's site. Our wish was to find a perfect spot to perform a dig with young students, not too complicated, stratigraphically speaking, but very informative, and somewhere that would yield an abundant collection to satisfy our young helpers.

And so, it was decided to dig in a portion of a bug midden associated with two farms divided by a stone fence. We carefully introduced the students to all the archaeological process of a real professional dig (Figure 3). With our constant supervision, they learned how to triangulate their operation. They also learned all about the dig, altimetric readings, photography, measurements, technical drawings and records. We also taught them how to dig, following the different archaeological layers, and the importance of keeping artifacts in their context. They were also part of ranking, sorting and packing the artifacts. At the end of the day, the students were totally thrilled about their experience and eager to read the results and interpretation of their dig.

Archaeological results

Information was found about the Murphy family in the Personal Census of 1851 at Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier. William and Bridget Murphy moved from Ireland and established in Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier. William was mentioned as a farmer and they had six children. In this census, Thomas Murphy (Herman Murphy's father) was six months old.

Number 3 (Figure 1) represents William Murphy's farm which he passed on to his son, Thomas Murphy. Later, Thomas built



Figure 2. Herman Murphy helps a student identify a found object.

another farm (Number 4) which was last inhabited by his son, Herman Murphy. Finally, Herman sold his land to a ski center in 1946.

A stone boundary fence dividing the farm land area was identified. This fence divided Thomas' and Herman's farms. This area was also used as a midden by the Murphys from about 1850 until 1946.

The one-day dig yielded an abundant quantity of artifacts. The most common were agricultural tools (chain, farm machinery parts, sickle blade and horseshoe), a large sample of alcohol bottles but also soft drinks, milk and condiment bottles, many bottles and containers of medicinal and hygienic products, ceramic's service and storage containers and fragments of oil lamps and pipes. But mostly, there was an enormous quantity of fragments of leather shoes, moccasins and boots (vamps, quarters, heels, soles and shoelaces).

The Murphy's farms seem to have been occupied over a long period, probably over three generations, including William, Thomas and Herman's families. The Murphy family had to live not only from agriculture, but certainly, part time from the shoemaker trade. The enormous amount of leather pieces found suggest that William and/or Thomas Murphy had not only put on their family but certainly also the majority of their neighbors.

After the analysis of material culture collection, the objects were brought back to the students. They concluded by creating a display showing every steps of their long-term project. This project has not only documented a new archaeological site, but has also captured students' interest and sensitized them to the wealth of archaeological and historical heritage. Many remains are still waiting within this vast archaeological site. Let us hope that this activity can be renewed.



Figure 3. The students carefully introduced to all the archaeological process of a real professional dig.

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