



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2018

Number 99

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

CNEHA Facebook Page

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



You can join us on Twitter now too! @CNEHA_org

CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING 2018

Technology in Archaeology

Halifax, Nova Scotia

October 18-21, 2018



Our conference logo features an Ordnance Survey benchmark as a tribute to survey technology. Examples of these markings may still be seen today in and around Halifax.

We are thrilled to invite you to join us for the Annual Meeting of CNEHA this October in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

We are planning an exceptional event starting with the conference venue, the historic Lord Nelson Hotel. Located in downtown Halifax and within a short walking distance to museums and parks, galleries, universities and libraries, the Lord Nelson has recently undergone renovations that will make your conference experience comfortable and enjoyable. Its location is ideal if you plan to explore the city and enjoy local Maritime fare and music. The hotel pub, The Arms Public House, offers a cozy and convenient setting for post-talk conference gatherings. We encourage you to stay at the centrally located conference venue to get the most out of the Annual Meeting.

CNEHA 2018 gets underway for all on Friday, October 19, with workshops centered on the conference theme of technology in archaeology, including a geophysics session in the neighbouring Victorian-era Public Gardens, walking tours of Halifax, an industrial archaeology tour to the Albion Mines Foundry in the community of Stellarton, Pictou County, and the opening reception. An evening walk across "The Commons" to a local pub, complemented with a tour of the historical landscape, will be a great opportunity to see friends and get energized for the sessions ahead.

Saturday and Sunday will be filled with presentations and posters, the bookroom and raffle. There are two poster events this year: the Public Education Poster Session Competition on Collaborative Science and the poster session connected to the conference theme of technology in archaeology or historical archaeology in the Northeast in general. We hope everyone will join us for the untraditional conference dinner

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Views of Halifax: view through the gateway at the Halifax Citadel (upper left); Georgian town clock (upper right); the Halifax waterfront (lower left); and the main lobby of the Lord Nelson Hotel, as seen from the pub (lower right).

we are planning. A mini food truck rally is being organized for the Small Craft Gallery of the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic. Live Maritime music will complement the atmosphere along with our signature CNEHA 2018 beer from one of the local craft breweries. While there, take the opportunity to tour the remarkable Halifax Explosion or Titanic and Halifax exhibits, or take an evening stroll along the Halifax waterfront just outside.

Our conference keynote speaker is Paul Cheetham, Senior Lecturer in Archaeological Science at Bournemouth University. Paul's expertise spans temporal, geographical, methodological, and disciplinary boundaries, and his talk will feature examples of how technological advances enable us to better detect and interpret the residues of past human activity.

Based on aggregated traveller reviews, in 2018 Tripadvisor ranked Halifax #4 in its list of Top Ten World Destinations on the Rise. Halifax is a vibrant, Atlantic coastal city, and an historic center of business, education, and culture. Your conference experience offers you opportunities to see new sights and exhibits, take tours, shop, dine, and enjoy local music. Our team continues to work on your conference with

a central goal in mind: we want to have a wonderful and memorable time!

Visit our website often and stay tuned for updates on CNEHA's social media platforms. <https://www.cneha2018.com/>

Full registration will be available soon. We look forward to hosting you in Halifax.

Katie Cottreau-Robins and Jonathan Fowler,
Conference Co-Chairs

A Request from the Board

Dear CNEHA members,

The board wants to hear from you! We will soon be e-mailing a survey to current and past members of CNEHA. The objective of this survey is to better understand who our members are, what they value about CNEHA and how we could better address their needs. We also want to know how we can recruit new members, but especially, how we can retain the current ones.

We hope to get a strong response to this survey, which is the first comprehensive one ever done of the membership since 1966. The strength of CNEHA passes through its members, and we want to keep being relevant in today's world. We wish all of you a fantastic field season!

Email Addresses

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

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Maria O'Donovan

Hello everyone! It was good to see many of you at the CNEHA meetings in Portsmouth, NH. I saw great sessions and individual papers that I hope will be future publications in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. We do not have a significant backlog at the journal and are always looking for quality submissions.

The next issue of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* (Volume 46) has been slightly delayed. We are working hard to get this out to you by early this spring. I think it is safe to say that my experience producing my first issue as editor has given me significant insights into the process that I hope will speed up the next issue. Volume 46 focuses on ceramics and contains the first in-depth information on queensware produced in America. This will be a valuable resource for anyone concerned with ceramic identification and analysis.

Our Telling Time poster series continues to be very popular. There are eight posters on chronology in the 17th through the 20th centuries, cemeteries, lighting, and the American Revolution. They can be purchased for \$10.00 each plus shipping. Hard copy back issues of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* can also be ordered for \$10.00-\$13.00 each plus shipping. For information on ordering contact me at neha@binghamton.edu or go to our web page at <https://www.binghamton.edu/paf/neha.html>.



American Queensware

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NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the June issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 11 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. Please note that we have new editors for Pennsylvania and Vermont.

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COALITION FOR AMERICAN HERITAGE

As a member of the Coalition for American Heritage, CNEHA recently signed on to a letter urging the House National Resources Committee to oppose changes to protections for the Bear's Ear National Monument under the proposed bill, H.R. 4532. Thirty-one organizations and Tribal Nations signed the letter. A copy is attached. Here is a link for CNEHA members who might be interested in joining the Coalition as individuals: <https://heritagecoalition.org/for-individuals/>. ACRA, AAA, and the SAA are currently leading this coalition. CNEHA became a member in 2017.

We also joined the National Humanities Alliance to urge the protection of NEH, a key source of funding for projects like the current archaeological project at Plymouth, Massachusetts, headed by Dr. David Landon of the University of Massachusetts Boston (Project 400, http://www.fiskecenter.umb.edu/Projects/Project_400.html). If you would like to support the effort to support NEH through social media, here is a link: <http://p2a.co/7yozpSm>. And here is a link to contact your representatives: Let your Members of Congress know that you support the NEH!

Finally, we have continued to follow and work with America's Voice: Conservation Recreation Preservation (AVCRP) on campaigns that promote the protection of cultural heritage resources as well as environmental and recreational resources. AVCRP has initiated twitter campaigns to encourage broader participation by citizens.

The need for increased advocacy for the preservation and protection of irreplaceable cultural resources as well as the funding critical to that mission (e.g., NEH, and the Historic Tax Credit that supports historic preservation initiatives) has been palpable this past year, and CNEHA is responding as an organization to these concerns. Please share the names of projects you know of that were funded in part or in whole through NEH grants. I urge you to become advocates as well!

Karen Metheny
Chair, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

PAST PRESENT: A SHORT RETROSPECTIVE ON CNEHA'S FORMATIVE YEARS

Karen Metheny, Chair

The 2016 conference in Ottawa marked the 50th anniversary of CNEHA, an important milestone for our organization. To help celebrate, we invited past chairs of the Council to join us for the celebration, including Pierre Beaudet (1990-1998), Sherene Baugher (1983-1984, 1999-2002), Lu Ann De Cunzo (2003-2004), Paul Huey (1981-1982), Terry Klein (1987-1989), E. Ann Smith (1985-1986), and Robert Schuyler (1978-1980). It was a wonderful opportunity to reconnect with some long-absent friends! Sherene and Meta Janowitz graciously agreed to organize a retrospective to provide members with an opportunity to learn more about our history (banquet tickets once cost \$5!). We also ran several slide shows—one principally covering the last 10 years, and one assembled by Rich Veit and Kate Dinnel for our 40th anniversary celebration in Tarrytown. Finally, we brought a copy of our original charter from New York State for you to view. The conference program also celebrated our history, with images of past conference program covers, a list of board members and chairs, past and present, and the charter.

My task was to describe the formative years of the Council and, as I do now, invite the audience to consider the importance of this history. It is no exaggeration to say that without the efforts of the late Jack Mead and our long-time colleague Ed Lenik, there would have been no CNEHA. Their efforts to establish the Symposia on Historic Sites Archaeology led to the formal organization and eventual incorporation of the regional archaeological society that we know today as the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.

The Council has a remarkable and unique history. Jack and Ed were responsible for starting a chain of events that brought together an amazing group of archaeologists (both prehistorians and newly minted historical archaeologists), historians, military historians, preservationists, educators, landscape architects, museum professionals, reenactors and interpreters at historical sites. Many came from such well-known sites as Fort Ligonier, Fort Montgomery, Old Sturbridge Village, New Windsor Cantonment, Fort Ontario, and the Fort Wellington National Historic Site. But this group also included publishers, authors and editors, pharmacists and radiologists, and physical anthropologists, as well as a diverse group of individuals with a deep interest in the history and archaeology of New York and the Northeast.

The original symposia, which were held twice a year beginning in 1966, were created to fill a specific need—to foster communication among historians, professional archaeologists, and avocational archaeologists in New York State who were increasingly working with historical archaeological re-

sources. The symposia provided an important medium for the exchange of information on material culture and archaeological remains, and served to increase awareness of the value of these resources as well as the threats to their preservation. I am still struck by the foresight of the twenty-two individuals who we know were deeply involved in the organization of the Council in these early years.

Jack Mead, who is known for his work at Fort Montgomery in New York State, was the individual most responsible for organizing the symposia, which were focused on Colonial and Revolutionary sites archaeology. Jack was Director of the Trailside Museums at Bear Mountain State Park. His fieldwork at the site of the 3rd Massachusetts Brigade at the New Windsor Cantonment led to his direct involvement with the symposia. He was asked by Col. Frederick Todd, the director of the New Windsor Cantonment, to organize a session highlighting the New Windsor excavations. This session became the first of many. Held twice a year over the next few years, most often at the Thayer Hotel and Bear Mountain, the symposia served a significant need in 1965-66—to foster communication and to get information out to historians, professional archaeologists, and avocational archaeologists in New York State who were increasingly working with historical archaeological resources and were concerned by the increasing threat to their preservation.

Beginning in 1968, this informal association of individuals took steps to formalize their relationship, and under the leadership of Jack Mead and a steering committee of some 14 individuals, the Council was formally established and incorporated. The organization had fewer than 20 members at that time. Nonetheless, some very far-reaching decisions were made. A constitution and ethical standards for the organization were approved by the membership in 1970. In that year also, a formal executive board was elected with Mead as its first chair. Numerous committees were formed to assist with publications, conference planning, and ethical standards and training. CNEHA's first journal was issued in 1971. A charter from New York State was granted in 1982. And the rest, as they say, is history.

Working alongside Jack Mead was Edward Lenik. In addition to his contributions as unofficial director of the symposia, Ed served on the steering committee formed in 1969 to formalize the group's organization, and was also the first vice-chairman. Budd Wilson, who was also involved with the early symposia, served nearly 20 years as a board member, beginning with his election to the first executive board in 1970. Paul Huey also was a member of the first executive board elected in 1970, served on the board for many years, and served as chair of the Council in the early 1980s. These three individuals are still active members in CNEHA and we are thankful for their service over the years.

I also want to mention Wallace Workmaster, who reconnected with us in Tarrytown but recently passed away. Wally,



Jack Mead

a former professor of history at Penn State, was Curator of History at Fort Ontario in Oswego, New York, at the time of the Council's organization; he was a regional historic preservation supervisor for State of New York before his retirement, and was active in the Mount Lebanon Historical Society and Historic Preservation Commission for many years. Wally served on the 1969 steering committee that led to the formal organization of CNEHA and was the chief architect of our constitution. Wally also served as chair from 1974-1977. The statement of purpose that he crafted in those formative years of historical archaeology is as relevant to CNEHA today as it was then, and I thank Wally for giving us a document with remarkable vision, clarity, and purpose that has served us over five decades, even as historical archaeology itself has matured.

I want to conclude this short retrospective with some comments drawn from a speech given to the Council in 1970 by Jack Mead that I feel are especially relevant:

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology sounds impressive, doesn't it? Now if you take the first letter of each word you will come up with T-C-F-N-H-A which means nothing---and it doesn't even sound sexy!

More seriously,

...many of us realized that if Historic Site Archaeology was to have an important impact on history, it was imperative that we in the field of archeology, not relate just to ourselves, --- but to acquaint as many people as possible with the value of, and the important role



Wally Workmaster, Paul Huey and Ed Lenik

Historic Site Archaeology can play in understanding and interpreting our past.

He expressed the wish that:

this organization never develops to the point where it no longer involves the general public...they are the ones supporting our work and the ones we are supposedly doing our work to benefit.

Similarly, he hoped that:

the organization never turns into a professional Ivory Tower which no longer encourages interested amateurs, nor provides them with a forum to speak.

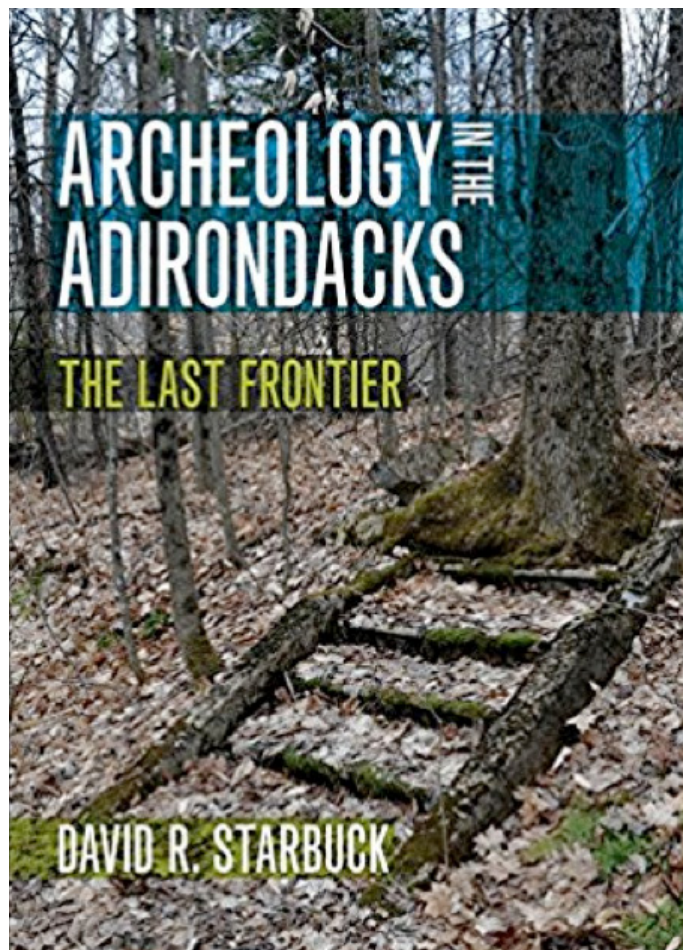
This brief retrospective reminds us that CNEHA is truly a volunteer organization, and without the support of our members, we would cease to function. It also reminds us that in filling CNEHA's mission to collect, preserve, and disseminate knowledge related to the practice of historical archaeology in the Northeast region, we need to be mindful of our roots—not just the enthusiasm and passion of our founding members for history, archaeology, and material culture, but the wide range of interests, from avocational to professional, that brought this group together. In a time where we need to be advocating not only for site protection and budgets, but for the relevance of archaeology, we can find added strength and relevance in the connections we build with local and community interests throughout the Northeast. As we look to the present and the future I would like to close with one additional comment from Jack Mead: "don't let anyone forget the potential this organization has, and can have, today and in the future."

UPDATE FROM THE CNEHA SUBCOMMITTEE FOR COLLABORATIVE PRESERVATION

CNEHA members may be interested in the Society for American Archaeology's new Archaeologist-Collector Collaboration Interest Group (ACCIG), currently chaired by Bonnie Pitblado of the University of Oklahoma. The new group was created to promote positive relationships among stakeholders who share a passion for the past, including but not limited to professional archaeologists and responsible artifact collectors. It aims to generate short- and long-term initiatives and productive discussion surrounding collaborative archaeology and preservation. Early conversations have included training metal detectorists in archaeological methods and the acceptance of collections made by non-professionals into archaeological repositories or museums. SAA members may affiliate with the ACCIG for free when renewing their SAA membership. More information can be found on the SAA's Interest Group website: <http://www.saa.org/ForMembers/InterestGroups/tabid/129/Default.aspx> or by contacting Dr. Pitblado: <http://cas.ou.edu/bonnie-pitblado>. CNEHA's Subcommittee for Collaborative Preservation will continue to report on ACCIG's activities to our members.

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR MEMBERSHIP PIN PRESENTED TO DENNIS HOWE

At our November 2017 annual meeting in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the board of CNEHA presented Dennis Howe with a 25-year membership pin, recognizing Dennis' wonderful contributions to this newsletter. Dennis, who holds degrees in Electrical Engineering from U Mass, Lowell, has been responsible for the design and layout of the CNEHA Newsletter since the spring of 1989 and he became a member of CNEHA shortly after that. It was a background in technical writing that involves a research and writing process much like archaeology and helped him develop skills in layout work and publishing. He had been a volunteer in archaeological field work and historical research since 1982, and much of his newsletter time has been donated. Over the years Dennis has also become an experienced field archaeologist and has published numerous articles in historical and industrial archaeology in state and national journals. Congratulations.



NEW PUBLICATION:

"While numerous books have been written about the great camps, hiking trails, and wildlife of the Adirondacks ... David R. Starbuck offers the only archeological guide to a region long overlooked by archeologists who thought that "all the best sites" were elsewhere. This beautifully illustrated volume focuses on the rich and varied material culture brought to the mountains by their original Native American inhabitants, along with subsequent settlements created by soldiers, farmers, industrialists, workers, and tourists. Starbuck examines Native American sites on Lake George and Long Lake; military and underwater sites throughout the Lake George, Fort Ticonderoga, and Crown Point regions; old industrial sites where forges, tanneries, and mines once thrived; farms and the rural landscape; and many other sites, including the abandoned Frontier Town theme park, the ghost town of Adirondac, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, ski areas, and graveyards." [Taken from the website of University Press of New England.] Publication Date: June 5, 2018. 184 pp. 140 color illus. 7x10"

\$22.95 Paperback, 978-1-5126-0262-3; \$17.99 Ebook, 978-1-5126-0263-0

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

1718

Three Centuries of “Scotch-Irish” Heritage

Join us for a

Scots-Irish Reunion

Bringing the Ulster Diaspora to life

August 14, 15, 16, 2018

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine

We wish to identify, document, explore, and share the stories of people who emigrated from the North of Ireland to New England.

Come tell us your story!

The reunion will include:

- Identification of the people who left the North of Ireland for a new life in North America, their villages, town lands, churches, points of departure in Northern Ireland and the points of arrival, settlements and destination points in the colonies.
- Exploring the cultural uniqueness of the diaspora and it's many folkways that were brought to America.
- Academic outreach with lectures, articles, round tables, archeological research, family history, genealogy and publications.
- Tours of unique and scenic points of interest: First Parish Church, cemeteries, 1718 Somersett archaeological site and other historic sites.

The Scots-Irish story has been well told about the immigrant families that settled in Pennsylvania following the "wagon road" south. A less told story is of those who came to Maine.

The Maine Ulster-Scot Project was formed to tell that story.

We look forward to a productive, educational, and fun program celebrating 300 years of Ulster-Scot's influence in North America, reconnecting with family and friends from both sides of the pond.

For more information, please visit www.MaineUlsterScots.com

Follow us on Facebook at: facebook.com/maineulsterscots

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

CTDOT Archaeological Investigations at the Jackson Street “Dog’s Nest” Site

[Submitted by Leonard Bianchi and Jean Howson, NV5-Connecticut, LLC]

The Connecticut Department of Transportation recently completed archaeological investigations at the site of a forgotten residential neighborhood between the Pan Am railyards and the Naugatuck River south of the I-84/Route 8 “Mixmaster” in the City of Waterbury. While this area today appears as a set of desolate and non-descript abandoned industrial pads tucked away in a difficult to access corner of the City, from the middle of the 19th to the early 20th Century it was a vibrant neighborhood of first and second generation Irish and Italian immigrants. Closed in between Waterbury’s coal-fired gasification plant, the New York and New England Railroad, and the Brown & Brothers Brass Rolling Mill, and with the industrial waste water coursing directly through their backyards in what was called the Manhan Canal, Jackson Street was not exactly prime real estate.

The Jackson Street community had a reputation for alcoholism and violence recognized as far away as Bridgeport, where the Bridgeport Herald in 1898 referred to it disparagingly as the “Dog’s Nest” and called it “one of the worst [neighborhoods] to be found anywhere”. Nevertheless, census records and other documents inform us that these people contributed to the 19th Century growth and prosperity of Waterbury and the State of Connecticut as a whole by

working at the local brass mills and as laborers at various other factories in the City. They became citizens, and in many cases landlords, proprietors and entrepreneurs in their own right, sometimes working out of their own homes. Within their community they often maintained the language of their country of origin, retaining and passing on key elements of their homeland lifeways that were eventually incorporated into what we consider to be “American” culture today. Despite marginalization, ill-treatment and bigotry, and being left to live in unhealthy and even dangerous conditions, they survived and passed on their legacy. When the railroad and gas works expanded further into the neighborhood after 1904, however, the inhabitants of the Jackson Street “Dog’s Nest” were increasingly driven out. By 1917 insurance maps show no homes remaining in this area. The residents presumably dispersed into the burgeoning suburbs and many may well have descendants residing in various parts of the City to this day.

Through the CTDOT archaeological efforts, carried out by NV5 cultural resource consultants under the Section 106 Federal mandate to identify and evaluate impacts to historic properties, investigators aimed to learn even more about how Waterbury’s 19th Century immigrants survived in the face of adversity. Excavations revealed no fewer than eight building foundations still intact beneath an area that will soon become a temporary freeway bypass during renovations to the Route 8/I-84 interchange. The building foundations were constructed of varying quality, as expected, but all had cellars. The homes were of substantial size and probably contained multiple families. Several had running water and septic drainage systems. Artifactual remains so far have revealed



Figure 1. Exposed house foundation at former number 23 Jackson Street, Waterbury. Photograph by Jason Nargiz.



Figure 2. *Excavation on interior of foundation at former 23 Jackson Street. Photograph by Jason Nargiz*

the presence of horses for transportation, widespread use of medicinals, indications of tobacco and alcohol use, work boots and industrial implements, and occasional luxuries such as molded glass. Ceramic holy water fonts also attest to the neighborhood's Catholic heritage. Somewhat to the disappointment of the investigators, only one vertical shaft feature was discovered, possibly representing a 'dry well' placed for drainage purposes. Though the area has now been backfilled in preparation for the upcoming construction, NV5 filmed a short documentary summarizing excavations at the site that should become available on the internet for public viewing in the near future.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Searching for an Elusive Revolutionary War Fort: Monmouth University's Summer 2017 Field School [Submitted by Richard Veit, Adam Heinrich, and Sean McHugh]

Monmouth University's summer 2017 field school was a cooperative project between Monmouth University's Department of History and Anthropology, Rutgers University Newark's Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, and the National Park Service. It was directed by Richard

Veit Ph.D., Adam Heinrich Ph.D., and Sean McHugh M.A., all of Monmouth University. We were working in conjunction with Jim Harmon of the National Park Service, and Lee Slater Ph.D. of Rutgers Newark. Lee was assisted by Pantelis Soupsis of the Technical Educational Institute of Crete. Monmouth University staff for the field school included photogrammetry expert Jennifer Swerida, and crew chiefs: Safa Akhtar, Stephanie Codling, Casey Hannah, Eric Lauenstein, Evan Mydlowski, and Kristen Norbut. Ten Monmouth University undergraduate students and eight graduate students participated in the project. We were assisted by numerous ASNJ volunteers including Steve Santucci, Sevirie Corson, Darryl Daum, Chris and Rebecca Brown, Jason Wickersty and others. Fieldwork occurred in May and June of 2017.

The project focused on Fort Hill and associated camps in the Jockey Hollow area of Morristown National Historical Park and was designed to determine the extent and integrity of the archaeological deposits on Fort Hill, while testing the value of remote sensing techniques, most notably induced polarization, a form of resistivity.

Fort Hill is the site of a relatively unknown Revolutionary War fortification constructed in 1780 on the orders of General Anthony Wayne. It has been described as "the least known and least visited historic site in Morristown National Historical Park" (Olsen nd). The winter of 1780 saw a portion of the Continental Army encamped at Morristown. These troops included the Pennsylvania Line, including Hand's Brigade, which huddled on Fort Hill and included two Pennsylvanian and two Canadian regiments. In December 1780, Wayne described his plans for the site as follows, "I traced out a kind of Citadel consisting of three small redoubts—the whole joined by a stockade" (Olsen nd). Shortly thereafter construction began, with approximately 100 men assigned to



Figure 1. *An illustration of Fort Hill from the 1850s. Note the similarity between this image and Figure 2 showing the cleared site today (Courtesy of Morristown National Historical Park).*



Figure 2. *The southern gun emplacement on Fort Hill after clearing. (Compare with Figure 1.)*

work on the site. Local civilians were also employed hauling logs. A contemporary description noted, “the works go on so briskly that I hope in a few days we shall be able to bid the enemy defiance. Our works on Mount Kemble consist of two small redoubts and a blockhouse that will contain about forty men—the six pieces of artillery are to be stationed there” (Olsen nd). However, construction appears to have stopped when the Pennsylvania Line mutinied on January 1, 1781. It is not clear that any further work occurred on the fort. Indeed, the site was largely forgotten until the Reverend Joseph Tuttle visited the site in the 1850s. He described it as follows, “At the East and Northeast on the top of Fort Hill are some remains not like those we had previously examined. They evidently were not the ruins of breast works, but seem to have been designed to prepare level places, for the free movements of artillery; and a close inspection shows that cannon stationed at those two points, on the hill top would sweep the entire face of the hill, in case of an attack. This undoubtedly was the design. In the immediate vicinity, are the remains of quite a number of hut chimneys, probably occupied by a detachment of artillerymen” (Tuttle in Olsen, ND).

At the beginning of the project, the site was heavily overgrown and obscured by large fallen trees. After extensive clearing, a ten-meter grid was laid out across the approximately two-acre site. Geophysical surveying was carried out across the site, and shovel tests were excavated on the grid points. Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated. Sadly, no artifacts were recovered from the shovel testing. Four one-meter-square excavation units were then excavated in order to investigate features identified during the geomagnetic survey. No cultural remains were noted. The entire site

was then metal detected, with trained teams of detectorists working on each block. Only a handful of artifacts were recovered from the metal detecting. They included United States coins from the 1960s and early 1970s, possibly lost by individuals visiting the site during the Bicentennial, and a large iron chain link, that is not temporally diagnostic but could be associated with the construction of the fortifications on the hill.

Although subsurface archaeological work was not especially revealing, two rough stone gun platforms were visible and were carefully mapped and photographed. A third, possible gun platform was also noted. It too was mapped and photographed. Photogrammetry was performed on the gun emplacements.

At this point, the survey switched to the huts sites noted by Reverend Tuttle on the slopes of Fort Hill. These are believed to be associated with either the Connecticut Line, which camped on the hill’s slopes in 1779-1780, or the Pennsylvania Line which camped there in 1780-1781. It is also possible that they were constructed by the Connecticut troops and reused by the Pennsylvanians. During our treks up the hill numerous stone clusters were visible, likely representing the chimneys from collapsed huts. One team of students was dispatched to map in the stone clusters using a Trimble GPS. Hut remains were found present around almost the entire hill. A roughly 200-foot-long by 50-foot-wide area, running west to east along the side of the hillside, was cleared of brush and a metal detector survey was carried out in this area. This area contained three stone chimney piles. Roughly 120 historic artifacts, almost all dating from the Revolutionary War era, were recovered. These included numerous hand-



Figure 3. *Excavation of a Connecticut Line hut on Fort Hill in Morristown.*

wrought nails, hardware fragments, musket balls, two pieces of iron grapeshot, and a twist handled fork. Artifacts were concentrated between and in-front of the huts. Indeed, the concentration of nails in front of the huts may relate to the postwar demolition of the structures.

A single hut was selected for excavation. The entire perimeter of the hut was excavated as was most of the hut's interior. Only a handful of artifacts were recovered, including several hand-wrought nails, and a small fragment of redware. The hut measured roughly 12 by 16 feet and had a corner fireplace in the NW corner. Some previous excavation had happened nearby, and it is not clear if this site was one of the huts dug by Duncan Campbell and colleagues in the early 1960s.

Monmouth University's summer 2017 field school yielded considerable new information about Fort Hill and the associated camps. The fort itself is represented by two clear gun platforms and a third possible gun platform. However, due to the site's brief occupation, roughly three weeks, only one historic artifact, a chain link, was recovered. Indeed, it

seems likely that the fort was never finished.

The extent of huts in and around Fort Hill was impressive. Although numerous collapsed chimneys were documented, much more work could be done documenting these sites. Metal detecting proved valuable as a way of gathering information about the encampments and led to the recovery of an interesting assemblage of Revolutionary War-era artifacts. Excavation of a single hut revealed very few artifacts. However, it did show how this particular hut was constructed. Moreover, the project highlighted the effectiveness of metal detecting as a way of documenting camps; something that is already well-documented for battlefield sites.

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Pennsylvania

Reported by: Gary Coppock

Academic Collaboration with the Archaeological Conservancy at Fort Lyttelton, Fulton County

[Submitted by Jonathan Burns, Director Cultural Resource Institute at Juniata College]

Juniata College's collaboration with the Archaeological Conservancy at the Fort Lyttelton Site in Fulton County, PA, is an example of what academia terms "Community Engaged Learning" with historic preservation at the core of the project. The goal is that students gain practical experience while responding to real world needs. For the past several years, archaeological work based out of the college's Cultural Resource Institute (CRI) has focused on survey and testing in response to the Archaeological Conservancy's desire to obtain additional tracts associated with the fort's occupation. The Conservancy does not fund archaeology, but really needs to know what it is getting into when acquiring historic properties. Here is where the CRI comes in to perform survey and evaluation. Students work alongside professionals, learning valuable skills for employment in the job market, and historic preservation is advanced.

Given a Captain's commission and acting on orders from Benjamin Franklin, George Croghan initiated the construction of this palisade fort in 1755 in response to Braddock's defeat, and the following raids and incursions by Delaware war parties allied with the French at Fort Duquesne. Garrisoned by provincial troops under the command of Captain Hance Hamilton, they were the first on the scene at Mc-

Cord's Fort in April of 1756 following the devastating raid that resulted in the taking of civilian captives and culminating in the Battle of Sideling Hill. Later that summer, the victorious survivors of the Armstrong Expedition reconvened at Fort Lyttelton—having abandoned Fort Shirley 30 miles to the north at Aughwick. Fort Lyttelton served as a crucial supply depot for the Forbes Expedition in 1758. Pro-British Cherokee warriors from the Carolinas served as mercenaries ranging out from the fort and collecting scalp bounties until the commander refused to pay, citing a lack of funding from the Quaker Assembly. The fort saw another brief occupation by volunteer militia during Pontiac's War in 1763, and was reported to be in ruins the following year.

The research and testing program was born out of a larger conservation mission. For those readers familiar with the location just east of the town of Fort Littleton, the Conservancy's property lies within the fenced area north of US Rt. 522 (the location of the palisade fort); however, there are likely other activity areas preserved beyond their boundary—specifically the blacksmith shop, wagon yard, bivouac, and the Forbes Road itself. The mutual relationship between the college and the Conservancy aids both in the protection of archaeological sites and in the education of undergraduate students, some of whom may go on to work in the historic preservation industry. Coordinating fieldwork with the Eastern Regional Director of the Archaeological Conservancy, Andy Stout, produces crucial information for acquisitions and a better understanding of the site's significance and integrity—truly, a win-win for all involved.

The project began with a call from private landowners living



Figure 1. Looking south across Rt. 522 from The Fort Lyttelton Site (36FU42).

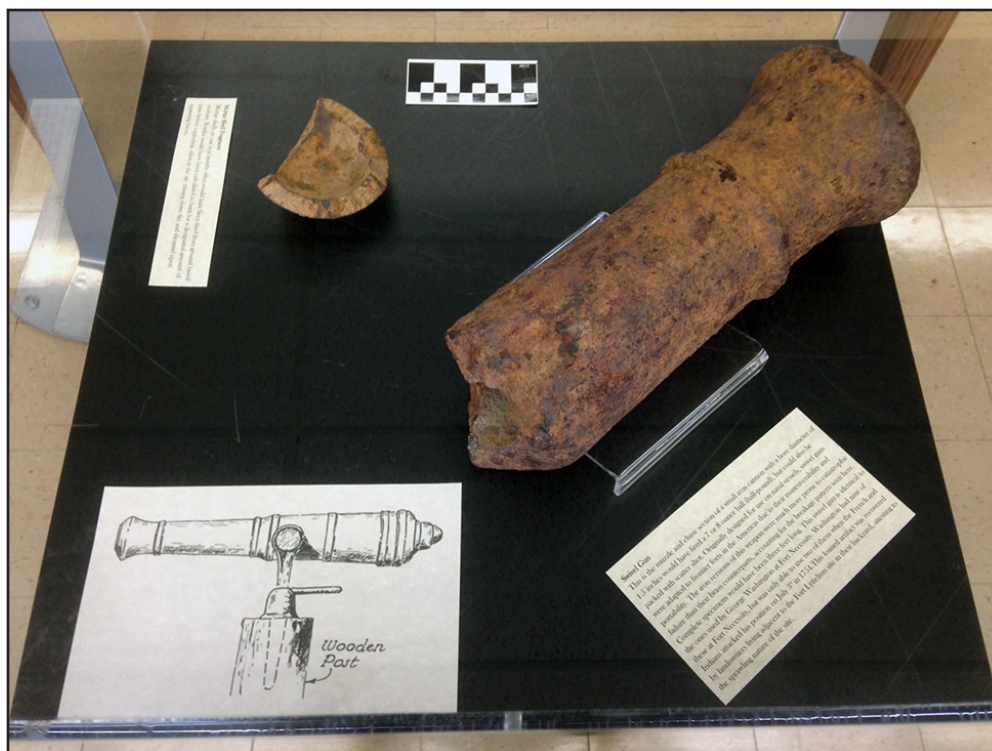


Figure 2. Swivel gun and mortar shell fragment from the Fort Lyttelton Site on loan to Juniata College.

beside the Conservancy's property when they discovered the distal half of an iron 1755 swivel gun in their back yard. The couple was gracious enough to allow Juniata College's survey field school to document that find, as well as to systematically test along their property line—three transects at 5-meter intervals, totaling 40 shovel test pits. Indeed, there were colonial deposits to the east of the fence line. The work drew the attention of R. Scott Stevenson, the Curator of the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia, who had studied the site as an undergraduate at Juniata College in the mid-1980s. The following summer's survey project moved to the field south of Rt. 522, completing an additional 86 STPs in six transects at 5-meter intervals.

Most recently, the strategy has switched to controlled metal detector survey to determine the horizontal limits of the nebulous activity areas extending to the south of the fort site

with the college's newly formed archaeology club. Another session or so in 2018 should give us satisfactory coverage to delineate the extent of intact deposits. All data and artifacts are processed and cataloged in the CRI laboratory with the ultimate destination being the PA State Museum in Harrisburg. The icing on the cake is that this site fits well with the CRI's larger testing program of central Pennsylvania's colonial landscape and cultural geography—like Fort Shirley, Fort Ligonier, Fort Dewart, and McCord's Fort. It is an honor to be part of the telling of these histories, knowing that what we document archaeologically may not change the major contours of history but fills in the details left out of the written record.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bY_JWVU8GIY
<http://www.juniata.edu/academics/departments/international-studies/cultural-resource-institute.php>

Figure 3. Metal detector survey and mapping south of the Fort Lyttelton Site with JC Archaeology Club, November of 2017.



The 2017 Field Season at Fort Hunter Mansion and Park, Dauphin County

[Submitted by Kurt Carr, Kimberly Sebestyen, and Callista Holmes, PHMC]

Based on its long-term interest in expanding their interpretation of their 19th century farming complex, in 2006, Fort Hunter Mansion and Park invited the State Museum of Pennsylvania to conduct archaeological investigations of their property to discover the French and Indian War-era fort. Based on historic documents, a fort was built sometime during 1756 at the confluence of Fishing Creek and the Susquehanna River in Dauphin County five miles north of the state capitol. The “fort” consisted of a block house surrounded by a stockade, a defensive trench, possibly officers’ quarters and a barracks for the soldiers (Figure 1).

Fort Hunter began its military history as a fortified grist mill located along Fishing Creek 600 feet from the confluence with the Susquehanna River. The mill was originally owned and operated by Joseph Chambers, but he died in 1748 and his wife, Catherine, married Samuel Hunter. After Braddock’s defeat in July of 1755, the French urged their Indian allies to attack settlements in the upper Susquehanna Valley. Hunter’s mill was fortified in response to the Indian attack at Penn’s Creek on October 16, 1755. Initially, Fort Hunter was part of a series of defensive forts, blockhouses and fortified homes established south of Blue Mountain in the Great Valley. In 1756, the British, thinking the upper Susquehanna Valley would be a strategic center during their war with the French, decided to build Fort Augusta at the confluence of the West and North branches of the Susquehanna River. This was the largest British fort of the period with earthen walls 200 feet long topped by wooden fortifications.

Along with Fort Halifax, Fort Hunter was selected as a supply fort for Fort Augusta. Materials were moved from the John Harris’ trading post (Harrisburg) to Fort Hunter; from there, they were transported by boat twenty miles upriver to Fort Halifax and another twenty miles upriver to Fort Augusta. The problem with Hunter’s Mill is that it was situated in a low area and not visible or easily accessible from the Susquehanna River. In January of 1756, orders were given to complete the construction at Hunter’s Mill or build an entirely new fort in a more suitable location. Sometime in early 1756, the new Fort Hunter was moved to the mouth of Fishing Creek with a commanding view of the Susquehanna River. During the French and Indian War (1755-1763), between 20 and 80 troops were stationed here. The fort was first occupied by British troops from the Augusta regiment, but by late 1757, local militia had taken over. By 1758 there were orders to deepen the ditch and replace the stockades. By 1763, the entrenchment was reportedly level with the ground.

There is no map of the fort, and historic documents refer to it as hastily constructed. Other than several maps placing the fort on the south side of Fishing Creek at the confluence

with the Susquehanna, these vague descriptions are all that we have to guide our excavations. In addition, beginning in 1787, Mr. McAllister built a large stone house, possibly on the location of the fort’s block house and probably disturbing much of the fort’s archaeology.

Over the past eleven years, excavations of the Fort Hunter site (36Da159) by staff and volunteers from the State Museum have produced a bake-oven, a road probably associated with the fort, a cannon ball from the period, gun flints, gun parts, musket balls of a variety of calibers, and ceramics from the fort period, but no indication of fortifications.

A remote sensing survey was conducted by Fort Hunter Mansion and Park prior to the field testing, but with no meaningful results. Our testing of the site has focused on a search for the stockade and surrounding ditch. Although frustrating, in our quest, artifacts and features have been uncovered that have expanded the interpretation of the site both before and after the fort occupation. For example, we have recovered glass beads and cut brass potentially representing trade with the Indians by the previous owners, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hunter (1730-1769). The most numerous artifact assemblage is from the subsequent owner of the property, Mr. McAllister (1787-1867). Excavated structures from his occupation include a previously un-recorded well connected to a milk-house for cooling liquids, an octagon-shaped smoke house, a cold cellar and a trash pit. Artifacts from the McAllister family include buttons, ceramics and glass, dietary bone, nails of varying types and other architectural materials.

We have also recovered stratified pre-contact components mainly dating from early Late Archaic times based on several Otter Creek points, Transitional period broadspears, and finally Orient Fishtail points. Additional evidence includes Early Woodland interior-exterior cordmarked pottery and Middle Woodland artifacts based on ceramics and a radiocarbon date from a fire-cracked-rock feature of approximately 2500 BP. In addition, a heavily weathered possible meta-rhyolite Hardaway-Dalton point, a Palmer point, and two bifurcates were recovered from a mixed A horizon context demonstrating the site was also occupied during Early and Middle Archaic times.

During the 2017 season, we focused on two areas of the site: the smokehouse foundation, first exposed in 2014, located east of the milk-house; and a block excavation situated 25 feet west of the milk-house that was opened in 2016. The octagon-shaped smoke house was described in an 1828 edition of the *Cultivator* magazine as a tightly constructed wooden structure, 16 feet in diameter, and a foot or more above the ground. Rather than having a fire inside the structure, the smoke was generated by a stove outside and conveyed through a tube into the smoke house. This reduced the chances of a fire damaging the smoke house and allowed for a better control of the smoking process. We think that the

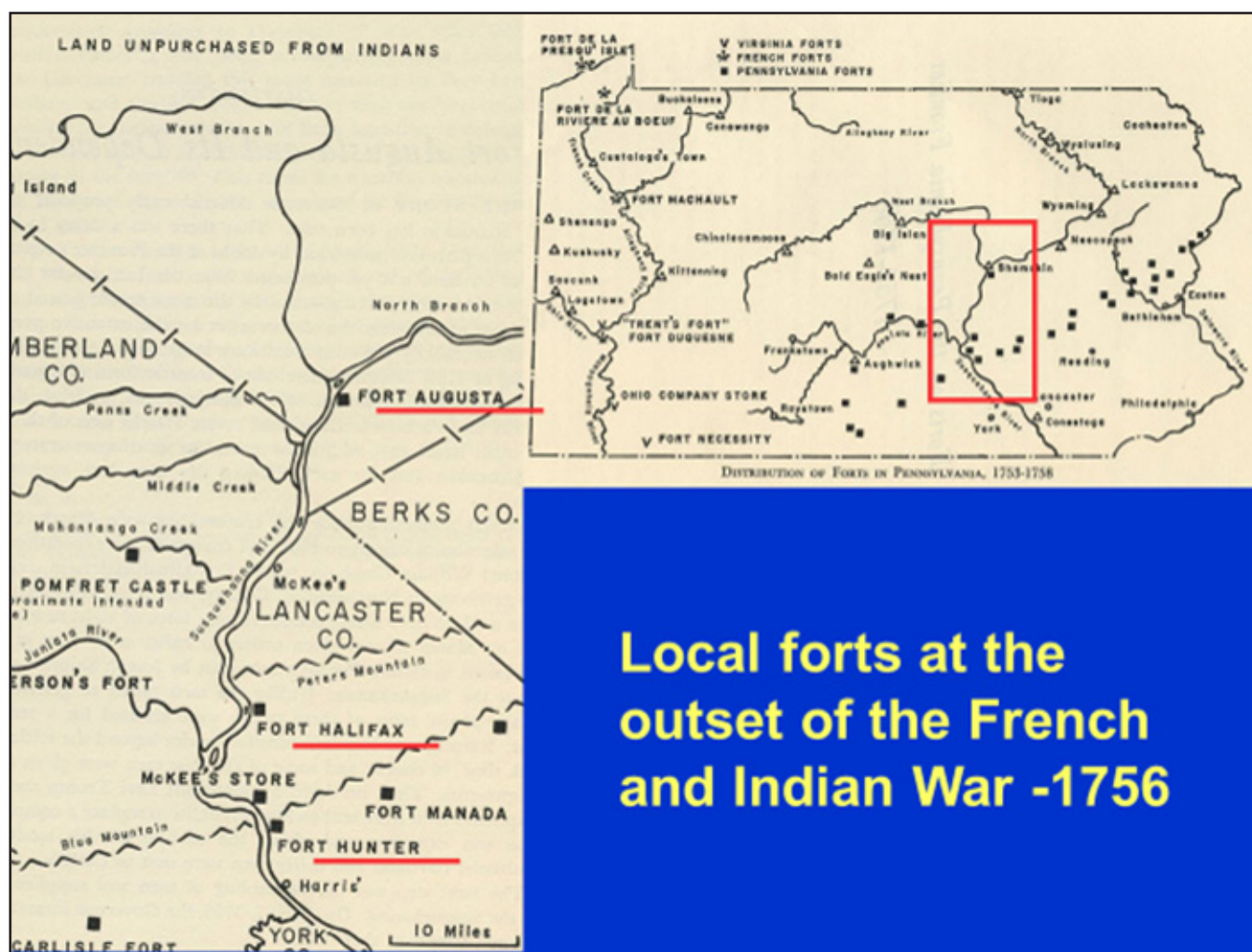


Figure 1. Map of French and Indian War era forts in the Susquehanna Valley.

rectangular alignment of rocks, adjoining the smoke house to the north in the photograph below, represents the foundation of the structure that held the stove. We carefully excavated a number of other small features in and around the smoke-house in search of supporting posts for a superstructure, but nothing obvious was identified (Figure 2).

An interesting aspect of the research around this feature was the investigation of an area of very dry soil that remained dry even after a rain. The initial hypothesis (compliments of Dr. Frank Vento) speculated that the fat dripping on the floor created a hydrophobic soil – a soil that actually repulsed water. However, an analysis of soil thin sections by Vento discounted this explanation. Soil samples were taken from this area for DNA analysis to identify the meats that were commonly smoked, but have yet to be analyzed.

Once the scatter of surrounding features was mapped and removed, the rocks of the foundation were cleaned off, mapped and photographed. This was followed by removing these rocks and taking profiles of the builder's trench at five-foot intervals. The rocks in the builder's trench of the structure

Local forts at the outset of the French and Indian War -1756

that housed the stove were relatively small and the trench was situated just below the contact between the A horizon and the B horizon. The builder's trench for the smoke house was considerably more substantial, with rocks weighing up to 50 pounds or more. These were in a trench extending up to one foot into the B horizon or nearly two feet below the ground surface. The rock found in both trenches consisted of angular sandstone and rounded quartzite and sandstone river cobbles. Large boulders were frequently placed in the bottom of the builder's trench and covered by smaller cobbles and angular pieces of sandstone that were trimmed to solidly fit around the cobbles and along the edges of the trench. Very few artifacts were found within the trench soil and thus it was not possible to refine the dating of this structure (Figure 3).

The second area of interest during the 2017 season was a block of eight 5'x5' units directly north of the mansion house. In 2016, a number of mid-18th century artifacts had been recovered from here. The stratigraphy consisted of two A horizons that contained a mixture of historic artifacts mainly from the mid-18th and early to mid-19th century. Unfortu-



Figure 2. *Photo of smoke house foundation with adjoining rectangular structure for the stove*

nately, this unit was crossed by a sewer line and two drainages lines from the roof down spouts. In addition, at least one unit was along the edge of the cliff leading down to Fishing Creek and had been covered with fill containing broken concrete and slag, possibly after flooding from Hurricane Agnes in 1972.

Although we found a few 18th century artifacts that may reflect the French and Indian War occupation (1756-1763) or the McAllister occupation (1787-1867), these artifacts were mixed in the two A horizons with prehistoric and later 19th and early 20th century artifacts. The surprise this year was the recovery of more Late Woodland ceramics than all previous years combined. Most ceramics from prior years were Early and Middle Woodland; however, from this block we recovered several refitted pieces of Owasco pots, one sherd of Shenks Ferry incised and a Madison triangle. Unfortunately, the Late Woodland pottery was found in the same arbitrary three-inch level of the “B” horizon as several Lehigh broadspears and fire-cracked-rock features. Based on previous years, we have learned that the Late Woodland through Transitional times are compressed in the top 0.75 feet of the B horizon. For settlement pattern studies, it is useful that we can document when the site was occupied, but it is not possible to distinguish individual living floors.



Figure 3. *Photo of west block excavation.*

An interesting discovery this year in the lab analysis was the identification of crucible fragments. A crucible is a container, in this case ceramic, used for heating metal or glass. A search of previous years resulted in the identification of a total of 28 sherds including nine simple rounded rim sherds. Most of these are relatively thin (3/16 inch or less) and tempered with

quartz sand. One sherd is larger, about 3/8 inch in thickness and tempered with graphite. The graphite allows for increased firing temperatures. Based on the curvature of several rim sherds, these are relatively small containers, probably less than 5 inches in diameter and possibly triangular in shape. One sherd seems to have a pinched angle in the rim and may have been a pouring spout or part of the triangular shape. The thick sherd has a flat base.

Based on historic documents, James Chambers (the son of Joseph Chambers) and his brother-in-law were involved in gun smithing around 1750 and the crucibles may have been used to melt brass or lead. The thicker crucible was part of a larger container and may have been used to melt metals at a higher temperature, such as iron. It is curious that the sherds were found in the fort area, indicating the smelting may have taken place there. Based on historic documents, the Chambers house was near the mill (probably the existing tavern site) approximately 600 feet from the fort site. These sherds may indicate that there was some type of structure at this

location along the river.

Next year, we are going to expand the block towards the house and to the west to search for features as close to the mansion as possible. Local folklore has Mr. McAllister building his house over the French and Indian War block-house and therefore, when searching for features from this period, we would like to investigate as close to the mansion as possible.

The excavation was closed in early October, but in November we met Dr. Joseph Zume, Associate Professor of Geology, Shippensburg University. He is teaching a class in remote sensing and has offered to survey the Fort Hunter property using ground penetrating radar. This project began in November and we are looking forward to the results soon (Figure 4).

We will begin our 2018 field season on Wednesday, September 5th and we are always looking for volunteers.



Figure 4. *Professor Zume (2nd from the right) and students using ground penetrating radar.*

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH

OCTOBER 2015

Rediscovering Our Industrial Heritage





Steam locomotive on tracks at Centre County, PA. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.



Lehigh Valley, PA. Large iron ore mine at Centre County, PA. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.



Centre County, PA. Group of people in historical clothing. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.



Lehigh Valley, PA. Industrial building with smokestack. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.



Industrial building at Centre County, PA. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.



Centre County, PA. Group of people in historical clothing. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.



Industrial building at Centre County, PA. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.



Industrial building at Centre County, PA. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.



Industrial building at Centre County, PA. Courtesy of the Centre County Historical Society. Back Collection.

Jeff Duncan (left) and Tom Hartley recording foundations of the ca. 1887-1892 Valentine & Company Iron Ore Washing Plant (35CE526) in Centre County. Abraham Valentine's invention of the iron ore/clay separator known as the log washer rejuvenated the local and national iron industry. Heberling Associates, Inc., for the Centre County Industrial Development Corporation.

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Central photograph and poster design by Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

New Publication on the Archeology of Industry in Pennsylvania

[Submitted by Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.]

In 2015 the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council's (PAC's) annual symposium and the PAC-designed Archaeology Month poster focused on the industrial archaeology of the state. This spring, three years after the symposium, the Society for Industrial Archeology will be publishing a special, Pennsylvania-themed double issue of *IA* that features five of nine symposium papers and three non-symposium essays.

Theme Issue:

The Archeology of Industry in Pennsylvania
IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archeology
 Volume 41, nos. 1 and 2

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IA

**THE JOURNAL
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ARCHEOLOGY**



1A3S

Logs for Thomas Washer showing position of blades
 30" x 4" Canahan & Stone Hallidayburg, Pa. Sept. 25, 1888.
 Scale 1 1/2" = 1 ft.

**THEME ISSUE: THE ARCHEOLOGY
OF INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA**

Volume 41, Numbers 1 and 2, 2015

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 6. Jones and Laughlin Steel Works: 130 Years of Industry/25 Years of Archaeology, by Christine Davis, Christine Davis Consultants, Inc.
 7. Bark, Liquor, and Skins: Late Nineteenth-Century Tanning on Pittsburgh's Northside, by Benjamin Resnick, GAI Consultants, Inc.
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Wholesale price: \$12.00 each + shipping.

Geophysical Survey in Search of Camp Security Site

[Submitted by Stephen G. Warfel, Senior Archaeologist, Friends of Camp Security]

The Friends of Camp Security recently entered into an agreement with Shippensburg University's Department of Geography-Earth Science to undertake a geophysical study. The non-invasive survey utilizes ground penetrating radar (GPR), electromagnetic, and soil resistivity methods to investigate a sixteen-acre area thought to contain the stockaded portion of Camp Security in Springettsbury Township, York County.

Camp Security was a Revolutionary War prison camp built in July 1781 and occupied through May 1783. Historical records, including first-hand accounts, indicate the original stockaded compound contained nearly 800 people who were captured at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777. This population was later permitted to live in an unsecured "village of huts" known as Camp Indulgence, located outside the stockade. In 1782 prisoners captured at the Battle of Yorktown (1781) were brought to the site and placed in the stockade. A 1979 archaeological dig found refuse-filled pits associated with Camp Indulgence but not the original stockaded camp.

Shippensburg University students and faculty, assisted by local volunteers, will survey the area using GPR along transects spaced 30' apart. When anomalies are identified, closer grid intervals and multiple geophysical systems will be used to define the extent of the disturbance.

Targets of the study include any type of deep soil disturbance created by camp period activities. It is known, for example, that a sizeable stockade was constructed to contain the prisoners. Because construction of the stockade wall required excavation of a deep trench into which stockade posts were stood, it is expected that evidence of the trench survives and can be detected with geophysical techniques. The location of latrine pits and wells, reportedly dug after the stockade was completed, will also be sought.

This exciting project is being conducted during the months of January, February, and March. A final report on survey findings will be delivered to the Friends of Camp Security by the end of April 2018. A follow-up archaeology investigation is required to assess discovered targets. The schedule for future archaeology excavations has not yet been set.

Please consider making a donation to the Friends of Camp Security, PO Box 20008, York, PA 17402, to help defray the costs of the geophysical survey and future archaeology investigations. The Friends of Camp Security is a non-profit 501 (c)3 organization managed by volunteers. Contributions are tax deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law.

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Figure 1. Team from Shippensburg University of PA conducting GPR survey at Camp Security in January 2018.



Figure 2. Select Camp Security period artifacts recovered during a 2016 excavation. [Top row, from left: painted creamware, plain creamware, English white salt-glazed stoneware, Westerwald stoneware, Rhenish stoneware, two pieces of gray/brown English stoneware; Middle row, from left: olive green bottle glass, squat bottle (base), olive green bottle glass; Bottom row, from left: lead musket ball (deformed), lead musket ball, lead shot, French gun flint fragment, brass buckle, brass button (reverse side), wrought iron nail, wrought iron spike]

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

[Submitted by Silas D. Hurry, Curator of Collections and Archaeological Laboratory Director]

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM), announces its 2018 field school in historical archaeology. The 2018 field season will be focused on the Calvert House site. Located in Town Center at the heart of the colonial capital, the Calvert House site takes its name from its earliest resident, colonial governor Leonard Calvert, who commissioned its construction soon after the colony was founded in 1634. As a site that during the 17th century served as a home, a fort, a state-house, and an inn, the Calvert House site offers the opportunity to study many aspects of early colonial life. Excavations in the yards immediately adjacent to the Calvert House will explore the many post-holes, fences, and other cultural features associated with the structure, as well as provide a plethora of artifacts to contribute to the understanding of this critically important site.

HSMC is a state-supported, outdoor museum located at the



Field school student exposing animal jaw



Field school students screening for artifacts at the Leonard Calvert site



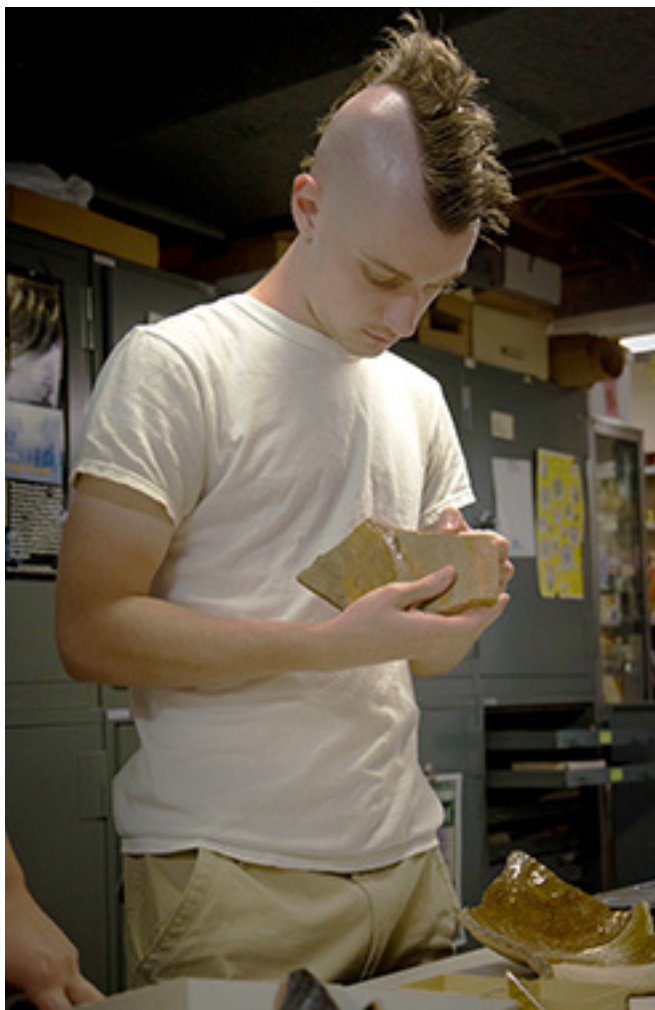
Bone die recovered by field school



Apothecary weight recovered by field school

site of Maryland's first capital (1634–1694). The HSMC field school is the longest-running historical archaeology field school in the United States. Participants engage in an intensive, ten-week program that teaches the foundational principles of historical archaeology through hands-on excavation, laboratory work, and artifact analysis. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of colonial and post-colonial material in the country. Throughout the program, students attend lectures from leading Chesapeake scholars and take field trips to area archaeological sites. Students also receive the rare opportunity to learn about 17th-century sailing firsthand aboard the *Maryland Dove*, a replica of a square-rigged tobacco ship. The Historical Archaeology Field School is an ideal experience for undergraduate or graduate students concentrating in Anthropology, Archaeology, History, Museum Studies, or American Studies, or for any student with an interest in learning about the past through archaeology.

Program Dates: May 29 – August 4. Credits: 8 credits (Anthropology or History) through SMCM or exchange equivalent. Costs: \$1600 tuition, plus \$75 fee (housing and meal plans available at an additional cost). For more information, including application process, visit our Field School homepage.



Field school student studying colonial pottery in lab

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City in conjunction with St. Mary's College of Maryland recently hosted a meeting of the Small Finds Study Group in St. Mary's City. The focus of the meeting was "Science with a Capital A." The presentations all involved using scientifically driven analytical methods to explore a range of material culture study questions. Presenters included Randolph Larsen, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Small Finds, Micro Measurements and Big Discoveries; Michelle Milne Physics Department, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Shipwrecks and Non-Destructive Testing; Francis Lukeziec, Maryland Archaeological and Conservation Laboratory, The Value of X-radiography; Silas Hurry, Historic St. Mary's City, A Metallurgical Alloy Analysis of Printing Type from William Nuthead's Print House in St. Mary's City Utilizing Scanning Electron Microscope; M. E. Cook, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Investigating Non-ferrous Alloys from a 17th-Century Site in St. Mary's City; Scott Strickland, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Lidar as a Tool for Measuring Site Disturbance; Liza Gijanto, St Mary's College of Maryland and Sarah Platt, Syracuse University, Regional Styles and Local Exchange: XRF and Senegambian Tobacco Pipes; and Christopher Stevenson, Virginia Commonwealth, Application of Infrared Spectroscopy to Archaeological Materials.

Approximately 60 individuals attended the morning presentations. Following the presentations, tours of the new archaeology and museum studies labs were offered.

St. Leonard

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is hosting a two-day workshop focused on artifact identification and field conservation strategies for archaeologists on April 19th and 20th, 2018. The workshop is open to any practicing professionals and graduate students in the field of archaeology. Because of limited space and the desire to have hands-on activities, each session will be taught to groups of no more than 10, for a maximum of 20 total participants. Cost: \$120 per participant. Visit <http://www.jefpat.org/> to register.

Clay Tobacco Pipes: Lauren McMillan, Assistant Professor, University of Mary Washington: This session will provide participants basic skills needed to identify various types of clay tobacco pipes, from prehistory to the 19th century. The majority of the session will focus on the analysis of 17th- and 18th-century pipes, both locally-made terra cotta pipes and imported European white ball clay pipes.

Prehistoric Pottery: Robert D. Wall, Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice, Towson University: This session will provide an introduction to prehistoric pottery of Maryland. The session will include a sorting activity to further familiarize participants with differences in temper and surface treatment. Participants are welcome to bring sherds for identification.

Table Glass: Patricia Samford, Director, MAC Lab: This workshop session will provide basic identification skills for identifying commonly found forms of 17th- to 20th-century table glass, including stemmed glass, tumblers, and cut and pressed glass. Participants are welcome to bring fragments for identification.

Conservation for Archaeologists: Nichole Doub, Head Conservator, MAC Lab: The internet is awash in conservation "recipes." This session will tackle some common mistreatments as well as some out-of-date methods, look into the chemistry of deterioration, and include some hands-on activities to compare against current conservation practices. If you have heard of any curious recipes and would like to discuss, please submit these prior to the workshop so that they may be included. Participants will also be able to x-ray a sample of their personal/institutional collections (the object(s) must fit on an 8x14 inch film), and we will explore the information that is revealed.

	April 19		April 20	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B
<i>morning</i>	conservation	table glass	tobacco pipes	prehistoric pottery
<i>afternoon</i>	prehistoric pottery	tobacco pipes	table glass	conservation

Annapolis and Easton

Archaeology in Annapolis offers a six-week field school in Easton, Maryland, during the summer of 2018. Our field school is supported by the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. The field school will run from Tuesday, May 29, 2018 through Saturday, July 7, 2018. The field school is directed by Mark P. Leone and run by Tracy Jenkins, Samantha Lee, and Madeline Laub.

Easton, Maryland, supported a substantial community of free African Americans from at least 1790. The neighborhood of Easton called "The Hill" was home to homes, churches, and businesses of the community. Some people farmed; others ran shops or worked trades. Archaeology in Annapolis has excavated five properties on The Hill in the last six years and, during that time, much of the work has involved undergraduate and graduate students working closely with the descendent African American communities.

The bicentenary of Frederick Douglass' birth is in 2018 and he is closely associated with the community, having grown up nearby and having dedicated two of its churches. This summer's excavation focuses on the home of James and Henny Freeman, the first free black landowners in Easton, and will be part of the Douglass birthday celebration.

The field school offers six credits, as well as in-state tuition for all who take it. Please write to Tracy Jenkins and Samantha Lee for information.

Some of the work of Archaeology in Annapolis can be found at <https://drum.lib.umd.edu/>.

Québec

Reported by: Stéphane Noël

Excavation During Université Laval's Field School Unearthed Late 18th Century Waste Pit at Fort St-Jean, Québec.

[Submitted by Pascal St-Jacques, Université Laval]

Since 2009, Université Laval has held a field school in historical archaeology at Fort St-Jean, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. The goal is to provide an in-depth training in archaeological methods and techniques for undergraduate and graduate students. In July 2017, a team of three American and four Canadian undergraduate students were part of the first international edition of the field school.

This year's main objective was to identify and excavate a waste pit, discovered for the first time in 2016, that would have been in use during the American siege of 1775 and during the reconstruction that followed. This waste pit is thought to be located along the interior edge of the eastern rampart of the south redoubt built by the British troops in 1775. A second objective was to identify the traces of reconstruction and expansion of the fort that were undertaken between 1776 and 1778.

Native artifacts attest to the prehistoric occupation of Fort St-Jean dating back at least to the Laurentian Archaic (c. 5,500-4,200 BP) (Plourde 2012). The first historically documented occupation dates to 1666, when the French built a first fort that was eventually burned down some time between 1667 and 1672. In 1748, in the wake of the War of the Austrian Succession, a second French fort was built to reinforce the Richelieu river valley, a strategic route leading to Montreal and Quebec. It was abandoned and voluntarily burned down

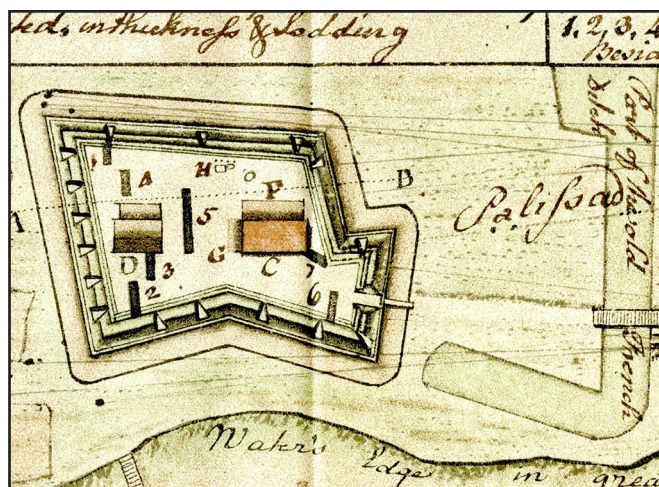


Figure 1. Detail of a plan from 1775 showing the South redoubt.

in 1760 after the fall of New France. British occupation of St-Jean then started, but a guardhouse was not built until 1770 (Cloutier 2011). A new fort, consisting of two redoubts, was built in 1775 to defend the colony against the invading Americans (Figure 1). The same year, the American forces took Fort St-Jean after a siege of 45 days, but were unable to take the colony and withdrew shortly after (L'Anglais 2009). Between 1776 and 1778, the fort was extended to the west and the two redoubts were connected to the new defensive system. After a period of relative stability, the site saw the construction of multiple new buildings, like the new barracks and hospital. The fort's vocation changed to a military college in 1952.

A trench measuring 7 by 2 meters was excavated south of last year's field school excavation (Figure 2). While it was not possible to recognize a layer associated with the French activities on the site, the British occupation is well represent-



Figure 2. Plan view of the operation after completing the dig.



Figure 3. View of the south profile where we can see the corner of the ditch cutting through older layers.



Figure 4. Plan view of the ditch during the dig.

ed. A total of 76% of the 12 628 artifacts recovered come from a waste pit and are attributable to the British occupation (Figure 3). The destruction layers at the bottom of the pit suggests that the feature was dug after the destruction of the fort by the American forces as part of the clean-up and reconstruction efforts of the British after the fort's reoccupation in 1776. The feature seems to have been dug into the natural soil, going through previous occupations. As well as including a lot of nails and metallic wastes, multiple types of ceramics typical of the second half of the 18th century were identified. Broken glass bottles, saucers, mugs, plates and gun parts all refitted together despite being scattered throughout the pit, suggesting a single clean-up event. This provides us with a sealed context dating to the reconstruction and extension episode (1776-78), after the 1775 American siege of Fort Saint-Jean (Figure 4).

The layers associated with the British occupation of Fort St-Jean prior to the construction of the two redoubts (c. 1760-1770) are cut by the layers associated with the waste pit, supporting the idea that they are older. One of these layers is filled with stone dressing debris that could be associated with the 1770 construction of the guardhouse, a two-story stone building housing a dozen soldiers. This building is the first stone building erected during the British occupation.

Homogeneous layers of mixed redeposited natural soils have been identified in the eastern portion of the operation. They are thought to be part of the defensive earthworks of the south redoubt of 1775 since they are on top of the early British layers (1760-1770). It would be the first time that the rampart associated with the south redoubt is archaeologically identified.

Although no artifact can be directly associated with the hospital (1839-1956), a pathway made of coal furnace slag and waste, identified in our operation, is visible on aerial photos of 1938 and 1940. The trench found along the north profile is also associated with the hospital. This feature corresponds to a drain seen on an 1883 plan which runs eastward from the

hospital. Another trench, found in last year's excavation, corresponds to the fence parallel to the drain on the same map.

After a five-week excavation, the Université Laval field school managed to achieve its goal in training a group of Canadian and American students in the archaeological methods and techniques. The waste pit unearthed last year was investigated and it was possible to reinterpret its deposition and its position within the context of the defensive work. The exact position and dimension of the south redoubt is still debatable. Though the eastern rampart of the south redoubt might have been identified (Figure 5), future campaigns could help confirm the definitive position of the south redoubt as it was in 1775.

We would like to thank Éric Ruel, Vincent O'Neil and Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé from the Musée du Fort Saint-Jean, as well as the Corporation du Fort St-Jean, the Canadian Department of National Defense, Alexandre Naud for the site mapping, the team without which we would not have fulfilled our objectives, and to Réginald Auger, director of the field school. A special thank to my mentors Stéphane Noël and Andrew Beaupré.

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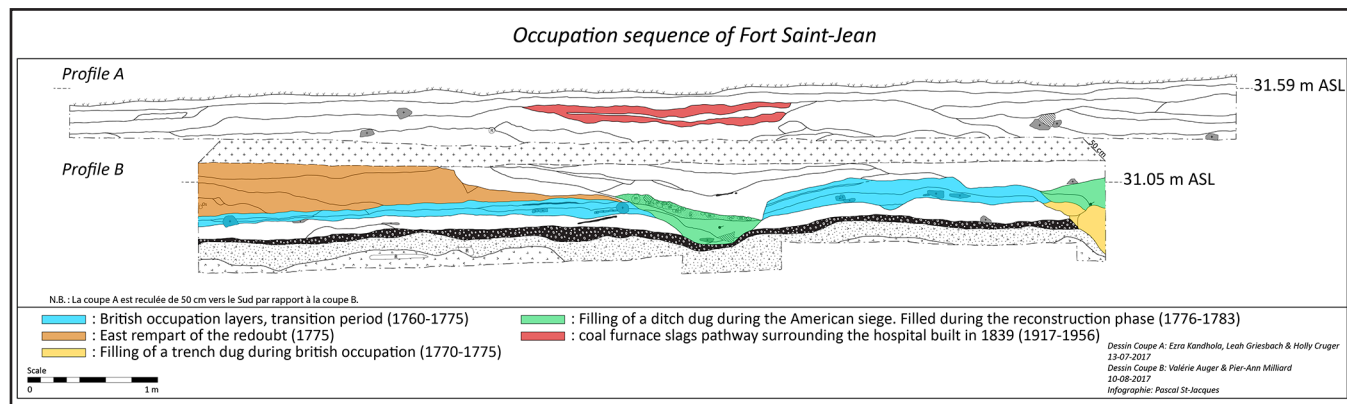


Figure 5. Occupation sequence at Fort Saint-Jean after the visible phases in the south profile.

Hedley Lodge : Everyday Life at a 19th Century Farm-house in Quebec City

[Submitted by Raphaëlle Lussier-Piette and Thiéfaïne Terrier]

The Université Laval archaeology field school took place in Quebec City from May 15th to June 16th, 2017. The Anderson site (CeEt-950) is situated in the neighborhood of Limoilou. It was believed that Hedley Lodge, the house of gentleman-farmer Anthony Anderson, and later of his son, William Hedley Anderson, stood on this location during the 19th and 20th centuries. The aims of this project were to locate and document Hedley Lodge and to study the transition from the rural countryside to a dense industrial zone.

Historical Background

In 1812, Anthony Anderson began by renting the land where he established his farm and Hedley Lodge. He bought it a few years later. Between 1812 and 1845, Hedley Lodge was the center of a large agricultural domain. The Quebec Agricultural Society organized meetings and expositions at Anthony Anderson's farm.

After the death of Anthony, William Hedley used the beach near Hedley Lodge for his lumber and ship-building indus-

tries. Between 1845 and 1870, part of his land was given to the workers for their homes: this was the beginning of the village of Hedleyville.

William Hedley and his family returned to England in 1870, leaving the house to various tenants. One of them was Karl Pitl, the German consul, who lived in the house with his family for almost forty years.

In 1906, the Quebec Land Company bought the lands once owned by Anderson, including Hedley Lodge. The land was separated into small lots as part of the urbanization of the neighborhood. Until 1970, the house was sold multiple times to various owners. It was transformed into 3-4 apartments and rented to tenants. Around 1970, the house was demolished, and the land is now used as a parking lot.

Interpreting Absence

It was discovered that the foundations of the house were removed from the site following its demolition in the '70s. A large trench was discovered, which was the same size and angle as the house, as pictured on historic maps (Figure 1). It is believed that it could be the basement, crawlspace or cellar of the house, leaving only a negative imprint of Hedley Lodge. The only remains in situ of the 19th century occupation are 3 wood drains and a Y-shaped structure also likely used for water management.



Figure 1. Contoured plan of the environs of Quebec, Canada East, surveyed in 1865-6, 1867 (Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec).

Material Culture

Layers associated with the destruction of the house allowed for the recovery of numerous artifacts and ecofacts. Unfortunately, the disturbance created by the removal of the house itself mixed the archaeological context of the finds. However, the material culture still provides an insight into the daily lives of the various occupants of the site during the 19th century. One of the compelling aspects of the collection is the preeminence of local ceramics (Figure 2). The presence of artifacts related to domestic life is also very interesting: pins and needles, culinary instruments (Figure 3), faunal remains, marbles and a mouth harp.

Acknowledgments

A special thanks to Allison Bain, Reginald Auger, Serge Rouleau (Ville de Québec), the archaeological team for its work on the field this summer and the Société Historique de Limoilou for its support on the project.



Figure 3. Sherd of a glazed earthenware strainer or cheese strainer.



Figure 2. Sherd of a large, glazed, coarse earthenware bowl.



The Council invites professional and avocational archaeologists, historians, material culture specialists, historic preservationists, and students to become members.

The attached application form may be printed and mailed, or go to <http://www.cneha.org/membership.html>