



# Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

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## CONTENTS

SHA and CNEHA Honor Paul Huey and Lois Feister	1
CALL FOR PAPERS	4
UPDATE-- <i>Northeast Historical Archaeology</i>	4
NEW CNEHA BIBLIOGRAPHY	5
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	5
NEW EXHIBITION: Mummies from the British Museum	6
NEW RESEARCH ON AN OLD OBJECT	7
CNEHA 2004 CONFERENCE REPORT	9
NINTH ANNUAL STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION	10
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY	10
MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS	11
CURRENT RESEARCH	11
Maine	11
Connecticut	12
Vermont	14
New York	14
Maryland	15
Newfoundland & Labrador	17
Nova Scotia	22
ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL	23
MISSING MEMBERS	23

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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 David B. Landon, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125. [david.landon@umb.edu](mailto:david.landon@umb.edu)

## SHA and CNEHA Honor Paul Huey and Lois Feister

Paul Huey and Lois Feister received an SHA Award of Merit at the SHA meetings in Providence, Rhode Island, in January 2003. They were honored for their important contributions to historical archaeology in the Northeast, especially in New York State. In 1996, Paul and Lois received CNEHA's first award for excellence in service to CNEHA.

### *Retrospect on the Archaeological Contributions of Paul Huey and Lois Feister*

by Sherene Baugher  
Landscape Architecture Department  
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Paul Huey and Lois Feister have been adding to the foundations of historical archaeology for well over a quarter of a century. Their most notable contributions have been in military sites archaeology, Dutch archaeology, and colonial studies. They have excavated military sites from the 17th to 19th centuries but are probably best known for their work on Revolutionary War sites in New York State. They were actively involved in CNEHA's publications on military sites and in the symposiums at conferences during the bicentennial celebration and beyond. Their work has demonstrated how archaeology can provide insights into the construction of fortifications and is useful in the interpretation of these New York State forts, including most recently the stabilization and preservation of the ruins of Fort Montgomery (a State Historic site), which opened to the public in October 2002. Paul's work has also yielded information on battle and defense strategies.

Lois has certainly excavated more than her share of military sites but she has focused on the quality of life of the soldier and the living conditions within the forts rather than on glorious military campaigns. She has evaluated the differences in the living conditions of the enlisted men and the officers.

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Reginald Bolton, an early twentieth century archaeologist, wrote extensively about the role of military sites archaeologists and their contributions to military history. Charles Fisher noted that one of Bolton's comments could apply to the work of Lois and Paul:

"...we believe that the vision that we have helped to open, of some of the events of the strenuous throes of our dear country's liberty, will be welcome not only as a reminder of our forefathers' determination and suffering, but as an illustration of the futility of warfare and oppression" (Bolton 1916: 5-6).

To that quote Lois would add the importance of the role of our foremothers. Charles Fisher (2003:12) noted that: "Paul and Lois have made lasting contributions through their efforts to understand the violent origins of our nation, but avoiding the celebratory 'drum and guns' history of American conflicts."

Paul and Lois have written numerous reports and articles on the non-glorious side of war including investigating the life of the ordinary soldier.

As the archaeologists at New York State Historic Sites Bureau, Lois and Paul have had wonderful opportunities to excavate many important state-owned sites, including the homes of influential colonial families such as Sir William Johnson, head of Indian Affairs for the British. Lois also undertook extensive research on Molly Brant, an Iroquois matriarch and the "significant other" of Sir William Johnson. Molly Brant was a cultural power broker with great skill in leadership and diplomacy; she was a role model for Indian women who wanted to live successfully between two cultures. Lois' research, papers, articles, and excellent book, *Molly Brant*, provides us with a gentle feminist reminder of the role, importance, and footprint of women on our sites.

Both Paul and Lois have been especially interested in ceramics and at conferences many archaeologists still bring them "mystery sherds" to identify. Paul has always felt that it is important for archaeologists to look at period paintings to see how artifacts were actually being used. This sage

advice has influenced the thinking and writing of numerous scholars, such as Meta Janowitz and her work on Dutch genre paintings.

Early in Paul's career he became involved in Dutch studies by excavating (in present day Albany) the remains of 17th century Fort Orange before the fort site was destroyed to build a highway. He has been instrumental in organizing meetings between archaeologists who are studying similar period Dutch sites in Albany, New York City and Holland. In the 1980s, he was involved in a major exhibit on Dutch life-ways and culture at the Albany Institute of History and Art. Lois too has had her share of work on Dutch sites, especially a multiyear project at Crailo, a landmark 17th-century Dutch site near Albany. Both Paul and Lois have worked tirelessly to preserve Dutch sites in New York State.

Dutch and military sites are not the only ones that interest Lois and Paul. Lois has been interested in charitable institutions. She excavated a 19th century orphanage in Albany housed at the Schuyler mansion, and analyzed the material objects from the orphanage. This work took her into complex topics on childhood, the meanings of games, and the institutional care of the poor. Her article on the orphanage at the Schuyler mansion (in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, vol. 20) is one of the earliest articles published in North America on almshouses and charitable institutions. Paul also shares this interest in the care and treatment of the poor. He worked on the excavation of the Albany almshouse with Elizabeth Pena and archaeologists from Hartgen Associates. Paul has provided an elaborate overview of the archaeology of 17th and 18th-century almshouses in England, Holland, and the United States (see the *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, vol. 5, no. 2).

Paul and Lois have excavated urban sites, rural sites, farmsteads, mansions, military sites and church sites. They have excavated all over New York State and have done comparative research regionally and abroad. Throughout their careers they have always been most generous in sharing their information, and helping students and scholars. Lois and Paul are still expanding their work, so this commentary is by no means a complete retrospective but rather a view of the dynamic, changing, and ever continuing influence of Paul and Lois on the field of historical archaeology.

Note:

At the SHA meetings CNEHA sponsored a special symposium in honor of Paul and Lois. All of the symposium papers highlighted how Lois and Paul's work created the foundation and inspiration for the presenters' own research in historical archaeology, especially work on military sites and Dutch studies. Charles Fisher, Elizabeth Pena, Daniel Sivilich, David Starbuck, and Gary Wheeler Stone presented papers on military sites archaeology and Meta Janowitz focused on Dutch studies. Karen Hartgen presented a wonderful photographic timeline of Lois and Paul's maturation as

archaeologists with great photos of them as teenagers. Sherene Baugher presented an overview of Paul and Lois' work and linked their research to the presenters' papers.

References:

Bolton, Reginald P.

1916 *Relics of the Revolution: The Story of the Discovery of the Buried Remains of Military Life in Forts and Camps on Manhattan Island*. Published by the author, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

Fisher, Charles

2003 "The Ceramic Collection from Fort Montgomery: Rank and Status Differentiation in the Revolutionary Army." Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings in Providence, Rhode Island, January 2003.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology  
Trenton, New Jersey, 2005 Annual Meeting  
October 20-23, 2005

The 2005 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be held at the Marriott Hotel in Trenton, New Jersey. Trenton, New Jersey's capital, is located at the fall line on the Delaware River and has been a focal point of trade and industry since the 17th century. During the Revolutionary War the pivotal battles of Trenton were fought here. Later, the city became an industrial powerhouse known for its potteries, iron and steelworks, terra cotta factories, and numerous other industries. Situated in the beautiful Delaware Valley, Trenton presents many opportunities for pre- and post-conference trips. Tours of Revolutionary War battlefields, historic and industrial Trenton, and some of the grand houses of the Delaware Valley are planned.

Papers will be presented on Saturday and Sunday.

Proposed thematic sessions include, but are not limited to:

- Taverns in Early America
- Northern Plantations
- Colonial Ports and Trade: Trenton, Lambertton, New Brunswick, and Raitan Landing
- Industrial Archaeology in the Northeast
- Mid-Atlantic 18th - and Early 19th-Century Stonewares

General papers are also welcome. If there are ideas for additional sessions, please contact the Program Chair, Edward Morin, at [ed\\_morin@urscorp.com](mailto:ed_morin@urscorp.com).

Papers should be kept to 20 minutes, and there will be a five-minute question and answer period at the end of each paper presentation. Friday will consist of workshops and tours. The tentative schedule follows.

Workshops:

20th-Century Glass (George L. Miller)

Artifacts of Personal Adornment (Carolyn White)

Tours:

Revolutionary New Jersey: Monmouth and Princeton Battlefields and Washington's Crossing (with Garry Wheeler Stone)

Treasures of the Delaware Valley: The Trent House, Pennsbury Manor, and the Mercer Museum (with David Orr)

Historic Trenton (with Richard Hunter and Ian Burrow)

Forgotten Towns of New Jersey's Pine Barrens (with David Mudge)

Abstracts are due by June 24, 2005. Abstracts should be submitted with the appropriate pre-registration fee:

Members Pre-Registration \$48.00

Non-Members Pre-Registration \$60.00

Student Pre-Registration \$25.00

Please send your abstract as an e-mail attachment in Word format. In addition, a hard copy and pre-registration check made out to CNEHA 2005, should be mailed separately to Edward Morin, URS Corporation, 561 Cedar Lane, Florence, NJ 08518-2511. Abstracts will not be accepted without payment. Call 609-499-3447 or e-mail [ed\\_morin@urscorp.com](mailto:ed_morin@urscorp.com), with any questions.

## UPDATE—

### *Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David B. Landon

I am happy to report that Volume 33, our 2004 issue, is progressing very well. We came very close to getting this issue out in 2004 and should have it in your hands shortly. To give you a preview of this volume I have included a list of the articles. In addition to the articles we will also be publishing book reviews and award announcements. We have ambitious publication plans for 2005, but more news on those will have to wait until after we have completed Volume 33!

Articles for Volume 33:

Christa M. Beranek, "The Social and Material Lives of the Agricultural Elite: The 18th-Century Tyngs of Dunstable, Massachusetts."

Eva M. Macdonald, "Towards a Historical Archaeology of the German-Canadians of Markham's Berczy Settlement."

Carolyn White, "What the Warners Wore: An Archaeological Investigation of Visual Appearance."

Joseph N. Waller, Jr., "Ashes to Ashes and Dust to Dust': Observations on Human Skeletal Taphonomy at Two Historic Cemeteries in Northern Rhode Island."



Allison Bain, "Irritating Intimates: The Archaeo-entomology of Lice, Fleas, and Bedbugs."

Daniel N. Bailey, John W. Lawrence, and Paul W. Schopp, "Rural Tenant Laborers and the Rise of the Industrial Economy: Historical Ethnography of the Heminitz Property Site (36Lh267), Upper Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania."

Eleanor E. Breen, "Whose Trash is it, anyway? A Stratigraphic and Ceramic Analysis of the South Grove Midden (44FX762/17), Mount Vernon, Virginia."

James A. Delle and Mary Ann Levine, "Excavations at the Thaddeus Stevens and Lydia Hamilton Smith Site, Lancaster PA: Archaeological Evidence for the Underground Railroad?"

John R. Triggs, "The Mississauga at the Head-of-the-Lake: Examining Responses to Cultural Upheaval at the Close of the Fur Trade."

## NEW CNEHA BIBLIOGRAPHY

The CNEHA Board is undertaking a comprehensive bibliography of publications pertaining to Northeast Historical Archaeology, and the new bibliography will appear in 2006, coinciding with the 40th anniversary of the founding of CNEHA. It will include all publications since 1986, the year of our last comprehensive bibliography (covering all years up to that date). For further information, contact David Starbuck at [dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net](mailto:dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net). (Additional reminders will appear in every issue of the CNEHA Newsletter until the bibliography is finished.) The deadline for submitting entries for the bibliography is January 1, 2006.

## Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 1 to the appropriate provincial or state editor.

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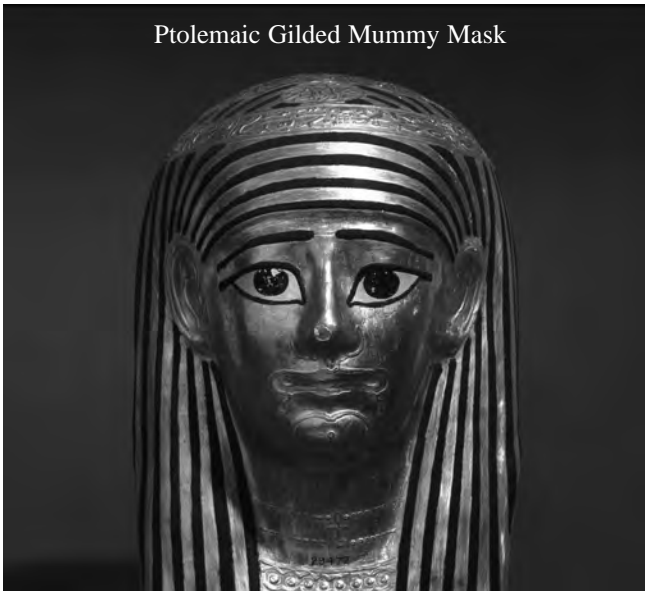
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Ptolemaic Gilded Mummy Mask



### NEW EXHIBITION

## Mummies from British Museum Exhibit Opens April 17, 2005

*Mummies: Death and the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt* features the largest collection of mummies and coffins to ever leave British Museum and illustrates the fascinating story of how Egyptians prepared and sent the dead into the afterlife.

Among the peoples of the ancient world, the Egyptians occupied a unique position with their approach to death and the possibility of resurrection, particularly since so much of the evidence that has survived over thousands of years comes from a funerary context.

The largest and most comprehensive collection of ancient Egyptian funerary material outside of Cairo is housed at The British Museum. As part of its joint venture with the British Museum, the Bowers Museum has drawn upon this world-famous collection of mummies and funerary objects to present *Mummies: Death and the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt...Treasures from the British Museum*, opening April 17, 2005.

The extensive exhibition features 140 objects, including 14 mummies and/or coffins, and is the largest exhibition of its kind to be shown by the British Museum outside of Britain. The exhibition will run through April 15, 2007.

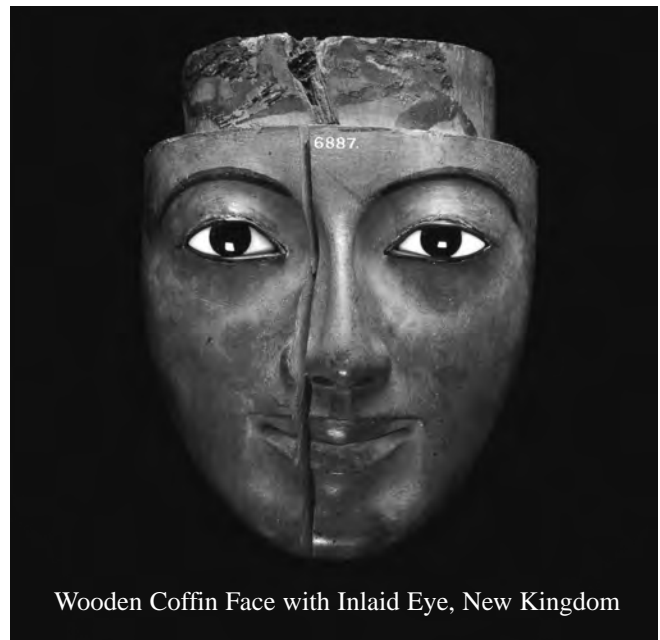
*Mummies: Death and the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt* focuses on embalming, coffins, sarcophagi, shabti figures, magic and ritual, amulets, papyri, as well as the process of mummification. The exhibition illustrates in depth the story of the fascinating Egyptian ritual of preparing and sending the dead to the afterlife, complete with furnishings created specifically for an individual's coffin, such as spectacular gold jewelry and a wooden boat to transport the dead into the underworld.

According to one of the exhibition curators, Assistant

Keeper of Antiquities at the British Museum Dr. John Taylor, the Egyptian mummies and coffins in this exhibition are of the highest quality and have not been exhibited for many years. "This exhibition will provide the ultimate look into the world of mummification," Dr. Taylor said. "We speak of death as one of the great rites of passage of human existence. Whether we believe that life continues beyond death, or ends at that moment, or whether we admit that we do not know, death is a door through which we must all pass."

*Mummies: Death and the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt* is divided into seven sections:

- The Gods features life size statues and stone busts of the gods of the afterlife, including Sekhmet and Osiris.
- Beliefs about the Afterlife focuses on the papyrus texts and other inscriptions regarding the afterlife.
- Mummification is the heart of the exhibition with mummies, coffins, and canopic jars for the internal organs. Mummies are one of the most characteristic aspects of ancient Egyptian culture. The preservation of the body was an essential part of the Egyptian funerary belief and practice. Mummification features two of the exhibition's most spectacular pieces: a child mummy from the Greco Roman period with a lifelike portrait, and a gilded cartonnage mummy mask dating from the Greco-Roman Period (late 1st century BC-early 1st century AD).
- Trappings of the Mummies features clothing, jewelry, amulets of various sorts, and a papyrus scepter – items that are necessary to prepare the dead for the afterlife. The amulets are predominantly gold with red juniper and a blue glaze known as Faience.
- Cult of the Dead features offering tables and statues, including an inscribed alabaster tablet for sacred oils.
- Furnishing of the Tomb includes all objects that would be placed in an Egyptian tomb to accompany the dead into the afterlife, including spectacular gold jewelry, a wooden boat



Wooden Coffin Face with Inlaid Eye, New Kingdom

to transport the dead into the underworld, bowls, jars, a glass vase, and a headrest.

- **Shabtis:** Servants for the Afterlife. Shabti figures were developed from the servant figures common in tombs of the Middle Kingdom. They are shown mummified like the deceased, with their own coffin, and were inscribed with a spell to provide food for their master or mistress in the after-life.

“This exhibition is particularly exciting because it has never been displayed before,” Dr. Taylor said. All the objects in the exhibition will be published in the Bowers Museum’s lavishly illustrated 256-page catalogue that will accompany the exhibition.

High resolution 300 DPI images and captions from *Mummies: Death and The Afterlife in Ancient Egypt*, are available to the media on the CD in the press kit or by contacting Rick Weinberg at 714-567-3642 or at [rweinberg@bowers.org](mailto:rweinberg@bowers.org).

Interviews are available with Bowers Museum President Peter Keller; Curators Dr. John Taylor and Nigel Strudwick of The British Museum; and Director of Exhibit Design Paul Johnson. Contact: Rick Weinberg at 714-567-3642 or at [rweinberg@bowers.org](mailto:rweinberg@bowers.org).

A lecture and film series will accompany the exhibition. For more details, please contact Manager of Museum Programs Megan Shockro at 714.567.3679 or [mshockro@bowers.org](mailto:mshockro@bowers.org).

For further information on the catalogue and exhibition, please contact Rick Weinberg at (714) 567-3642 or [rweinberg@bowers.org](mailto:rweinberg@bowers.org). The Bowers’ web site is [www.bowers.org](http://www.bowers.org).

## NEW RESEARCH ON AN OLD OBJECT

by Paul R. Huey

Scientist (Archeology)

New York State Bureau of Historic Sites

The re-examination of old archaeological collections, many years after they were excavated, often produces interesting new information and even exciting discoveries. New knowledge sometimes enables the identification of previously unidentified artifacts, and old collections and excavation records that have been kept in storage can be used to answer new research questions. The ability to search the Internet also provides new ways to identify artifacts. In 1972 Bureau of Historic Sites archaeologists monitored excavations by Niagara Mohawk for the installation of new electrical conduits under the streets of Albany, retrieving and recording recorded artifacts to be used for research and for exhibits at State Historic Sites to interpret Dutch and English colonial history. Recently, as the inventory of this collection was entered into a relational database, a coin dated 1736 was noticed that had never been identified. It is made of copper alloy and is 32 mm. in diameter. On one side is a globe, and on the other is a crown, a large X, and the date 1736. Two holes had been drilled through the edge so that the coin could be worn as a pendant, with one side always facing away from the wearer. With a search of the Internet, it was quickly possible to identify this coin as a 10 réis coin from Brazil.

The coin was found on April 29, 1972, in an 18th-century soil layer, an early street level, deep under present State Street opposite the northwest corner with James Street. The Albany 1876 map shows that this corner lot was occupied by





the Hope Bank and was owned by James Hendrick. He acquired it from the estate of Eleazer Backus in 1864, and Backus acquired it in 1811 and 1814 from the heirs of Volkert S. Veeder and his father, Simon Veeder (Bayard 1865; Veeder and Veeder 1811; Veeder 1814). Simon Veeder (1709-1786) was an Albany merchant who also had property on the Normans Kill outside the city as well as property in Schenectady and in the Kayaderosseras Patent (Saratoga County). Simon Veeder inherited the lot in 1755 from his "loving cousin and step brother," Luycas Wyngaerd, and Veeder probably built a new house there shortly afterward. This house is shown on the Eights drawing of houses along State Street in 1810 as a two-story five-bay house with dormer windows and two front door entrances. Wyngaerd had acquired the lot in 1743 from Johannes Ten Broeck, and the Ten Broecks acquired the property in 1663 from the heirs of Anneke Janse Bogardus. This corner is the actual site of the house where the famous Anneke Janse Bogardus lived until her death in 1663 (Pelletreau 1897:43; Ten Broeck 1743; Venema 2003:472). The present bronze plaque marking the site of her house appears to be on the wrong building.

It is intriguing to wonder how a coin from Brazil came to be dropped and lost in a main street of colonial Albany in the 18th century. Only a very small number of individuals of Spanish or Portuguese origin lived in the Albany area in the 18th century. There was the family of Emanuel Gonzalez who lived for a time in Schenectady and the Albany area, for whom present Consaul Road is named. There was also the family of Joseph Janse van Zandt in Albany; he was of Spanish origin, and today's Van Zandt Street was once called Spanish Street. An English settler in Albany who came from near Brazil was John Kidney, from Barbados.

Brazil in the 18th century was very important as a source of cocoa, coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Brazil tobacco was a highly addictive grade of tobacco that was useful in the trade with American Indians. England dominated the triangular trade with Portugal and Brazil, and, except for smuggling, products from Brazil went to England before coming to America. Brazil depended heavily on the labor of enslaved Africans to produce these products (Boxer 1973; Israel 1990:385, 393; Carlos and Lewis 2001; Sheppe 1995:60). There were also direct voyages between New York and Barbados, and these included the importation of slaves (Matson 1998: 187, 192, 202). It is possible the coin found its way to Albany with a slave purchased by an Albany resident. In 1800, in fact, Volkert S. Veeder, who inherited the house at the corner of State and James Streets, also owned one slave (Census 1800:136).

Pierced coins worn by enslaved Africans to ward off evil spirits or for good luck have been found by archaeologists at many Southern plantation sites. Such coins could prevent "Hoodoo." However, this pierced coin, with its two holes, could have been worn so that the "X" always faced outward. The X symbol had many meanings, and there is evidence that enslaved Africans used the symbol in practicing conjuration. It is believed the use of pierced coins as charms actually had

its origin in the pre-Christian British Isles, and coins with crosses on them were particularly prized (Davidson 2004). Pierced coins have also been found often on historic period Indian sites, and some Indians attributed supernatural power to the X symbol. The X on this coin, placed so that it always faced forward, may have been thought to ward off evil spirits. For some Indians, the X symbolized the four directions, winds, or elements. In Indian pictographs, the X was often used to represent a person as part of a record, and tattoos worn by Indians often included this symbol (Kent 1984:279; Beauchamp 1903:49; Hagerty 1985:201-204; Hamell 2003).

The digital age has opened vast new opportunities for research, re-interpretation of old collections, and data retrieval. We now have the opportunity to make old collections of artifacts, and the information available from them, much more accessible and important.

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## CNEHA 2004 CONFERENCE REPORT

The 2004 Annual meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology was held at the Radisson Hotel in Kingston, Ontario, between October 15th and 17th, 2004. Besides providing a stimulating venue for papers and discussion, a principal aim of the conference was to introduce conference attendees to the heritage values of Kingston. Events, tours, and papers provided a means by which participants acquainted themselves with the city, its many institutions, and harbour defenses. In keeping with this goal, the annual conference CNEHA Board meeting broke with tradition by meeting at the Kingston Brewing Company rather than at a hotel facility. The 'KBC' is housed in a fine 19th century, cast iron-framed structure having the distinction of being one of the first licensed micro-breweries in Ontario.

Friday's tours and workshops were well received. Workshops presented by Charles Bradley (Smoking Pipes for the Archaeologist) and Phil Dunning (Composite Table Cutlery) drew a total of 40 participants. Seventeen persons went on the "Ring of Fire: Defense of Kingston Harbour Military Sites Tour". Tour guides included staff archaeologists, historians, and curators from Parks Canada (Murney Tower, Shoal Tower, and Fort Henry), the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (Fort Frontenac, Tête du Pont Barracks, the Naval Cottages, Fort Frederick, and the Royal Naval Dockyard), the Royal Military College (Fort Frederick) and the St. Lawrence Parks Commission (Fort Henry). Eight participants went on the "Venice of the North: A Tour of the Historic Houses along the St. Lawrence" led by Dena Doroszenko. Twelve persons joined Suzanne Plousois on her "Kingston Institutions and Museums Tour".



Gin Lane entertains with period songs at the CNEHA 2004 Annual Conference.

Public lectures, organized by Jonathon Moore, and presented by Bob Garcia and Joseph Last, began the conference and introduced the 70-strong audience to the history and construction of Fort Henry. The lectures were followed by an evening reception at the magnificent Memorial Hall in Kingston City Hall. Amidst the cheese, hors d'oeuvres, food platters, and the clinking of glasses (complimentary wines courtesy of the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation), the Board Members of CNEHA presented Pierre Beaudet with the prestigious Award of Service.

The next two days of the conference saw seven thematic sessions consisting of 46 papers presented by 57 authors/co-authors. Seven students competed in the 9th annual student paper competition. See Nancy Brighton's report in this newsletter for the results! The Conference Chairs made a conscientious effort to support PowerPoint presentations. Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, graciously donated the use of three PC viewers free of charge. Many participants took advantage of the gesture, resulting in an inordinate use of the technology. Although minor glitches did occur, transitions from one presentation to another were virtually seamless.

Despite rescheduled dates and an uncontrollable delay in the newsletter announcements, the conference was relatively well attended. In total, 136 people registered for the proceedings, 44% of which came from the Province of Ontario. Thirty-two participants were students, while eight were walk-ins. Their listing by Province/State is appears below:

Delaware	2
Maine	7
Maryland	1
Massachusetts	6
Michigan	5
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	8
New York	21
Nova Scotia	1
Ontario	60
Pennsylvania	3
Quebec	8
Vermont	2
Virginia	2
Unknown	5

Sixty-seven people purchased tickets for the Annual CNEHA Banquet and entertainment provided by Gin Lane. An additional 15 people paid a nominal cover charge to partake in Gin Lane's' eclectic collection of period songs. For the conference organizers, at least, this was one of the highlights of the conference.

The conference committee would like to congratulate Pierre Beaudet. His Award of Service is well deserved. The committee wishes to thank Ellen Blaubergs for organizing the book room; Eva MacDonald for taking care of the tour

logistics; Phil Dunning and Charles Bradley for their workshops; Sue Bazely for co-ordinating the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation's portion of the military tours and paper session; Jonathon Moore for organizing the Friday night lectures; the efforts of Parks Canada historians, Bob Garcia and Dennis Carter-Edwards; and Henry Cary who single-handedly laid out the conference program among many other things.

The Conference Committee also wishes to thank the following sponsors who made the conference a success: Archaeological Services Inc., Bellevue House National Historic Site of Canada, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, D. R. Poulton & Associate, Kingston Historical Society, Fort Henry National Historic Site of Canada, Historic Horizon Inc., Parks Canada Ontario Service Centre, St Lawrence Parks Commission, and Scarlett Janusas Archaeological & Heritage Consulting & Education.

## NINTH ANNUAL STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Seven undergraduate and graduate students from the United States and Canada participated in this Ninth Annual Student Paper Competition held at the annual meeting in Kingston, Ontario. Entrants were judged on content, presentation and contribution to the field of historical archaeology. This year's panel selected two first-place winners: Carolyn Rauh, University of Massachusetts, Boston, and David Gadsby, University of Maryland, who will each receive a year's membership in CNEHA and will submit their papers to the journal for publication. The panel also recognized two undergraduates, Melissa Novak and Christine Morgan, both of Wilfrid Laurier University, with honorable mentions for their work.

## GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Many tutorials on the topic of geophysical exploration for archaeology are available on a free CD. Many of these publications are for archaeologists and cultural resource managers who are considering the application of geophysics to their studies. Some of the documents are written for individuals who would like to do geophysical surveys on their own. The CD has over 1200 pages of reports in Portable Document Format (PDF); it is available at no cost by writing to:

Bruce Bevan  
Geosight  
356 Waddy Drive  
Weems, VA 22576-2004

## MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **New England Chapter of the Vernacular Architecture Forum Winter Meeting**

Old Sturbridge Village  
Sturbridge, MA  
February 26, 2005

Preliminary, partial program:

Kevin Sweeney, Amherst College, will share his research on 17th-century room-by-room inventories of the Connecticut River Valley, and discuss how they help us to understand First Period house form and room use.

Mary Beaudry, Boston University, will describe her archaeological investigations at Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, which has significantly shaped our understanding of the farm's buildings and landscape from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. We hope to follow this up with a visit to Newbury in the coming year.

J. Ritchie Garrison, University of Delaware, will speak on his ongoing work on the Stearn brothers, Massachusetts carpenter builders, and in particular on the collaboration of George Stearns and Richard Upjohn in Brattleboro, Vermont.

For more information, contact Ed Hood at Old Sturbridge Village: ehoo @osv.org or 508-347-0300.

### **Dendrochronology in the Northeast:**

#### **A Research Tool Comes of Age**

A Symposium at Historic Deerfield, Deerfield, Massachusetts

co-sponsored by Historic New England.

Thursday, May 19 and Friday, May 20, 2005

Scientists and scholars of various disciplines will gather to report on recent advances in dendrochronology, or tree-ring dating studies in the Northeast, the development of master chronologies for various species, and the dating of well over one hundred historic buildings. Speakers' topics will include the composition of the region's historical forests, the history of dendrochronology studies in the Northeast, cultural impacts of historical climate variation, explanations of methodology, regional case studies, and how dating results are helping to elucidate the region's architectural and cultural history. Through the presentations of this symposium it will become clear that the science of dendrochronology has moved into the mainstream of analytical tools available for architectural research. The program will be of interest to dendrochronologists, architectural and cultural historians, archaeologists, preservationists, restoration specialists, homeowners, and all those interested in the accurate interpretation of New England's buildings and the history they reflect.

Speakers:

Dr. Edward Cook, Paul Krusic, William Wright – Lamont-Doherty Tree-Ring Laboratory

Daniel Miles, Micheal Worthington – Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory

Dr. David Stahle - University of Arkansas, Geoscience Department

Dr. Charles Cogbill - Independent Forest Ecologist

Chris Baisan - University of Arizona Tree-Ring Laboratory

Anne Grady - Independent Architectural Historian

William Flynt - Architectural Conservator, Historic Deerfield, Inc.

For further information/registration go to: [www.historic-deerfield.org](http://www.historic-deerfield.org), or telephone Anne Grady at (781) 862-8977.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### **Maine**

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

#### **Fort St. George on the Kennebec**

In September 2004, during our ninth year of excavations at the 1607 Popham Colony site, under the direction of Jeffrey Brain, we established the location of the buttery and found more significant remains at the storehouse and in the vicinity of the vice admiral's house. In September 2005 we intend to focus on the storehouse and buttery. Since this is scheduled to be the last year of excavations at the site for this project, all interested persons are encouraged to visit while we are there in September.

#### ***“Guns, Politics, and Furs”***

Since early 2004, Dr. Neill De Paoli has been spearheading preparation of a major exhibition *“Guns, Politics, and Furs”*: *Pemaquid and the Defense of the Eastern Frontier, 1677-1761*. The permanent exhibition is scheduled to open in June 2005 at the Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site, Pemaquid Beach, Maine. An accompanying catalogue will be available to the public by the summer 2006 season.

Visitors to the exhibition at Colonial Pemaquid will learn about the roots of the Anglo-Indian conflicts that engulfed northern New England between 1675 and 1763. *“Guns, Politics, and Furs”* will showcase Colonial Pemaquid's extensive archaeological collections along with an array of official and personal records and illustrations as it unravels the complex story of Pemaquid during the late 17th and first half of the 18th centuries. Particular attention will be focused on the critical roles that Pemaquid's Forts Charles (1677-89), William Henry (1692-1696), and Frederick (1729-1759) played in protecting New England's northeastern frontier from attack by the region's Wabanaki Indians and French during a time of intense inter-cultural conflict. The exhibition will also provide a window into the lives of the men who served in these three fortifications.

The exhibition, however, will be far more than a one-



dimensional examination of the English “side of the coin.” *“Guns, Politics, and Furs”* will delve into the varied and complex relationships that developed between the English, Indian, and French inhabitants of this fluid, inter-cultural borderland. The 40,000 to 50,000 people who visit Colonial Pemaquid annually will learn that these people saw each other not only as potential foes but as trading partners and in some cases, friends. A complex mix of cultural attitudes, individual practical considerations, and local and international events drove these relationships.

Contact Dr. Neill De Paoli at [ndppquid@rcn.com](mailto:ndppquid@rcn.com) for further information on the project.

### **Barnabas Soule Site ME 161-031, Freeport**

Barnabas Soule Senior was born (1705) in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and moved with family to North Yarmouth, Maine (Freeport), in the late 1730s or early 1740s during the resettlement period after the Anglo-Americans had been driven out during the 1690s. His older brother Cornelius, who had preceded him, moved to North Yarmouth and settled on Lot 48 and sold Barnabas some additional land along the Cousins River which Cornelius had also obtained. Over time Barnabas acquired other parcels of land in the area of the Cousins River.

This site has been excavated by Freeport Senior High School students as an elective course for four fall semesters including 2004 under the direction of Norm Buttrick, Archaeology teacher at Freeport High, and assisted by James Leamon, retired Bates College Professor of History and Archaeology.

This year proved to be a very successful year for the students as well as us by locating ten feet of the north wall of the cellar foundation as well as ten feet of the east and west walls. The southern wall has not been verified as yet. We did reach the clay-lined cellar floor at 4 feet below surface of unit. The foundation was made of fieldstone with clay used as filler but many of the top stones have been robbed or displaced. It appears that the house itself must extend to the east of the foundation as we have tested to the west and found little in the way of foundation stones or a chimney base. It appears that the students located either a trash pit or an out-house because of the soil color, texture, and amount of ceramics, clamshells and mammal and fish bones deposited (units were not completed because of time limitations).

The artifacts have been plentiful in most of the 5 feet by 2.5 feet units. Ceramics that have been found are utility red wares, Westerwald mug fragments, English salt glaze plates with dot, diaper, and basket pattern, scratch blue cup fragments, fragments of Whieldonware clouded glazes, feather edge creamware plates, and fragments of delft ware. A small amount of ceramics were burned, perhaps indicating some type of fire had occurred. The artifacts in the clothing area have been buttons of all types, including many pewter types and one with a clear gemstone. An amethyst cut gem, probably an inset to a ring, also was found. Just this year, four

brass thimbles were excavated from different units. Two large metal cast iron fragments of an iron kettle were found which two students cleaned through electrolysis and preserved with wax. All the iron nails, including shingle, clap-board or floor, were hand forged. The glass that was found included burned windowpanes, wine bottle fragments as well as a wine glass bottom.

Before the students backfilled the site, maps and profiles were drawn of the foundations and other features. The cleaning, identifying, conservation, and cataloging of artifacts took place in the lab once out of the field. A final report was passed in by all students, which included historical research, artifact analysis, drawings, photographs of artifacts and field site work, and a complete list on a spreadsheet of their individual artifacts.

### **Bryant-Barker Tavern Site: 18th-century Shipwright's Homestead & Tavern**

Archaeological excavations continue to be carried out at the Bryant-Barker Tavern site located along the west bank of the Damariscotta River in Newcastle. The homestead site was occupied by shipwright Nathaniel Bryant and his family from 1765 to 1803. The Bryants supplemented their income by operating a tavern out of their homestead as well. An analytical study of the site, and a contemporary shipwright's homestead excavated between 1980 and 2000, is being conducted by archaeologist Tim Dinsmore to provide a detailed glimpse into the daily lives of 18th-century shipwrights and their families. The two homestead sites mark the birthplace of the shipbuilding industry along the upper Damariscotta River--an industry that flourished during the 19th-century. The study has resulted in the discovery and subsequent excavation of a stone-lined privy and a portion of the cellar to the Bryant-Barker homestead /tavern. Because much of the site was built atop naturally occurring bedrock located close to the surface, the hunt for the full blueprint to the site remains elusive. A two-week archaeology field school is planned for July. The project is sponsored in part by the Damariscotta River Association (DRA) and the Newcastle Historical Society. Anyone interested in the project should contact Tim Dinsmore at: [dinsmore@tidewater.net](mailto:dinsmore@tidewater.net).

## **Connecticut**

Reported by: Cece Saunders

### **Native Americans and the American Revolution**

Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center (MPMRC), 110 Pequot Trail, Mashantucket, CT 06338  
September 23 -25, 2005

In 2005, as we celebrate the 230th anniversary of the beginning of the Revolutionary War, this conference will seek to explore aspects of this country's founding that remain largely neglected: the era's profound impacts on eastern North America's indigenous populations, and their contributions and sacrifices to this nation's struggle for independence.

Scholars will address such topics as Native military service, tribal diplomacy, and the social, political, geographical, and economic effects of the war on Indian communities. (There is a limited sponsorship fund available to help defray travel and lodging expenses for Native scholars that are not affiliated with colleges and universities.) For more information, contact either Kevin McBride or Jon Ault.

Dr. Kevin McBride, Director of Research  
and Information Resources  
MPMRC / (860) 396-6814  
kmcbride@mptn-nsn.gov

Jon Ault, Head Archivist  
MPMRC / (860) 396-6811  
jault@mptn-nsn.gov

### **Hospital Rock**

American Cultural Specialists has begun an archaeological study of Hospital Rock for the Town of Farmington in north central Connecticut. A designated state Archaeological Preserve, Hospital Rock was the site of one of the earliest medical facilities in Connecticut for the prevention of smallpox. From ca. 1792 to 1794, local doctors immunized healthy, local clients through variolation, a medical procedure by which live smallpox virus was deposited on a thread that was then inserted into an incision in the patient's arm.

The only cultural features on the landscape are the stone foundations of an old farmstead where the doctors met their clients and Hospital Rock, a low outcropping of bedrock that was inscribed by the various people who attended the clinic. It contains numerous names and several drawings of unidentified buildings. The "rock" feature served as a drop-off point for food and gifts left by friends and relatives of the patients. The first phase of excavations will focus on uncovering evidence of the location of the clinic and the housing facilities for the patients, who were quarantined for several weeks after receiving the virus.

American Cultural Specialists is seeking information on excavations and/or documentary studies of similar facilities. Data on the kinds of material remains that have been recovered from comparable sites, as well as identification of the kinds of artifacts that would be diagnostic of such a facility, would be helpful as the Hospital Rock effort continues. Please respond to [luciACS@pobox.com](mailto:luciACS@pobox.com).

### **New Industrial Archaeological Preserve in Connecticut**

[Submitted by Michael S. Raber]

The Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism is empowered to designate archaeological sites as State Archaeological Preserves as a mechanism to protect significant archaeological resources. Archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the State Register of Historic Places qualify for Preserve designation, whether the land is private or public property. Sixteen sites

have been designated since the process began in 2000. Connecticut law proscribes significant penalties for vandalism and the unlawful collecting of archaeological remains from State Archaeological Preserves.

In 2003, the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company site on the west side of the Housatonic River in New Milford received preserve designation. This 13.5-acre complex of industrial archaeological ruins, formerly owned by Connecticut Light and Power Company (CL&P) and its predecessors, was sold to Connecticut's Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in the late 1990s as part of a hydropower relicensing project subject to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approval. The site is located at the confluence of the Still and Housatonic rivers, where the 11-foot drop which attracted waterpower development beginning in the late 18th century is now submerged by Lake Lillinonah, created in 1955 by construction of Shepaug Dam 15 miles downstream on the Housatonic. From 1881 to 1917, the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company made wood filler, paint, varnish, concrete, sandpaper, and other abrasive products based on ground quartz, flint, or feldspar. Early company owners chose this site because of its excellent waterpower potential, direct connection to the Housatonic Railroad, and proximity to quartz mineral sources. After the sale of its core paint, filler, and varnish business to E.I. Dupont de Nemours and Company, a re-organized company - Lithowhite Silex - sold powdered mineral materials for another decade before CL&P bought the property in 1927 for hydropower development. Today, the preserve has numerous remains of waterpower, railroad, worker residential, and factory structures, including the basement of the main mill and two kilns in which quarried mineral was roasted prior to crushing in the mill. With its paint, filler, and varnish plants, the complex was probably the largest vertically-integrated silex processing firm in Connecticut.

In response to a FERC order approving the property, a 2004 booklet illustrating and documenting the archaeological preserve was funded by Northeast Generation Services and produced through Northeast Utilities Service Company. Prepared and designed by Raber Associates, "Water, Rock and Wood" places the site in the context of Housatonic River waterpower development, outlines the history of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company and its workers, and introduces some of the techniques used to investigate industrial archaeological sites. Based on numerous historic maps and illustrations, site inspection, analysis of waterpower use at the site, and interpretation of primary mineral processing procedures, authors Michael Raber and Robert Gordon explored the strengths and weaknesses of the company's technological choices, and highlighted future opportunities for site interpretation under DEP management.

## Vermont

Reported by: Elise Manning-Sterling

### VTrans Report

[Submitted by Duncan C. Wilkie, Vtrans Archaeology Officer]

The VTrans Archaeology Officer would like to announce the upcoming availability (free) of the following report entitled "Historic Front Yards and Transportation Archaeology in Vermont: Retrospect and Prospect," January 2005, by Louis Berger Group, Inc. Louis Berger Group has been under contract for the last 6 years to produce this document which VTrans believes is the first of its type in the nation. Their contract has been terminated without the total completion of this report--the last two chapters are incomplete, but the rest of the report has a wealth of information and good discussions. The idea for the study originated many years ago when one Louis Berger Group archaeologist, Chris Borstel, commented that testing highway strip taking in front of historic structures or in open areas for historic archaeological resources appears to be a waste of time, because after much testing we aren't finding much. So we decided to study the outcome of testing for historic archaeological resources for highway projects where a strip of land is being taken to widen a highway, a bridge, or an intersection.

The partial report is around 200 pages with an extensive reference section, an annotated bibliography, list and summary of many highway studies in Vermont, types of features found, etc. The completed chapters are: I. Introduction, II. Historic Building-Road Spaces, III. Defining "Historic Building-Road Spaces: A Retrospective," IV. Strategies and Methods for the Investigation of Historic Building-Road Spaces, and V. The Archaeological Structure and Contents of Historic Building-Road Spaces. The final two chapters are incomplete and they are: VI. Suggested Practices for Investigating Historic Building-Road Spaces, and VII. Final Recommendations. The VTrans archaeologist will most likely deal with these final two chapters by putting out a "guideline or direction" to interested consultants, defining procedures to be used when dealing with historic building-road spaces. Having a copy and reading this incomplete report will be a MUST for all VTrans archaeology consultants in the future. If you want a copy please contact: Duncan Wilkie, VTrans, Environmental Section, National Life Building, Drawer 33, Montpelier, VT 05633 or e-mail [duncan.wilkie@state.vt.us](mailto:duncan.wilkie@state.vt.us)

## New York

Reported by: Lois Feister

### Digging at Elmendorph Tavern

Dr. Christopher Lindner directed excavations at the historic Elmendorph Tavern, Dutchess County, New York. The Friends group decided to remove a cement block garage and replace it with a colonial-style carriage barn. Phase III

included mitigation of the area for the proposed building foundation, interior concrete pad, utility lines, septic tank, and tree. Features found: dry well, cistern, existing septic tank, post molds, trash pits, remnants of a demolished shed, and a former driveway along with a wealth of cultural materials dating from the 18th century to the 20th. Geotextile fabric will be laid under gravel fill to protect the midden. Steps will be taken to protect the dry well.

### Excavations at the Abraham Hasbrouck House

[Submitted by Joe Diamond]

Large test units have been opened on the four corners of the 17th century Abraham Hasbrouck House in New Paltz, New York, under the direction of Jay Cohen. Finds thus far include the clay base of a barrel cistern, another barrel cistern near the corner of one of the 17th-century frame buildings with bone, red brick, handwrought lathe nails, redware, Frechen stoneware, and early yellowware. Because these areas will be disturbed by repair activities, the entire area is being mitigated.

### Maritime Museum Research, 2004

Diving this year on the 35 shipwrecks discovered in 2003 revealed that instead of a canal boat, one was a lake sloop, an extremely rare find. The sloop remains are mostly buried so it is well-preserved and free of zebra mussels. The 65-foot-long sloop still has a stump of a mast and some dead-eyes from its rigging.

In Valcour Bay, the team found a boat unlike any previously found in the lake. The bow was scow-shaped like a barge but the stern was tapered. Researchers now believe the boat is a Canadian lumber boat known as a pin boat. These were designed to fit through the Chamby Canal on the Richelieu River and were square-rigged sailing vessels. The shallow water in which it was found indicates it was abandoned rather than sunk.

A schooner originally found during lake surveys in 1990 near Burlington was revisited this summer. Not only was it identified as a 19th-century commercial sailing vessel, but its identity also was established, a rare occurrence. Historian Peter Barranco researched the Burlington newspapers from that time period and was able to identify the wreck as the Excelsior built in 1850. (all of above from LCMM news)

### Log Cabin Sites Excavated in Chemung County

The Public Archaeology Facility at the State University of New York at Binghamton excavated the sites of two log cabins. The Bungalow site dated to about 1799 and was abandoned by the 1850s. An early 19th-century midden and some stone outbuilding foundations associated with the cabin were identified. The Knapp site was a log cabin dating before 1841, possibly as early as 1791. An early 19th-century midden was found. Food-related items made up 58% of the assemblage, architectural items less than 10%.



### **Farm Complex Near Beekman, Dutchess County**

Dr. Joseph Diamond of the State University of New York at New Paltz examined a farm complex in Dutchess County, New York. Finds included a root cellar, barn, associated dump, and the house structure. The root cellar had a dry-laid stone interior with a niche in the stonework at the north end, typical of those found in Putnam and Westchester Counties. The niche would have supported a beam that then supported shale extending from the wall and meeting on the beam. The barn was supported with a dry-laid foundation with stone piers for floor joists. Many personal items like spoon handles, comb fragments, and smoking pipes were found in the small dump, all items dating to ca. 1876 when the farm was abandoned.

### **McClumpha House Removed for Target Distribution Center**

The site of the W. McClumpha House on a hill above the Mohawk River may have been occupied as early as 1794. Documentary evidence, artifact functional and distributional analysis by Dr. Edward Curtin revealed activities and lifestyle across several periods of occupation. Archaeology showed an earlier occupation here than indicated in the documents. Trends were observed in the ceramic assemblage that indicated a decline in home production and higher reliance on the market economy during later periods as well as an increase in table and tea wares. Units were dug in the yard areas and under the location of additions once the house was demolished. Topsoil stripping exposed the outline of a stone rubble footer, and small features near the porches and front entrance. Most of the food bone found, as analyzed by Marie-Lorraine Pipes, was from cattle, pig, and sheep. Others included chicken, duck, turkey, passenger pigeon, turtles, and fish. Judging by their ceramic assemblage, the McClumphas were successful market farmers.

## **Maryland**

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

### **St. Mary's City**

Historic St. Mary's City is pleased to announce three new publications from the Department of Research and Collections. The first report, *Dig A Grave Both Wide and Deep: An Archaeological Investigation of Mortuary Practice in the 17th-Century Cemetery at St. Mary's City, Maryland* ((Historic St. Mary's City Archaeology Series No. 3) by Timothy B. Riordan, presents the results of archaeological investigations of a selected part of the 17th-century cemetery at St. Mary's City, Maryland. A planned reconstruction of a Chapel on the site would impact a number of resources. To allow the construction, an area 10 ft. wide around the foundation was cleared of archaeological remains, including 57 burials. The graves were remarkably well preserved and dated from the 1630s to the 1730s. The excavation was carefully planned to enhance the collection of data on various aspects of mortuary and funerary behavior. Significant data on coffin construction, pin use and aspects of 17th-century

ritual are presented. The detailed methodology, coupled with the ability to place the graves into three periods of roughly equal length, allow an unprecedented perspective on the changing nature of Chesapeake Colonial burials through the 17th and early 18th centuries. This report describes only the archaeological aspects of the burials and not the physical remains. The osteological analysis of these burials will be presented in a separate report by the Smithsonian Institution. The study is published in a perfect bind edition (266 pages, with 117 figures).

The second study, *Façon de Venise Drinking Vessels on the Chesapeake Frontier: Examples from St. Mary's City, Maryland* by Anne D. Grulich (Historic St. Mary's City Research Series No. 7) reports on the occurrence and investigates the meaning of very elaborate European table glass recovered in thirty plus years of excavation in Historic St. Mary's City. The report compares this material found on various sites in St. Mary's City with other glassware recovered in excavations in the Netherlands. This full color illustrated volume includes images of the distinctive glass printed at actual size and comparative examples of complete vessels. The study is published in a glossy edition (40 pages with 67 color illustrations).

The final publication is a themed edition of *Maryland Historical Magazine (MHS)*, the journal of the Maryland Historical Society. In 1974, MHS published a volume dedicated to the research in history and archaeology at Historic St. Mary's City. This volume contained articles by historians Cary Carson, Lois Green Carr, Russell Menard, Lorena Walsh, and P.M.G. Harris and archaeologists Garry Wheeler Stone, George L. Miller. The new volume includes historians Carr, John Krugler, and Martin Sullivan, and studies by Henry Miller, Timothy Riordan and Silas Hurry. Of special interest to archaeologists is an article by Miller, Riordan and Hurry concerning the excavations of the lead coffins in St. Mary's City.

Information on ordering any of these volumes can be obtained via email enquiry from Ms. Patricia Dance (pdance@smcm.edu). Please remember to include your zip code in any requests so that shipping can be computed.

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, announces its 2005 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634-1694). This season HSMC returns to Vansweringen's Lodging House, a complex site with both domestic and public functions. The structure was originally built (c. 1666) to house the Provincial Secretary's office and the Governor's Council. In c. 1678, Garrett Vansweringen, a Dutch immigrant, remodeled the building for use as a "lodging house." A cut above the normal inns at St. Mary's City, it became the place where the Provincial elite stayed when they came to town. First investigated in the 1970s, the Vansweringen site provided important insights on life in Colonial Maryland. Now, in anticipation of a new exhibit on the building, archae-

ologists seek to answer questions about the architecture of the structure and to expand the understanding of how it was used.

For the student, the program is an intensive, 10-week experience in Colonial archaeology. The first week includes lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following weeks, students participate in excavation, recording and analysis. Guest scholars speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students have the rare opportunity to learn about and help sail the MARYLAND DOVE, a replica of a 17th century, square rigged tobacco ship.

The HSMC field school is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and Museum Studies. Students may register for either Anthropology or History credits. Prior experience or course work is not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, a state honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. The program costs \$1200 which covers tuition. There is a \$60 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through the college. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student. HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in Southern Maryland.

To apply to the 2005 HSMC Archaeology Field School, send a letter stating your interest in the course and listing any relevant classes, experience, or special skills. Include the phone numbers of two academic references. Please list a phone number and address both at school and at home where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is limited so apply early. For specific questions about the course, email: [tbriordan@smcm.edu](mailto:tbriordan@smcm.edu) or call (240) 895-4975. Send letters to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research & Collections, HSMC, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686. Application Deadline: May 6, 2005.

### **Annapolis**

[Submitted by Matthew Palus]

Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative project between the University of Maryland College Park (UMCP) and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, initiated a series of excavations during the summer of 2004 in the Eastport neighborhood of Annapolis, and on public lands administered by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) adjacent to Wye Hall, the former plantation of William Paca towards the end of his life. In addition, several related programs carried on throughout the summer included an intensive effort to develop a finding aid to archaeological collections recovered by Archaeology in Annapolis since 1982, and a summer youth program for African-American children that used

archaeology as part of a six-week, Afrocentric cultural curriculum.

For four weeks in June and July, field school students from the University of Maryland excavated in the Eastport neighborhood of Annapolis. The 2004 summer field school was our fourth and final season of excavation in Eastport, a community platted by real estate speculators in 1868. During the late nineteenth century Eastport filled in with dwellings and businesses, notably a glass factory and later a slaughterhouse, in addition to maritime businesses centering on oyster shucking and boatbuilding. Eastport was an independent municipality from the City of Annapolis until its annexation in 1951, and the neighborhood was subsumed into Annapolis materially through the installation of public utilities before its annexation was accomplished politically. Undergraduate students participating in the work examined two individual properties, which consisted of the home of a mariner and entrepreneur who operated a coal and wood fuel business during the early twentieth century, and a rental dwelling in a portion of the neighborhood that was settled and developed by African Americans during the 1920s. While Eastport is remembered as a working class community, research at these home sites underscores the presence of entrepreneurs—both black and white—who accumulated wealth in the form of land and invested in their community while attaining middle-class status for themselves and their families, through complex arrangements of social and economic capital. Eight homeowners have participated in this four-year archaeological study. They represent a growing base of awareness and support for the heritage of the neighborhood, a neighborhood which is itself under intense pressure to grow and is making crucial decisions about its future.

Extending a long partnership with the Banneker-Douglass Museum, housed in the historic Mt. Moriah A. M. E. Church in Annapolis, a separate effort used archaeological findings on African-American history and culture in Annapolis as part of a six-week summer youth program, which went on in part in the William Paca Garden and adjacent archaeology laboratory. Maisha Washington, an educator with the museum, coordinated with Amelia Chisholm, graduate student in Applied Anthropology at UMCP and undergraduate Kelley Barr to lead the elementary-school students through mock excavations and other activities.

Over the summer and fall of 2004, UMCP graduate student Amelia Chisholm also worked on an inventory of Archaeology in Annapolis' artifact collections from the last 22 years of excavation in Annapolis. This inventory and an associated inventory of the documentation and field notes from these sites are to facilitate the creation of a Web-based finding guide. This finding guide will be a tool to create public access to the archaeological material, and to promote further use and research of these collections. The finding guide will be on the UMCP Anthropology Department's webpage in early 2005.

During the months of July and August, University of Texas

Austin graduate students Jennifer Babiarz and Lisa Kraus directed a crew of students from UMCP while excavating at William Paca's late-eighteenth century home and plantation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, called Wye Hall. Previous excavations at Wye Hall, undertaken with support from the homeowners from 2000-2003, have focused on the vicinity of the house and the formal, planned and planted landscape upon which it was sited. New access to lands lying adjacent to the Wye Hall property, and administered by the Maryland DNR, have made virtually the entire plantation landscape available. William Paca acquired his large plantation on Wye Island through marriage to Mary Chew, and construction of a house and presumably the garden landscape began in the 1790s. Under Paca and his descendants as many as 150 enslaved people made their home on the plantation. Excavations this summer were directed at testing several areas including a cluster of brick building foundations, a midden area, a historic road extending across the plantation, and other areas suspected to contain intact deposits. Excavations at Wye Hall will continue in the summer of 2005, and will be conducted in part through the University of Maryland's summer field school program. For further information contact Matthew Palus (mpalus@starpower.net (301) 608-9571).

## **Newfoundland & Labrador**

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### **Baccalieu Trail Archaeology Project**

[Submitted by William Gilbert]

During 2004 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation's archaeology crew spent 22 weeks in the field conducting excavations and/or survey work at Dildo Island, Cupids, New Perlican, Hant's Harbour and Old Perlican.

#### ***Dildo Island***

Dildo Island is the largest of three islands located at the entrance to Dildo Arm in the bottom of Trinity Bay. In July of 1613 Henry Crout, a colonist from Cupids, visited the island and recorded seeing a Beothuk camp there. Excavations have been ongoing on the Island since 1995. During that time the remains of two Dorset Eskimo houses have been uncovered and a substantial Indian site has been found. During 2004 we spent four weeks (May 31 to June 25) excavating the Indian site on Dildo Island. While some artifacts were found that date to the early historic period, the majority of the artifacts and features uncovered to date are prehistoric. Radiocarbon samples from a Recent Indian linear hearth excavated in 2004 indicate that it was in use between AD 790 and AD 810. Hopefully further survey work planned for the 2005 season will locate the site described by Henry Crout.

#### ***Cupids***

Founded in 1610, Cupids in Conception Bay is the site of the first English colony in Canada. The original plantation was discovered in 1995 and excavations have been ongoing at the site every year since then. In 2004 twelve weeks (June 28 - September 17) were spent doing excavation and survey work at Cupids. Work continued at the plantation site and testing was carried out elsewhere in the harbour in an attempt to find the sawmill and brew house built there by the colonists in 1612.

At the site excavations concentrated in three main areas: a 5 m x 5 m section was opened up in the northeast corner of the site to determine the location of the site boundary; a 2 m x 4 m area was excavated just northeast of the 17th century dwelling house; and a 2 m x 5 m area was excavated on the western edge of a cellar located at the north end of the site. In all, approximately 14,000 artifacts were recovered from the Cupids site this year.

While no evidence of a fence or palisade was found in the northeast corner of the site, we were able to determine the boundary of the site in this area. Many interesting artifacts were recovered from the area northeast of the dwelling house but perhaps the most interesting were over 100 small fragments of gold leaf that probably once adorned a book - most likely a bible. Excavations on the western edge of the cellar confirmed that the building of this structure sometime around 1800 had destroyed part of a 17th century stone wall which once formed the northern boundary of the plantation. Work here also uncovered a number of 17th century flagstones.

Unfortunately, our search for the sawmill and brew house was far less productive. It would seem logical to assume that the sawmill was built on the river west of the site and at a point where there is sufficient force to drive a water wheel. Yet, while we found the remains of both a sawmill and a stone-lined channel leading to it, extensive testing clearly shows that both the mill and the channel were constructed in the 19th century. We know from Henry Crout's diary that the brew house was located across the salt water pond from the plantation and there is a spring in this area that has been used by the residents of Cupids since at least the early 19th century. However, when we tested here we found only a shallow 19th century well and, although we did uncover a few artifacts that date to the 17th century, there was no clear evidence of a brew house. It may be that the remains of this structure are located a little farther south under the present day road.

#### ***New Perlican***

New Perlican in Trinity Bay has been settled since at least 1675 when William Hefford and his family are recorded living there. In 2001 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation undertook a survey of New Perlican and discovered a late



17th century site that is almost certainly part of the original Hefford Plantation. Excavations at New Perlican have been conducted each year since the site was discovered and between October 4 and October 20, 2004 we conducted further work there.

Most of our work in New Perlican over the previous two field seasons had focused on Area B near the eastern end of the site where over 12,000 artifacts have been recovered to date. This year we conducted some preliminary excavations at three other locations within the boundaries of the site: Area C in the southwestern corner of the site on the edge of the bank just above the beach; Area D near the western boundary of the site between George Peddle's barn and the beach; and Area E at the northern end of the site just a few meters south of the William Hefford headstone.

A 1m x 3m trench excavated in Area E uncovered a 20-cm thick cultural deposit beneath a 35-cm plough zone. This deposit produced over 150 late 17th and early 18th century artifacts including five clay pipe bowls and a wrought iron padlock. Six 1 m x 1 m units were excavated in Area D. While the deposits were relatively shallow they produced an abundance of late 17th century artifacts including 345 clay tobacco pipe stems and 42 pipe bowls and bowl fragments.

The most interesting part of the site sampled during the 2004 season was Area C. Here a 1 m x 5 m trench exposed part of a rubble-filled pit 10 ft. wide and 3 ft 2 in deep. At the bottom of this pit we found a deposit of burnt timbers that is clearly the remains of a wooden structure that once stood over the pit. Artifacts recovered from amongst both the burnt timbers and the rubble that was dumped over them indicate that the structure was burnt and the pit filled in during the late 17th century. The burnt timbers were left in place, covered in polyfoam and plastic and the trench was refilled at the end of the season. We hope to return to New Perlican next year to conduct further excavations both in Area D and elsewhere.

### **Hant's Harbour**

Hant's Harbour, located roughly 8 miles (13 km) north of New Perlican, has been settled since at least the 1690s. Abbé Baudoin, who accompanied the French forces during their assault on Newfoundland's English Shore in the winter of 1697/1698, reported seeing four houses there. On October 21 and 22 our crew conducted an initial survey of Hant's Harbour. On the eastern side of the harbour, on the neck just south of Custer's Head, we discovered a site that produced both prehistoric Indian and late 17th century European material. During our two days at the site we dug 13 test pits and recovered 486 artifacts. These include several clay tobacco pipe bowls, numerous pipe stems, ceramic and glass bottle glass fragments and chert flakes and part of an Indian biface.

### **Old Perlican**

Old Perlican is situated about 13 miles (21 km) north of Hant's Harbour and was first settled in the 1630s when a planter name John Brown is recorded living there. Our final two days in the field were spent conducting a survey of Old Perlican. We were initially shown around the town by Mr. Fred Cramm who showed us, among other things, the headstone of John Barrett "who departed this life anno dom 1714 age 60 years". Within a few hours we had located two late 17th century sites: one just east of the fish plant and about 10 meters northeast of John Barrett's headstone on land that still belongs to the Barrett family and the other south of the fish plant. Unfortunately, while the first site appears to be fairly well preserved, the second has suffered serious damage as a result of recent bulldozing. Hopefully, further survey work in Old Perlican will produce more evidence of its early history.

[For updates on archaeological research on Cupers Cove (now Cupids), New Perlican, and other 17th-century sites around Conception and Trinity Bays, check out the fascinating website of the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation, with entries by William Gilbert: <http://www.baccalieuidigs.ca/index.asp>.]

### **Ilhavo Park, St. John's**

[Submitted by Steve Mills]

In the fall of 2003, Aardvark Archaeology Inc. conducted an archaeological assessment of a vacant property in the east end of downtown St. John's. The City of St. John's and the Grand Concourse Authority (a local philanthropic organization) planned to build Ilhavo Park, overlooking the entrance to the harbour, to commemorate the twinning of St. John's with the Portuguese city of Ilhavo. Portuguese fishermen have been visiting St. John's for at least five centuries.

The site chosen for Ilhavo Park was where a late 17th-century civilian fort once stood, adjacent to Fort William, the main British fortification in the town. This civilian fort was designed as a winter refuge for the town's inhabitants. Fearful of French attacks during the winter months, the planter families would move into the fort after the last of the British fishing and naval fleets departed for home late in the Fall. Constructed in 1696/97, both of these forts were attacked by French armies in 1705 and again in 1708. While the British soldiers and civilians stationed in Fort William were able to withstand the 1705 attack, they had no choice but surrender to a superior force led by Mombeton de Saint-Ovide de Brouillan in 1708. De Brouillan's men destroyed both forts before leaving the town in January, 1709. Fort William was rebuilt in the late 1740s and used as a defensive position until the late 1800s when the site became the eastern terminus for the trans-Newfoundland railway. The civilian fort was abandoned. St. John's grew around Fort William during the 19th century, and, by mid century, houses stood

where the civilian fort was once located. Much of the area was leveled during the Great Fire of 1892 that engulfed most of St. John's. New row houses were quickly rebuilt in the area. The transformation from military stronghold to urban sprawl was complete by the early 1930s with the construction of the 6-storey Hotel Newfoundland. That hotel, which had covered much of the former Fort William, was replaced with an even bigger Hotel Newfoundland in the early 1980s. Nineteenth-century row housing built within the study area was demolished in the 1940s.

This part of the downtown core has been well documented on maps, paintings, detailed insurance plans and aerial photographs, recording the evolution of the area from the 1670s onwards. Added to these is a fascinating first-hand report, from one of the architects involved with the construction of the 1980s hotel, of a tunnel discovered on the south side (water side) of the construction site, leading towards the study area. Rumors of tunnels beneath the streets of old St. John's are not uncommon. However, this report had some credence. The informant had actually observed this tunnel and his description of its cut stone and brick construction seemed consistent with military engineering of the late 17th century. A Sally Port connecting both forts is shown precisely in this area on historic maps of Fort William and the civil fort. Contemporary accounts from the French capture of the two forts in 1708 specifically mentioned this Sally Port. A 1993 archaeological survey in the vicinity recovered 17th-century and early 18th-century artifacts.

An intensive salvage project was mounted prior to construction of Ilhavo Park. Geo-technical boring indicated the presence of more than 3m of unconsolidated fill in the study area, thought to relate to the demolition of the row housing in the 1940s. This material had to be removed and the site brought down to solid subsoil to provide solid footings for concrete walls and steps. The triangular-shaped study area, measuring just 54m long by a maximum of 18m wide, was intensively tested with one primary trench measuring 2m wide and 44m long and two secondary 3m X 2m trenches. This trenching turned up surprisingly little *in situ* evidence of either the 19th-century row housing or earlier cultural activity. The absence of cultural material suggested that the removal of the row houses in the 1940s and subsequent landscaping activity completely obliterated all evidence of the 1696-1709 civilian fort and even the row houses themselves. Only a slight trace of one cellar pit was noted at a depth of more than 2m below grade. Despite the lack of *in situ* archaeological remains, it was decided to monitor the mechanical removal of the 3-plus meters of overburden. It was not until this overburden was removed that traces of five subterranean cellar pits became apparent. These cellars matched the 19th-century maps and illustrations that showed five row houses in the area. Within the un-lined cellars archaeologists found refuse typical of the late 19th century

up to the middle of the 20th century. Notable among this refuse was a remarkable collection of intact aerated water bottles, many of them from local beverage companies. These bottles were mostly in the western-most cellar, suggesting that a convenience shop had operated on that spot in the early 20th century. Other refuse consisted of typical household wares including tablewares, clay and glass marbles, clay tobacco pipes, clothing and bed frames. A stone retaining wall, exposed beneath the edge of the street bordering the north boundary of the study area, was apparently built after the Great Fire of 1892.

The only early artifact found during preliminary testing and subsequent monitoring was a clay tobacco pipe bowl dating to the early 18th century. It was only after the entire site was opened that earlier deposits were discovered. While cleaning down a profile around a brick wall, sherds of Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware and Bristol-Staffordshire combed slipware began appearing from a previously unnoticed 30cm-thick stratum located between 1m and 2m below the surface. Closer scrutiny of this deposit indicated that it was only present in the eastern most section of the study area and that much of it had likely been removed at some earlier point in time. Fortunately, a portion of the stratum had survived, nearly unscathed in a 2.7m by 4m section of the study area. A guide wire secured to a utility pole was buried in this area and the construction crew had avoided it while waiting for the local hydro company to relocate the wire. When this discovery was made, additional archaeologists were brought in to completely excavate as much of this deposit as possible and what a find it was!

Over 1200 artifacts dating to the turn of the 18th century were recovered from the midden deposit, including over 400 clay tobacco pipe fragments. All of the pipe bowls were of English manufacture, primarily from the West Country although several were from London and Exeter. All of them dated between 1680 and 1720. One bowl fragment bears the crowned initials "MF" on both sides of the heel, probably indicating Math ffrotheringale, who was made a journeyman in 1696. Another fragment has "SYME..." on the heel. This could be the mark of Richard Symond or Symons working in Exeter Devon c.1692, or of John Symes (Simes). A pipe with a "Rich Symes" mark was found in Bridgewater Somerset in an archaeological context dating to c.1700. Among the pipe fragments are two decorated stems, one rouletted and another pinched from both sides in an alternating 90-degree pattern.

Fifty-eight ceramic vessels were identified, representing a cosmopolitan assemblage of English wares from Totnes, Verwood and North Devon, Bristol/Staffordshire, the Midlands, South and East Somerset. Continental wares were also present, including stonewares from the Beauvais region of France and the Rhineland, particularly the Westerwald region, of Germany, richly decorated tin glazed plates from

Portugal and olive jars from Spain. All could have been, and probably were, produced in the last decade of the 17th century and the first decade of the 18th century. A cream-coloured Westerwald jug bears a sprig-moulded floral design around a portrait of William III of England (1694-1702). That jug dated precisely to the proposed date for the early component occupation. Other ceramic types, particularly the Bristol/Staffordshire wares, while produced both before and after the proposed dates of occupation, are typical of the period. Notable, too, is the absence of English white salt-glazed pottery. It was introduced about 1715 and within a few years became one of the dominant ceramic types on English colonial sites. Its absence from this deposit at Ilhavo Park supports a terminal date prior to 1715. Other ceramic forms included storage jars and pots, chamber pots, galley pots, flat ware and platters, bottles, jugs and drinking vessels.

Thirteen glass vessels (four wine bottles, two case bottles, three pharmaceuticals and five wine glass fragments) were also recovered. All could have been produced during the proposed 1696-1709 period of occupation and at least two of the wine bottles are specific to that period. Miscellaneous finds include five lead artifacts, including a square chunk about 3.5mm thick and measuring about 53mm on a side, and perforated by a hole about 5mm in diameter, four pieces of lead shot, about 17mm in diameter (about .67 calibre), three gun flints, all made from grey flint and all of the gunspall variety, a large grey flint tinderflint and eight flint fragments – two of which are burned. Faunal remains are limited to 15 minute fragments of calcined mammal bone. One unexpected find was the distal portion of a barbed iron whaling harpoon identical to those from the sixteenth-century Basque whaling site at Red Bay. An iron broadaxe, about 18cm long with a cutting edge of equal dimension was also recovered as was a 40cm long strip of iron resembling part of a heavy door hinge.

The deposit is probably the most tightly-dated 17th-18th-century occupation yet found in St. John's. Its diverse ceramic assemblage indicates that the inhabitants of the civil fort enjoyed a fairly affluent life style, dining on expensive tin-glazed plates and enjoying their favourite beverages poured from fancy Westerwald jugs into fine wine glasses. The diversity of the ceramic assemblage within one small midden deposit reflects the global market available to St. John's residents in the late 17th century.

There are a couple of factors that indicate the deposit dates to the burning of Fort William and the civilian fort by de Brouillan's soldiers in 1709. Charcoal and red oxidized soils in this cultural deposit suggest that it had been subjected to intense burning. That evidence, together with the tightly-dated artifact assemblage from that specific time period, leaves little doubt that the deposit dates from that traumatic period in the history of St. John's. Anyone interested in knowing more of this discovery or seeing the artifact images please contact Steve Mills at [sfmills2005@aol.com](mailto:sfmills2005@aol.com).

## **Petit Nord Survey, 2004**

[Submitted by Peter E. Pope]

With the 1504-2004 celebration of the 500th anniversary of French presence in Newfoundland, came an interest in the historic French migratory fishery. On the eastern, Atlantic coast of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula -- the traditional Petit Nord -- this fishery began long before the definition of a formal French Shore in 1713 and 1763. Breton crews in particular used this coast from about 1500. By the 1680s they had developed a shore-based migratory fishery about the same size as the whole contemporary English fishery on the Avalon peninsula. To date, however, virtually no archaeological research has been done on this important chapter in Newfoundland history. Memorial University Archaeology Unit carried out a survey, in July 2004. Our objective was to identify vestiges of the French migratory fishery in waterfront areas in the heart of the old Petit Nord, between Conche and Grandois, used by French fishermen from about 1504 to 1904.

Like most Newfoundland coastal settlements, those of the Great Northern Peninsula grew around the use of harbours by the fishing industry, so that waterfronts are an important focal point of public history. We were invited by the French Shore Historical Society (of Conche, Croque and Grandois) to carry out a survey in this area, with the support of the Quebec-Labrador Foundation, who have been helping community heritage groups develop local historical interpretation. The FSHS found funding for a local crew and a boat; QLF supplied a student volunteer; and the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Project supported Memorial's field costs for a survey in July, 2004. Two university-trained field assistants (Michael Walsh and Christian Thériault) assisted Peter Pope in excavation and recording of features and the provenience of artifacts. We also had the assistance of three local workers, Mary Symmonds, Daphne Symmonds and Rita Barrett, who were trained in the field and turned out to have the sharp eyes needed for survey work. We cooperated with Kendra Wheatley and Bradley Drouin, who were surveying the area for Groswater and Dorset paleo-eskimo sites, under the supervision of Dr. M.A.P. Renouf, and shared lab facilities with them, courtesy of the FSHS.

We based our selection of areas to survey on local informants, landscape indications, historic maps and photos, and marine survey. French archives contain a large number of charts and plans of fishing rooms in the area, dating from the late 18th to the mid 19th centuries and a surprising number of early photographs survive, showing the fishery on the Petit Nord, particularly in Crouse, in the 1850s. Previous archaeological research on these fishing rooms, so well recorded in the historical record, has been largely incidental to other research aims. We did a lot of beach-combing, excavated many test pits, mapped features and photographed



standing remains at 21 sites, between Conche and Grandois. Seventeen of these showed French materials, typically Normandy stoneware jars and pots, coarse earthenware pots, possibly from Brittany, and small brown faience pans. The most promising sites are Dos de Cheval (Long Point), EfAx-12 in Crouse, which is listed in French surveys as early as 1640. A large crucifix or calvaire still overlooks the site, which includes a number of bread oven mounds and the stone footing of several buildings, likely cookrooms and cabins. Northeast Crouse, EfAx-11, is a larger and more complex site, where traces of an Anglo-Irish livery, who moved to what is now Crouse within living memory, overlies earlier French components. There are several calvaires here, a possible bread oven and stone footings, while test pits yielded 18th-century materials. Survey along the eroding vegetation edge above the water at EgAw-02, Grand St Julien, yielded quite a bit of Normandy stoneware and further work at this site is indicated. Croque Waterfront, EgAw-04, is another very promising site. We uncovered a rich deposit of 17th- and 18th-century Normandy stoneware here, in an abandoned garden just next to the very fine row of waterfront fish stores which have survived, not far from the traditional French cemetery. Recovery of a decorated pipe bowl, identical to one excavated this summer by Memorial MA student Catherine Murphy, at the site of Governor Parat's house at Placentia, makes a very strong case for the existence of a late 17th-century component here. Finds elsewhere in Croque Harbour at Southwest Croque, EgAw-05, and Genille (locally Kearney's Cove), EgAw-07, suggest that further work in this area would be fruitful. We were unable to get to L'Anse aux Millions and Pilier, two other known fishing stations within our survey area. Visits to record remains there would give us a more complete picture of the distribution of French fishing effort along this coast. Survey northwards to Fischot and Quirpon, southwards to Canaries and Orange, and eastwards to Fleur de Lys and La Scie, remain tantalizing goals, which will have to await funding of a larger research project into the history and archaeology of Newfoundland's French Shores.

### **Placentia**

[Submitted by Amanda Crompton]

This year saw the fourth field season of archaeological research in Placentia under the Placentia Uncovered / Plaisance à découvert Archaeology Project, directed by Amanda Crompton. This year, the French settlement of Placentia (which dates between 1662 and 1713) was exclusively the focus of archaeological fieldwork.

Full-scale excavation at two French sites ran concurrently during this season. Amanda Crompton supervised excavations at the Vieux Fort (ChAl-04) on Mount Pleasant; this site is the location of the first fort constructed by the French upon

the founding of the colony in 1662. The fort was in use until approximately 1685, at which point the fort was abandoned and the site was never re-occupied. Excavations this year continued the focus of the previous four seasons, exploring Structure A, a very large (ca. 23-x-7 m) stone-walled building found within the fort. All evidence collected from four years of excavation indicate that this structure functioned as a barracks, or residential structure for the military personnel at the fort. The structure had two rooms separated by an internal wall. The southern room (partially excavated in 2001 and 2002) is the larger of the two, and features a large stone fireplace built into the southwest corner of the structure. This year's excavations were planned to explore the northern room of the building, and to locate the northern gable end of the structure. Excavations uncovered not only the northern wall of the structure, but also a second stone and brick fireplace structure. Remnants of an earlier, destroyed third fireplace were also located below this. This northern section of Structure A is unquestionably the best-preserved section of the site, with intact deposits well over one and a half meters in depth. Notable finds include many fragments from a Beauvais stoneware jug, brightly-coloured sherds of French faience, a good assortment of clay tobacco pipe bowls, several coins, and part of a copper spigot. Analysis of the material culture gathered from the past four seasons is ongoing as part of Crompton's Ph.D. dissertation at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Catherine Murphy supervised excavations at the Mount Pleasant Knoll site (ChAl-11). This site is located in a grassy meadow at the base of Mount Pleasant, and consists of two occupations: a late seventeenth century French context, and an English context dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. This season's work at this site built on previous years of excavation and survey. Murphy found further evidence that the French context consisted of a wooden-framed structure, destroyed by fire in the late seventeenth century. A number of domestic artifacts indicate that this site was likely of a residential nature: the artifacts include French earthenwares, stonewares, and highly decorated French faience, as well as tobacco pipes and finely-blown wineglass fragments. Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that this site had been selected by the French Governor Antoine Parat as the location for the construction of a residence in the late seventeenth century. This residence was apparently destroyed by a few short years later by English raiders. Analysis of the material culture is ongoing; in addition, further archival work is underway to cement the link between the excavated site and the documentary record relating to Parat's residence. This site and its analysis will form the basis of Murphy's M.A. thesis at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

The Placentia Uncovered / Plaisance à découvert

Archaeology Project is a community-based project, and is an initiative of the Placentia Heritage Advisory Committee. In 2004, the archaeology project received funding and support from a number of organizations and institutions, and deserve acknowledgement here. They are: Human Resources Development Canada, the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program (NAHOP), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Institute of Social and Economic Research, the J.R. Smallwood Foundation, the Town of Placentia, and the Placentia Area Historical Society.

## **Nova Scotia**

Reported by: Rob Ferguson

### **Goldboro Petrochemical Plant, Guysborough County**

[Submitted by April MacIntyre]

In October 2004, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited conducted an archaeological resource impact assessment of the Goldboro Industrial Park and adjacent land in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. The area is the proposed site for a petrochemical plant and liquefied natural gas facility to be constructed in 2005. The park is located on the east side of Isaac's Harbour on the southeast coast of Nova Scotia and has a settlement history dating back prior to the arrival of Europeans. At least two Mi'kmaq encampments are rumoured to have existed nearby and the coast was frequented by French and Portuguese fishermen as early as the seventeenth century. The shores of the harbour were first settled in the late eighteenth century by members of the King's Rangers from the Carolinas. With them came black servants and refugee Black Loyalists. One of these Black Loyalists, Isaac Webb, settled on the east side of the harbour adjacent to what is now the Industrial Park in a cove that came to bear his name. Quickly, several other families of Black Loyalists took up settlement at Webb's Cove where they had their own cemetery on the headland known as Red Head. In 2001, archaeologist Laird Niven of In Situ Cultural Heritage Research Group located and removed 26 burials at the Red Head cemetery, many of which were eroding out of the headland. In an effort to ensure that no additional burials remained at Red Head after the 2001 excavations, Davis Archaeological Consultants tested the remainder of the headland and found no additional burials.

On the land adjacent to Webb's Cove, five features of unknown age and function were encountered along the shore and may be related to fishing. The Black Loyalists who settled here were predominantly fishermen and these features may be related to their presence.

The town of Goldboro also has a rich gold mining history beginning in 1861 when gold was first discovered on the

west side of the harbour. Shortly after, several gold finds were made on the east side of the harbour within what is now the Industrial Park. Gold yields remained profitable for nearly a century but the isolation of the area and its restricted access due to lack of roads led to the end of mining in the area in 1943. Evidence of mining activity is scattered throughout the Industrial Park and on the adjacent lands and islands in the harbour. The remains of a significant late nineteenth-century gold mining complex was discovered on Hurricane Island in the harbour and at least four other nineteenth- to twentieth-century mining sites were encountered within the study area. A mill possibly related to mining was also found as well as evidence of a farmstead, although no associated foundations were identified. In total, twelve previously unknown sites were found during the survey. No evidence of precontact settlement was present. With the exception of the investigations at Red Head cemetery, no subsurface testing has been conducted to date.

### **Archaeological Investigation of a Black Refugee Homestead, Halifax County**

[Submitted by April MacIntyre]

Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited is also conducting an on-going assessment of the Williams/Jefferson Property in Fall River, Halifax County, which was settled in the mid-nineteenth century by a black American War of 1812 refugee and his family. Robert Fletcher Williams was one of the first black settlers in Fall River. He and his wife, Charlotte, conducted the first church services in their house on the Old Cobequid Road. With a growing congregation of black settlers, Williams built the First Fall River Baptist Church near his house in 1855. It was still standing in the 1960s. The house was occupied until 1964 by Williams' children, Sonny and later, Selena (Williams) Jefferson who was the first black teacher in the community. The house burned on October 31, 1971 and the land was eventually turned over to the Halifax Regional Municipality which is now proposing to build a fire station and recreational facility there. The archaeological survey in November 2004 revealed the remains of a portion of the Old Cobequid Road running through the property, the fieldstone foundation of the Williams/Jefferson house, the foundation of a barn, a paddock and orchard, a fieldstone-lined well, and several field clearing stone piles. In December, testing was conducted around the exterior bounds of the house, well, and barn which produced several mid to late nineteenth-century artifacts as well as a midden near the back of the house. Analysis of the artifacts is now being conducted and plans for mitigation of the features is in the works.

## ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest  
17th Annual Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology  
June 5-July 8, 2005-02-13  
Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest and the University of Virginia are pleased to offer the 17th Annual Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology. The field school provides a foundation in current methods and theories of historical archaeology and offers a solid introduction to the practical skills of site survey, excavation, recording, and laboratory procedures. Students will actively participate in ongoing interpretation of archaeology to the public. In the summer of 2005, field school participants will excavate a multicomponent site including features relating to an early 19th-century building, early- to mid-19th century ornamental landscaping, an antebellum slave cabin and a late 19th-mid-20th century garden. Credit and non-credit options available. For more information, visit <http://www.poplarforest.org/ARCH/archfieldschool.html> or contact Dr. Barbara Heath, Director of Archaeology and Landscapes at [Barbara@poplarforest.org](mailto:Barbara@poplarforest.org).

## MISSING CNEHA MEMBERS

(as of 1-21-2005)

We have lost contact with the following members. Does anyone know where they can be found?

Alexandra Chan  
Daniel Costura  
Harley Erickson  
Terri Keffert  
Ben Fischler  
Jean French  
Jim Levandowski  
Charles Pennington  
Eric Proebsting  
Carolyn Carlson Rank  
Todd Reck  
Christine Reiser  
Elizabeth Sauer  
Stephanie Stockman

If you can help us locate any of these members, please contact: Edward Morin, Executive Vice-Chair, [ed\\_morin@urscorp.com](mailto:ed_morin@urscorp.com), (609) 499-3447.

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### Application for Membership The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address/Adresse: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ EMail: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership covers the calendar year January 1 to December 31, 2004.

Mail to: \_\_\_\_\_ or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Sara Mascia  
Treasurer, CNEHA  
16 Colby Lane  
Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510

Joseph Last  
PO Box 1961  
Cornwall, Ontario  
Canada K6H6N7

Rates	US \$	CDN \$
___ Individual/ordinaire	30.00	35.00
___ Student/etudiant	20.00	23.00
___ Joint*/conjoint*	35.00	40.00
___ Fellow**/Associe**	45.00	50.00
___ Life/a vie	500.00	575.00
___ Business/enterprise	50.00	60.00
___ Non-Profit Organization/ organisme sans but lucraif	40.00	45.00

\*For two people at the same mailing address. / Pour deux personnes de la meme adresse postale. Elles ne recoivent qu'un exemplaire des publications.

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



