Looking for CNEHA’s History

If you attended CNEHA meetings in its early days in the late 1960s or know those who were there, please share your memories with us. We're planning an exhibit on the early years of CNEHA for the 2006 conference to be held in the Hudson Valley of New York. To commemorate the whole 40 years of CNEHA, Kate Dinnel dinnel@dhcd.state.md.us and Richard Veit rveit@monmouth.edu are also collecting memories, programs and photos from everyone who has attended a meeting during the last four decades. If you have an outstanding memory or a favorite meeting or photos from projects connected with CNEHA members, please contact us. You can also call or write Kate Dinnel at 410-586-8538 (voice mail), 410-586-3375 (evenings), 5985 Broomes Island Road, Port Republic, Maryland 20676.

Call For Papers

Historic Ironmaking Conference

The North Jersey Highlands Historical Society & Friends of Long Pond Ironworks are hosting the conference. The beautiful, new Lautenberg Visitor Center overlooking Sterling Lake contains several wonderful exhibits relating to the history of iron mining and manufacturing in Sterling Forest along with an introductory movie that describes the region and its resources.

A guided field trip to iron sites within Sterling Forest will take place on Friday, October 14, 2005, at 2:00 P.M.

On Sunday, October 16, 2005, a guided tour of the nearby Long Pond Ironworks Historic District, Greenwood Lake Turnpike, West Milford, New Jersey, will take place at 10:00 A.M.
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Iron researchers and enthusiasts are invited to speak at Saturday’s conference. Presentations should be twenty-five minutes long and may be illustrated with slides or other graphic material. Kindly submit a title and abstract to Edward J. Lenik, Program Chair, at 100 Deerfield Road, Wayne, NJ 07470-6414 or email edlenik@hotmail.com. If you have any questions, please call 973-835-0770 between 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

The conference is free and open to the public, but advance registration is required as seating space is limited.

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. (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.

CNEHA Annual Business Meeting

October 16, 2004
Radisson Hotel, 6th floor
Kingston, Ontario

Meeting called to order: 8:03 a.m.

1. Approval of Minutes of the ABM, October 26, 2003, in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Moved by: Sherene Baugher
2nd: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Carried

OLD BUSINESS

1. Treasurer’s Report: Sara Mascia & Joe Last

The Treasurer noted $19, 431.00 USD in our checking account at this meeting. Encourages membership to contact her if you have any questions.

Motion to accept
Moved by: Sherene Baugher
2nd: Ellen Blaubergs
Carried

Joe Last: Canadian account: 84 Canadian members this year and $4730 CAD at start of year and now $6555.00 in account, although part of that is the conference revenue. Approx. $1800 more than last year in the account.

Motion to accept report
Moved by: David Landon
2nd: Meta Janowitz
Carried

2. Membership reports:
Ed Morin: US Individual: slightly down, he will track lapsed members. If you move, please forward your change of address. 300 US members plus 2 in England, 1 in Scotland, 1 in Australia, and 84 Canadian. Institutional members: 37, 9 businesses.

Motion to approve report
Moved by: David Landon
2nd: Lu Ann De Cunzo
Carried

3. Newsletter report: David Starbuck
Fall October newsletter is now printed and will be mailed soon to members. Introduced Dennis Howe, production manager since 1987. Newsletters in the spring will be moved earlier this year. State editors needed for Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Thanked Rebecca Yamin and Karen Metheny for all their years as those editors. Thanked all editors for their conscientiousness.

4. Journal report: David Landon
The 2003 volume went out earlier this year and the 2004 is in final production. For 2005, 2 publications: the second monograph and a thematic volume (Dutch). Introduced Teresa Dujnic, editorial assistant.

5. PROGRAM & MEETINGS:

a) 2004 Kingston: Joe Last and Suzanne Plousos
2 workshops, 3 tours, 46 papers, 57 authors/co. 143 registered. 32 students!! 15 volunteers, 8 sponsors, 15 raffle donations. Banquet attendance: 69. Conference profit estimated at approximately $1200.00. Joe thanked everyone. Highlighted Scarlett Janusas, who has rejoined as fellow and was a conference sponsor, as well as Mary Beaudry who paid CAD registration amount in USD funds.

Motion to accept report
Moved by: David Landon
2nd: Meta Janowitz
Carried

b) 2005: Trenton, NJ: Ed Morin

c) 2006: 40th anniversary in the Hudson Valley: Nancy Brighton & Sara Mascia
Extended invitation to membership to come to the Hudson
River Valley. Hopefully at West Point. Will be celebrating the 40th anniversary with the Founders and long-time members.

d) 2007: Looking for a venue, will update membership as plans develop. Are entertaining 2008–2009 – Possibly Virginia (Colonial Williamsburg) and possible future Quebec venue.

6. ELECTION RESULTS: Meta Janowitz  
A total of 350 ballots were mailed out, 136 returned.  
New Board members elected are:  
Paul Huey  
Ed Morin  
Richard Veit  
Ellen Blaubergs  
Elizabeth Pena

Karen Metheny noted that Gerry Scharfenberger has been appointed to serve out Ann-Eliza Lewis’s unexpired term until October 2005 as a Board member.

Motion to accept report:  
Moved by: Sara Mascia

Election of Executive Board:  
Karen Metheny: Chair for two years  
Ed Morin: Executive Vice Chair for 3 years  
Meta Janowitz as Vice Chair, 1 year  
Ellen Blaubergs: Secretary-Elect for 1 year  
Gerry Scharfenberger will be the Nominations and Elections Chair

7. POSTERS: Ed Morin  
Telling Time in the second half of the 19th century now available. All proceeds go to the Journal. Karen Metheny noted that URS Corporation has taken on the cost of production, CNEHA pays for the lamination. Karen Metheny thanked URS Corporation on behalf of the Board and membership.

8. AWARDS OF SERVICE: Sara Mascia  
Sara Masica noted at the Friday reception the 2004 award of Service to Pierre Beaudet. A 25-year pin is being developed. Called for nominations for the Award of Service 2005 and 2006.

9. STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION: Nancy Brighton  
Four Canadian and 3 Three for US. Thanked the students for entering the competition. Thanked the panelists and introduced students. Two winners will receive a 1-year membership and have their papers published in the journal: Carolyn Rauh and David Gadsby. Honorable Mentions: Melissa Novak and Christine Morgan.

10. The Board made a presentation to honor our outgoing Chair, Lu Ann De Cunzo.

11. Resolution of Thanks to Outgoing Board Members: Ellen Blaubergs  
Whereas, the terms of office of an Executive Board member and the Board Chair of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology are both expiring, the Council acknowledges their contribution to the organization and expresses its heartfelt thanks to Rebecca Yamin, who has served as a Board member for an incredible 15 years as Vice Chair and crusaded to increase our institutional membership from 12 to almost 50,  
And to Lu Ann De Cunzo, who served on the Board from 2001–2004 and more than ably served as Chair of CNEHA this past year. We also acknowledge her past service to the Council as a Board member and in other capacities.  
Therefore, be it resolved, that the Council hereby expresses its unreserved appreciation for the service, leadership and efforts of these officers.

Moved by: Sara Mascia  
2nd: Sherene Baugher  
Carried

12. RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS: Elizabeth Pena  
Whereas, the 2004 CNEHA conference has been an outstanding success,  
Whereas, the beautiful and historic City of Kingston has proven to be an excellent venue for a conference,  
Whereas, we have all enjoyed learning about the history, museums and forts of Kingston, Ontario,  
Whereas, the tours, workshops, reception, banquet, and entertainment were thoroughly enjoyed by all,  
Whereas, the entire conference has been conducive to the dissemination of knowledge of ideas, and collegial fellowship,  
Now therefore be it resolved, that the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology wishes to express its gratitude and appreciation for the generous support of the following conference sponsors: Archaeological Services Inc., Bellevue House National Historic Site of Canada, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, D.R.Poulton & Associates, Kingston Historical Society, Fort Henry National Historic Site of Canada, Historic Horizon Inc., St.Lawrence Park Commission and Scarlett Janusas Archaeological & Heritage Consulting & Education,

The Council would also like to thank, for all their hard work, long hours, tremendous efforts and many kindnesses, the following individuals: Thierry Boyer, Ellen Blaubergs, Charles Bradley, Sue Bazely, Michael Blery, Heather Briggs, Sarah Campbell, Dennis Carter-Edwards, Henry Cary, Dan
Costura, Maureen Costura, Jaryn Day, Zack Dickerson, Dena Doroszenko, Teresa Dujnic, Phil Dunning, Paula Flanagan, Bob Garcia, Nick Gromoff, Jim Heslip, Nadine Kopp, Rupert Last, Jennifer Malpiedi, Claire Poulton, Ron Ridley, Jed Stewart, Heather Tulloch,

Finally, and most importantly, a standing ovation please, for the co-organizers of this informative, well organized and congenial conference, Suzanne Plousos and Joe Last.

Moved by: Sherene Baugher
2nd: Ellen Blaubergs
Carried

13. Raffle took place

MOTION TO ADJOURN: Meta Janowitz
Carried
Adjourned at 9:05 a.m.
Respectfully Submitted,
Dena Doroszenko, Secretary

UPDATE—Northeast Historical Archaeology
Reported by: David B. Landon

By the time you are reading this you should have already received Volume 33 of Northeast Historical Archaeology, the 2004 issue. In addition to the excellent articles contained in the volume, this also means that the journal is again caught up, at least until the end of the year! Ever the optimist, I think 2005 might be the year when the journal is actually finished in the correct calendar year. Our 2005 issue (Volume 34) will be a special thematic issue dedicated to Dutch sites archaeology, and edited by Paul Huey. As many of you know, this volume has been in the works for many years, so we are all excited to see it come to fruition.

We are also continuing our work on our second volume in the Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology series, Marshall Becker’s monograph on New World Palisades. Karen Metheny and Jennifer Malpiedi have begun the editorial work on this volume with Becker, and the current plan is that publication of this volume will follow very shortly behind Volume 34. We should have a much better idea of the production schedule for these two publications for the October newsletter.

The journal office will likely be closed for much of June (gone digging?), but will resume operations for July and August. Please continue to send in your manuscripts and orders for back issues and posters, and we promise to get everything out to you as soon as possible. Happy summer!

Newsletter Editor’s Report
Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

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Rubbish and Garbage in Manchester Tenements
more in the broader patterns of their disposal and recovery.
face value as representative of consumer behavior, much
artifacts themselves, but because it is risky to take them at
from the 1880s to the 1950s – we have been interested in the
Therefore, at Lots 15 and 18 – which were occupied mostly
In Manchester “trash day” was implemented around 1890.
complicated by the advent of municipal garbage collection.
centuries, traditional consumer behavior studies become
these sites because particularly in the late 19th and early 20th
inhabitants there, it may still be indicative of certain class-
troubling manifestation of race and class. While from our
modern perspective, it is clear that the relative abundance of
artifacts at Lots 15 and 18 is not a character defect of the
inhabitants there, it may still be indicative of certain class-
related realities that were perceived but not necessarily
understood or sympathized with by 19th-century observers.
Lot 18, while not strictly adhering to middle-class
ownership, and serves as a caveat against making sweeping
generalizations about “working class sanitary practices.” In
addition, however, our documentary research has indicated at
became a problem by the 19th century, as ideas about the
relationship between “filth” and disease were beginning to
develop. With the regular reoccurrence of disease outbreaks,
diphtheria to smallpox, city officials had begun to
worry about the public health repercussions of unregulated
nightsoil and garbage (organic waste) disposal in densely
urbanized areas. Rubbish (inorganic waste) was generally of
lesser concern in America until later in the century, although
it, too, eventually came to be seen as dangerous to public
health. In every annual report published by the Board of
Health for the City of Manchester between 1885 and 1900,
the garbage question was central.

How citizens actually responded to these changing ideas about cleanliness and sanitation was another question
altogether, and, as our excavations on Turner and Ferry Streets have indicated, new sanitary practices were adopted
unevenly through the population. Every annual report from the City of Manchester, for example, concludes with a long
list of infractions the Board had been forced to correct that
year, from the number of chickens removed from cellars, to
the number of times sewage was found running on the
ground, to the number of privy vaults that had been replaced
with water closets. In 1891, two privies were replaced by the
Board on Ferry Street; two years later, three more were
replaced on Turner Street. Although in neither case are the
addresses involved actually specified, these documents do
show that Ferry and Turner Streets had emerged onto the
Board of Health’s “radar screen” as problem spots in the city
by the 1890s.

Archaeology seems to support this interpretation,
showing that the inhabitants at Lots 15 and 18 were allowing
significant amounts of rubbish to accumulate in their back
yards that cannot be attributed to a simple lack of municipal
infrastructure. Other, more cultural, explanations must be
sought.

To many 19th-century American sanitary reformers and
city officials, the cultural explanation was obvious: it was a
troubling manifestation of race and class. While from our
modern perspective, it is clear that the relative abundance of
artifacts at Lots 15 and 18 is not a character defect of the
inhabitants there, it may still be indicative of certain class-
related realities that were perceived but not necessarily
understood or sympathized with by 19th-century observers.
At Lot 15, for instance, the disregard of municipal refuse reg-
ulations may show a lack of interest or pride in maintaining
a neat façade at a property with only an absentee owner.
Indeed, Lot 18, while not strictly adhering to middle-class
notions of cleanliness, still yielded nearly two and one-half
times fewer artifacts, from roughly the same number of pits
as Lot 15. Because the owners at Lot 18 were always in res-
idence, the difference in waste disposal practices between the
two sites, may in fact have been partly a function of home-
ownership, and serves as a caveat against making sweeping
generalizations about “working class sanitary practices.” In
addition, however, our documentary research has indicated at

CURRENT RESEARCH

New Hampshire
Reported by: Dennis Howe

Rubbish and Garbage in Manchester Tenements
[Submitted by Alexandra Chan, Ph.D., Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC]

Last fall and early winter, and again this spring, archae-
ologists from Independent Archaeological Consulting exca-
vated two 19th-century Amoskeag Mill tenements as part of
a project to reconfigure Exit 5 on highway I-293 in
Manchester, NH. These two domestic lots (“Lots 15 and
18”) have challenged us to get beyond merely temporal and
economic interpretations of the assemblages recovered, and
to exercise our training as anthropologists to address ques-
tions of humanity, class, and culture. We have tried to broad-
en our approach to the interpretation of the assemblages at
these sites because particularly in the late 19th and early 20th
centuries, traditional consumer behavior studies become
complicated by the advent of municipal garbage collection.
In Manchester “trash day” was implemented around 1890.
Therefore, at Lots 15 and 18 – which were occupied mostly
from the 1880s to the 1950s – we have been interested in the
artifacts themselves, but because it is risky to take them at
face value as representative of consumer behavior, much
more in the broader patterns of their disposal and recovery.
More specifically, at Exit 5 we have begun to explore the sig-
nificance of presence vs. absence, and overall make-up, of
backyard deposits. We hypothesize that the presence, as well
as make-up, of the backyard deposits at Lots 15 and 18 pro-
vide one window into class and counter-culture formation
among immigrants and the working class in Manchester’s 8th
Ward.

Continuing to dispose of waste in one's own back yard

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both of these sites that, for most tenants, these living accommodations were extremely fleeting, so that there might have been little feeling of “home” attached to these buildings. That said, the Turner Street tenants may not have been totally insensitive to the increasingly urgent health and sanitation reform rhetoric of the day. It is interesting to note, for example, that faunal remains — “garbage” — make up only 8% (n = 288) of the total assemblage at Lot 15, and 3.5% (n = 52) of the assemblage at Lot 18. Artifacts — or “rubbish” — thus make up over 90% of the assemblages on both sites. While rubbish was certainly seen to be unsanitary, as well as unsightly, it was not perceived to present the same health hazards as organic putrefaction. An assemblage heavily weighted toward rubbish rather than garbage may, therefore, be an indication that immigrants and laborers, despite their reputation for leading an intemperate, dissolute, and disease-ridden existence, were in fact taking certain measures to guard their homes from disease.

Of course, there is another way to interpret the finds. Health officials returned to Ferry and Turner Streets repeatedly in the 1890s to force compliance with city sanitation mandates. Within that historical context, the continued presence of rubbish and garbage on these lots could begin to take on belligerent undertones. What the Manchester Board of Health bemoaned in 1891 as “ignorance and apathy which tolerates filth and uncleanness in person and surroundings” (1891:15) can from our modern perspective also potentially be understood as an active working-class response to attempts at behavioral control. These contestations would have been made all the more troubling — and effective — for their materialization in the physical. Work is on-going at Lot 18, and it will be interesting to see whether the patterns observed thus far are borne out under further scrutiny.

New York
Reported by: Lois Feister

Sam’s Point Preserve Visitor Center and Huckleberry Pickers’ Camps
[Submitted by W. Harris and A. Pickman]

Cragsmoor Consultants undertook two projects in advance of ongoing improvements by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) at the 5000-acre Sam’s Point Preserve, located on the Shawangunk Ridge in the Town of Wawarsing, Ulster County. This rugged mountaintop area is associated with some of the earliest attempts to develop a tourism industry in the region. Guesthouses and a tollgate for day visitors were in operation by the late 1850s. Beginning in the 1870s and extending into the mid-20th century, the present day Preserve was the site of a series of semi-permanent camps inhabited by berry pickers, a group composed of local families as well as working class city-dwellers who came here to harvest huckleberries during the summer months. For a time, market-oriented huckleberry picking was one of the region’s most important industries. The seasonal population of the camps is reported to have exceeded 300. Controlled burns, proposed by TNC, pose a threat to one of the Preserve’s most significant cultural resources—the archaeological and structural remains of the berry pickers’ camps. As part of the effort to develop a burn design that would avoid these sensitive areas, Cragsmoor Consultants and TNC personnel conducted a survey of the affected area. Seven distinct campsites were identified on the basis of surface evidence. All locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS receiver. This data is being entered into TNC’s GIS data base for the Preserve.

In a related undertaking, TNC planned to demolish its existing Visitor Center, which has been replaced by a new Interpretive Center. Documentary research indicated that the Visitor Center, generally believed to be a circa 1950s structure, dated to the 1920s. In its original incarnation, the building (in altered form) served as a store catering to the berry pickers as well as day visitors to what was then known as “Sam’s Point Park.” The Visitor Center occupies the site of an 1850s farmstead as well as a series of tollgates that served as the point of access to the ridgetop’s scenic attractions. Excavation in the Visitor Center basement revealed that the building was supported in part by the foundation of an 1861 barn associated with the original farmstead. Some of the recovered artifacts date to the period when the building served as a store and will be used by TNC for interpretive purposes.

Phase II Investigation of The Relyea-Davis Site
[Submitted by W. Harris and A. Pickman]

The Relyea-Davis Site, the remains of a 19th-century farmstead, was identified during a Phase I survey conducted by Cragsmoor Consultants in 2002 within a 108-acre portion of the proposed Mountain View Stables subdivision in the Town of Rochester, near Accord, N.Y., in Ulster County. Phase II excavations revealed what was determined to be the corner of a drylaid fieldstone foundation for a farmhouse and large stone slabs representing a feature—possibly a chimney base. The investigation also indicated that this dwelling had a shallow basement or a crawlspace, which was now filled with large stones and other rubble representing the infilling that had occurred when the superstructure (probably frame), along with the upper courses of the foundation, had been pushed into the structure’s interior space during demolition. To complete the infilling of the cellar hole/crawl space, soil had also been deposited and the entire area plowed over. An unusually high water table resulted in the flooding of the lower portions of the excavated areas, thus complicating interpretation. Another excavated area was determined to be the site of a coal shed or other outbuilding. A total of 1178 artifacts plus weighed material consisting of brick, coal, and cinder were recovered. The dateable ceramics together with the documentary research indicates that the farmhouse was occupied during the second half of the 19th century, with the demolition occurring before the beginning of the 20th centu-
ry. Although the site had neither a rich documentary or material culture record (barely any vessel form identifications could be made nor were there any primary deposits) some insights into the dwelling’s former occupants can be gained from the artifacts they left behind. Evidence of middle-class aspirations is suggested by the high percentage of decorated white earthenware sherds representing remains of vessels that might once have been used to set a table for the serving of a dinner meal. Also evocative of middle-class aspirations and concepts—although not necessarily of actual middle-class economic standing—are the sherds comprising the remains of a Rockinghamware “Rebekah-by-the-Well” teapot (see Claney 2004). Other glimpses of life on a 19th-century Ulster County farmstead were provided by several interesting artifacts including: a Union Eagle military button suggesting that a member of the household may have performed military service at some point in their life; two blue-green china mound Prosser-type buttons and fragments of silver jewelry indicative of attire worn for church, outings, or on holidays; and two gaiter Prosser-type buttons that may have been used to fasten clothing worn by children living in the dwelling.

Andries Dubois House
[Submitted by W. Harris and A. Pickman]
In 2002 and 2004 Cragsmoor Consultants conducted excavations at the Andries Dubois House, in Wallkill, Town of Shawangunk, Ulster County. The house, which overlooks the Wallkill River, was constructed in the mid-18th century and occupied through the latter portion of the 20th century, with members of the Dubois family occupying the house throughout most of this period. The excavations were conducted for the Historical Society of Shawangunk and Gardiner, which is in the process of restoring the house. It was also hoped that archaeology might address numerous questions about the house’s construction and former occupants that had arisen during preparation of a Historic Structures Report. Volunteers from the Society participated in both excavation and artifact processing. Domestic deposits spanning the 18th and 19th-century period of occupation contained a number of artifacts that the Society will use for interpretive purposes. Among these were: an unusual bone handle, with delicate incised decoration, possibly once attached to a fan, parasol, or mirror; an early 18th century copper alloy octagonal sleeve button; an 18th century, double-edged, fine-toothed bone comb; child-related artifacts including a fragment of a porcelain doll’s face, a shoe-part; and marbles; as well as several coins including an 1806 “Draped Bust” large cent piece and an 1856 “Braided Head” large cent piece. Lithics found during excavation included debitage and a quartz scraper, suggesting the Dubois House is located on the site of an earlier Native American occupation. The results also permitted inferences to be made concerning sequences of reconstruction and repair of the structure. In both the 2002 and 2004 excavations, a charcoal layer was uncovered and is believed to be evidence that the original structure was replaced after it was destroyed by fire. Exposure of supports for a 19th century entranceway provided information useful to the reconstruction architects planning the restoration.

Revolutionary War-Era Bridge Remains
The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum’s preservation laboratory is working on a caisson from a bridge built by American troops during the Revolutionary War to carry traffic across Lake Champlain. The work was done by skidding thousands of pine logs onto the ice in early spring, notching them together, and sinking them with rocks through holes cut in the ice. By late spring, 22 caissons, some up to 50 feet tall, reached the surface of the lake where they were joined by a deck. People then could walk between Fort Ticonderoga in New York and Mount Independence in Vermont. One of these 26-foot-long beams washed ashore last week near Fort Ticonderoga. The caisson was made of white pine; the cold water helped preserve the timber. Previously, museum staff divers had discovered the bridge caissons, mapped in their locations, and recovered thousands of Revolutionary War artifacts probably dumped in the lake when the British abandoned the fortifications in 1777. Once preservation treatment is completed, the timber will be on display at the Maritime Museum and will be returned to Fort Ticonderoga once a new visitor center is completed there. (Schenectady Gazette, Feb. 27, 2005)

Data Recovery Work at the Belknap-Montgomery Site
Louis Berger & Associates excavated a farmstead site as part of the development of Stewart International Airport, located near Newburg, New York. They identified a cistern, well, privy, sheds, and a root cellar or smokehouse as well as delineating the footprint of the main house and various midden deposits. The work revealed that domestic space and work space on the farm clearly were opposed and that this spatial organization took place early, around the middle of the 18th century. Consumer behavior of the occupants was found to be conservative throughout time with little display of overt wealth but still up-to-date materials. Faunal analysis also was done.

Data Recovery Work at the Kent-Hayt Site
The New York State Museum excavated an 18th century site located in the Town of Patterson, Putnam County, New York. The earliest occupants (after 1774 but before 1778) may have been a family that left New York City after the British takeover. After the war, a tannery was established there that produced Moroccan leather for book bindings and furniture. The midden deposits dating from 1778 to 1818 were 85% food preparation and consumption items including, along others, mold-decorated creamware, scratch-blue white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, a two-tined fork, and utility stoneware. This site is compared with the Demarest Hotel
Site and 37th Third Street house sites in Waterford, NY, and the Senate House site in Kingston, NY. Discussions offered of the architectural changes to the house as these related to the household’s economy. Other discussions are offered on faunal remains and glass finds.

(Abstracted by Lois Feister from report on the site)

New Jersey
Reported by: Lynn Rakos

New Jersey Historic Trust
[Submitted by Wendy Harris and Arnold Pickman]

Since 2000, the New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT) has been administering funding under the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, a voter-approved initiative to preserve open space, farmland, and historic sites. The two categories of matching grants include Historic Site Management grants and Capital Preservation Grants. Applicants are non-profit organizations or county and municipal government units. All properties for which funding is being sought must be listed, or eligible for listing, on the State or National Register of Historic Places. From the beginning, archaeological concerns have been addressed in the development and implementation of grant awards and the program has been coordinated with the archaeological staff of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. In 2004, however, New Jersey Historic Trust consulting archaeologists Wendy Harris and Arnold Pickman (Cragsmoor Consultants) developed formal guidelines for archaeological compliance to be distributed to potential applicants so that archaeology could be included at the outset of the grant application process. Of the 48 capital projects funded in 2004, NJHT recommended that approximately half must address archaeology as a requirement for funding. In addition, several Historic Site Management grant projects were reviewed for their archaeological content.

Pierce’s Point to Norbury’s Landing, Middle Township, Cape May County
[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

Between October 2001 and March 2004, William Liebeknecht of Hunter Research directed a Phase I and II cultural resources investigation along the Delaware Bay shoreline between Pierce’s Point and Norbury’s Landing in Middle Township, Cape May County, New Jersey. This study was undertaken in connection with an ongoing program of beach nourishment and shoreline erosion control by the Philadelphia District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Among the various historical archaeological features identified along the beach within the tidal zone were sections of at least three barrels, part of a log sluice and numerous pilings.

One barrel, interpreted as the lower portion of a barrel privy, was completely excavated and removed from the beach sands. Based on its location (near the edge of an orchard shown on an 1842 U.S. Coast Survey map) and the construction techniques and materials employed a date range of circa 1750 to 1850 is postulated. A second barrel, located roughly 70 feet away (further into the bay), was left in situ. Because of the gradual recession of the bay shoreline, this second barrel, also thought to be the base of a privy, may predate the one that was excavated. The privies were likely associated with a domestic site that would have been located to the west, further out into the modern tidal zone. An 18th-century iron weeding hoe recovered west of the second wooden barrel perhaps supports this interpretation. As much as three feet of soil depth may have been eroded from this area of the bay shoreline, which suggests that an upper barrel could have rested above each of the surviving barrels, thus making these classic two-barrel privies. A third, extremely fragmentary wooden barrel found in association with pilings in another location just north of Green Creek may have been used as a live well for shellfish or eels in the later 19th or 20th centuries.

Also identified in the tidal zone was a 14-foot-long, horizontally laid section of hollowed-out swamp white oak set perpendicular to the shoreline. This log, held in position by pilings and planks, was interpreted as the remains of a sluice that formed part of a drainage system installed to maintain salt hay meadows along the bay shoreline. The use of sluices to drain the tidal marsh for agriculture dates back to the 17th century in the Delaware Bay. Between 1697 and 1783 more than 70 statutes were enacted by the New Jersey legislature compelling owners of salt marshland to make and maintain drains and bridges. This rare find was recorded and left in place, and will eventually be buried beneath sand deposited as part of the Corps project.

Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, Morris County
[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

In 2003 and 2004 archaeological survey and monitoring were conducted by Hunter Research on the site of proposed improvements and additions to the Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township. Several archaeological features were identified relating to the 19th- and 20th-century occupation of 83 South Street, a historic architectural property within the Morristown Historic District. Among the more critical finds were: an early 19th-century kitchen midden deposit; a bottle-shaped brick shaft feature interpreted as a late 19th- or early 20th-century cesspit; a five-foot-deep, rectangular, dry-laid stone shaft, interpreted as a 19th-century privy; a brick-capped, dry-laid stone well; remnants of the stone footings for a late 19th/early 20th-century porch; and a wide selection of late 18th through 20th-century domestic artifacts.

South Broad Street Bridge over the Assunpink Creek, City of Trenton, Mercer County
[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.]

Between August 2002 and January 2003, a cultural resource
Assessment was carried out by Hunter Research in connection with the New Jersey Department of Transportation’s proposed concept development and feasibility assessment for the rehabilitation/replacement of the South Broad Street Bridge over the Assunpink Creek in the City of Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey. This work involved an archaeological survey conducted at the Phase IA level and a planning level survey of historic architectural resources in the immediate vicinity. Survey tasks included intensive archival study and detailed examination of the existing bridge and adjacent creek margins. No subsurface investigation was carried out.

The project location has been a key crossing point on the Assunpink Creek from prehistoric times down to the present day. A bridge has existed at this location since circa 1700. Initially constructed of wood on a stone foundation, the bridge was repaired on several occasions until, in the mid-1760s, it was rebuilt in stone. Numerous other repairs and rebuildings occurred subsequent to this date in response to flood damage and the need to carry an increased volume of vehicular traffic. The present structure comprises an early 19th-century core (possibly with some 18th-century fabric) flanked by masonry added in 1870 when the structure was widened on both its upstream and downstream sides. From the mid-1870s until the mid-20th century, the bridge supported the Assunpink Block, which consisted of two opposing contiguous rows of three and four-story commercial/residential premises ranged along either side of the roadway.

On the south bank of the creek adjoining the eastern side of the bridge is the site of Mahlon Stacy’s gristmill, founded in 1679, which is traditionally regarded as the original impetus for the settlement that later became known as Trenton. A succession of water-powered facilities (a gristmill known as Tus for the settlement that later became known as Trenton, A mill; a carding mill; and a paper mill) occupied this site up until the mid-1870s, while other mills, including the important early 19th-century textile works known as the Eagle Factory, were also constructed immediately downstream. Both the mills and the bridge figured prominently in the Second Battle of Trenton on January 2, 1777, a critical event in the Revolutionary War. They have also played a vital role in the emergence of Trenton first as a colonial market town and then as a major industrial center. Land beneath and around the South Broad Street Bridge is judged to be of extreme archaeological sensitivity. Most notably, the remains of earlier bridge structures and of several mills, in addition to evidence of the Second Battle of Trenton, may well survive and would be of considerable historical interest and significance. Further archaeological study, including subsurface investigation, is anticipated as plans for the bridge rehabilitation/replacement project are developed.

**Maryland**

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Archaeology in Annapolis continues its commitment to understanding African-American heritage and to working with community members and interested scholars to define needs and meanings for archaeological work. Extending a long partnership with the Banneker-Douglass Museum, the State of Maryland’s Center for African American History and Culture, housed in the historic Mt. Moriah A. M. E. Church in Annapolis, Archaeology in Annapolis has helped collaborate on the museum’s first temporary exhibit for the recently added wing. This exhibit will be the archaeology of the block surrounding the museum, which was mostly African-American residences and, in places, African-American property.

The museum’s core is an African Methodist Episcopal Church building that was saved from demolition by Historic Annapolis Foundation. During archaeological research on the surrounding block, the museum’s staff played a leading role in defining the questions and the possibility for obtaining answers through archaeology for the members of Archaeology in Annapolis beginning in 1990. The materials to be exhibited will explore life in the Courthouse block of Annapolis, between the 1880s and the 1950s. The archaeology is from middle class homes owned by African-American Annapolitans, as well as including a commentary on the life in the tenements hidden from sight by this middle class housing. The archaeology clearly shows two wealth classes in the African American community between the 1830s and the 1970s, when the block was destroyed. This exhibit focuses on the time after Emancipation, where economic success was a focus of many African-American Annapolitans. The artifacts in this exhibit illustrate the choices African-Americans made in this period of high hopes.

Material exhibited comes from dissertations written by Paul Mullins (Ph.D., UMASS Amherst), Mark Warner (Ph.D., University of Virginia), and Eric Larsen (Ph.D., SUNY Buffalo). This will be the third Banneker-Douglass exhibit of African-American archaeology from Archaeology in Annapolis. The exhibit will open in the early fall 2005. The exhibit was organized by Dr. Elizabeth Stewart, Curator at the Banneker-Douglass Museum. Assistance with the archaeological collections came from Amelia Chisholm, MAA, from the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, and undergraduate Kelsey Hudock.

**Ontario**

Reported by Suzanne Plousos

**Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre, Archaeological Resource Database - Artifact Inventory**

[Submitted by Suzanne Plousos and Stephen Lohnes]

Over the past several years, the Parks Canada Ontario
Service Centre (OSC) has been building an integrated database for field records and collection management documents. The “Archaeological Resource Database” (ARD) incorporates all field data including research permits, provenience records, field notes, drawings, excavation summaries, reports, and associated research documents. Artifact and research photograph descriptions and catalogue numbers for pre-digital image formats are archived in the database. More recent, digital images and related data are stored on-line for easy access. Collections management information for catalogued artifacts, including location control, artifact condition and artifact conservation records are all accessible.

Database construction has been a co-operative effort among Collections Management and Archaeological Research staff and Information Technology personnel. ARD runs using Microsoft Access software on Thin Client Computing using a Citrix Metaframe server to connect users in Cornwall and Ottawa, and provide on-line application and access to all National Parks and National Historic Sites on the Parks Canada Intranet. By using Citrix computing, all processing is performed locally to the server and not on the network thereby allowing Microsoft Access to perform astonishingly well. We can search catalogued artifacts, view digital images, drawings, research documents and provenience data on-line through a web browser. We have thus created a digital archaeological archive.

The Collections Management module consists of menus for provenience, catalogued artifact, image, drawing, movement permits and reports. Within each menu metadata is captured, archived and queried. We are currently installing Zebra printers to generate artifact data on cards and labels from the ARD, which will be stored with the artifact for easy reference by collection researchers and collection management staff.

The most recent ARD development has been the incorporation of an Artifact Inventory. OSC Material Culture Research staff worked with Archaeology and Collection Management to develop authority lists based on current assemblage holdings. Originally, the inventory was intended only for historic and aboriginal material culture from National Historic Sites and National Parks in Ontario. Object lists were then expanded to encompass all artifacts in the Parks Canada, National Reference Collection in Ottawa, and all material derived from Underwater Archaeology research such as ships’ fittings.

The primary ARD data entry screen has fields for Provenience linked to archaeological provenience data files hence site name and area of excavation automatically appear. Each entry is assigned a unique Record Number. Selections from drop-down listings in the Object Name field automatically fill Class and Group sort fields to speed data entry. As an example, Beverage Can Closure automatically fills the fields for Can and Beverage Containers within the Food group. The hierarchical Material fields denote increasingly more specific information such as: Ceramic, Fine Earthenware, Creamware, or Metal, White metal, Aluminium. When an accustomed user enters the most refined Material field, the more generic fields automatically populate.

Search keys allow new users to begin with general groupings and refine their selection from drop-down lists to find object name and detailed material entries. A linked Primary Diagnostic field flags the date ranges of decorative and manufacturing techniques. The Primary Diagnostic drop-down lists are limited by the selection of Class and Material fields thus the primary diagnostic Pull-tab might be selected from among a list of Beverage Can closures and the date range of 1962-1983 appears. Condition, including cultural and natural alterations, is recorded from drop-down selections and the researcher is provided with an ample text field for notes. The Quantity field is accompanied by a Number of Objects field. A Number of Discards field allows recording of sampled or de-accessioned material. Each entry automatically records the date of entry and name of the person who entered the artifact from log-on data. The ARD individually printed labels or cards generated by Zebra printers will record all pertinent data including provenience, record number, object name, material, primary diagnostic, and quantity. This latest print label or card function will considerably streamline the inventory process.

More descriptive, recording fields are available on separate tabbed screens. The Measurements screen includes all the essential diagnostics and readily converts between imperial and metric systems. The Marks screen includes fields for Manufacturers’/producers’, Hallmarks, Importers'/retailers’ and etcetera, along with company begin and end dates. There are also fields for Ascription, Country of origin, Monarch, Registration number, Quality mark, Date stamps and even personalized marks. Reference sources may be recorded in fields on this screen. The Description screen allows entry of both generic and specific Patterns linked to begin and end dates. Drop-down fields for attributes such as Colour, Fabric, Portion, and Contents are also available on this screen. A separate screen for Aboriginal ceramics records details on Form, Manufacturing technique, and Decorative elements. The screen for detailed Faunal species analysis is developed, but is not yet operational and a Cross Mend screen is still under development.

Standard reports are operational and continue to be refined as users encounter new queries. The system is proving user friendly for inventory, and a useful tool for quick artifact searches. As users become more familiar with the inventory system, it will prove a powerful tool for assemblage and material culture research.

A previous inventory system based on Database software, and used primarily for Ontario military sites collections, is successfully dumping into the new database. Use of the data in ongoing projects will provide thorough testing. Work planning is underway to address incorporation of assemblage inventories from other superseded databases.
Transcription of these earlier inventories will greatly assist Ontario Service Centre in managing and conducting research evaluations of archaeological resources from National Parks, and National Historic Sites.

For more information on the Collection Management records portion of the ARD database, contact Stephen Lohnes at (613) 938-5909 stephen.lohnes@pc.gc.ca. Inquiries into the inventory portion can be directed to Suzanne Plousos (613) 938-5903 suzanne.plousos@pc.gc.ca

Nineteenth-Century Farmstead Excavation in South-central Ontario
[Submitted by Eva MacDonald, Archaeological Services Inc.]

The Historic Archaeology division of Archaeological Services Inc., under the project direction of Eva MacDonald, and the field direction of Dr. Bruce Welsh, Dr. Katherine Hull and Dr. Jenneth Curtis, undertook the Stage 3-4 salvage excavation of 14 nineteenth-century rural farmstead sites during the 2004 field season. All of the sites had been identified as significant archaeological resources during routine Stage 1-2 archaeological assessments of a variety of development plans, including private-sector housing subdivisions and a public-sector water pollution control plant. All of the sites were situated within a 60 km radius of the city of Toronto, where the rural landscape is rapidly disappearing under urban sprawl.

To briefly mention some of the more intriguing finds of the field season, a Russian 5 Kopec coin (1763) minted during the reign of Catharine the Great was recovered with other refuse deposited in a cellar pit on the Edgar site (AlGu-196) in Vaughan Township. The preliminary land use history prepared for the site indicated that the owner-occupant of a one-story log cabin that stood on the site circa 1852 had emigrated from England. One wonders what kind of journey the coin made in the eighteenth century, only to end up in a cellar pit in Ontario during the nineteenth century. Also of interest is the identification of fig seeds by Dr. Stephen Monckton in a botanical sample taken from the soil fill of a privy feature on the Sheard site (AkGw-245) in Brampton, occupied from the 1830s to the 1870s. While the seeds of fleshy fruits such as elderberry and raspberry are commonly identified in archaeobotanical privy samples, this may be the first instance of the more exotic fig on a nineteenth-century rural site.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Stanley Barracks (New Fort), City of Toronto

The only building standing today at Exhibition Place that is connected to the park’s military past is known as the Stanley Barracks. It was constructed in 1840 as the Officers’ Barracks, one of numerous limestone structures within a new fortification on the lakeshore that was to augment Fort York, constructed at the city’s founding in 1793. The New Fort was an important link in the chain of defenses strengthened by the British government along the American border in response to the social unrest demonstrated in the rebellions of Upper Canada and Lower Canada in the late 1830s.

Late in the fall of 2004, Archaeological Services Inc. in partnership with Historic Horizon Inc. (Dr. John Triggs and Heather Henderson, principals) were contracted by the Board of Governors of Exhibition Place to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of a proscribed portion of the New Fort archaeological site (AjGu-32) south of Princes’ Boulevard and west of Newfoundland Drive. This followed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, which documented 29 significant military features east of Stanley Barracks within the former New Fort complex, two-thirds of which were constructed circa 1840 to 1870. The potential location of these features was determined through comparison of numerous historic maps that exist for the New Fort, and the “best fit” of these maps with regard to the current location of the Stanley Barracks building.

In order to assess the integrity of these features below the existing asphalt parking lot, it was proposed that a Stage 2 assessment programme should comprise the controlled excavation of eight trenches, the placement of which were calculated to intersect as many of the above features as possible over the study area. The excavation of Trench 1 in December of 2004 has resulted in the documentation of the physical location of the barracks relative to the Stanley Barracks landmark was on the same angle that was projected during the Stage 1 mapping exercise, however, it was situated approximately 18 metres north-northeast of its predicted location. The cut limestone walls were well preserved below-grade as the upper limestone courses had been cleanly removed, leaving the lower courses in place. The interior division of space was evident as partition walls and a chimney footing were also in situ, although the later had been damaged slightly. The interior floor grade of the building was also preserved, as evidenced by a layer of leveling fill and the remains of sleeper trenches preserved in the clay fill.

The results of this assessment to date are yet another example of the rich mid-nineteenth century archaeological resources that can be found under the asphalt in urban contexts.
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<td>Sivilich Daniel</td>
<td>62 Shady Lane Freehold, NJ 07728</td>
<td><a href="mailto:digbattles@optonline.net">digbattles@optonline.net</a></td>
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<td>Sivilich Michelle</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:digbattles@optonline.net">digbattles@optonline.net</a></td>
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<td>Smith Leith 11 East</td>
<td>Main St. Ayer, MA 01432 <a href="mailto:leith_smith@yahoo.com">leith_smith@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Smith Samuel D.</td>
<td>Tenn. Div. of Archaeology 5103 Edmondson Pike Nashville, TN 37211</td>
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<td>Smithsonian Inst.</td>
<td>Libraries NMAH 5016 MRC 630 PO Box 37012 Washington, DC 20013-7012</td>
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<td>Snyder Natasha</td>
<td>31 Eastvle Ct. Cheektwagwa, NY 14225</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nbsnyder01@aol.com">nbsnyder01@aol.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorensen James D.</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:james.sorensen@mcgpcp-mc.org">james.sorensen@mcgpcp-mc.org</a></td>
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<td>Springgate Megan</td>
<td>107 Barker Ave. Eatontown, NJ 07724</td>
<td><a href="mailto:arch@digitalpresence.com">arch@digitalpresence.com</a></td>
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<td>Springsted Brenda</td>
<td>908 bellevue Avenue Trenton, NJ 08618-4450 <a href="mailto:Bsprin5041@aol.com">Bsprin5041@aol.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Mary's College</td>
<td>Libr/Periodicals Dept. 18952 E. Fisher Rd. St. Mary's City, MD 20686-3002</td>
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<td>Starbuck David</td>
<td>PO Box 492 Chestertown, NY 12817</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dstarbucks@frontiernet.net">dstarbucks@frontiernet.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stehling Nancy</td>
<td>1918 Holland Ave. Bronx, NY 10462-3226</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nancy.stehling@earthlink.com">nancy.stehling@earthlink.com</a></td>
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<td>Stein Ninian</td>
<td>59 Parker Street Cambridge, MA 02138</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ninian@Brown.edu">ninian@Brown.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stevens Kristen</td>
<td>12 N. Church Street Westminster, MD 21157</td>
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<td>Stewart Bruce</td>
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<td>Stewart Robert C.</td>
<td>Historical Technologies 1230 Copper Hill Road West Suffield, CT 06093</td>
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<td>Stone Gaynell</td>
<td>2332 Wading Hill Rd. Wading River, NY 11792</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gaystone@optonline.net">gaystone@optonline.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone Linda 249 E.</td>
<td>48th St. #12B New York, NY 10017</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lindastone@juno.com">lindastone@juno.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stull Scott 2024</td>
<td>Hanshaw Rd. Ithaca, NY 14850</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scott@hartgen.com">scott@hartgen.com</a></td>
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<td>Talley June 13</td>
<td>Pinewood Avenue Queensbury, NY 12804</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jumie9@adelphia.net">jumie9@adelphia.net</a></td>
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<td>Thomas Judith</td>
<td>Mercyhurst Arch.Institute Mercyhurst College, 501 38th St. Erie, PA 16546 <a href="mailto:jthomas@mercyhurst.edu">jthomas@mercyhurst.edu</a></td>
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<td>Thomas Peter A.</td>
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<td>Tomaso Matthew</td>
<td>CFAS/Classics, Mont Clair U. 104 Dickson Bldg. Montclair, NJ 07043 <a href="mailto:tomasom@mail.montclair.edu">tomasom@mail.montclair.edu</a></td>
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<td>Tozzer Library</td>
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<td>Trittich Electa Kane</td>
<td>233 Heath's Bridge Rd. Concord, MA 01742</td>
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<td>Trubowitz Neal</td>
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<td>Trudeau Mary Alexander</td>
<td>Consultant. PO Box 62, 209 Walter Rd Wildwood, GA 30757</td>
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<td>Tulloch Heather</td>
<td>657A Silverbirch Road Waterloo Ontario N2L 4R4</td>
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<td>Van Leuven Don</td>
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<td>Veech Andrew</td>
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<td>Wallace Birgitta Parks</td>
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<td>Wayne Alvin D.</td>
<td>68 Mill Road Rhinebeck, NY 12572 US</td>
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<td>Wapen Steven</td>
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<td>Ward Jeanne A.</td>
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<td>Warner Mark</td>
<td>Dept. of Anth. Univ. of Idaho 875 Perimeter Dr. Moscow, ID 83844-1110 <a href="mailto:mwarner@uidaho.edu">mwarner@uidaho.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="mailto:pwebb@trcsolutions.com">pwebb@trcsolutions.com</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Application for Membership

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Name/Nom: ____________________________________________

Adress/Adresse: _______________________________________________

Telephone: _________________ EMail: ______________________________

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

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

or poster a l'adresse ci-dessous:

Joseph Last
PO Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario

Canada K6H6N7

Rates

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<th>Membership Type</th>
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<td>Joint*/conjoint*</td>
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<td>Fellow**/Associe**</td>
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<td>Non-Profit Organization/organisme sans but lucratif</td>
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*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'interessent a l'archeologie historique du Nord-est americain et qui veulent aider a soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus elevee.