



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

October 2006

Number 65

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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

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: David B. Landon

By now you all should have received your copy of the 2005 thematic issue on the archaeology of Dutch sites in the Netherlands and New Netherland. The Dutch issue is unique in adding Dutch language abstracts to the French and English abstracts, and it is also unique for the large number of Dutch archaeologists as authors. In the coming year we plan to run a cross-promotion with Post-Medieval Archaeology to make their members aware of this issue and foster more international dialogue and collaboration, one of the goals of this project. While this work has been a long time in production, the resulting volume is quite spectacular. I hope you enjoy the issue and find it useful for years to come.

Volume 35 (2006) is well underway and should be finished late in 2006 or early in 2007, helping to get the journal closer to on schedule. The volume promises to be a full issue, with a range of entrees to suit a variety of tastes. Table of contents for Volume 35:

“Articles too tedious to Enumerate”: The Appreciation of Ceramics in mid-18th-century Newport, Rhode Island, by Christina Hodge.

Wampum Diplomacy: The Historical and Archaeological Evidence for Wampum at Fort Niagara, by Elizabeth Peña.

Bricks and the Evolving Industrial Landscape: The West Point Foundry and New York's Hudson River Valley, by Timothy Scarlett, Jeremy Rahn, and Daniel Scott.

Owned in Life, Owned in Death: The Pine Street African and African-American Burial Ground in Kingston, New York, by Joseph E. Diamond.

A Bibliography of New England Historical Archaeology, 1987-2006, by David R. Starbuck.

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Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by January 15 to the appropriate provincial or state editor. And a big "thank you" to Barbara Heath for her many years of service as editor for Virginia! She has now left Virginia for a position at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and the new editor for Virginia is David A. Brown.

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EXHIBITION

In Search of a Lost People St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Corn People

Presented by
Pointe-à-Callière, the Montréal Museum of
Archaeology and History
November 7, 2006 to May 6, 2007

From November 7, 2006 to May 6, 2007, Pointe-à-Callière will be presenting St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Corn People, an exhibition focusing entirely on a people who mysteriously disappeared in the 16th century. Some 130 artifacts from archaeological sites in Quebec, Ontario and New York State will introduce visitors to the horticulturists who brought corn growing to the St. Lawrence valley.

The Mysterious Fate of a Lost People

When explorer Jacques Cartier visited the New World in 1534-1535, he mentioned meeting these groups living on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Yet when Samuel de Champlain arrived 60 years later, the people described by his predecessor were nowhere to be found. What had become of these horticultural communities? What traces did they leave?

Pointe-à-Callière invites you to learn about the St. Lawrence Iroquoians and their mysterious fate, as the exhibition examines recent hypotheses put forward by experts to explain this important episode in Native history.

Objects with Stories to Tell

Visitors to the exhibition will learn about the culture and lifestyle of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians through 15th- and 16th-century objects that reveal aspects of their daily lives.

Women were responsible for making pottery, and they developed this craft into a veritable art. St. Lawrence Iroquoian women had an “artistic signature” that is easily recognizable in the decorations on these vessels, bearing incised, corn ear and ladder-like motifs. Some splendid examples will be displayed in the exhibition.

A Society Where Women Played a Major Role

Women had a very important place in the Iroquoian domestic universe. In this matrilineal society, several families from the same maternal lineage shared a longhouse: a number of generations of women and girls lived there together, along with their husbands and brothers. When they married, men moved into their wives’ longhouses.

Corn, Part of Everyday Life

We know that corn, or maize, was domesticated in a fairly small region of southwestern Mexico, about 5,500 years ago. From there it spread northward through a vast area over thousands of years until it eventually reached the Iroquoians, who adopted corn growing as a subsistence lifestyle. They were actually the ones who introduced it to the St. Lawrence valley. Cultivated close to their villages, it was an integral part of their social lives.

St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Corn People is sure to enthral visitors and thrill them with the singular beauty of these artifacts. The exhibition sheds new light on a fascinating page in our history.

A Publication on Iroquoian History: A First

In conjunction with the exhibition, Pointe-à-Callière is collaborating with Les Éditions de l’Homme to produce St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Corn People. The publication shares the latest archaeological, historical and linguistic findings about an aboriginal people who, long before Europeans arrived, were growing corn where most Quebeckers live today.

This accessible, abundantly illustrated publication, written by archaeologist Roland Tremblay, will be of interest to history buffs, experts in Native issues and the descendants of the huge Iroquoian language family alike. Available at the Museum gift shop starting November 6.

Pointe-à-Callière wishes to thank Heritage Canada and its media partners BOB, Historia, La Presse and The Gazette for their support.

The Museum is subsidized by the city of Montréal.

Information: Élisabeth Pouliot-Roberge / Communications
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CALL FOR PAPERS

RADICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY SYMPOSIUM (RATS)

The Anthropology Department at Syracuse University will host a RATS Conference, March 9th and 10th, 2007.

We are soliciting contributions on two topics:

1) Unpacking political economy

Political economic perspectives have enjoyed recent popularity in archaeological research. They have provided valuable tools for analyzing complex societies, while finding resonance with the growing disciplinary interest in the impact of imperialism, colonialism, modernity, and capitalism on local communities worldwide. However, we should not forget that political economy carries the heavy burden of its evolutionist origins, and that it should be critically appraised. If not, we risk endorsing stale assumptions about historical causes, effects, and dynamics that caricature the complexity of past social processes. This RATS session will seek to critically ‘unpack’ the study of past political economies. Our challenge will be to explore contingent perspectives that sidestep earlier determinisms and ground our understanding of past political economies in specific historical and cultural contexts. Participants are encouraged to present fresh perspectives on production, exchange, consumption, labor, class, value, power, and social practice, examining their mutual construction as local, regional, and global forces come together. Authors are also welcome to reflect on the creative integration of multiple scales of analysis in the pursuit of a relational understanding of past political economy.

2) Doing dialectics

Over the years, a number of authors have championed the use of dialectics in the study of archaeological research. These discussions have often elegantly distilled the theoretical dimensions of dialectics, leaving its practical applications somewhat under-examined. This RATS session will examine how dialectics play out in archaeological practice. Participants are encouraged to discuss case studies, research projects, and public-oriented work that provide innovative engagement with the methodological, interpretive, strategic, educational, and political aspects of dialectical inquiry. How in effect can we use archaeological research to ground a dialectical understanding of the world – one focused on producing alternative knowledge of the past, critiquing the (re)production of power and social difference, and reshaping social conditions in our contemporary world? How can we use material landscapes to develop a relational practice of archaeology mindful of both past and present, as it revisits history and pursues social justice?

Abstracts:

Paper abstracts should be limited to 250 words and submitted by October 21st, 2006.

Format:

Presentations will be limited to fifteen minutes. The symposia will differ from the conventional conference format by encouraging open discussion of the topics presented in the papers. The symposia will thus be structured around active participation from all attendees.

Contact/Organizers:

For further information, email: Francois Richard at fgr1@rice.edu or Shannon Dunn at smdunn01@maxwell.syr.edu.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Robert Given Farmstead, Pemaquid Falls

For the fifth consecutive year, Dr. Neill De Paoli directed a two-week archaeological field school on the site of the Robert Given farmstead at Pemaquid Falls Maine. As in 2005, Southern Maine Community College (South Portland) offered the field school as a two-credit course.

Once again, the centerpiece of the Pemaquid Falls field school was the late 18th/early 19th century home of one of early Bristol's leading families. This season the participants focused their efforts on locating the chimney base and fireplace(s) that heated the heart of the Given dwelling and better defining the layout and makeup of the stone walled cellar. Excavation in the southern portion of the cellar exposed the eastern edge of a large stone chimney base. Only the bottom two or three courses of the base remained. Originally, the chimney base would have measured roughly 10 by 8 feet, stood about 5 feet high, and been situated slightly off-center

in the 20 by 26-foot cellar basement. The rectangular fieldstone pier once supported at least two brick fireplaces that probably heated the parlor and kitchen of the Given home. The large quantity of brick and fieldstone rubble that filled the cellar and covered the chimney base indicated that the chimney base and fireplaces had collapsed into the cellar after the building's abandonment in the 1830s. The archaeologists also exposed a surviving segment of the cellar's northern stone wall. A cluster of large wood fragments in the fill lying above the wall was probably more of the collapsed timbers from the dwelling's wooden frame and cladding. Excavators also unearthed additional remnants of English, German, and Chinese earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain tableware, glass bottles and tumblers, pewter spoons, cutlery, and clay smoking pipes. Two complete iron oxen shoes once again testified to the importance of "beasts of burden" to the Given farming operation.

Two other teams of field school students focused on an area roughly 250 feet south of the Given dwelling. They were searching for evidence of the late 17th century English farming hamlet scattered about the fields adjacent to Pemaquid Falls. De Paoli was hopeful that archaeological testing of a large rectangular anomaly discovered during a GPR survey of the field south of the Given home (2004) would reveal the first evidence of the hamlet. Unfortunately, the east-west transect of test pits that ran through the anomaly came up "dry." The archaeologists unearthed much the same as their predecessors had during the previous three years. The uppermost layer of soil contained a light scatter of 19th century field trash (e.g., brick, nails, ceramic tableware). These finds were followed by more evidence of the Native American bands who frequented the area in the three to four millennia leading up to English settlement. Excavators uncovered possible evidence of a wigwamlike structure, a stone-lined hearth, several stone tools and projectile points, and numerous fragments of decorated and undecorated ceramic storage and cooking pots.

Dr. De Paoli has tentative plans to return to Pemaquid Falls next summer and resume his excavation of the Robert Given dwelling and search for the late 17th century English farming hamlet.

New Hampshire

Reported by: Dennis Howe

North Conway

[Submitted by Marty Dudek, John Milner Associates, Inc.] Timelines, Inc. (now John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted a Phase IA/IB archaeological survey for the proposed Kennett High School in North Conway. The Phase IA/IB sur-

vey identified two historic archaeological sites: the White Mountain Mineral Spring Bottling Plant Site and the Nash House Site. These sites were subsequently found eligible for the National Register. A combined Phase II and III archaeological project was employed to ensure that significant archaeological resources were either preserved or that a portion of such resources were recovered, analyzed and the data preserved. Phase II and III investigations were conducted at the Nash House and barn foundations and at adjacent yard deposits and refuse dumps. Documentary research located blueprints for the ca. 1890s Nash house and important documents on the White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company (ca. 1882-1920s). The former Nash house, out-buildings, bottling/barreling plant site, and dumps represent components of the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century White Mountain Mineral Spring Water archaeological site (27-CA-17), which documents the mineral spring water and tourism industry that influenced the history of the town, the state, and the nation as part of a worldwide trend. The archaeological resources associated with the White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company and its proprietors supplement the meager documentary information available in the local and state communities.

Nashua

[Submitted by Marty Dudek, John Milner Associates, Inc.] John Milner Associates, Inc., assisted by URS Corporation, conducted a Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation at the site of the International Paper Box Machine Company in Nashua for New Hampshire DOT. The project area included the city's proposed location of the Rotary Common Park and associated public spaces along the north and south banks of Salmon Brook. The site's primary significance dates from the period of early nineteenth to twentieth century industrialization when it became the home for a succession of mills and manufacturing ventures due to its proximity to Salmon Brook, a substantial and dependable source of hydropower. One such venture included that of Elias Howe, Jr., inventor of the first American-patented sewing machine in 1846. The site was eventually eclipsed in commercial importance when railroad lines were constructed closer to factories on the nearby Nashua River during the 1870s. But in 1903, Elie Labombarde, the New York-born son of French Canadian immigrants, founded the International Paper Box Machine Company (IPBMC) which manufactured machines that cut and assembled pasteboard boxes. The IPBMC grew to become a thriving business with domestic and international clients. During the early 1940s, its facilities were given over to the war effort; the post-war period saw the resumption of the company's normal manufacturing activities until the

early 1970s when the third generation of the Labombarde family ceased operations. JMA's historical and archaeological work at the IPBMC site resulted in recommendations for in situ preservation of the remaining vestiges of Nashua's historic industrial past as a regionally unique example of an early European-American settlement and industrial community.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

71 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, Boston

[Submitted by Mary Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University]

In late August 2006, Boston City Archaeologist Ellen P. Berkland and Boston University Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology Mary Beaudry were invited by homeowner Michael Terranova to excavate at his Beacon Hill property before he completed renovations to an attached shed. Terranova, an amateur historian, learned through his research on the property that the 3 1/2 story house was built in 1840 for Robert Roberts, a free black man who was active in the abolitionist movement in Boston. Roberts is also known for having written and published in 1827 *The House Servants' Directory*, a guide for butlers and household staff based on his own experience as butler to Massachusetts Governor Christopher Gore.

Roberts did not live in the house at 71 Joy Street but rented it to relatives and other notable members of Boston's free black community, among them Hosea Easton (Roberts' brother-in-law), a nationally known abolitionist, and Peter Lew Freeman, a descendant of a black fifer who fought in the American Revolution. Excavations took place over 5 days and focused on a brick privy vault, the specifications of which were described in detail in the 1840 building contract for the house and shed. The vault contained two deposits, the upper one consisting largely of rubble and household refuse generated during an 1870s renovation of the property, the lower a nightsoil deposit containing materials from the 1860s or early 1870s. Analysis of the finds as well as of the latrine soils is in progress; artifacts included a large Ayer's Sarsaparilla bottle, many smaller medicinal bottles and vials, glass tumblers, a white granite plate in the Gothic pattern, a ceramic container for toothpaste powder, a ceramic "box" or pin tray missing its lid, fragments of several shoes, and an intact leather boot. This effort represents the first opportunity Boston archaeologists have had to investigate a domestic deposit firmly associated with members of 19th-century Boston's vibrant and politically active African-American community and will provide interesting comparisons with



A selection of medicinal bottles and vials from the nightsoil deposit in the 71 Joy Street privy.

finds from the extensive excavations carried out at the nearby institutional sites of the African Meeting House and Abiel Smith School.

Deerfield

[Submitted by Siobhan Hart, University of Massachusetts Amherst]

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, in conjunction with Historic Deerfield, Inc., conducted its Field School in Archaeology in June and July 2006. The field school took place in the Pocumtuck homeland, known today as the town of Deerfield, Massachusetts, in the middle Connecticut River Valley. Under the direction of Elizabeth Chilton, and led by graduate students Siobhan Hart, Kimberly Kasper, and Angela Labrador, twelve students participated in the field school. Two of these students, one from Thailand and one from Indonesia, were funded by a scholarship from the Henry Luce Foundation and administered by the American Council of Learned Societies.

The UMass Field School focused on an archaeological site believed to be the location of a seventeenth century Native American fort in order to learn more about pre- and post-Contact Native American lifeways and history. It is believed that this fort was attacked by a group of Mohawk sometime between January and March of 1665, just prior to the establishment of a Euro-American settlement at Pocumtuck (later renamed Deerfield). Since the late nine-

teenth century, locating the fort has been of interest to a diverse group of stakeholders, including professional and amateur archaeologists and historians, members of Native and Euro-American descendant communities, local institutions, and landowners. Today, this fort is a place on the Pocumtuck/Deerfield landscape that anchors discussions about Native American presence and historical erasures in New England.

Previous archaeological investigations in the area of Deerfield where nineteenth and twentieth century historians place the fort failed to produce any archaeological evidence of a fortification or seventeenth century occupation. The UMass Field School sought to determine whether there is archaeological evidence of Native fortification or other activity in the project area and to document looting noted by amateur archaeologists. Field school testing confirmed that there is an archaeological site with intact

seventeenth century cultural features present in the project area.

The field crew completed eighteen test units, documenting several archaeological features and significant looting in the area. Thirteen features and over 600 artifacts were recorded through excavation, screening through 1/8 inch mesh, and the use of non-invasive geophysical techniques, including ground penetrating radar, electrical resistance, and magnetic susceptibility. Documented features include five possible postmolds, the base of a fire hearth (containing fire-cracked rock, charcoal, and Native American pottery), and several large (>1 m diameter) and small (<1 m diameter) circular features. Of these, only one large circular feature was sampled (Feature 13). The rest were mapped, photographed, and documented. Feature 13 is a large pit feature approximately 1 meter in diameter and 70 centimeters deep. Fire-cracked rock, Native American ceramics, charcoal, charred maize kernels, freshwater shells, fish bones, glass trade beads, a white clay tobacco pipe fragment, a bone awl, and a metal fish hook were recovered from this feature. Half of the excavated portion of the feature was recovered for flotation. Public interpretation formed an important component of the field school. A field lab in the Moors House on the Street in Historic Deerfield was open to the public. In this space, students and visitors were encouraged to share their experiences and understandings of Connecticut River Valley Native history with one another.

Cataloguing and analysis of materials from this excava-

tion is on-going. This fall, both undergraduate and graduate students at UMass Amherst are pursuing independent projects on the material culture recovered from the site, including a ceramic vessel lot analysis, archaeobotanical and faunal analyses, and research on the glass trade beads recovered. These analyses will culminate in a site report which will discuss the intact cultural resources at the site, identify how much looting has taken place, make recommendations for site protection, and describe site function, dating, boundaries, and significance to Native history in the Connecticut River Valley. This fieldwork also forms a component of Siobhan Hart's dissertation research which focuses on the intersections of archaeology and stakeholder communities in locating this seventeenth century Native American fort site. Her project seeks to apply community-based approaches to archaeological research in order to develop a community of stakeholders to work towards a preservation and community stewardship model for this site.

The Summer Village Project

[Submitted by Marty Dudek, John Milner Associates, Inc.] An intensive survey was conducted at Wyman Beach/Long Sought-For Pond, Westford within an overall Project Area comprising approximately 146 acres total. One prehistoric find spot was discovered consisting of a single secondary flake of a fine-grained, unidentified stone. Four historic archaeological sites were identified, two consisting of standing dwellings with additions dating between the eighteenth to early nineteenth century (the James and Jesse Hildreth House Sites), a third site consisting of a mid-nineteenth-century foundation remnant at the edge of a parking lot (the B.F. Tenny Site), and a fourth site consisting of a granite-lined cellar hole associated with late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century artifacts (the Granite Cellar-hole Site). In addition, the Wyman Campground contains cottages and other campground buildings that date from the 1930s or earlier. Additional historic elements on the property consist of two granite property markers, two granite quarry areas, two granite-lined road culverts and a historic earthen road lined with fieldstone walls. No additional archaeological work was recommended for the Wyman Campground within areas within the proposed development area. Four of the five identified archaeological sites had significant landscaping disturbance; no additional archaeological work was recommended. However, historic documentation was recommended for the historic houses. The Granite Cellar-hole Site is located outside of direct project impacts but appears to be undisturbed and may have been abandoned along with the Historic Road it abuts during the early nineteenth century. This site may have the potential to address research questions related to the

eighteenth-century settlement of northern Westford.

Harlow Old Fort House, Plymouth

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, The Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL)]

PAL conducted an intensive (locational) archaeological survey at the Harlow Old Fort House (ca. 1677) in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The primary research objectives for the project included the identification of a builders trench associated with the original construction of the house, and the documentation of the stratigraphy and contents of the soil beneath the north bay of the house, believed to have been undisturbed since the seventeenth century. The work also provides a supplement to the excavations conducted on the property by James Deetz in 1960.

No discrete concentrations of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century cultural material, nor any evidence of a builder's trench associated with the original construction of the house, were identified during the survey. In general, the soil both inside and immediately outside of the house has been heavily modified through cutting and filling during restoration work conducted on the property during the 1920s, as well as by landscaping events throughout the twentieth century. Although several of the testing units contained remnant A horizons, no potentially significant historic period cultural material concentrations or features were identified within them. A comparison of the materials collected during the most recent phase of work with those collected by Deetz illustrated temporally comparable assemblages of mid-eighteenth- to mid-nineteenth-century domestic debris including creamware, pearlware, redware, English white salt-glazed stoneware, case bottle fragments, French and English gunflints, and ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments. Several potentially seventeenth- to early-eighteenth-century materials, including delftware sherds and onion bottle fragments, also were identified, as were several pieces of clearly later nineteenth-century material such as whiteware and Mason jar fragments.

Perhaps the most surprising and, in many respects, disappointing aspect of the survey at the Harlow Old Fort House was the identification of a substantial degree of landscape disturbance both inside and outside of the house. While this level of disturbance effectively precluded the identification of significant intact seventeenth- and eighteenth-century cultural deposits or features, the results were sufficient to address two outstanding questions about historic construction and landscaping activities at the site. First, and most importantly, the excavations revealed that the 1920s "restoration" of the house was far more extensive than formerly understood and included the nearly complete excavation of

the north bay of the house, previously believed to be largely intact. Second, based on the stratigraphic and artifact analysis of the test pits excavated along the perimeter of the house and in the yard area, the number, sequence, and extent of berming and filling episodes around the house were more accurately identified. This information filled in gaps in the maintenance history of the house since its acquisition by the Plymouth Antiquarian Society (PAS) in 1920, and provides the Society with a clearer picture of how the Harlow House landscape changed throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

World War II “Hellcat” Sites

On October 19, 1944, two Grumman F6F-5N “Hellcats” were practicing war maneuvers out of the Charlestown [Rhode Island] Naval Auxiliary Air Field when something went terribly wrong. The two planes collided over the Town of Preston, in a heavily wooded area in the eastern part of Connecticut. The young ensign pilots, both dead, were pulled from the burning planes. Reportedly, the Navy buried much of the wreckage in trenches near the impact points.

The Hellcat sites in Preston were well-known to aviation enthusiasts and local residents, but they did not come to the attention of professional archaeologists until SHPO began considering the implications of the State’s divestiture of the 500-acre former Norwich State Hospital. The SHPO requested that a complete archaeological survey be made of the property to determine what prehistoric and historic resources might be impacted by the State’s decision. In addition to inventorying dozens of prehistoric sites and the site of a Revolutionary War period tavern, the archaeological survey, conducted by PAST, Inc., recommended that the two Hellcat sites be considered eligible for the National Register.

Each Hellcat site has at its center a visible piece of wreckage from the aircraft. One site includes a landing gear strut embedded in the earth and the other site also has a landing gear strut, as well as a piece of adjacent air-frame. The archaeologists excavated a limited number of test pits to confirm that the apparent trenches were in fact where much of the debris from the aircraft was buried. No material was removed from the site. Instead, the locations of the visible remains were mapped using GPS. In order to create a reasonable boundary for each impact site, a metal-detector survey was conducted, working outward from the visible remains. The most frequent and early “hits” were chiefly small fragments of sheet aluminum. After a certain point, the hits dropped off sharply, defining an edge to the debris field.

Both of the Hellcat sites, including the debris fields of 9 acres for one and 1.5 acres for the other, have been designated State Archaeological Preserves. A recent state-sponsored publication on these Preserves was authored by Bruce Clouette. For more information on the Hellcat sites and the Preserves program, contact Dr. David A. Poirier (dave.poirier@po.state.ct.us).

New York

Reported by: Lois Feister

Olana State Historic Site, Town of Greenport, Columbia County

[Submitted by Paul Huey, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation]

The Archeology Unit of the Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, conducted excavations during July 2006 at Olana State Historic Site to uncover the foundations of the wagon shed. Olana was the home and farm of the artist Frederic E. Church (1826-1900). The wagon shed and a connecting structure were built in 1867 west of and adjacent to the still-standing farm stable and were demolished in the 1950s. Test units were excavated so as to uncover walls and corners according to the dimensions of the structures reported in a 1934 insurance record. Portions of the front and side walls of the connecting structure were found to be represented by tumbled bricks and a line of brick headers set in mortar on a bed of flat stones. This construction is the same as that of the one remaining intact section of similar brick wall in the east foundation of the existing farm stable. Substantial flat rocks that could have supported piers of brick or stone were found at the corner locations. Between the missing piers, brick was originally filled in, apparently, to look as though the structures had brick foundation walls which, however, were cosmetic and not load-bearing. The brick wall also would have kept out intrusive animals. Artifacts include various tools and interesting early electrical fittings. In addition to this work, testing was completed in the area of Frederic Church's orchard to locate archaeological resources there; this testing was directed by Michael Roets, a graduate of the University at Buffalo and a new permanent staff member of the Archeology Unit.

Pethick Site, Central Bridge

The University at Albany field school under the direction of Sean Rafferty and the Division of Research and Collections at the New York State Museum, under the direction of State Archaeologist Christina Rieth, again combined their forces for excavations in the Schoharie Valley in 2006. European

glass trade beads and remains of at least one longhouse were found located on a terrace overlooking the Schoharie Creek. Other artifacts uncovered included projectile points, pitted stones, scrapers, drills, animal bones, seeds, and pottery. Features other than traces of numerous house outlines and the longhouse include fire pits, hearths, and storage pits. The artifacts and carbon dating indicate the site has been occupied since the Early Archaic through to historic times. A community viewing day was held toward the end of the field season with interpretive tours and free identification of artifacts brought in by the public. (Albany Times-Union)

Blacksmith Shops Found

The Public Archaeology Facility at Binghamton University, New York, investigated the well-preserved remains of two blacksmith shops. At one in the Village of Chittenango, crews identified features including the foundation, a brick forge, and anvil station as well as a sheet midden. The shop was built during the construction of the nearby Erie Canal. A second wood-framed structure for wagon production was located nearby. Finds included hundreds of horseshoe nails, wagon parts, tools, metal stock, and domestic debris. The shop found in Vesper consisted of artifacts and a partial foundation for a rural blacksmith shop in operation during the early 19th century. Finds included horseshoe nails, horseshoes, architectural nails, metal hardware, tools, and metal stock. The location of the forge, horseshoeing areas, and social areas of the shop were identified by the clustering of artifact types. (N. Versaggi, NYAC Newsletter)

Ellis Island

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, The Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL)]

PAL recently has completed a number of surveys on National Park Service properties throughout the Northeast. Phase I archaeological investigations were conducted in May on Islands 2 and 3 of Ellis Island, part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. Located in the shared territorial jurisdiction of the States of New York and New Jersey, Ellis Island was the port of entry for over 12 million immigrants entering the United States between the years of 1892 and 1954, and is now home to the Ellis Island Immigration Museum.

The NPS is proposing to rehabilitate the deteriorating seawall surrounding the man-made south island. In advance of these repairs, an archaeological survey was conducted within a 25-foot perimeter of the seawall in several locations known to have had buildings or features associated with the occupation and use of the island. Known historic resources

include the former Red Cross Building and Surgeon's House on Island 2, and a small greenhouse at the southern corner of Island 3.

Excavations on the islands identified the remains of the original 1891 breakwater bulkhead along the north side of Island Two and the foundation remains of the former Red Cross building at the northwest corner of Island Two. Slate curbing associated within a former walkway leading from the seawall to the Surgeon's House also was identified, but the level of soil disturbance surrounding the feature precluded its integrity. Finally, test pits in and around the greenhouse structure at the southeast corner of Island Three provided insights into its date and method of construction.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

Excavations at the Abraham Staats House (28So264), South Bound Brook, Somerset County

[Submitted by Richard Veit, Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University]

From May 27th through July 3rd 2006, Monmouth University held its annual field school in historical archaeology at the Abraham Staats House in South Bound Brook, New Jersey. The field school was directed by Richard Veit, Gerard Scharfenberger, and Bill Schindler, ably assisted by Michael Gall, Adam Heinrich, Lauren Milideo, and Allison Savarese. A total of forty-two undergraduate and graduate students participated in the class. A generous grant from the Somerset County Historic Trust supported the project.

This was Monmouth University's second season of excavations at the Staats House. A previous study of the site, directed by Richard Veit and Michael Gall, aided by volunteers from Monmouth University and the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, had tested the property with a close-interval grid of shovel test pits and excavated ten excavation units.

The Staats House is one of the finest Dutch houses in the Raritan Valley (Figure 1). It was owned by the same family from the 1730s through the 1930s. Recently acquired by the Borough of South Bound Brook, it is being restored as a historic house museum. During the Revolutionary War, Abraham Staats, the house's owner, was a well-known patriot. Baron Von Steuben lived with Staats for several months in the spring of 1779, and Washington and his staff are known to have attended a grand entertainment held at the site in May of that year. Like many of their contemporaries, the Staats' family owned slaves. During the 19th century, the New Jersey Turnpike (not the current road with the same name) and the Delaware and Raritan Canal bisected the prop-

erty, causing some rearrangement of the farm's outbuildings. The 19th century seems to have been a period of declining productivity on the farm. In the 1930s it passed out of the family.

The current study focused on identifying 18th- and 19th-century archaeological deposits that could be used to aid in the ongoing interpretation of the property. During the past year, two significant discoveries were made regarding the structure. First, a rich body of documentation regarding a pair of lawsuits between members of the Staats family was discovered. The published proceedings of this trial, and the notes for the trial prepared by Peter Vroom, former governor of the state of New Jersey, provide unparalleled insights into life on the farm in the 1840s. Second, a collection of household furnishings, artwork, and documents, dating from the mid 18th century to the early 20th century, was found in a private collection in Washington, D.C. These materials, which include a Dutch Kas, a desk purportedly used by Baron Von Steuben, and silhouettes and portraits of family members, strongly complement the archaeological and written record.

Despite frequent torrential rains, this summer's field school excavated six five-foot-square excavation units and twenty-two shovel test pits. EUs 11 and 12 were located immediately east of the house. They were used to explore a mid-19th century midden noted during the close-interval shovel testing. The midden proved exceptionally rich, yielding thousands of artifacts, primarily ceramics and shell. Noteworthy finds include clock keys and a United States Navy Button from the 1850s. Moreover, the midden appears to be stratified, and contained small quantities of 18th century material, and even smaller amounts of prehistoric material (flakes, FCR, and a Late Archaic projectile point) were found underlying the mid-19th century midden. Although modern pipe trenches cut through both units, the undisturbed portions of the excavation units retained their stratigraphic integrity.

Excavation Unit 13, located on the south side of the house, was used to investigate an 18th-century midden which was buried under fill upcast when a 19th-century wing was added to the house. Although badly disturbed by a large rodent burrow, a light scatter of 18th century artifacts was recovered, including white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, tobacco pipes, and buttons.

Excavation Units 14 and 15 explored a foundation initially identified during the earlier phase of testing. They were located on the eastern side of the yard near a collapsing barn. The structure, which was previously believed to be a barn, appears upon further study to be some other sort of ancillary structure. Excavation revealed that its footprint was

much narrower than expected, measuring roughly ten-feet-wide. However, its length (north-south) axis is not known. It has dry-laid stone walls, and a dry-laid floor made of roughly shaped slabs of stone. A deposit of late-19th century domestic and architectural debris was found overlying the floor of the structure. Hinges and door hardware may indicate the location of an entrance to the structure.

The final excavation unit, EU 16, was located on the north side of the western wing of the house, near the kitchen wing/slave quarters. Here sheet midden deposits from the late 18th and early 19th-centuries were identified.

Analysis of the resulting artifact collection and further historical research is ongoing. A preliminary report on the project will be presented at the New Jersey Forum, formerly the New Jersey History Issues Conference, in November of this year.

James Rhodes, Stoneware Potter, Trenton

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

Re-evaluation of an archaeological assemblage recovered from excavations undertaken between 1976 and 1981, some carefully targeted archival research, and recent monitoring of restoration-related ground disturbance, all focused on the Waln House/Eagle Tavern property on South Broad Street in Trenton, have resulted in the identification of the late 18th-century James Rhodes stoneware pottery. On the lot immediately adjacent to the Waln House (built in the mid-1760s; converted into a tavern in the early 19th century), master potter James Rhodes produced a range of distinctive grey salt-glazed stoneware vessels between 1778 and 1784. Comparison with wares made at the recently discovered William Richards pottery site, located a mile away on the Delaware River waterfront in Lambertton, indicates that James Rhodes almost certainly also served as the master potter at the Richards site between 1773-74 and 1778, at which point he set up his own pottery on South Broad Street. The fate of the Richards pottery remains unclear, although it may have been damaged around the time of the Battles of Trenton in December 1776/January 1777 and never resumed operation.

Found at both the Rhodes and Richards pottery manufacturing sites were examples of the unique applied Bellarmine-like faces that seem to be one of James Rhodes's signature motifs (Ceramics in America 2001:239-243; 2003:259-261), along with characteristic vessel forms (with identical dimensions at both sites), such as tankards, jugs, storage jars, porringers, pipkins, bowls and milk pans. Sherds from both sites display distinctive incised designs (e.g., rosettes) and brushed-on cobalt blue decoration.

The James Rhodes pottery was discovered in August

2005 during monitoring of the City of Trenton's restoration of the Eagle Tavern. Full analysis and reporting of this site are pending. The William Richards pottery was found in 2000 during the reconstruction of N.J. Route 29 in South Trenton. Cataloging of the ceramics and kiln furniture were carried out between 2000 and 2004. Draft technical reports from the Route 29 project are presently under review by the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. Full publication of the Richards pottery is planned in the future. Both pottery sites have been excavated and researched by Hunter Research, Inc. of Trenton. Representing two out of only four archaeologically documented 18th-century stoneware kiln sites in the British North American colonies, these contain an exceptionally important body of ceramic reference data for archaeologists, historians and collectors. For further information, contact: William Liebeknecht, Rebecca White or Richard Hunter, www.hunterresearch.com

Dunham's Mill Site, Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

In 2005-06 historical and archaeological investigations were performed in connection with proposed U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (New York District) wetland replacement/restoration activities and public access improvements along Woodbridge Creek. Carried out by Hunter Research, Inc., this work focused specifically on the site of Dunham's Mill, a key component in the early settlement of the Town of Woodbridge in the late 17th century.

Background and archival research conclusively documented the former existence of a late 18th-century gristmill on the west bank of Woodbridge Creek at the present-day Port Reading Avenue crossing. This facility was owned by William Stone from at least the mid-1760s until 1786 and by Isaac Prall from 1786 until his death in 1789. The mill continued in Prall family ownership but was abandoned and pulled down by 1804. Although a chain of ownership title could not be established back into the late 17th/early 18th centuries linking William Stone to the Dunham family, other archival evidence suggests that the Stone/Prall Mill occupied the same site as Dunham's Mill, founded in 1670-71 by Jonathan Dunham/Singletary.

Archaeological fieldwork found timber remains of a mill dam/causeway (and possible sluice gate/bridge) in the banks and bed of Woodbridge Creek immediately upstream of the modern Port Reading Avenue crossing. Through correlation with historical data (notably a map of 1790 that divided the estate of Isaac Prall) and limited assistance from dendrochronological analysis, these remains are interpreted as

remnants of the hydropower system of the late 18th-century Stone/Prall Mill. They may also be associated with the earlier Dunham's Mill. The core of the mill site, which would likely include remains of a mill building, is projected to lie on the west bank of Woodbridge Creek beneath and just to the south of the Port Reading Avenue crossing, although the archaeological integrity of this area has been compromised by several reconstructions of the bridge and roadway and by installation of numerous utilities. Additional remains of the mill dam/causeway and an eastern sluice gate/bridge may survive in the wetland to the east of the creek. Evidence of wharfage, bulkheading and other mill-related buildings may survive on the west bank immediately downstream of the core of the mill site. Topographic, hydrologic and archaeological evidence all point to the Dunham/Stone/Prall Mill being a tide mill. For further information, contact: Richard Hunter, www.hunterresearch.com or Lynn Rakos, Lynn.Rakos@usace.army.mil

Excelsior Pottery, City of Trenton, Mercer County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

Between 2001 and 2005, a program of background and archival research, coupled with archaeological monitoring during construction, was performed on part of the site of the Excelsior Pottery in Trenton. This work was required in mitigation of the effects of the replacement of the Southard Street bridge on industrial archaeological resources contained within the Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District. The Excelsior Pottery, located on the northeast side of Southard Street immediately adjacent to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, was originally established in 1856-57 and was one of the first industrial potteries constructed in Trenton. Successively home to William Young & Company, William Young & Sons, William Young's Sons, the Willets Manufacturing Company and the New Jersey China Pottery Company, this facility specialized early on in the production of porcelain hardware, most notably door knobs, but also rapidly developed a strong line in white granite and cream-colored wares. During the 1880s the Willets Manufacturing Company considerably expanded the factory and added Belleek ware and art pottery to its growing repertoire. In the 1890s and first decade of the 20th century, the factory struggled in the face of labor disputes and increasing competition, moving into electrical porcelain production and then reorganizing as the New Jersey China Pottery Company in 1909. The Excelsior Pottery shut down shortly after 1918.

A technical report issued in 2005 presents a detailed history of the Excelsior Pottery site and an overview of its production. Archaeological monitoring activities carried out during the bridge replacement project are described with spe-

cific reference to excavations for utilities installations alongside Southard Street. A sample of ceramic wasters and manufacturing debris recovered during the monitoring operations is characterized and discussed. The information gathered during these studies will be incorporated into the Trenton Potteries Database, a compendium of historical data instituted and owned by the New Jersey Department of Transportation and now maintained with the permission of this agency by the Potteries of Trenton Society. For further information, contact: William Liebeknecht, Rebecca White or Richard Hunter, www.hunterresearch.com

Deserted Village of Rowland's Mills, Readington Township, Hunterdon County

[Submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ]

A program of archaeological data recovery was performed by Hunter Research, Inc. at several historical archaeological sites within the deserted village of Rowland's Mills, a small linear settlement that once was ranged along the east bank of the South Branch of the Raritan River. This work was undertaken in connection with the New Jersey Department of Transportation's dualization of N.J. Route 31 between the Flemington Circle and Route I-78 just south of Clinton.

The principal goal of the data recovery program was to gather through archaeological excavation, archival study and other means of research an appropriate level of information from those portions of the several sites that would be impacted by the highway improvements, thereby mitigating the adverse effects of the project on archaeological resources considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. All archaeological fieldwork was undertaken within the limits of the proposed right-of-way, slope and construction easements, and areas purchased or owned by NJDOT. The fieldwork was conducted at various times between early October of 2000 and late May of 2001, with analysis of results and report production taking place over the succeeding five years.

The origins of the village of Rowland's Mills lie in a gristmill established around 1760. This facility was expanded to include a sawmill by the time of the Revolutionary War and subsequently passed through the hands of numerous owners. Beginning in the second decade of the 19th century a village emerged around the mills, loosely strung out along the road between Flemington and Clinton. Taking its name from Rynear Rowland, who acquired the mills in 1838, the village reached its peak in size and prosperity in the mid-19th century and included, in addition to the mill complex, a store, a blacksmith shop, a secondary mill and several houses. The village went into decline in the late 19th century and was largely abandoned by the late 1920s when the road was

widened, straightened and designated as State Route 30, the predecessor of modern N.J. Route 31.

The archaeological data recovery program focused on the study of the northern section of the village and a series of properties that were mostly developed by Oliver Hart Ewing (1793-1871), who may be considered the village's second most prominent 19th-century citizen after Rynear Rowland. Two house sites, the site of a barn complex, a mill site, a coal shed site and a blacksmith shop site, all associated with Oliver Ewing, were subjected to archaeological data recovery excavation. Extensive study of a collection of early/mid-19th-century day books and account ledgers from the blacksmith shop was also undertaken and proved a valuable complement to the archaeological investigations. Documentation and artifacts gathered from this data recovery project have been donated to the County of Hunterdon and will be overseen by the Hunterdon County Cultural and Heritage Commission at the Hunterdon County Records Retention Center/Warehouse in Raritan Township. For further information, contact: Richard Hunter, www.hunterresearch.com

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Wade Catts

Valley Forge

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, The Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL)]

Archaeological testing has been completed by PAL at George Washington's Headquarters located within the Valley Forge National Historic Park in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Valley Forge is famous as the location of the encampment of General George Washington and the Continental Army during the winter of 1777-1778. The park, comprising more than 3,465 acres, contains commemorative monuments, statues, redoubts, and soldiers and officers' quarters, as well as the Isaac Potts House, which served as Washington's headquarters.

The testing program comprised a series of machine- and hand-excavated units in locations known or suspected to contain the remains of the nineteenth-century settlement on the property, including a small farmstead, a demolished shoddy cloth mill foundation, and at least two small structures associated with the former active use of the adjacent train depot. The former locations of the farmstead and mill foundation were first surveyed using ground penetrating radar (GPR), the results of which were used to guide the excavation strategy. Anomalies associated with the farmstead location yielded no evidence of structural, cultural material, or landscape remains associated with the house. Excavation in anomaly locations at the former location of the shoddy cloth mill and

train depot, however, resulted in the identification of a possible retaining wall associated with a siding track and the remains of the northwest corner of the shoddy mill.

The Area F Site, Philadelphia

[Submitted by Juliette Gerhardt, John Milner Associates, Inc.]

In 2001 John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) assumed responsibility for completing the analysis and report on a project that was begun in the mid-1970s. The report, entitled "Life on the Philadelphia Waterfront 1687-1826: A Report on the 1977 Archeological Investigation of the Area F Site, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania," was completed in June 2006 and is on file at Independence National Historical Park.

In 1976, Temple University, under the direction of Daniel G. Crozier, excavated what is known as the Area F site in anticipation of the construction of a parking garage for Independence National Historical Park on Second Street in Philadelphia. The site is bounded by Front and Second streets on the east and west, and by Ionic and Gatzmer streets on the north and south. The excavation uncovered 35 archaeological features beneath the cellar floors of two buildings that were slated for destruction to make room for the parking garage. Nine of the eleven exposed shaft features and six architectural features dating to the eighteenth century were excavated. The shaft features were associated with four historic lots, and the assemblages recovered from six of them could be tied to the historic lot residents.

The focus of JMA's research was on change through time, with specific attention to three general areas: the organization and use of urban space; the daily lives of city dwellers; and the emergence and conduct of industry within an urban context. Specifically, the analysis focused on two small lots on Gray's Alley (later Gatzmer Street) and two larger lots on the main streets, one on Front and one on Second. Artifacts from privy deposits associated with these lots give a sense of what life was like in the middle years of the eighteenth century for the family of mariner William Annis and baker William Gray on Gray's Alley, and the house and workshop of carver/graver Hercules Courtney on Front Street. By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when few open spaces remained on the Area F block, Hercules Courtney's rented workshop/house on Front Street doubled as a licensed tavern, and the newer houses on Second Street included that of optician William Richardson, and later silversmith and umbrella manufacturer Robert Swan's residence. Artifacts relating to the trades of these early artisan households present an interesting contrast to the patrician lifestyle of dry goods merchant Robert Smith, who built a large house/store on Front Street on the former site of

Hercules Courtney's tavern.

Nearly 68,000 artifacts were cataloged and analyzed from the Area F project, including a rich collection of Philadelphia redware, and examples from two of Philadelphia's most well-known potteries, Bonnin and Morris and Anthony Duché. Of particular interest were the artifacts that linked features to specific occupants, such as the optical lenses left behind by William Richardson, varnish resin and graphite mortar from Hercules Courtney's workshop, fire extinguishers from William Gray's bake house, residual bone and antler from Robert Swan's manufacture of umbrellas or cutlery handles, crucibles Swan may have used in his occupation as silversmith, and the monogrammed Chinese Export porcelain tea service owned by merchant Robert Smith.

The Area F archaeological project has resurrected the lives of these early Philadelphians and reminds us of the important connection Philadelphia had to its riverfront, and of the entrepreneurial spirit of its Quaker founders.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis, directed by Mark P. Leone, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park, continues its commitment to understanding African American heritage in the Chesapeake area of Maryland and to working with community members and interested scholars to define needs and meanings for archaeological work. The 2006 Field School in Urban and Historical Archaeology undertook excavations in the Parole neighborhood of Annapolis, and at Wye House Plantation in Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. This field school, led by Matthew Palus, Jennifer Babiarz, Lisa Kraus, Amelia Chisholm, and Michael Gubisch, was one of the largest that Archaeology in Annapolis has had, with 20 students.

This summer, Archaeology in Annapolis initiated a multi-year study in the predominantly African American neighborhood of Parole, in Annapolis, Maryland. This research has been planned and coordinated with community members including the City Council representative for Ward 3, the pastor of Mt. Olive African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, and the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Foundation, also located in Parole. For two weeks in June, excavations took place in Parole, mostly at a property owned by Mt. Olive AME Church. Excavations will continue to take place at current and former homes of African Americans in the community, and this research will eventually be com-

bined with an oral history project being led by the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Foundation. The purpose of these efforts is to create a record of Parole's history that reflects the values, needs, and objectives of community members. It is the basis of a dissertation.

Parole is a rural suburb to the city of Annapolis. Historically, it combined agricultural and urban characteristics. Systematic archaeological research has never been conducted in Parole before, perhaps because the most likely site for research, a Civil War era prison called Camp Parole, was built-over with the Annapolis Mall in the early 1960s. Camp Parole was in existence from May 1863 through July 1865 as a holding area for Union soldiers being held in accordance with prisoner exchange agreements with the Confederate States. For a much longer period of time, Parole has been a community of residential and farm land owned and lived on by African Americans. Parole as a neighborhood was founded by African Americans around the time of the American Civil War, and by the turn of the century, it was the home to numerous families who owned homes and land, operated farms and businesses, built churches, and established a community. In the 20th century, West Street, which runs directly through Parole, became oriented towards automobile traffic and commercial development. This trend has created the contemporary appearance of sprawl and also made the African American community that once owned most of the land within the Parole neighborhood virtually invisible.

While talking about Parole, one will hear much mention of the former prison, and its association with the Civil War. But in the trajectory of the community, the Civil War was a single brief event. By design, the research will address the history of African Americans in Parole. The community remains the focus, including the consequences experienced locally as a result of this conflict, both the ignoring of community history in favor of the Civil War, and the increasing disappearance of the neighborhood, due to development. Beyond this, the archaeologists are interested in African-American lives and experiences of freedom, including the importance of community in combating racism and creating social and economic opportunity for its members. There is a strong tradition of African American landownership and entrepreneurship in Parole, suggesting economic successes. Understanding how this was accomplished will also help in the understanding of how the Parole community was built over the last 150 years. Two weeks of excavation discovered evidence of farm processing, yard fences, hog slaughtering, and other outdoor activities, which resonated with Parole the community. The researchers distinguished private farming activities for profit from later small industrial businesses. A highly successful Public Day in mid-June reinforced the

community nature of the excavations, and helped reawaken a community interest in itself.

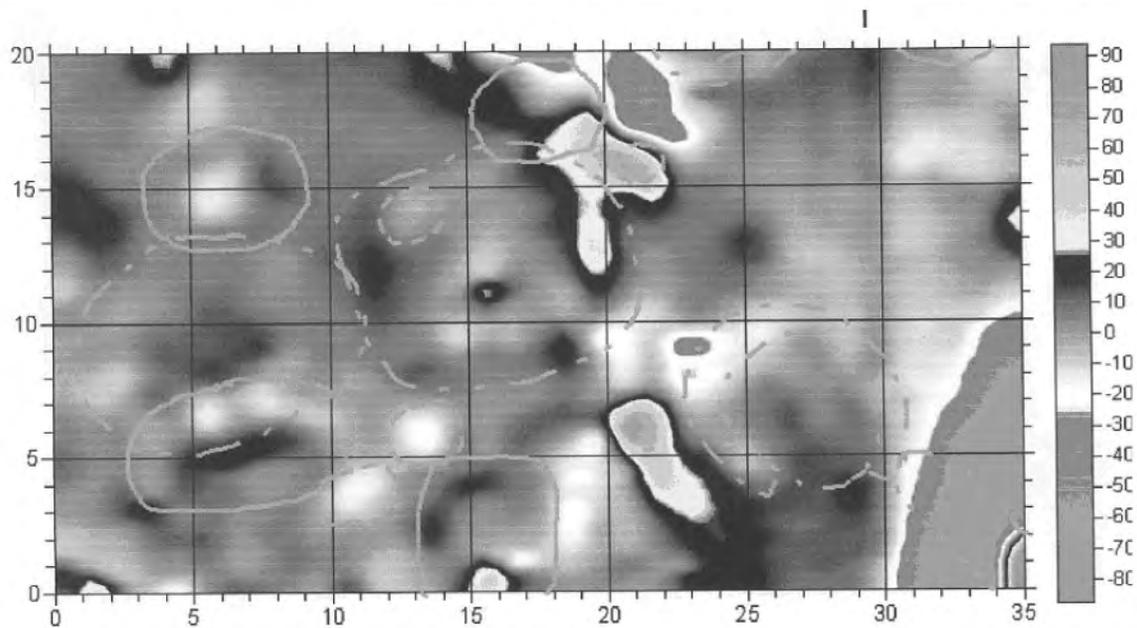
This year, Archaeology in Annapolis also continued research at a former plantation on the Eastern Shore. Wye House, outside of Easton, Maryland, is a large, privately owned property that was a plantation and farm from the 1660s to today, still home of the Lloyd family, and formerly of many enslaved laborers. This plantation is where Frederick Douglass was enslaved during part of his childhood. His book *My Bondage, My Freedom* contains very clear descriptions of this environment. The site has great integrity both architecturally and archaeologically, with many standing eighteenth- and nineteenth-century structures and intact archaeological deposits from both prehistoric and historic contexts. The archaeological context of slavery at Wye House has never been examined. Current members of the Lloyd family have invited Archaeology in Annapolis to explore the slave quarters and associated industries on their property. Test excavations carried out during the summer of 2005 by University of Texas Austin doctoral candidate Lisa Kraus identified potentially rich areas for further excavations. Ms. Kraus will write a dissertation on the slave environment at Wye House. Six weeks of excavations during this summer, 2006 uncovered the entire foundation of a slave quarter, as well as two work buildings, and further rich deposits from historic and prehistoric times. This information will allow the archaeologists to continue developing a plan to investigate the heritage of African Americans in bondage at this site thoroughly, as well as placing the Lloyd plantation within the context of Maryland history.

Montgomery County

A team of archaeologists and volunteers from Montgomery County Park and Planning has begun excavations at Blockhouse Point, a conservation park owned by M-NCPPC. Documentary research and a new non-invasive archaeological technique--gradiometric surveying-- are helping to uncover the history of the site.

At the beginning of the Civil War, the nation's capital and its approaches were virtually unprotected. As a result of Confederate raids across the Potomac and the Union disaster at First Bull Run, Washington became one of the most fortified cities in the world. In addition to forts ringing the city, blockhouses were built to serve as early warning stations along the Upper Potomac to protect the canal and the river crossings. From 1862 to 1865, the blockhouse at Blockhouse Point, along with two others at Pennyfield and Seneca Locks, served as outposts for the camp at Muddy Branch.

The camp at Muddy Branch was first occupied by Colonel Fletcher Webster's (son of Senator Daniel Webster)



Gradiometric survey mapping.

12th Massachusetts Infantry in September of 1861. After the Union defeat at Ball's Bluff (October 21, 1861), an entire brigade under General Alpheus Williams moved to Muddy Branch. Serving in one of the regiments, 1st Lieutenant Robert Gould Shaw, later a colonel in the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment, wrote: We are in the worst camp we have ever had. It is a hallow, where the dampness collects. . . . The brigade was followed by the 19th Massachusetts Infantry which built three blockhouses during the winter of 1862 in the form of a Greek cross, 48 feet each way, with loopholes for infantry arms. While no major battles were fought at Muddy Branch, the Union forces reported on Confederate troop movements before and after the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. For nearly a year after Gettysburg, a battalion of the 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry at Muddy Branch was preoccupied with stemming the raids of Confederate partisan units led by Col. John Singleton Mosby and Col. Elijah Veirs White. The most significant event associated with Muddy Branch and the blockhouses was the result of General Jubal Early's attack on Washington in July of 1864. With Early's forces on the doorstep of D.C., Mosby took advantage by burning blockhouses along the Potomac. On July 12, Mosby found the camps at Blockhouse Point and Muddy Branch abandoned and burned their equipment and supplies.

In the spring of 2005, shovel test pits, previously dug, were expanded on the site of the soldiers' camp at Blockhouse Point. One shovel test pit was expanded into a 5 x 5 unit which revealed a fire pit with vitrified clay soil and pieces of two inkwells, pipe bowls and stems, wine bottles,

shot, and a flattened bullet. In the fall of 2005, gradiometric mapping was done which showed the location of disturbances in the soil of the earth's magnetic fields. Magnetic field gradient data measure deviations from a field of zero. Those areas, which have archaeological or geological anomalies, deviate from the uniformity of the hypothetically smooth magnetic field. The map below shows the southwest quadrant of the camp with solid lines indicating pit and berm features visible on the surface. Dash-dot lines indicate mounds and trenches.

During M-NCPPC's adult field session in August of 2006, the gradiometric survey was used to expand the initial shovel test pit. The survey showed that the shovel test pit and subsequent 5 x 5 squares may be in the middle of a large trash pit. Four new 5 x 5 units were opened in a straight line to the west from the initial shovel test pit containing the fire pit. Excavations revealed a thin ash layer running through all of the newly opened squares. In the unit next to the fire pit feature, numerous pieces of olive green container glass were found in the ash layer, including the base of a bottle with the partial name of the manufacture—"Glassworks Phila Dyo." (Research showed a Dr. Thomas Dyott of Philadelphia as a major manufacturer of wine and medicine bottles in the years before the Civil War.) In addition, nails, a hand blown medicine bottle, and a live .32 caliber rim-fired cartridge from a Smith & Wesson pistol also came from the unit.

Future site plans call for the excavation of a possible winter camp hut depression as a feature to look for soil stains left from log construction, signs of burning, and soldiers' personal items.

West Virginia

Reported by: William D. Updike

New River Gorge National River Historic Archaeology Studies

[Submitted by David N. Fuerst, Cultural Resource Manager, New River Gorge National River]

The New River Gorge National River is currently conducting several historic archaeology studies. First among these is a comprehensive survey of historic archaeology sites in park that is being conducted by the University of Kentucky's William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology. Beginning late last year, the researchers visited 25 sites pertaining to the park's railroad, coal mining, timber, and early agricultural history. These included coal mining sites like Caperton, Sewell Mountain, Ephraim, Beurytown, and Hump Mountain, which have received very little attention in the literature.

Another project that the park is working on involves archaeological excavations at the Nuttallburg Mine and Town complex, which will soon be listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a nationally significant site based on its industrial history. Nuttallburg is located in Fayette County, and was founded in 1871 by John Nuttall to mine the "smokeless" Sewell coal. In the early 1920s, Henry Ford, the famous automaker, bought the mine and replaced the Nuttall's timber frame conveyor system with a steel frame one. The archaeological excavations, slated to begin in October, will investigate the architectural remains of a stable that was built below the Nuttall-era conveyor. Before electrification of the coal mines in the gorge, most of them had stables for the donkeys and mules that pulled coal cars from the mines to the head houses.

The last major project that the park is doing is stabilizing a number of its many historic buildings. Among these are the Prince Brothers Store in Prince, WV, off Route 41 and the Trump-Lilly Farm located on White Oak Mountain across from Hinton, WV. Both of these are National Register sites. Stabilization work is also being done on the Richmond-Hamilton and Phillips farms, two early historic agricultural sites, which are eligible for nomination to the National Register.

The Frontier Forts Project

[Submitted by Dr. Kim McBride, Kentucky Archaeological Survey]

The Frontier Forts Project directed by Drs. Stephen and Kim McBride, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, continued with work in West Virginia and Virginia. Recent work has con-

centrated at two sites, Fort Donnally, a Revolutionary War fort in Greenbrier County, West Virginia and Fort Vause, a French and Indian War Fort in Montgomery County, Virginia, as well as soil conductivity at several sites to help direct future excavations.

Fort Donnally is the best known frontier fort in the Greenbrier Valley because of the May 29, 1778 attack by a large force of Wyandots and Mingo under leadership of the Half King. The focus of the archaeology has been to understand the fort's design and the activities that took place there. Excavation of the stockade in 2005 revealed that this fort was a two bastion stockade fort. The stockade design is very similar to that revealed at Arbuckle's Fort, also in Greenbrier County, in 1997. However, at Fort Donnally, the house of Andrew Donnally (a prominent local military and civic leader) formed one corner of the fort, with the stockade walls abutting the house. Excavations also revealed two circular pits in the "non-bastion" corner of the fort; these are possibly privy pits. In 2006, students from West Virginia University helped with excavation of a large cellar that was adjacent to the stockade and the Donnally house. The cellar appears to have been filled in the early 19th century.

In contrast to these typical wooden stockaded forts, Fort Vause, a French and Indian War fort near Shawsville, Virginia, was a largely earthen fort. Excavations here in 2005 and 2006 have not revealed any evidence of substantial stockade walls, and instead have documented the large amount of fill soils that were used to construct at least three raised earthen bastions, remnants of two of which can still easily be seen as topographically high points. The fieldwork, which included detailed topographical mapping of the site, and shovel testing to better determine site limits, was aided by the Roanoke regional office of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and Greg Adamson.

Sharples, Logan County

[Submitted by Aaron O. Smith, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.]

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI) has conducted historical and archaeological investigations at site 46Lg198 since 2004. Mingo-Logan Coal Company sponsored the project. Investigations revealed a buried and sealed A horizon containing an artifact-rich historic midden and associated subterranean features sealed by artificial fill. Testing of historic deposits recovered material dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century associated with an agrarian occupation. In addition, a large secondary disposal area was identified which represents a deposit of domestic and industrial refuse created by a nearby early twentieth century timber camp established by Boone Timber Company.



Excavations of stockade at Fort Donnally, Greenbrier County, West Virginia, with bastions in lower left and upper right, and Donnally house double chimney in upper left.

Archival research suggested site 46Lg198 was under cultivation as early as 1840, occupied between 1880 and 1928, and was utilized by the Boone Timber Company during the 1910s. As the analysis of recovered data proceeds, the combination of the two components at one site will allow for a unique glimpse at the interaction between agrarian and industrial lifeways during a period of pivotal social, economic, and land-use transition in southern West Virginia.

Marting, Fayette County

[Submitted by William D. Updike, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.]

In 2006, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI) identified and tested a portion of the twentieth century coal mining community of Marting, Fayette County, West Virginia (46Fa401). Appalachian Fuels, LLC. sponsored the project. Marting was established in 1899 and was abandoned in the mid 1950s. The Marting Mine was owned and operated by the Columbus Iron and Steel Company and, after 1917, the American Rolling Mill Company (ARMCO). The mine was developed in the No. 2 Gas seam, with a high percentage of the coal mined converted to coke in 100 beehive ovens located at Marting. During the 1910s Marting had a peak population of 500, with a large number of African American and European immigrant residents. The portion of Marting identified during the Phase I survey consisted of a possible midden deposit and intact and displaced stone and concrete

architectural elements. A 1919 topographic map of the portion of Marting identified during the Phase I survey depicted seven structures, likely dwellings, within the narrow confines of Rattlesnake Creek. Phase II testing at Marting resulted in the identification of a coal rich, stratigraphically mixed, A Horizon and additional displaced architectural elements. As the test excavations continued it became apparent that the portion of Marting tested was heavily impacted by post abandonment activities, primarily gas line construction and timbering. While the portion of Marting examined during this project was heavily disturbed, additional areas of the site have not been examined and may retain higher levels of physical and contextual integrity.

Quebec

Reported by: Monique Elie

Second Archaeological Field Season at the Saint-Louis Forts and Châteaux National Historic Site of Canada in Québec City

[Submitted by Jacques Guimont and Pierre Cloutier, Parks Canada]

Archaeological excavations continued at the Saint-Louis Forts and Châteaux National Historic Site in 2006 after particularly fruitful fieldwork in 2005. The 2006 field season was the second in a three-year project that is to end in 2007.

During the festivities that will be held in 2008 to mark the 400th anniversary of the founding of Québec City, visitors to Dufferin Terrace will be able to view the archaeological remains found in the course of the three field seasons.

During the first two field seasons, we uncovered several fortification works associated with the Saint-Louis forts: earth embankments and possibly a courtyard level associated with one of the two forts built by Champlain in 1620 and 1626; masonry fortification walls erected between 1636 and 1660; four cannon platforms and a fortification wall constructed under Governor Frontenac in 1691; and a number of works erected by the British military in the second half of the 18th century. We also found numerous architectural remains associated with the Château Saint-Louis, a building that has undergone many changes during its 200-year history. To date, we have uncovered several rooms in the cellar of the building that are associated with its kitchen complex: a root cellar, a larder, a kitchen and a room where food was delivered to the château. In most cases, these rooms were built by French governors. In addition, in the south courtyard, we found architectural remains associated with two generations

of outbuildings erected in the first quarter of the 19th century, including a large cook house and a wash house, which was accessible from the château through a covered passageway.

The archaeological excavations have also led to the discovery of thousands of artifacts, hundreds of which date back to the 17th century. These objects include a large collection of over 400 trade beads directly associated with the fur trade. Numerous bones have also been found, testifying to some of the food sources included in the French governors' diet.

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