



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

October 2009

NUMBER 74

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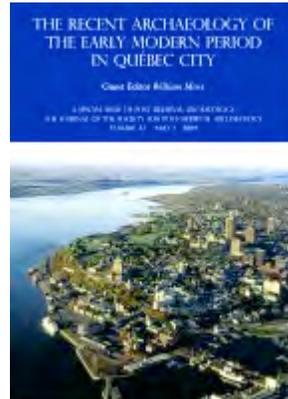
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HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

Special offer for members of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology!



New title – The Recent Archaeology of the Early Modern Period in Québec City

Guest Editor: William Moss, Principal Archaeologist, City of Québec, Canada

A special issue of *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, Volume 43 Part 1

Order at the special price of \$42.00/£23.00 (inc. p&p) and get a year's membership to the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, including Volume 43 Part 2 absolutely free. (The usual price of the Québec special issue is \$49.00.)

This volume is the result of collaboration between SPMA and the Association des archéologues du Québec (AAQ); its guest editor is William Moss, Principal Archaeologist for the City of Québec. The publication has arisen from the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the city's founding by Samuel de Champlain in 1608, an occasion which gave momentum to a number of important archaeological projects in the city and surrounding region, and provided an excellent opportunity to present their results.

It contains sixteen papers, all translated from French, the language of Québec City. They include accounts of exciting discoveries relating to the port, the great chateau on the crag above it, the defenses, and the newly discovered remains of the short-lived colony of the 1540s. The papers underline Québec's status as one of the leading centers of urban research in North America. The volume provides the only modern overview of archaeological work in the city in the English language.

For more information please visit www.maney.co.uk/books/quebec

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UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Interim Editor

Greetings from Buffalo. As reported in the last Bulletin, Elizabeth Peña has left Buffalo for the San Francisco Bay Area. We certainly miss her around the journal office. Buffalo State College continues to support the journal and I am happy to serve as the interim editor. Currently, we are finalizing the content for Volume 37 and we need content for the upcoming volumes. Send in your manuscripts!

Additionally, the journal has signed an agreement with EBSCO publishing to distribute full-text electronic content in the America: History and Life database. We are starting with Volumes 35 and 36, so articles from those volumes should be available for download shortly.

Telling Time in the 17th Century is now available. You can order the poster from our website (www.buffalostate.edu/neha) or you can purchase the poster at the NEHA table at the CNEHA or SHA annual meetings. Proceeds from the poster sales are used to support the journal office. Thanks to all the folks at URS who designed this great poster!

That's all the news for this issue of the bulletin. I hope to see you all in Quebec City!

Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please begin sending in news for the next issue of the CNEHA Newsletter to the appropriate provincial or state editor. (We are again going to produce the March issue of the newsletter as early as possible because of accompanying mailings.)

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WEST VIRGINIA: Position available.

CNEHA Annual Business Meeting

St. Mary's City, Maryland
October 26, 2008

Karen Metheny called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. and asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the 2007 Fall Annual Business meeting held in Buffalo, N.Y.

Ed Morin moved to approve the minutes.

David Starbuck seconded the minutes.

The motion carried.

Treasurer's Report:

Sara Mascia provided the treasurer's report. Income for 2008 was \$12,520.00 and expenditures were \$9,245.97. There is \$5,700 in the CD which matures on December 14th. The proposed U.S. Budget includes \$13,075.00 in income and \$5,710.00 in expenses.

Joe Last reported on the Canadian account. We have \$6,415.55 in the Canadian account. Income from membership was \$2,243.00 and from other sources was \$4,399.93. This includes a transfer of U.S. funds. Debits total \$4,570.46. Mary Beaudry moved to approve the reports.

Silas Hurry seconded.

The motion carried.

Membership Report:

Ed Morin reported that the U.S. membership is up by eight members and student membership is up by 14; joint and fellow are up too.

Joe Last reported that in Canada we are down five memberships. We have gone from slightly lower in individual numbers and slightly higher in fellows. In the Maritimes we are losing members. Quebec is standing cold. Quebec is now down to 16 from 28, but we are holding a conference there next year and the numbers should go up again.

Meta Janowitz reported that institutional memberships are up this year from 29 to 36. Please encourage institutions to join. Nancy Brighton made a motion to accept the reports.

Joe Last seconded.

The motion carried.

Publications:

David Starbuck noted that the newsletter is at the printer. During the summer we printed the membership list but without addresses. It will be reprinted in the next newsletter with addresses. A call for news will go out shortly.

Karen Metheny provided the journal report. Liz's first journal as journal editor is due to go to the printer by December. The next issue is likely to be on Trenton Potteries.

Meta Janowitz noted that she hopes to include a CD that has all the makers marks with it.

Karen Metheny noted that there is a need for articles.

Silas Hurry noted that the web page continues to be in good shape.

Meta Janowitz noted that the 17th century mockup draft of

the telling time poster is there and should be ready within a month or so.

Programs and Meetings:

Kate Dinnel noted that there were 191 attendees for the conference and approximately 72 papers. They also noted that there was an outstanding institutional effort from St. Mary's City, Jefferson Paterson Park, and St. Mary's College. Silas Hurry also thanked Dan Ingersoll and Ruth Mitchell. Dan broke his arm. Portia Pervis and Muffin Paduckawitz supplied the food. Also there was great sponsorship from donors. Allison Bain noted that we will be in Quebec in 2009. The meeting will be held from the 16th-18th of October, right after Canadian Thanksgiving. 2008 has been very busy in Quebec. We already have program chairs, fundraising chairs, etc. We will be in the Old Quebec City. The hotel is the Clarendon and the rooms are \$130.00 with tax and there is a wonderful bar. There is no parking at the hotel. Cutoff date is August 15th for the hotel because we are taking up half the hotel.

James Delle noted that after Quebec we will be heading to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. We are looking at three different venues: a new convention center, or a tourist resort center on Route 30, or Franklin and Marshall College. We are still trying to work out dates.

Karen Metheny reported that we are looking to return to New England after Lancaster. We are looking for a New England venue. We are also hoping to go to St. Johns, Newfoundland, in 2012. When asked for a show of hands to indicate interest in this venue, there was nearly unanimous support from the members at the business meeting.

Awards of Service:

Sara Mascia reported on the service award. This year it was given to George Miller.

Student Paper Competition:

Nancy Brighton reported on the student paper competition. Nancy asked for suggestions regarding how to improve, and she also asked for volunteers for the panelist pool. This year there were six student papers.

Two panelists had a hard time making a selection; there was a first place, a second place and an honorable mention. First place prize is a 2009 membership paid for, cash prize of \$75.00 and encouragement to submit the paper to the journal. Second place prize is a set of SHA readers on material culture, and a certificate is awarded to the student receiving an honorable mention.

First place prize goes to Carin Bloom for her paper.

Second place goes to Laurie Lee for her paper.

Honorable mention to Keri Sansevere for her paper.

Elections Report:

Rich Veit reported on the election. The terms of five CNEHA Board Members will expire in October 2008: Nancy

Brighton, Pauline Desjardins, Meta Janowitz, Gerard Scharfenberger, and Matthew Tomaso.

Board members were asked whether they would be interested in running for reelection. Nancy Brighton, Meta Janowitz, and Gerard Scharfenberger expressed an interest in standing for reelection. Pauline Desjardins and Matthew Tomaso declined.

Nominations were sought for potential board members. 11 nominations were received. Four declined and 7 agreed to run.

Ballots were distributed to all CNEHA members, with the exception of libraries and other institutions. Approximately 362 ballots were mailed, not counting Canadian ballots. Eighty-one were returned and counted. The results of the election were notarized. The newly elected board members are: Allison Bain, Nancy Brighton, Craig Lukezic, Meta Janowitz, Gerard Scharfenberger. Their three-year terms will expire in 2011.

Sara Mascia motioned to approve.

Meta Janowitz seconded.

The motion carried.

Resolutions of Thanks:

Craig Lukezic read a resolution of thanks to the outgoing board members:

Whereas the terms of office for certain members of the Executive Board of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology are expiring, the Council acknowledges the contributions of Pauline Desjardins and Matt Tomaso. Therefore, be it resolved that the Council expresses its appreciation and thanks to those individuals.

Allison Bain read the following resolution of thanks:

Whereas, the 2008 CNEHA conference has been a resounding success;

Whereas, St. Mary's City, Maryland, has proven to be a most wonderful venue for a conference;

Whereas, we have all enjoyed stimulating and informative workshops and visits to historic sites;

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

Whereas, St. Mary's College of Maryland provided such a welcoming and interesting venue for toasts, talks and tours;

Whereas, Farthings Arbor and Trinity Church Hall provided such an enjoyable and appropriate location for meals;

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

Now therefore, let it be resolved that the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude for all of the hard work, long hours, and excellent effort of the conference

organizers;

To the workshop presenters and tour guides, Silas Hurry, Henry Miller, Kate and Dan Ingersoll, Patricia Samford, George Miller, Kathy Concannon, Tim Thoman and all the members of the Maryland Archaeological Conservations Labs;

To College facility liaison, Sandy Robbins;

To the following sponsors for their very generous financial and other contributions:

Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Maryland Heritage Program, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, John Milner Associates, URS, GAI Consultants, New South Associates, Richard Grubb & Associates, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Stories Past, Louis Berger, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, INC.

To Nancy Brighton and her panellists for organising the student paper competition,

To Don Creveling and Mike Lucas for organising the book room,

To raffle organisers Kate and Silas and to all who donated prizes,

To the registration co-chairs Marian Creveling and Bob Sonderman,

To the program co-chairs Anne Grulich, and Ruth Mitchell, and Ruth was also essential for planning general logistics and hospitality,

To the arrangement co-chairs Dan Ingersoll and Timothy Riordan,

To the conference logo designer and program editor Don Winter,

To the Transportation Coordinator, Patricia Dance,

To the reception and lunch, organisers and creators, Porzia Purves and Muffin Padukiewicz,

To the volunteers from St. Mary's College of Maryland, who include Elizabeth Albershardt, Allison Alexander, Seth Farber, and Emily Walter.

To the volunteers from Mount Vernon, Adam Brinkman, Jocelyn Braby, Anne Hayward and Crystal Ptacek.

To Katie Cain and Habitat for Humanity for the coffee service.

And of course, a round of applause for the chief organisers of the wonderfully informative and most enjoyable conference-Katherine Dinnel and Silas Hurry.

Richard Schaefer moved to approve both resolutions.

David Starbuck, second.

The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned to allow the raffle to begin.

Recorded by: Rich Veit.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

2009 Summer Season at the Fairbanks House, Dedham, MA

[Reported by Travis Parno]

In anticipation of the expansion of an existing driveway and in conjunction with Boston University PhD candidate Travis Parno's dissertation research, the first season of excavation in over thirty years took place this summer at the Fairbanks House property in Dedham, MA. With the assistance of volunteers from Boston area universities and high schools, seventeen test units were placed in various areas around the property with mixed results. Some of the most fruitful, and fortuitous, units were located near the end of the existing driveway where a stone-lined cellar was discovered. Although the dates of construction and use are as yet undetermined, it appears that the feature fell out of use sometime during the late 18th or early 19th centuries. Unfortunately much of the cellar falls under both an active gas line and the existing driveway, but the possibilities of GPR reconnaissance are being investigated. An additional feature was identified to the north of house. Portions of a cobble floor and foundation line have been found and the clarification of this feature's function, lifespan, and overall significance within the site represents a major goal of this on-going project. Artifacts are currently undergoing cleaning, cataloging, and analysis at the Boston City Archaeology Lab and BU Department of Archaeology's Artifact Lab. Future work at the Fairbanks property will include an examination of the outbuilding to the north of the house and a search for a second outbuilding that appears in late 19th century photographs on the southern side of the house, as well as a survey and new analysis of artifacts recovered during previous archaeological excavation at the site. It is hoped that by collating all available data from the property's history, a dynamic and useful archive can be constructed that will assist projects to come.

David Ruggles Center for Early Florence History and Underground Railroad Studies, Florence, MA

[Reported by Linda M. Ziegenbein]

Impending construction in the area around the newly-formed David Ruggles Center for Early Florence History and Underground Railroad Studies in Florence, Massachusetts, precipitated archaeological testing the weekend of June 6-7, 2009. The David Ruggles Center is located at 225 Nonotuck Street in a mid-19th century house in a neighborhood historically composed of working class people of African and Irish descent. Acquisition of the building that now houses the David Ruggles Center was the result of a unique collaboration between a developer and a grassroots organization. This organization successfully obtained a "stop demolition" order

in 2007 to prevent the destruction of the house and won a Community Preservation grant that enabled the purchase of the home.

Fieldwork during June focused on locating and identifying two anomalies to the east of the David Ruggles Center that were located during a geophysical survey of the property conducted by Dan Lynch of Soil Sight, LLC during the spring of 2009. The archaeological project was directed by University of Massachusetts graduate student and David Ruggles Committee member Linda M. Ziegenbein, assisted by University of Massachusetts graduate students Heidi Bauer-Clapp and Anthony Martin, and Mark Wamsley of the David Ruggles Committee. In addition to hosting several visitors from the community, the archaeological field crew recovered artifacts congruent with long-term historic period habitation. Those artifacts are currently being analyzed and a final report will be submitted to the David Ruggles Center. For more information about the David Ruggles Center, please visit www.davidrugglescenter.org.

Wakefield Estate, Milton

[Submitted by Alexander Keim, Kathryn Swanson, and Jenny Wildt]

June and July of 2009 saw the initiation of a pilot program, the Wakefield Summer Archaeological Institute. Sponsored by the Mary M. B. Wakefield Charitable Trust, this program provided an opportunity for local middle and high school students to learn the fundamentals of archaeological investigation and gain hands-on experience at the Wakefield Estate in Milton, MA. The mission of the Trust is to use the land and resources of the 23-acre estate to encourage life-long participatory learning through community outreach and education. In addition to multiple extant 18th- and 19th-century buildings, the rich archaeological record contains information about over 300 years of continuous occupation. Previous archaeological research conducted under the direction of Dr. Mary C. Beaudry of the Department of Archaeology at Boston University consisted of non-invasive geophysical survey, limited shovel testing, and an excavation to mitigate the impact of the installation of sewer lines on the property.

A ground-penetrating radar survey conducted in 2008 detected sub-surface anomalies in multiple areas of the property. The research goals of the Institute were to ground-truth two of these areas and determine the nature and extent of the possible features. Over two two-week sessions, and under the direction of archaeologists Alexander Keim, Kathryn Swanson, and Jenny Wildt of Boston University's Department of Archaeology, ten enthusiastic students conducted a shovel test survey of these areas. Participants in the Institute found artifacts associated with the estate's late 19th- and early 20th-century occupation, as well as possible features associated with a 19th-century barn foundation.



Local middle and high school students hard at work mapping the site while supervisors investigate another test pit in the background.

The Institute provided the students with a valuable opportunity to acquire first-hand archaeological excavation experience while taking part in a goal-oriented research project and contributing to the understanding of Milton's history. Based on the feedback from the students and the information recovered, the program was a great success. The Wakefield Charitable Trust hopes to build on this success by continuing to offer and expand the Institute in future seasons. More information can be found at the Trust's website (<http://www.wakefieldtrust.org/>) or by contacting Executive Director Mark Smith at 617-333-0924.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

“Ancient and Ordinary” Archaeology and Changing Perceptions of Connecticut’s 18th-Century Architecture [By Ross K. Harper]

While traveling through Branford in 1800, Yale president and early Connecticut historian Timothy Dwight wrote: “The town of Branford is destitute of beauty. The situation is unpleasant, and the houses are chiefly ancient and ordinary.” For the most part, the homes that Dwight saw are now gone. Some small houses were incorporated into larger ones and are no longer visible, though architectural historians can some-

times find these early structures enveloped in later expansions. Archaeologists can also recover evidence of early houses, but in the ground rather than in building fabric. Archaeological excavations are discovering that the center-chimney cape and saltbox houses often thought to be typical 18th-century dwellings are not an accurate representation of the period architectural landscape.

At the c.1737- c.1797 Goodsell homestead site in North Branford, excavations found what is believed to be the remains of the “new house” mentioned in Samuel Goodsell’s 1752 probate record. The remains included a filled-in stone-lined cellar and a mortared stone fireplace base. Because no foundation stones remained, the size of the new house was projected from these surviving features, and is estimated to have been about 16' x 28'. Based on the archaeological evidence and references to “the chamber” in Samuel’s probate, the house was likely a one-over-one, what architectural historians Norman Isham and Albert Brown termed the “one-room end-chimney type.” Such small houses, with a single first-floor room (the “hall”) and perhaps a smaller room with stairs next to the fireplace (the “porch”), were usually abandoned for better houses as they became old or were added onto as families increased in size and more space was needed. Samuel died young, however, leaving a widow and daughter who never married, and perhaps this was the reason that the new house was never expanded.

Excavations at the 1712- c.1770s homestead of Thomas Daniels in Waterford found the remains of a stone-lined cellar, a stone fireplace base, and a dense refuse midden. The house was built with foundation stones laid directly on the ground surface, and had long since been removed. Measuring approximately 16' x 24', the house appears to have started as a small one-room end-chimney type like Goodsell’s new house, but was expanded after Daniels’s widow Hannah died in 1744. An approximately 16'-x-19' addition off the west end of the house made a basic hall and parlor house plan. A blacksmith shop lean-to was also attached to the back of the house. The addition and lean-to were built using earthfast or post-in-ground construction, in which the framing members of the house were set into holes directly in the ground. Because the posts would eventually rot, earthfast houses were by their very nature impermanent. Archaeological evidence for earthfast architecture has been found in northern New England and throughout the Chesapeake region, but as far as can be determined, it previously had been undocumented for Connecticut.

Archaeological investigations at the c. 1705 Ephraim Sprague homestead in Andover also found a house plan that is quite different from standing colonial-period houses. Sprague was from Duxbury, Massachusetts, and rose to distinction as a militia captain, deacon, town selectman and member of the Connecticut General Assembly. Based on the distribution of datable artifacts such as ceramics and tobacco pipes, the first

phase of the Sprague house likely started as a basic one-room end-chimney-type plan with a dug cellar underneath measuring 16' x 16'. The fireplace was built into the extreme northwest corner of the house. Soon after, the house was expanded to 64' x 16', with a stone-lined cellar at the opposite end of the house and a large central fireplace. A series of "sauce" or root vegetable storage pits were found in the floor of the south cellar. Again, the foundation stones had been laid directly on the ground surface and had been removed after the house burned down in the 1750s and the homelot converted to an agricultural field. The long and narrow plan resembles cross-passage houses of the British Isles, which had a narrow passage that cut through the house separating work space (kitchen) from social space (parlor). Such hybrid house forms selected various aspects of lowland and highland architecture, and were once common throughout Britain. New evidence is suggesting that they were widespread in the American colonies as well. Archaeologists have found similar house plans in northern New England and in the Chesapeake region, but to our knowledge no standing cross-passage houses have survived in North America. The Sprague house is also similar to the c.1651 plan of the Samuel Desborough house of Guilford which had a parlor-hall-kitchen-pantry plan with a cross-passage. A heated parlor at the "head" of the cross-passage houses would have provided a place for men of distinction, such as Captain Sprague, to meet privately with church elders, militia officers and other guests.

These examples demonstrate that Connecticut's architectural past is far more complex and dynamic than what we can see in standing houses today. Archaeological evidence adds a new dimension to architectural historian Abbott Lowell Cummings's observations on Connecticut architectural traditions when he wrote:

...the surprising range and variety of framing alternatives in the early houses of Connecticut stand in marked contrast to the greater uniformity of forms in other regions of New England where strong respect for inherited customs is very much in evidence. The diversity found in Connecticut, as we have suggested, provides for the state a unique status among the original thirteen colonies. The richness of texture is owing almost entirely to the contributory strains of different European vernacular building traditions, and their distinctive intermingling in this cohesive corner of the New World, poised significantly between two major urban axes of the colonial north-east.

There is no doubt that many more examples of buried "lost" architecture lie hidden in farm fields and empty lots, and even on the immediate edges of early roads (a c.1713 house site on Route 7 in Wilton was recently found). It is noteworthy that each of the houses discussed here was found in archaeological surveys preceding Connecticut DOT road-improvement

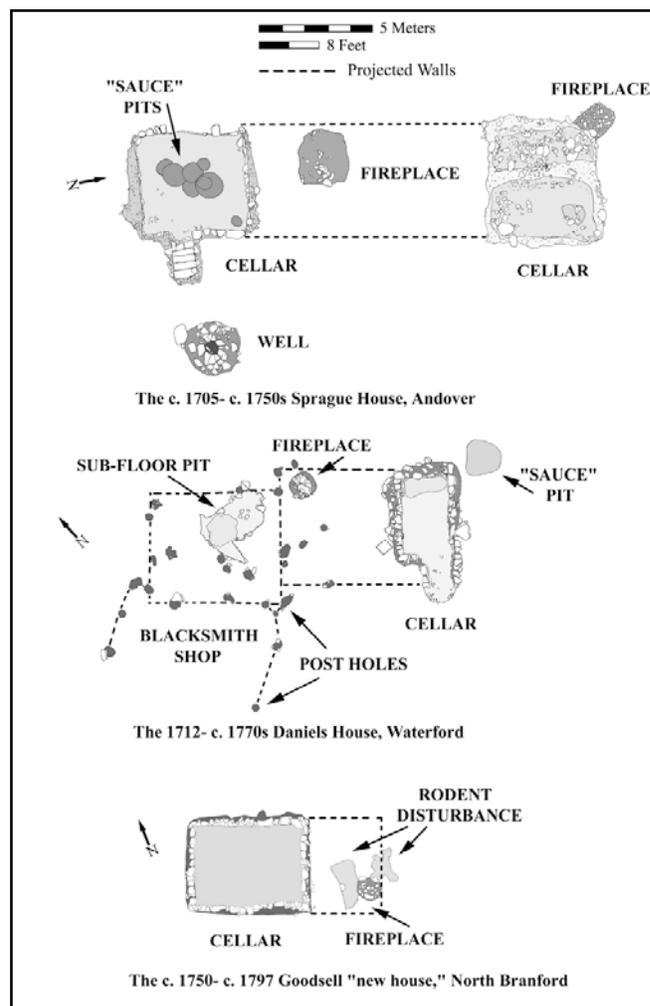


Figure 1. Archaeological site plans of three houses show the variety of plan types found in colonial Connecticut. From AHS, Inc.



Figure 2. One example of a small one-room end-chimney type, like the Goodsell and Daniels houses, was the Norton House in Guilford, probably built in the mid-18th century and demolished in 1921. From Bertha Trowbridge, *Old Houses of Connecticut* (1923).

projects. The surveys were mandated under federal and state law; without such laws, important information about Connecticut's architectural history never would have been found.

Reprinted through the cooperation of the Connecticut Trust. Ross K. Harper Ph.D. is a senior archaeologist with Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc. and Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc., in Storrs.

New York

Reported by: Lois Huey

Excavations in a Village Site at Crown Point

Archaeologists from the Bureau of Historic Sites of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in 2008 and 2009 tested an area of what has been labeled an English village site, but also perhaps was a French site earlier. They found a mostly English collection of artifacts, including a delft punch bowl base inscribed in blue "Come Sam Drink a Bout," dating probably from the 1750s or 1760s.

Earlier, excavators found a French pewter spoon, and in 2009 excavations nearby uncovered a brass watch key probably of French origin as well as part of a French faience plate and many thin fragments of blue-green glass bottles probably from Grésigne, Languedoc. Some of the wine bottle fragments also may be French, and in a different site to the north of the immediate village area were found fragments of a French faience jar, a piece of Rouen faience, and a possibly French knife blade.

No refined creamware and no utility earthenware or stoneware were found. The archaeologists wonder whether the English sutlers were selling only surplus old merchandise of high quality to the soldiers in 1759 and after; did the English abandon the house site shortly after 1768 (the terminus post quem of the button) and just before refined creamware arrived in quantity at Crown Point; or were some of the French at Crown Point before 1759 illegally using contraband English goods smuggled from Albany?

Other discoveries in 2009 revealed information about a linear ridge that exists just to the north of the main village site. It was found to be the edge of the partially stone-filled glacial of the British fort of 1759. It was never finished; finishing it would have required demolition of the village houses. Deep below the extensive clay fill that was deposited to form the glacial to the north of the ridge, an organic occupation layer was discovered. In it were many small pieces of clay pipe stems and bowls, as well as slivers of wine bottle glass. There were also some rib fragments from a lady's fan. Probably the material represents sweepings from a hard floor. The pipes appear to have been Bristol clay pipes, and they were perhaps

smoked by English soldiers. But it is known that the French also smoked English (as well as Dutch) pipes in this period. This occupation layer clearly dates from before construction of the British fort beginning in 1759 and probably extends under much of the glacial. Perhaps other house sites are also located deep under this extensive glacial to the north of the remaining village site.

There are still many questions. A careful analysis and interpretation of the artifacts excavated in 2008 and 2009 remains to be done and promises to provide new and useful information about this site.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

The Historic St. Mary's City Archaeological Field School continued excavations to investigate the Calvert House, the first Governor's House and the largest Ordinary in the 17th-century town. This was the second year of a multi-year project to better understand the house and its yards. In 2008, the field school followed fences on the east side of the backyard. This summer's main goal was to do the same on the west side of the yard and to match up the segments. A number of fences were followed and a better understanding of the early layout was achieved.

Unexpectedly, much of the summer was taken up in the investigation of an unusual feature in the rear of the backyard. It consists of a trench, shaped like a rounded rectangle, enclosing a space 28 ft. by 17 ft. which has a 1.75 ft. wide gate on the north side. The trench is 2.3 ft. wide and extends about 1.8 ft. below the 17th-century surface. Excavation of a segment of the trench yielded late 17th-century artifacts and suggested the presence of a board fence. The feature cuts through fences that date to the 1650s and is capped by a plow zone dating to the 18th century.

Interpretation of this feature is ongoing. The fence is too flimsy and the gate too small for this to be an animal enclosure. It does not appear to be a structure. One possibility is that it represents an entertainment venue such as a cockpit or dog fighting ring. Plow zone analysis indicated an isolated concentration of tobacco pipe fragments in this area, an activity associated with such activities. Within the history of the site, this feature dates to the time when a John Baker, ordinary keeper, was making improvements to the structure and grounds. In England, at the same time, Charles II made animal fighting a fashionable and popular entertainment. Further investigation will be necessary to understand this feature.

Virginia

Reported by: David A. Brown

Fairfield Foundation Update

[Submitted by David Brown and Thane Harpole]

The Fairfield Foundation spent a very busy summer focusing excavations on the 1694 manor house. Over the last several years, work has proceeded methodically primarily on the exterior of this colonial ruin, exposing the surviving above-ground portions of this enigmatic building and uncovering intact layers of rubble from its 1897 destruction and earlier layers of topsoil with artifacts ranging over its entire 175+ year lifespan. Last summer's work centered on the north façade of the house, along with the cellar entrance to the west wing (which was taken down circa 1839). This summer's work focused on the east side of the house, where the east and south wings intersect. Excavations exposed two sections of fallen intact wall, one of which appears to be the edge of a window, with numerous rubbed jack arch bricks splayed apart nearby. This work also confirmed the presence of a cellar window, photographic evidence of which was not nearly as conclusive as the water table bricks used along the base of the window opening. Not only does this confirm a cellar window that may match in position the cellar entrance on the west side, it also provides some conclusive measurements for window placement, and proves the use of decorative molded bricks surrounding the window openings (the early photos are clear, but not clear enough to quite distinguish this detail). Artifacts recovered from the various rubble layers dated primarily to the late nineteenth century, but also included rare finds such as a near mint condition 1853 gold Liberty Head U.S. dollar (delightfully recovered by a volunteer).

This summer also included the inaugural recipients of the Fairfield Foundation Fellowship in Plantation Studies. Danielle Cathcart and Jennifer Fitzgerald split the \$5000 award and each undertook a five-week project of their own design. Building on nearly a decade of previous archaeological research at Fairfield, both fellows initiated research designs that would analyze questions directly related to plantations in the Chesapeake region. Cathcart's research addressed the presence of colonoware fragments in plowed contexts and their relationship to buildings. Using previously excavated material, she attempted to link the size of colonoware sherds to either primary or secondary depositional processes and, further, to their disposal in trash pits, middens, or in the yard areas surrounding slave quarters. She then excavated twelve test units east of the manor house near a clay borrow pit as well as a partially identified possible post structure with the hopes of finding out with which features, if any, these colonoware fragments connected. Jennifer Fitzgerald addressed the broader issue of fencing and boundaries and how their use changed through time at Fairfield. She also excavated twelve test units in search of post holes related to forecourt fencing, an enclosed garden, possible roadside fences, and other barriers between assigned spaces across the plantation landscape. She helped confirm the minimum dimensions of the formal garden (now 164' by at least

200'), the location of possible gates related to the forecourt area, and the presence of additional fencelines dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. We anticipate the Fairfield Foundation Fellowship being available for applicants this coming summer, with a deadline in the Spring of 2010. Applicants are welcome to submit proposals related to collections-based or field research, including comparative projects. Please email the Fairfield Foundation for additional information (Fairfield@inna.net).

DATA Investigations Update

[Submitted by David Brown and Thane Harpole]

DATA Investigations spent much of the summer finishing longstanding projects and initiating new ones. Final analysis was completed on seventeenth-century window glass and floor tiles from the site of the original Christ Church (1670) in Lancaster County, Virginia. The analysis of the size and manufacture of these items helped confirm the presence of the earlier church within an unplowed context immediately adjacent to the standing (c. 1732) structure. Analysis is also nearing completion on a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century store site located adjacent the Gloucester Courthouse Circle in Gloucester, Virginia. The site is presently a grass-covered lot, but at one time held Tucker's Store and prior to that was the site of a late eighteenth-century domestic site. DATA Investigations also completed a comprehensive GIS of archaeology for the Menokin Foundation in Richmond County, Virginia. Building on the prior work by Coates and Hodges, DATA compiled all previous field maps and notes to assemble a highly accurate data layer of archaeological survey and testing locations across this eighteenth-century plantation landscape. The GIS will assist the Menokin Foundation with future planning and interpretation.

Work at Menokin in the spring focused on the continued extraction of architectural debris from the interior of the collapsed 1769 stone home of Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Excavations are helping structural engineers and architectural conservators identify the condition of the ruin, while revealing essential details of the buildings construction and use prior to the reconstruction of the house. The excavations are also revealing significant new data about the lives of those who lived within its walls. The most remarkable recent find was a late eighteenth-century locket. The locket has a portrait of a lady on the front and a glass back enclosing a small chamber with a lock of hair. The hair is most likely related to the Lee family and the locket may have been owned by one of the women living at Menokin.

DATA Investigations continues work on the nomination of two new sites to the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register. Millbrook in Nottoway County, Virginia, is a remarkably intact early nineteenth-century home surrounded by a little changed agricultural landscape. The owners excavated the icehouse pit behind the house and reconstructed the superstructure above it. Hundreds of glass bottles, domestic items, and farm tools were recovered from the excavation and are integrated into a

display within the icehouse. Additional outbuildings were restored or reconstructed, portraying a built landscape similar to that which existed when the buildings were new in the first half of the nineteenth-century. We plan to include archaeology, as well as architecture, as the primary areas of significance for the nomination.

Hockley, a mid-nineteenth-century plantation in Gloucester County, will also include archaeology as an area of significance in its nomination. A recently completed shovel test survey and test unit excavation revealed occupations ranging from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries with intact stratified cultural deposits. The nominated property is located on the Ware Neck in eastern Gloucester County. The region is known locally for its remarkable historic structures, its rural agricultural setting and extensive frontage on the Ware and North Rivers. It is hoped that continued nominations from this area will encourage the creation of a Rural Historic District, one of the first in eastern Virginia.

Lastly, work continues on the creation of an integrated GIS for Gloucester Point. The southern entryway for Gloucester County, this area is also the home of the Virginia Institute for Marine Science, private homes, public parks and beaches. Historically, the area included significant Middle Woodland period Native occupations, a seventeenth-century tobacco warehouse and fort, an eighteenth-century planned town, and both Revolutionary War and Civil War fortifications. This project attempts to synthesize nearly forty years of archaeological excavations on these various components, serving as a tool for researchers, planners, and for those hoping to interpret this area to the public. No prior attempt to synthesize these excavations has taken as broad or comprehensive an approach, including unpublished excavation notes from salvage excavations as well as university field schools and avocational digs.

Poplar Forest

[Submitted by Jack Gary]

New Exhibits - Poplar Forest is excited to unveil two new exhibits that draw on the ongoing archaeological research of the plantation and Jefferson's personal retreat villa. This summer, staff, local volunteers, and a group with the Student Conservation Association began the reconstruction of the large snake fence that enclosed the area referred to by Jefferson as the curtilage. Originally bounded in the winter of 1812-1813, this 61-acre space contained the retreat house, ornamental grounds, orchards, gardens, stables, slave quarters, and other buildings or areas associated with the main house. This boundary marked a distinct departure from the larger agricultural plantation landscape. Upon crossing it, visitors, slaves, and Jefferson would have entered into the ferme ornée or ornamental farm that served as the "private" villa. The creation of this space and the enclosing fence most likely caused the relocation of several enslaved families whose quarters were in the path of the new fence. There is ample documentary evidence for the physical location and appearance of this boundary, with Jefferson instructing his overseer in 1812 to move the rails for the new fence over the winter.

The reconstructed fence is made of black locust and utilizes stakes and riders, giving it incredible stability with no need for nails, spikes, or other hardware. Birds flocked to the new fence almost immediately, giving a very visual lesson on how certain vegetation can mark historic fencelines. Come stroll through the fields along the fence and get a different perspective on the plantation landscape.

Our second new exhibit will be unveiled on September 26. GPS guided walking video tours of the grounds will be made available to visitors. The tours highlight topics associated with the ornamental, natural, and plantation landscapes of Poplar Forest. As visitors stroll the property, their GPS units activate as they enter areas of interest. Short videos provide information, pictures, and interview segments with the Poplar Forest archaeology staff. The majority of the 22 stops on the tour are based on the archaeological research conducted here over the past 25 years. Visitors can get more information about the lives of the enslaved residents and view artifacts recovered from the different quarter sites discovered through excavation. Other tour stops highlight the archaeological research that has begun to uncover the ornamental landscape of the retreat, while others focus on plantation agriculture and the natural environment. Use of the tour devices is free with regular admission to Poplar Forest.

Field Work - Excavation continues in the area thought to be Jefferson's ornamental plant nursery. The goal of the summer and fall excavations is to locate structures known to have stood near the nursery, such as stables, slave quarters, and a large vegetable garden. Efforts have concentrated on exposing a buried cobblestone surface discovered several years ago, as well as tracing out a builder's trench discovered last year. The stone surface measures at least 40 feet in length and 25 feet in width; however, no definitive edges have yet been found. The surface underlies redeposited subsoil, thought to have been used as landscaping fill possibly intended to cover the surface after it was no longer needed. In the mid-nineteenth century this fill was cut by a subfloor pit and other features associated with a slave cabin that stood here from the 1840's into the late 1850's. Although the original intent of the large stone surface is still unknown, it may be related to some of the plantation support structures that once stood near the nursery during Jefferson's ownership.

A builder's trench was also discovered nearby, but its relationship to the cobblestone surface is still unknown. The trench underlies an artifact-rich layer that may be related to the destruction of the building. Artifacts indicate a dwelling which was most likely destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century. The trench itself contains large amounts of charcoal and what appear to be burned beams. A 30ft-long section with one corner has been exposed; however the size of the building still needs to be determined through additional excavation. While many questions continue to surround these features, their presence in close proximity to the area thought to be the nursery is an encouraging sign that we are on the right track to locating additional support structures for the plantation.

VDHR Threatened Sites Program Update for 2008-2009

[Submitted by David K. Hazzard and E. Randolph Turner, III]

Once again the Commonwealth of Virginia earmarked \$72,500 for use in the Threatened Sites Program for the past fiscal year. Projects submitted for consideration for funding were reviewed by Threatened Sites committee members representing the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), Archeological Society of Virginia, Council of Virginia Archaeologists, and Virginia Council on Indians. Projects undertaken during the year are briefly discussed below followed by a summary of projects chosen for funding during the upcoming year. Fourteen projects were pursued this fiscal year. These include sites from nine counties and three independent cities. Archaeological assessments of historic sites include study of shipwrecks on the banks of the Mattaponi River, underwater remote sensing of Civil War features at City Point in Hopewell, and testing of a pottery site in Richmond. Analysis projects for historic sites were conducted on artifacts recovered from a seventeenth-century fort site in the City of Suffolk to be linked with site features in preparation for web based display and faunal remains from a mid-seventeenth-century trash pit in Lancaster County. A technical report was completed along with analysis of materials from the mid-seventeenth-century Newman's Neck site in Northumberland County.

GPAD, Multiple Sites

The Gloucester Point Archaeological District (GPAD) is one of Virginia's most important archaeological resources. It is amazingly diverse, containing a cross-section of the Old Dominion's history. Intact cultural deposits from the Woodland period and seventeenth through twentieth centuries are associated with thematically significant contexts, including Virginia Indian burial patterns, fortifications built over three centuries, early European settlement, mercantile and tobacco trading systems, and town development and life. Much has been destroyed. Archaeological salvage has been ongoing since the 1970s. This work has been conducted by a number of research groups and archaeologists. We are working to synthesize raw data that has been generated by those studies to help provide an over-arching context for the site and to create a consistency of presentation of material to guide research and help ensure stewardship of the resources in the future. The project this year digitized all large format field maps on file at the DHR (in excess of 30). Also, a preliminary map combining these maps drawn at different scales into one integrated map has been prepared for two distinct areas of the site.

Parr Pottery Works, 44HE306

The Parr Pottery Works in Richmond was in operation from 1850 to 1870. Today nothing of the operation survives above ground. Recent erosion has exposed waster products from kiln production. Now additional threats loom in the form of downtown development, and looting by collectors looking for gain in the valuable antiques market. The DHR decided to conduct an assessment of the site to retrieve information on the wares being produced by Parr and to assess the potential significance of archaeological resources for planning purposes.

Exposed deposits were mapped and a large selection of diagnostic sherds was obtained for analysis. Numerous vessel forms, kiln furniture, and pieces of kiln were recovered. Funding allowed for inventory and laboratory processing of a representative sample of the recovered assemblage. A pilot study was also conducted on glaze composition for potential in authenticating vessels and distinguishing manufacturers of similar stoneware vessels. The site has the potential for providing important information about domestic, industrial, and commerce themes during Antebellum through Reconstruction and Growth periods on the Fall Line transition between the Upper Coastal Plain and the Lower Piedmont regions of Virginia.

Lancaster Pit Faunal, 44LA117

A rare tightly dated collection of six thousand bones were unearthed from a ca. 1650 trash pit on the Corrotoman River in Lancaster County. Terrestrial animal remains were present, but the majority of the bones were fish. This collection provided us with a rare opportunity to study marine and terrestrial wildlife from a tightly dated context from an early period of Colonial settlement in Virginia. These remains were analyzed, inventoried, and compared with other Chesapeake sites from the same time period. Comparisons of faunal material with collections of other seventeenth-century sites shows it to be similar to earlier seventeenth-century sites assemblages. Pieced together, this information has provided insight into the provisioning system of an early rural, middling Virginia farm. The data will also aid in critical analysis of historical changes to the marine environment in Virginia waters over 350 years.

Mattaponi Shipwrecks Survey

Rare, fragile, and significant wooden vessel remains were discovered at two locations along the left bank of the Mattaponi River in King and Queen County. These substantially built small vessels, different from the bateaux, packets, and freight boats known to frequent Virginia waters, are virtually non-existent in the archaeological record and could represent little known or unknown small craft from the mid-eighteenth century to the first half of the nineteenth century. Side scan sonar survey was conducted along the river for 500' above and below each site. Vessel remains were then documented. The hull remains at the downriver site appear to be that of a small vessel approximately 30 feet in length. The structural evidence suggests a construction date early in the nineteenth century but additional investigation may push that date back well into the eighteenth century. Based on construction features and associated artifacts, the two hulls at the upriver site appear to date from the mid-eighteenth century. Their location and age suggest an association with adjacent plantation activities. These discoveries will contribute significant details to a database from which we may begin to develop typologies for Virginia watercraft.

Nansemond Fort, 44SK192

This seventeenth-century fort one mile inland from the Nansemond River is extremely rare. Over 600 feet of palisade made up the 1635 fort that was occupied through 1685 in the present-day City of Suffolk. It is one of only six archaeologically excavated sites of this type in the Commonwealth and

is among the first settlements in Virginia south of the James River. A private developer paid for total excavation of the fort but not for complete analysis and report writing. It is now destroyed. Funding was provided to analyze the artifacts, field notes, photographs, and site history, and prepare a report. A web ready interactive site report will follow linking the artifact catalog to the photographs to the site plan to interpretations of site features.

Newman's Neck, 44NB180

The site is a second-half seventeenth-century, first half eighteenth-century domestic site in Northumberland County now developed as a residential community. In 1989 limited funding was available for salvage excavations and preliminary processing and inventorying of artifacts. Some material was water-screened and some saved for future examination. Funding this year allowed for a reassessment that included more in depth analysis, fresh interpretations, new information concerning the material world of site residents, and a comprehensive artifact and context database integrated into GIS.

Underwater Shoreline, City of Hopewell

This project concerned a number of submerged cultural resources in the vicinity of City Point in Hopewell. In 1864 Confederates sabotaged a major shipping/loading/storage complex of Union forces at City Point. In the interest of expanding land-based archaeological research into the surrounding waters, and upon hearing of plans to 'mine' Civil War artifacts from the bottom of the river, the City of Hopewell arranged for a side scan sonar survey of the river's bottom in 2004. The survey identified numerous features exposed in the aftermath of Hurricane Isabel. A follow-up survey was conducted this year to examine changes to the underwater resources discovered during that first survey. The intent was to better understand the current threat and to develop a plan for recovery and or protection of these resources. Four and possibly five vessels have been identified in addition to evidence of two sets of piers to wharves. One wharf is believed to be one that was destroyed by the explosion in 1864; the other is believed to be the 1865 replacement. The City of Hopewell plans to make an underwater assessment of these features in the immediate future.

Projects for 2009-2010 - Recent state budgetary considerations have resulted in the earmarking of \$50,000 for Threatened Sites management for FY 2009-2010. The Threatened Sites Committee recommended six projects for consideration for funding this year. One of those has been approved, with fieldwork already completed, an assessment of a Civil War winter camp in Stafford County. One other field project under consideration is an assessment of an early seventeenth-century fort in Prince George facing total eradication from erosion. Analysis is proposed for two other projects, one for the faunal material from the River Creek site in York County, another for botanical analysis for the Whittaker's Mill site also in York County. Another critical issue is for a needs assessment for an entire project, the Richmond Floodwall project. Here the site records, field notes, collections, and report requirements all have to be reviewed to develop a plan for project completion. Lastly we

wish to continue with plans for the publication of a booklet oriented to the general public on the history and archaeological excavations at Jordan's Point in Prince George County, a major field project funded by the Threatened Sites Program in the 1990s.

Archaeology at Marine Corps Base Quantico FY 2009: An Unofficial Synopsis

[Submitted by John H. Haynes, Base Archaeologist]

The Marine Corps supported substantial survey and evaluation for archaeological resources at Quantico over the past year. In November, three Civil War camp sites nominated by the Base Archaeologist were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In December and January Phase II surveys at the sites of two Confederate batteries integrated historical research, sophisticated electronic survey, and excavation. Phase I and II survey for a range expansion project identified a mid-nineteenth-century slave dwelling. The final report on geophysical survey by Steve DeVore of the National Park Service and a draft research design by the Base Archaeologist for testing Mound #1 at 44PW1717, a possible Native American burial mound, was circulated to federal and state recognized tribes as well as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and other archaeologists for comment. Phase II evaluations on one prehistoric and two historic components at three sites were concluded, and 219 acres of timber harvest areas were surveyed.

Shipping Point Battery #1 and Battery #2 were key fortifications for the Confederates in their effort to interdict shipping on the Potomac River between October 1861 and March 1862. Demolition efforts by the retreating Confederates in March 1862 did little damage, although Union troops were reported to have accomplished more later that year. Development at Quantico Shipyard and later of the Naval Clinic on this landform further obscured remains of the allegedly formidable earthworks, such that no archaeological survey had been undertaken to evaluate Shipping Point for remnants of the batteries. A proposed utility line prompted additional historical research and fieldwork indicated the potential for remains at both locations. John Milner Associates (JMA) was contracted to undertake integrated research employing electronic geophysical prospection, computer analysis, and excavation. As a result JMA found no evidence for Battery #2 in the area of potential effect for the utility line. Some remains were found in the Section 110 survey of the Shipping Point Battery #1 (44PW1836), and these appear to be substantial enough for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Shoreline survey by the Base Archaeologist subsequently identified artifacts including a round projectile at the site of Shipping Point Battery #2 (44PW1830), suggesting that much of that fortification may have eroded into the Potomac River. Maryland State Underwater Archaeologist Dr. Susan Langley was contacted and agreed that these could be considered a part of the Virginia site, if technically in Maryland.

Results of research on the Campaigns to Control Navigation on the Potomac River 1861-1862 (or Battle of the Potomac as

it is known to some) in and near Quantico Creek by JMA, the Institute for Maritime History, and the Base Archaeologist shall be the topic of a symposium scheduled at the Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting in January. Kristen McMasters of the American Battlefield Protection Program shall be the discussant.

Phase I survey for Section 106 by JMA for timber harvest and a live-fire range expansion project covered 219 and 18 acres respectively. Seven historic and six prehistoric components were identified at seven new sites, with one prehistoric and three historic components showing some potential for NRHP eligibility. These are eighteenth and nineteenth-century domestic sites, two of which were probable slave dwellings associated with mill plantations.

Two sites along Russell Road previously investigated at the Phase II level were the subject of further investigation. The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research identified site 44PW945 in the mid-1990's and recommended further work on the prehistoric component. Gray & Pape, Inc. (G&P) conducted a Phase II excavation on the prehistoric component in 1998. Although they found that component not eligible, they identified an eighteenth-century component as potentially eligible and recommended further work on that. A second Phase II investigation at the site was concluded by the Louis Berger Group (LBG) in 2003, recommending the historic component as eligible. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources did not concur with this recommendation, and suggested mechanical stripping at the site as a means of identifying features. This recommendation was impracticable at the site, as it is heavily wooded, and a comparable level of hand excavation was undertaken there by JMA this year. No evidence for features was found and the site has been recommended as not eligible. Although the combined efforts of the three excavations resulted in a fairly substantial artifact inventory, they produced negative evidence of stratigraphy and no evidence of features, and the site has been recommended as not eligible. These sites will not be affected by any currently scheduled undertaking, but may be affected by future road development.

JMA conducted Phase II on the historic component of 44PW1289, also near Russell Road. Phase I investigations by LBG in 2002 and 2003 found the prehistoric component of this site to be too eroded to have potential, but recommended the historic component they identified as "an early colonial domicile" as potentially eligible. Phase II work undertaken by JMA identified the component as a nineteenth-century dwelling, possibly a slave dwelling, and the site integrity to be insufficient for the site to have NRHP eligibility. The Base Archaeologist continues to interpret the site as a barn or other outbuilding associated with nearby (almost contiguous) site 44PW1414, a dwelling site with a cellar dating to the first half of the nineteenth century, but concurs that the site lacks integrity whatever it was. The site will not be impacted by any current or foreseen undertakings.

Surface reconnaissance by the Base Archaeologist resulted in observations supporting the recordation of the site of a nine-

teenth-century mill. And finally, MCB Quantico was awarded a National Environmental Education Foundation grant for National Public Lands Day for materials to stabilize a trail running through an NRHP listed Civil War camp site. The fiscal year shall be rounded out by the planned volunteer site protection on or after National Public Lands Day (September 26).

Selected Current and Recent Projects at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, 2009 [Compiled by Elizabeth J. Monroe]

Staff of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) have been busy working on a number of interesting projects over the past year for a variety of project sponsors, including the College of William and Mary, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Historic Resources.

The WMCAR has had opportunities over the past year to participate in a number of projects administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) through that agency's Threatened Sites and Cost Share programs. Staff archaeologist Elizabeth Monroe supervised a crew composed of WMCAR staff and volunteers in the recovery of 1,823 stoneware sherds from an extensive waster deposit associated with the nineteenth-century Parr Pottery (44HE0806), located in the southeastern portion of the City of Richmond, within an area currently experiencing redevelopment. Inventory of the assemblage revealed a wide range of vessel forms and kiln furniture. Examples of Parr vessels held in collections are limited mainly to ovoid crocks and water coolers. Forms identified among the recovered manufacturing failures include cake/butter crocks, jars, jugs, milk pans, strainers, pitchers, water coolers, spittoons, butter churns, flasks, bottles, inkwells, flower pots and saucers, strainers, mugs, chamber pots, spittoons, and urns. In addition, samples from the assemblage were sent to the University of Missouri Research Reactor for a pilot study of salt glaze using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis. This study has provided baseline comparative data that, as additional XRF data are gathered from other assemblages of known provenience, can be used to establish the authenticity of vessels from other contexts, and potentially, help identify manufacturers of highly similar but unmarked stoneware vessels.

Staff archaeologist Will Moore conducted an archaeological evaluation of the Hercules Site (44AY0040) in Covington, Virginia, as part of DHR's Threatened Sites Program. First recorded by Howard MacCord in 1967, salvage excavations were conducted at the site by the Archeological Society of Virginia in 1972, under the direction of Harry Jaeger and Larry Dean Johnson. The Hercules Site consists of a Late Woodland village with numerous refuse/storage pits and burial features, as well as post mold patterns. Exposure of the site associated with a change in land-use provided an opportunity to document and sample selected intact deposits prior to their preservation-in-place. Testing consisted primarily of mechanical stripping of mixed overburden within four shallow trenches. A remarkable level of integrity has been maintained

at the site, in spite of expectations of extensive post-occupational disturbance associated with a trailer park that previously occupied property that includes the site. In general, the ceramic sherds recovered from the site are consistent with the limestone-tempered Page cord-marked ceramics. Paleoethnobotanical analysis of flotation samples produced evidence of corn; radiocarbon analysis of maize cupule fragments returned dates from the fourteenth and the mid- to late fifteenth centuries. Faunal preservation was also quite good at the site, and the species represented in the assemblage are generally typical of eastern woodlands sites.

Mr. Moore also directed a survey/evaluation of a remnant of Redoubt 9 (44YO0051) located within the median of I-64 near Williamsburg, supported by the Virginia Department of Transportation and the Federal Highways Administration. One of a series of earthworks constructed by the Confederates as part of a defensive line stretching from the York to the James River, Redoubt 9 was the scene of heavy fighting during the Battle of Williamsburg in early May 1862. At some time after the battle, and possibly before the battle as well, the area including the immediate environs of Redoubt 9 served as a military camp. Among the resources identified at the site are remnants of the redoubt, possible rifle pits and gun emplacements, subsurface remains of a likely tent or hut, and an associated hearth feature. The extant portions of the redoubt consist of remnants of the northwest and southeast defensive ditches and portions of the southwest parapet and/or rampart. Through a field program that combined metal detection, excavation, and intensive topographic mapping, it was possible to expand the limits of the site to include the activity areas associated with pre- and/or post-battle military encampment, and to gather evidence of considerable archaeological integrity that had been maintained in portions of the site.

Over the course of the last twelve months, the WMCAR has conducted several investigations within the historic campus of the College of William and Mary campus in advance of various planned utility improvements. This has afforded an opportunity to identify, assess the integrity of, and more accurately characterize archaeological deposits within the historic campus. Despite a long history of building, destruction, reconstruction, renovation, utility work, landscaping, and multiple episodes of prior archaeological investigation, all of which have contributed to a very complicated history of site formation in this portion of the campus, WMCAR staff identified several areas with significant archaeological integrity and research potential, including subsurface features and deposits associated with at least two poorly documented historic-period dependencies near the Wren Building and the Brafferton. The results of this survey and testing provide important planning information about significant archaeological resources that the College can take into consideration in finalizing plans for proposed utility improvements. In addition, the results of this work confirm that areas of archaeological sensitivity and significance are extant within the historic campus, despite the centuries of ground-disturbing activities, landscape modification, construction, destruction, and renovation.

NEW PUBLICATION

Martha W. McCartney's latest book, *Nature's County, Nation's Glory: The Heritage and History of Hanover County, Virginia*, was released on August 30th, at a public event held at Hanover Courthouse. The hardback volume, which is thoroughly annotated, traces the cultural history of Hanover County from prehistoric times to the 1950s, when Interstate 95 was built through the county. It draws upon primary sources, including manuscripts currently in private hands, and makes use of information contained in archaeological reports and National Register nominations. The book consists of 408 pages and has 168 photos and illustrations, 11 of which are in color.

The book, which is available at a cost of \$45 plus \$5 shipping and handling, is available at Bell, Book, and Candle Bookstore, 106 1/2 S. Railroad Avenue, Ashland, VA 23005-2076 phone: (804) 798-9047