



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2010

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COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Karen Metheny
Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, New York 12817-0492
Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583
Email: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net

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

CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING 2010

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

October 28-31, 2010

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 2010 Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology will be held at the Lancaster County Convention Center and Marriot Hotel, in downtown Lancaster, PA. The fabric of the Convention Center has incorporated several historic buildings, including the home of Thaddeus Stevens (a radical abolitionist) and his African-American confidante, Lydia Hamilton Smith. An excavated cistern, modified in the mid-19th century, has been preserved in the Convention Center and is to be incorporated into a museum exhibit celebrating the life and work of these two remarkable people.

Lancaster is one of Pennsylvania's oldest cities. Established as the administrative seat of one of North America's richest agricultural counties, Lancaster was the largest in-land settlement in colonial Pennsylvania. The site of frontier negotiations between the Native Peoples of the Susquehanna River and the colonizing British and Germans, by the mid-19th century Lancaster grew into a center for commercial trade and industry. Both the city and the surrounding county are known for a history of tolerance and diversity of ethnic, racial, and religious groups.

Conference attendees will have the choice of several exciting excursions into Lancaster's history on the morning of Friday 10/29. Participants will have the choice of touring Historic Schaefferstown with archaeologist Pat Gibble. The site of a 1725 German-Jewish settlement, Historic Schaefferstown is now a museum commemorating the Pennsylvania German experience. Attendees can also join archaeologist Steve Warfel on a tour of the Ephrata Cloister, a restored 18th-century religious commune, settled by Germans in 1732. For those wishing to remain in the city, an architectural tour of downtown Lancaster and a tour through the historic graveyards of Lancaster (with famous ghostbuster Rich Veit) may be the thing to do. Workshops, to be held on Friday as well,

EXECUTIVE BOARD**2008-2009****CHAIR**

Karen Metheny
 367 Burroughs Rd.
 Boxborough, MA USA 01719
 Home: (978) 263-1753
 E-mail: kbmetheny@aol.com

VICE-CHAIR

Meta Janowitz
 418 Commonwealth Ave.
 Trenton, NJ USA 08629
 Work: (609) 386-5444
 E-mail: meta_janowitz@urscorp.com

**EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR
(USA)**

Ed Morin
 URS Corporation
 437 High Street
 Burlington, NJ USA 08016
 Work: (609) 386-5444
 E-mail: ed_morin@urscorp.com

**EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR
(CANADA)**

Joseph Last
 P.O. Box 1961
 Cornwall, ON
 CANADA, K6H6N7
 Work: (613) 938-5902
 E-mail: joseph.last@pc.gc.ca

**TREASURER and
MEMBERSHIP LIST**

Sara Mascia
 16 Colby Lane
 Briarcliff Manor, NY USA 10510
 Cell: (914) 774-4716
 E-mail: sasamascia@aol.com

SECRETARY

Ellen Blauger
 2 Petherwin Place, RR1
 Hawkestone, ON
 CANADA, L0L1T0
 Home: (705) 326 - 2071
 E-mail: eblauger@sympatico.ca

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

David Starbuck
 P.O. Box 492
 Chestertown, NY USA 12817
 Home: (518) 494-5583
 Fax: (518) 494-5583
 E-mail: dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

**JOURNAL and MONOGRAPH
EDITOR**

Susan Maguire, Interim Editor
 Department of Anthropology
 Buffalo State College
 1300 Elmwood Avenue
 Buffalo, NY USA 14222
 Work: (716) 878-6599
 E-mail: maguirse@buffalostate.edu

AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS

Allison Bain
 CELAT, Pavillon De Koninck
 1030, avenue des Sciences-humaines
 Université Laval
 Québec (Québec)
 CANADA, G1V 0A6
 Work: (418) 656-2131 ext. 14589
 Fax: (418) 656-5727
 E-mail: Allison.Bain@hst.ulaval.ca

Christa Beranek
 54 Walker St., Apt. 2
 Somerville, MA 02144
 Work: Somerville, MA 02144
 Fax: (212) 264-6040
 E-mail: christa.beranek@umb.edu

Nancy J. Brighton
 24 Maplewood Drive
 Parsippany, NJ USA 07054
 Work: (917) 790-8703
 Fax: (212) 264-6040
 E-mail: nancy.j.brighton@usace.
 army.mil

James Delle
 Dept. of Anthropology
 Kutztown University
 Kutztown, PA USA 19530
 Work: (610) 683-4243
 E-mail: delle@kutztown.edu

Silas D. Hurry
 HSMC P.O. Box 39
 St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686
 Work: (240) 895-4973
 Fax: (240) 895-4968
 E-mail: sdhurry@smcm.edu

David B. Landon
 University of Massachusetts Boston
 Anthropology Department
 100 Morrissey Boulevard
 Boston, MA USA 02125
 Work: (617) 287-6835
 Fax: (617) 287-6857
 E-mail: david.landon@umb.edu

Craig Lukezic
 Delaware Division of Historical and
 Cultural Affairs
 21 The Green
 Dover, DE 19901
 work: (302) 736-7407
 E-mail: craig.lukezic@state.de.us

Gerard Scharfenberger
 GAI Consultants
 833 Kings Court
 Middletown, NJ 07748
 work: (732) 241-0434
 g.scharfenberger@gaiconsultants.com

Richard Veit
 Dept. of History and Anthropology
 Monmouth University
 West Long Branch, NJ USA 07764
 Work: (732) 263-5699
 E-mail: rveit@monmouth.edu

will include Geophysics/Remote Sensing for Historical Archaeology, and a workshop by the staff of the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission on the expansion of criteria for listing archaeological sites on the National Register.

Lancaster County has been a center for historical archaeological study for decades. Such work has included the study of contact-period sites along the Susquehanna River, early iron furnaces, non-conformist religious sites, urban archaeology of the expanding industrial city, and African-American sites in the surrounding county. The Plenary Session, bringing together archaeologists who have worked on these sites in Lancaster County, is scheduled for Friday afternoon. Immediately following the plenary will be a reception, tentatively scheduled to be held at the Lancaster Quilt and Textile museum, whose collection of Pennsylvania German textiles is one of the most comprehensive in the world.

Plan to join us in Lancaster!

Pre-registration fee (received prior to August 15, 2010): \$55 (members); \$65 (non-members).

Registration fee (received after August 15, 2010): \$65 (members); \$75 for non-members.

Student registration fee: \$25 (members)

The Marriott Hotel is holding a block of rooms at the conference rate of \$119 per night. To make reservations, please call: 1-717-239-1600, toll-free 1-888-850-6146.

Paper sessions will be held all day Saturday and on Sunday morning. If you have an idea for a session, or would like to submit an abstract for a paper, please contact the Program Chair, Mary Ann Levine (maryann.levine@fandm.edu).

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

I'd like to wish all our members a Happy New Year! Those of you who were able to attend our annual conference in Quebec City last October know that it was a great success. Allison Bain reports that participation in the conference was huge, with 194 registrants. Over twenty percent of conference participants registered on site. All tours and workshops were filled to capacity, and the banquet at the Auberge Saint-Antoine was likewise sold out, with ninety guests in attendance. Congratulations to Allison Bain, William Moss, Reginald Auger, Pierre Desrosiers, Nathalie Gaudreau, and all of the volunteers who made the conference run smoothly. The work of volunteers is truly the backbone of this organization, and the effort put forth over the last few years by the conference organizers and by all those who helped with preparations, staffed the registration desks, organized transportation, led tours, sold raffle tickets, or helped to set up a.v. equipment, is much appreciated. Your efforts made the conference a success, and I'd like to extend my thanks to all of you.



This was a particularly memorable trip for me. I was fortunate enough to be able to drive up a day early in order to join the trip to Grosse-Île. I discovered that flying in an 8-seater plane is not all that bad, and the view of Quebec City and the St. Lawrence River was fantastic. The tour of Grosse-Île, however, was stunning--a truly moving experience that I will remember for some time. Grosse-Île was a 19th-century quarantine station located about 30 miles downriver in the St. Lawrence, and was the primary point of entry for tens of thousands of immigrants in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It was also a site of great suffering, as thousands of Irish famine victims died on its shores or on vessels that never left quarantine. Parks Canada's efforts to investigate sites on the island, restore its buildings, and interpret the lives of both immigrants and residents of the island are impressive. A display of personal items found during archaeological investigations made this an especially memorable tour for me. A small leather shoe—an Irish brogan—was especially evocative of the immigrant experience and of the tragedies that occurred here with such frequency. I remember seeing an image of this particular shoe several years ago when Geneviève Duguay, a Parks Canada curator, presented a conference paper on her work at Grosse-Île. The shoe made a strong impression on me then, so I am happy to have had the opportunity both to see the shoe in context and to discuss this artifact and other small finds with Geneviève. My thanks to Geneviève, to Jean-François Charest, and to the Parks Canada staff who answered a torrent of questions as we toured the island's buildings, viewed its memorials, and walked through its cemeteries.

I know the Friday tours and workshops were equally well received. On the first of two walking tours that I attended on Friday, Robert Gauvin took a few hardy souls to see the military fortifications of Old Quebec City, despite the frigid temperatures; my afternoon tour was led by William Moss, who took us to numerous archaeological and historical sites in the old city. Quebec City is a fantastic place to tour on foot, even when it's cold, and I'd like to thank Robert and William for sharing their knowledge and love of the city's history and archaeology with us.

Those who attended the reception at the Old Seminary Buildings were invited to view and vote on fifteen excellent and very sophisticated entries in the poster competition. Catherine Losier of the Université Laval won the competition

with her poster, A Network Approach Analysis to Colonial Commercial Relationships. Congratulations to Catherine, who received a certificate of award and a \$50 prize. Overall, student participation in the conference was very strong this year, with a large number of student volunteers as well as participants. We received several excellent submissions for the student paper competition as well. Nancy Brighton has written about the results elsewhere in this issue, but I would like to add my congratulations to the winner of the student paper competition, Anja Herzog, Université Laval.

I attended some excellent paper sessions, including the plenary session. Several of the sessions were filled to capacity, with people lined up for a place to sit or stand. The banquet fare was excellent, the historic surroundings truly enjoyable. The “artifact” hotel (the Auberge Saint-Antoine)—totally cool! I have been enjoying the book on the excavations at this site (which I won in the raffle—woot!), and I am still amazed by the quality of the archaeology in this city. Allison, William, and their colleagues are most fortunate to be in this special place.

Quebec City will be a hard act to follow, but 2010 conference chair Jim Delle says plans for Lancaster are coming along nicely. A description of the conference program and a call for papers are included in this issue of the newsletter. Please mark your calendars for the last weekend of October—it will be a Halloween conference, so plan accordingly.

In other news, the Executive Board reelected Sara Mascia as treasurer and Joe Last as Executive Vice-Chair, and I have been elected to serve another term as chair. And as most of you know by now, Liz Pena resigned as editor of the journal to travel to California with her family. The board appointed Susan Maguire as interim editor in the summer and formally appointed Sue as the new editor of the journal at the fall board meeting. As Volume 37 nears its release, I would like to congratulate Sue and her staff on making a successful transition, and I would like to thank Buffalo State for its continued support as host institution for the journal office.

Financial stewardship is something we have been hearing a lot about over the last few years. With all of the negative news about the economy, I am pleased to tell you that the Council is a very strong organization financially. The Executive Board acts as financial steward for the Council, and has been very ably guided by our treasurer, Sara Mascia. The board continues to provide thoughtful stewardship on behalf of the Council. One very visible result of this effort has been to keep membership rates and conference registration fees affordable while still providing quality publications and meetings. Membership rates have not increased, and pre-registration rates for the 2010 conference have been set at \$55 for members, \$25 for students and spouses.

The board continues to work hard on the Council’s behalf in other respects. Membership remains strong. Joe Last reports a recent surge in Canadian memberships as a result of last year’s conference. The board continues to work on a number of educational and outreach initiatives, as well as conference

planning. Perhaps most important to our long-term growth and well-being as an organization, Sara Mascia is leading a strategic planning committee that will look at the Council’s goals over a five-year period. It is our hope that this type of planning will allow the board to identify and focus on those initiatives that best serve the aims of the Council. You can help with this process. Members are invited to submit their ideas to the committee (sasamascia@aol.com or kbmetheny@aol.com). I expect that many of you will touch on the goals explicitly set forth in our constitution, but I would also bet that our members will write about the collegiality and sense of community that is so much a part of CNEHA. The connections we forge with our colleagues at the annual meeting—through our shared experiences and our shared learning—are with us throughout the year.

I look forward to seeing you all in Lancaster. Best wishes for a Happy New Year,

Karen Metheny
Chair, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

ANNUAL STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Quebec City, Quebec, Canada

October 18, 2009

Submitted by Nancy Brighton

Two graduate students participated in the 14th Annual Student Paper Competition held during the annual meeting in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. Entrants were judged on content, presentation and contribution to the field of historical archaeology. This year’s panel selected a first place winner and an honorable mention. Anja Herzog, Laval University, received First Place, for her presentation on the excavations of a site on Petit Mecatina Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which was used by both Basque whalers and French cod-fishermen from the 16th to the 18th century. Ms. Herzog received a certificate and a cash prize of \$75 CDN at the annual Business Meeting and will receive a year’s membership in CNEHA. She will also submit her paper for publication in the journal. Honorable mention was awarded to Jacynthe Bernard, Laval University, for her comparative analysis of the food remains relating to the French use of the Intendant Palace from 1722 to 1760 and the British Garrison who occupied the site from the 1760s through 1776. Ms. Bernard received a certificate and a cash prize of \$40 CDN at the annual Business Meeting.

UPDATE-Northeast Historical Archaeology

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

I am happy to report that Volume 37 will be on its way to the printer in early February. So look for it in your mailboxes in March. The articles address a broad range of topics including the archaeology of Sailor’s Snug Harbor on Staten Island, the social history of a teacup from the Five Points section of NYC, a bloomery forge in New Jersey, glass beads from Old Fort Niagara, a map from Popham’s Colony—the first English colony in New England—and tailor’s chalks from St.

John's, Newfoundland. Work on Volume 38 is already underway and looks to be a good one. This volume will focus on the potteries of Trenton, NJ. I am grateful to Meta Janowitz for her help in coordinating this volume. I think you will enjoy it. We are in need of material for Volume 39. Feel free to contact me at maguirse@buffalostate.edu with any ideas for articles or thematic volumes.

Newsletter Editor's Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9. rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca

ONTARIO: Suzanne Plousos, Parks Canada, 111 Water St. E, Cornwall, ON K6H 6S3. suzanne.plousos@pc.gc.ca

QUEBEC: Robert Gauvin, Conseiller principal / Services archéologiques, Parcs Canada, 3, passage du Chien d'Or, C.P. 6060, Haute-Ville, Quebec, G1R 4V7. Robert.gauvin@pc.gc.ca

State Editors:

CONNECTICUT: Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, P.O. Box 3037, Westport, CT 06880-9998. HPIX2@aol.com

DELAWARE: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DEL 19716. decunzo@udel.edu

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333. leon.cranmer@maine.gov

MARYLAND: Silas D. Hurry, Research and Collections, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. sdhurry@smcm.edu

MASSACHUSETTS: Linda M. Ziegenbein, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts, 215 Machmer Hall, Amherst, MA 01003. lziegenb@anthro.umass.edu

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Dennis E. Howe, 22 Union St., Concord, NH 03301. earlyhow@myfairpoint.net

NEW JERSEY: Lynn Rakos, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. Lynn.Rakos@usace.army.mil

NEW YORK CITY: Nancy J. Brighton, US Army Corps of Engineers, CENAN-PL-EA, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. Nancy.J.Brighton@usace.army.mil

NEW YORK STATE: Lois Huey, New York State Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188. lmfh@aol.com

PENNSYLVANIA: Wade Catts, John Milner Associates, 535 North Church Street, West Chester, PA 19380. wcatts@johnmilnerassociates.com

RHODE ISLAND: Kristen Heitert and Ray Pasquariello, The Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc., 210 Lonsdale Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02860. Kheitert@palinc.com

VERMONT: Elise Manning-Sterling, 102 River Rd., Putney, VT 05346. ems@hartgen.com

VIRGINIA: David A. Brown, 2393 Jacqueline Drive, Apt. 504c, Hayes, VA 23072. dabro3@wm.edu

WEST VIRGINIA: Position available.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Three 17th-Century Sites in Maine

During the 2009 field season, three 17th-century sites in Maine were excavated under the direction of Leon Cranmer. The first of the three sites was the Dominicus Jordan site in Cape Elizabeth, first reported in the CNEHA Newsletter last year. To reiterate, Dominicus Jordan was the third son of the Reverend Robert Jordan who arrived in the area of present-day Cape Elizabeth in 1641 to minister to the employees of a large self-sufficient fishing station on a nearby island. By virtue of marrying the daughter of the fishing station's agent, John Winter, Reverend Jordan was awarded, in 1648, the island and the entire mainland grant which included Cape Elizabeth. Jordan probably moved his family to the mainland about this time. The Reverend, his wife and their six sons were forced to flee to New Hampshire at the outbreak of King Phillips War in 1675 where the Reverend died in 1679. Dominicus returned to the area in 1681 and was eventually followed by most of the family. The Jordans were forced to flee again in 1690 during King William's War (1688-1699). The family began to return by 1699. After the outbreak of Queen Anne's War (1702-1714), the area was again attacked by Indians and in August, 1703, twenty-two members of the Jordan family were killed or captured. Dominicus was among the dead.

The 2009 fieldwork was directed by Cranmer and co-supervised by Leith Smith, both with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC), and completed with the assistance of about thirty volunteers from the Jordan Family Society and the George Cleeve Association. The week-long field season was the third season at the site. Previous work had identified an earth-fast structure with a 3.5m (11.5') square cellar hole at the west end of the structure. This year we found the east end of the building and determined that the structure measured 4.6m x 21m (15' x 70'). This corresponds closely to other earth-fast structures found in Maine such as one of the structures at the Phips site (1646-1676). A long trench feature was found to begin at what appears to have been a stone-lined spring within the east end of the structure. North of this east end, a smaller trench containing split post molds was further explored and appears very similar to features found by Ivor Noël Hume at Martin's Hundred which he called a "slot fence" for animal control. After redwares, the most common ceramic type was North Devon gravel-tempered wares. Other ceramics include North Devon gravel-free wares, delftware, Staffordshire slipwares, Iberian oil jar, Rhenish stonewares, North Italian marbled slipwares and French Saintonge polychrome ware. A total of 92 measurable pipestems from the three one-week seasons of excavations produced a mean pipestem date of 1686 using the Binford Formula. Among the iron pieces being conserved from this year are a large key and a chisel or boat caulking tool.

The MHPC field crew spent two weeks at Colonial Pemaquid, a National Landmark site containing a Native American village component and a c. 1630 to 1730s Euro-American village and fort(s). The first week was spent testing the shoreline in advance of shoreline stabilization work. One unidentified feature was located in the vicinity of a 17th-century cellar hole. Associated with the feature was North Devon gravel-tempered ware, a pipestem and hand-forged nails. The feature was not further excavated since the purpose of this project was to identify areas to avoid during the proposed stabilization work.

The purpose of the second week at Pemaquid was to test the "Fisherman's Co-op," a long, narrow strip of land through the center of the historic village, recently purchased by the State. A portion of this parcel was tested in 1983 and two 17th-century features were identified. One of the features was well tested and identified as a cobbled floor, probably that of a workshop. The second feature was little tested, consisting of a wooden beam along the edge of a possible depression. Also, along the eroded shoreline of this parcel a barrel-lined well had been found and partially excavated beginning in 1999. It was believed a structure may have been on the terrace above the well. We tested the entire "Fisherman's Co-op" parcel and except for the area of the 1983 features, found no other features. We didn't test the first of the two 1983 features since it was well tested and identified. The second feature proved to

be the cellar hole of a burned 17th-century structure. Three test units were excavated around the cellar, two intersecting the cellar wall and the third outside the cellar. Burned sills were found at the top of the cellar opening, but there was no evidence of wood or stone lining of the cellar. Artifacts included relatively large pieces of North Devon gravel-free ware, delftware and Staffordshire slipware as well as 17th-century pipestems and bowl fragments and a considerable quantity of hand-forged nails. Between 1965-1974 the known fourteen foundations in Pemaquid village were excavated. Although there are no plans to return to excavate this structure, it is good to know there is at least one almost intact cellar hole remaining in the village.

The final excavation to discuss was located at Thwing's Point on the Kennebec River in Woolwich. The dig was sponsored by MHPC and The Friends of Merrymeeting Bay (FOMB). Cranmer and two crew members from MHPC and volunteers from FOMB conducted this week-long excavation. The purpose of the excavation was to try and locate the 17th-century home of Thomas Ashley (1650-1676), the c. 1720 home of Edward Hutchinson and the mid-18th century home of Nathaniel Thwing. There was also a late 19th-century ice-house in the vicinity which slightly impacted the area tested. The area was first surveyed in 1988 by Cranmer who found a 17th-century pipestem. In 2007, MHPC and FOMB conducted a Phase I survey along the shoreline of the Point and at a house on a hill above the point, believed to contain part of the original Thwing house. Nothing was found at the existing house to suggest it was the original Thwing house or the location of any earlier occupation. (Architectural historians would later confirm that the existing house is no older than about 1850.) However, the testing along the shoreline found one location with earlier artifacts. In 2009 we began testing this area, but back from the shoreline on a slight rise covered with sumac and poison ivy. A total of 4270 artifacts were recovered. Here we found artifacts covering all the periods of occupation we were looking for, including North Devon gravel-tempered ware, Staffordshire slipwares and 17th and 18th-century pipestems. We also found two post holes and molds, one very suggestive of a 17th-century post hole and containing a probable 17th-century brick. We will probably return to the site this year. Hopefully the evidence will lead us away from the poison ivy.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

2009 Summer Season at the Fairbanks House, Dedham [Submitted 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 vol-

unteers 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 the 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

[Submitted 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.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Archaeology at the Ebenezer Story Site, Preston

[Submitted by Ross K. Harper, PhD, AHS, Inc., Storrs]

On May 20, 1777, Ebenezer Story petitioned the CT General Assembly for a license to operate a tavern out of his house. The newly completed house stood "within a few rods" of the shipyard in which the Continental frigate *Confederacy* was under construction. Story's tavern proved to be a success. The *Confederacy*, launched on 11/8/1778, was described as "the finest ship yet built on the Continent." Its construction, which involved hundreds of workers for over a year, also offered other economic opportunities for the Storys, who provided milk, meals, carting services, and timber to the shipyard. According to family accounts, Ebenezer signed on to the *Confederacy* as a carpenter when she sailed.

Ebenezer died in 1782 but for several generations, the Story family resided at the homestead and derived their livelihood primarily from the river by fishing and shell-fishing along with small-scale farming. But the 19th century brought significant change. In 1843 the Norwich and Worcester Railroad was laid between the house and the river. By the end of the century the river's fish and shellfish had become depleted from over-harvesting, damming and industrial pollution, bringing an end to the Storys' maritime way of life.

Rediscovered in an archaeological survey conducted by AHS, Inc. for the CT Dept. of Economic and Community Development, the Story site provides insights into how families once lived along CT's great tidal waterways. Because the state intended to develop the area, AHS began to remove the site in a large-scale excavation, recovering 35,882 artifacts and revealing structural remains and a massive midden.

Several feet south of the Story house foundation, archaeologists discovered an extraordinarily large and deep natural swale that was used as a midden by the Storys from 1777 until the mid-19th century, when the swale was completely full and covered with soil, becoming part of the house yard. The midden layers tell the story of the Storys' lives through time with each layer representing a different period. The midden contained shellfish-processing equipment such as "cracking irons," knives and barrel hoops, and fishing accoutrements like fish hooks, lead line sinkers, and net weights. Other layers represented fish-processing, tavern tumblers and liquor bottles, a late 18th century homelot, slag most likely from the *Confederacy* forges, and cobble paving. So much was recovered that AHS can virtually "set the table" of the Story fami-



Ebenzer Story Site photograph: swale midden

ly through time, not only with their plates, glasses, knives and forks, but with the food they ate.

By the time AHS had removed only a portion of this incredibly rich site, the state concluded that the Story site's unprecedented capacity to provide information on historic maritime life precluded development. The site is now a State Archaeological Preserve; the remainder of the site resources have been left in situ. A booklet on the site will be available in the spring of 1020.

New York

Reported by: Lois Huey

Albany, New York, Urban Archaeology

Excavations by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. in downtown Albany, New York, studied industrial occupations from about 1850 to the 1930s. Lots were the locations of a flour and oil cloth factory, a morocco and leather factory, and a shirt, collar, and cuff factory. Well-stratified midden deposits, the remains of three outbuildings, and various sub-surface historic utilities were found. In the same area was a domestic site occupied from the 1870s until the 1920s by a German family. This site yielded a dense sheet midden and a privy with adaptations for a new plumbing system. Another domestic site contained a sheet midden, and large sherds dating to the last quarter of the 19th century.

Under all these sites was an 18th-century component and possibly earlier deposits including colonial-period domestic items, lithic debitage, and butchering waste. Each lot was used differently by its occupants. This was shown by comparisons of faunal remains, medicine bottles, and personal items that showed occupants differed in some regards but also shared similar concepts about health and hygiene.

Large Archaeological Project in Hyde Park

Landmark Archaeology, Inc. did further work at the Culinary Institute to examine three broad topics related to rural life from mid-18th century to early 20th century: economy, socioeconomic status and behavior, and landscape use using archival, architectural, and archaeological data. Much of the site was preserved so architectural study didn't require much archaeology. Material culture and depositional context, and site formation processes were key. Ceramic analysis was performed by studying the types of ware, figuring minimum vessel counts, vessel function/shape, and assessing relative ceramic values. Research questions dealt with mill use at the site, economic rank of occupants, transitions in the economy based on changes in spatial organization and functional artifact groupings. The locations of mill operations and the primary residence appear not to have changed throughout. Formal activity locations were developed and established across the site during the 1800s, activities that pushed northward from the domestic site area. A unique feature in the built environment dating from the historic period included visible ruins, a cemetery, roads, foot paths, and terraces. A steep gorge-like topography of river was critical to mill operations. One unusual find was a piece of slate etched: Isaac W Platt Sept 18th 1808.

Archaeology in a Brooklyn, New York, Dock

Historical Perspectives monitored six test trenches of various sizes at the shipyard and identified elements of Graving Dock No. 2. The remains were currently buried under landfill. This wooden structure dates from 1867 and is one of few large wooden graving docks left in New York Harbor. Remnants of the dock were found in each of the 6 trenches; the upper portions were immediately below grade. However, much of the dock had been altered or destroyed in the 20th century. A poured concrete dock (cap) had been installed atop the wooden elements, likely around the turn of the 20th century. The dock itself was altered many times during its usage. The footprint and stepped altars of dock and associated hardware were identified and recorded.

Farmstead Sites in Fort Edward

Stephen J. Oberon dug units, had plowing and disking done, and did a surface survey to identify two historic farmstead sites and middens. One was the Buckley farmstead located east of the Champlain Canal. It dated to the second half of the 19th century. Although the farmhouse is gone, a large midden yielded information about the occupants. A small midden was associated with the O'Brien farmstead where the farmhouse

and outbuildings still stand. Both households were relatively modest, occupied by Irish immigrants and their families. Artifacts recovered were overwhelmingly domestic types: food service, storage, preparation, food remains. Only about 10% of each site contained construction materials. Both middens seem to be deposits taken to an area farther from the house, probably by wagon. The middens may extend beyond the Area of Potential Effect.

New York City

Reported by: Nancy J. Brighton

Lower East Side Girls Club

[Submitted by Richard Schaefer, PhD, Historical Perspectives, Inc.]

Following initial documentary research in 2002, the Lower East Side (LES) Girls Club site was expected to yield possible evidence of domestic occupation from the late-19th-century tenement period, when the Lower East Side had become synonymous with the squalid conditions documented by Jacob Riis in *How the Other Half Lives*. About the time of Historical Perspective's (HPI) excavation at the site in June 2009, the wealth of online resources now available made it possible to identify the first site residents of the 1830s, when the Lower East Side was the center of the booming shipbuilding industry, and where highly-paid ships' carpenters, joiners, and engine makers lived cheek-by-jowl with the owners and managers of the shipyards and related businesses.

HPI's team of Sara Mascia, Richard Schaefer, and Christine Flaherty directed backhoe trenching in the rear yards of 279 and 281 East 7th Street and 101 Avenue D, which uncovered two severely truncated circular stone-lined privies. Hand excavation retrieved the surviving contents, dating to the 1830s and 1840s. As expected from a domestic site, the remains were mostly food-related. The East 7th Street privy, due to its size (diameter ca. 7 feet), the unified land title of the lots, and its location at the lot line was likely shared by the tenants of both 279 and 281. Among the remains were a large number of cherry pits (suggesting the presence of a cherry tree in the yard), numerous sheep/goat skull fragments which give evidence of secondary butchering activity on the lot (not surprising, since one of the tenants was a butcher), and a large number of wood fragments and shavings perhaps related to the freelance woodworking activities of tenants Edmund Palmer and George Hoyt, both ships' carpenters.

The remains from the 101 Avenue D privy were quite similar, despite the fact that the tenants associated with this homelot were of higher socioeconomic status: Thomas B. Stillman, manager and partner of the nearby Novelty Ironworks Company; and subsequently Jabez Gardner, of Gardner & Wynant, sparmakers. Although there were no cherry pits and secondary butchery remains found, in addition to a number of examples of redware, mochaware, and pearlware, the majori-

ty of the ceramics recovered from both features were white-ware decorated with brown, blue, or black transfer-printed floral and pastoral scenes, popular from ca. 1810 to 1836. Both privies also provided evidence of the consumption of local shellfish, particularly oysters and hard-shell clams, and the East 7th Street privy even yielded a coconut shell, indicating the availability of exotic goods along the busy waterfront.

The similarities between the collections are indicative of the similarities between management and skilled workers on the Lower East Side during the early 19th century. The guild-like organization of the shipbuilding trades helped to buck the trend toward low wages and long hours which plagued most other skilled workers. The major firms were owned and managed by men who had ascended through the apprenticeship system, thus establishing craft dynasties and maintaining the system's integrity. Perhaps because of this, relations between labor and management were not as hostile as in other trades—incidentally creating a cohesive and peaceful neighborhood living environment.

New Jersey

Reported by: Lynn Rakos

The Laroe-Van Horn House/Bayard-Kiersted Trading Post Site: New Insight from Old Artifacts: What Happens after the Dig

by Edward J. Lenik, R.P.A.
and
Nancy L. Gibbs

This report presents the results and interpretations of the archaeological excavations conducted in 1980 at the Laroe-Van Horn House property located at 398 Ramapo Valley Road in the Township of Mahwah, Bergen County, New Jersey. The Laroe-Van Horn House, built around 1750, is on the State of New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. It stands on what is presumed to be the early 18th century Bayard-Kiersted Trading Post site. Tradition and documentary research indicate that this property was an early contact site between European settlers and American Indians of the Ramapo Valley.

In June and July 1980 archaeological excavations were conducted in the immediate vicinity of the Laroe-Van Horn House by students from Ramapo College. This project was a summer field school activity of the college. A total of seven excavation units were dug at the site. More than 13,000 artifacts of American Indian and historic period origin were recovered from the site. Unfortunately, the field data, artifacts and slide photographs generated by this excavation were never analyzed and a report on the excavation was never prepared.

In the late 1980s, Edward J. Lenik checked on the status of this project and found it dormant. The artifacts were in storage at the City University of New York Graduate Center. As CUNY was about to dispose of the artifacts, Lenik procured them and brought them to Wayne, NJ, where they remained in storage until 2009. Subsequently, the principal excavator provided copies of his field notes, site map and slides taken during the field school excavations.

In 2009 the Mahwah Museum Society provided us an opportunity to analyze the collection of artifacts recovered during the 1980 Ramapo College field school. Working with two interns drawn from a new generation of Ramapo College students, we examined the artifacts, identifying them, then cataloging and inventorying them. We read the daily log and excavation unit sheets and reviewed the slides from the dig. Finally, we wrote a report, "The Laroe-Van Horn House/Bayard Kiersted Trading Post: Analysis of Recovered Archaeological Material." The artifacts, field notes, site map, colored slides, artifact inventory records, drawings, functional group tally records and artifact photographs are now permanently curated at the Mahwah Museum. A summary of our interpretations and conclusions follows:

Buried Structural Remains

Two previously buried structural features were found during the 1980s' archaeological excavations.

Most interesting was the discovery of a buried stone foundation within a two-meter square located on the north side of the structure's kitchen. This partially-exposed foundation consisted of stone rubble that measured 50 centimeters (19 inches) wide and about 22.5 centimeters (8 5/8 inches) high. The foundation wall was oriented north-south and perpendicular to the house kitchen. Unfortunately, the linear extent and nature of this wall was not investigated further.

The partial foundation wall was modest in both its width and depth and its ability to support much weight. This suggests to us that there may have been a structure at this location that was probably of frame construction and modest in size. Historian Reginald McMahon noted that "Lucas Kiersted lived in a frame house built by the Bayards" and that the kitchen wing on the north side of the house may have been assembled from an earlier structure, perhaps the Lucas Kiersted house. McMahon's comment raises this question: Is the small foundation wall found in E.U. VII a part of the first house built on this site? Was this the Lucas Kiersted House lived in from 1700 to 1743 by Lucas Kiersted and his wife Jannetje Laroe and lived in by Jacob Laroe and his wife Rebecca Berthoff before and while they built the current Laroe-Van Horn House?

The artifactual and stratigraphic data indicates that the soils associated with the remnant wall described above were high-

ly disturbed. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the total number of artifacts recovered from the site were found in E.U. VII. Six soil levels were dug within this square. Each soil level contained a mix of artifact types including Native American stone flakes, Indian pottery, 18th and 19th century ceramic fragments, window glass fragments, brick and mortar fragments, bone and shell fragments and other household group artifacts. These specimens, together with the stone wall, strongly suggest that a dwelling was once located here or nearby. Artifact deposition would have been disturbed when that structure was built and, again, when the kitchen addition was built, creating the mixed stratigraphy the excavators encountered. We also note the E.U. VII contained the largest amounts of construction-related debris, namely bricks and mortar.

A second buried stone feature is an unidentified stone construction found in E.U. V, which was dug adjacent to the southwestern corner of the present house. It consisted of rubble stone, curving in plan view, that measured approximately 1.2 meters (3.5 feet) in height where it abutted the foundation wall and about 60 centimeters (2 feet) in height along its visible length. Twenty-five percent of the total number of artifacts recovered from the site were found in E.U. V. Four soil levels were dug which contained a mixture of Native American artifacts and 18th, 19th and 20th century architectural, household, personal and other artifacts. We speculate that this feature may have been a cistern that was at some unknown time demolished or filled in.

Ceramics, Faunal Remains and Sheet Trash

The 18th century occupants of the house procured ceramics from England. The evidence of this is the presence of Staffordshire slip-decorated earthenware, English white salt-glazed stoneware and pearlware. For both the 18th and 19th centuries the ceramics recovered from the site are primarily plain, utilitarian wares. In 1700 the house was at the edge of the wilderness and not a place for the fine ceramics expected in the Manhattan home of the Bayard-Kiersted family. Later occupants, according to the ownership record, included well-to-do families such as that of Judge John Haring, the Hoppers and the Van Horns. The lack of finer household items may reflect the placement of the seven excavation units rather than the economic status of the occupants. Had the college been able to make the field school at the Laroe-Van Horn House a continuing summer program, we would expect that the resulting larger ceramic assemblage might be less utilitarian. The seven units dug in 1980 yielded over 13,000 artifacts, but thousands still lie undisturbed.

The faunal material, consisting of pig and cow bones and shellfish, indicates that these foodstuffs were important components in the diet of the occupants of the house.

The practice of throwing out rubbish in the yard areas of the house is evident in the artifact assemblage. More than 6,000

non-structural and non-Indian artifacts were recovered from the seven excavation units. These artifacts can be characterized as sheet trash deposits. Most of the ceramic, bottles and glassware and faunal material specimens, for example, are small in size, which indicates they have been continuously ground underfoot and subjected to other forms of disturbance. Trash was also thrown out along the riverbank at the site as indicated by the artifacts found in E.U. IV and surface-collected along the edge of the terrace.

Native American Occupation and Activities

Indian peoples occupied the site long before the coming of the Bayard/Kiersted families. This is not surprising since the location was an excellent one for use as a campsite. The site is on the east side of the Ramapo River on a flat, well-drained, elevated terrace above the river. The river was an ecological resource that offered the Indians a source of drinking water, fish of several types and shellfish. Together with the low-lying wetlands on its west side, the river provided a home for waterfowl. In addition, the river afforded good trapping of beaver and muskrats for food, fur and pelts. Finally, the Ramapo River offered a means of transportation. Undoubtedly, the Bayards and Kiersteds found the site attractive for the same reasons.

The artifacts recovered from the site give us some insight into Native American lifeways at this location. The primary data recovered consisted of stone tools and lithic debitage. The raw materials from which most of the tools were manufactured consist of chert cobbles and pebbles which occur in the glacial till throughout the area. Cobbles of various grades of black and gray cherts are plentiful in gravel deposits along the Ramapo River and elsewhere nearby. A few so-called "exotic" stone materials such as jasper and argillite are also found here. The presence of these materials in the lithic assemblage may be the result of glacial deposition or may reflect human inter-regional transport or trade. The majority of tools and debitage reflect the heavy use of black and gray cherts, all of which are abundantly available locally.

The lithic data indicates that primary late stage lithic reduction processes and tool reworking activities took place at the site. A functional analysis of the tools which were found gives us some insight into subsistence activities of the Indian people who lived here. Projectile points were used as hunting implements and the formal scrapers were used on such materials as wood, bone and antler.

The chronology of Native American occupation at the site has been interpreted from the presence of diagnostic projectile points and ceramic fragments. The site was occupied by Indians during the Late Archaic and the Late Woodland times, i.e., from c. 4000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. and from A.D. 1000 to at least 1600 A.D. The Late Archaic Period (c. 4000 B.C. to c. 1000 B.C.) at the site is represented by a Lamoka type projec-

tile point (Ritchie 1971:29-30). The Woodland Period (c. 1000 B.C. to c. 1600 A.D.) is represented by four triangular points and 15 fragments of pottery. The four triangular projectile points date to the Late Woodland period (c. 1000 A.D. to 1600 A.D.) at the site, as do two potsherd specimens containing incised decorations.

The Bayard-Kiersted Indian Trading Post

Finally, substantive archaeological evidence of the existence of the trading post was found at the site. Eight glass trade beads were found here. In addition, an iron knife, known as a "butcher" or "scalper," was found along the riverbank and was likely an item of trade to the Indians. Also, forty-seven clay tobacco pipe stem fragments recovered from the site date from 1680 to 1750. European-made white clay smoking pipes were often traded to the Indians. Therefore, we suggest that some of the stem fragments may be the remains of pipes traded to the Indians during the period of time the Bayard-Kiersted Indian Trading Post was in operation.

These recovered items are typical of items that would have been brought to here by Blandina Bayard when she set Rachel Bayard and Lucas Kiersted up as Indian traders on the bank of the Ramapo River at the end of an Indian trail. They could be easily stored in the chest. Witnesses at the 1769 hearings to resolve the New York-New Jersey border dispute recalled seeing it in Lucas Kiersted's house.

These accounts suggest that the chest and its contents were uncommon in nearby homes. The chest and its goods were offered in evidence of the early New York trading post here prior to New Jersey settlement.

How far did these items spread from the trading post? Was the pipe found across the river from the trading post? It is interesting to note that four glass trade beads were found at the Spring House Rockshelter, an Indian habitation site located in nearby Sloatsburg, New York. In addition, a complete clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem was found there within a hearth in direct association with artifacts of Indian manufacture. This pipe was dated to 1680 to 1690 A.D.

Could trade goods found at other Native American sites in the region with Historic Contact components have come from the trading post? Surveyor John Reading noted an "Indian plantation" not more than two miles from Lucas Kiersted's house in 1719. Numerous other Historic Contact period sites which contained artifacts of European manufacture have been found in the region. These sites together with many other nearby Indian hamlets and camps plus the network of Indian trails in the region were likely important factors considered by Blandina Bayard in establishing a trading post on the Ramapo River in Mahwah. They reflect her intended market and may document the success of her enterprise.

Maryland
Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, announces its 2010 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634-1694). The goal of this summer's excavations is to better understand the yards and structures around the Calvert House. Built in the first decade of Maryland's settlement by Leonard Calvert, the first Governor, it served as the statehouse of the Province until 1676. Previous testing in the back yard revealed the presence of numerous fences, borrow pits, several outbuildings and the moat of a 1645 fort. Excavations will seek to better define the fences, identify outbuildings, and explore selected features to aid in dating the development of this landscape

For the student, the program is an intensive, 10-week experience in Colonial archaeology (May 26-August 1). The first week includes lectures on history, archaeological methods and material culture studies. Students learn artifact identification by working with one of the best archaeological collections of Colonial material in the country. During the following weeks, students participate in excavation, recording and analysis. Guest scholars speak on the history and architecture of the Chesapeake region. Field trips to nearby archaeological sites in Maryland and Virginia are planned. Students will also have the rare opportunity to learn about and help sail the MARYLAND DOVE, a replica of a 17th century, square rigged tobacco ship.

The HSMC field school is designed for students in American Studies, Anthropology, Archaeology, History, and Museum Studies. Students may register for either Anthropology or History credits. Prior experience or course work is not required. The ability to engage in active physical labor is essential. A total of eight (8) credit hours are offered through St. Mary's College of Maryland, a state honors college dedicated to the Liberal Arts. The program costs \$1480 which covers tuition. There is a \$60 fee to cover the cost of the major field trips. Housing is available at a reduced cost through the college. Transportation, food and entertainment are the responsibility of the student. HSMC is located two hours south of Washington, D.C. in Southern Maryland.

To apply send an email or a letter stating your interest in the course and listing any relevant classes, experience, or special skills. Include the phone numbers of two academic references. Please list a phone number and address both at school and at home where you can be reached after the semester is over. Housing is limited so apply early. For specific questions about the course, email: tbriordan@smcm.edu or send letters to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research &

Collections, HSMC, P. O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686. Application Deadline: April 30, 2010.

Annapolis

Archaeology in Annapolis is working in one of the oldest sections of Maryland's capital city that dates to the late 17th century, at about the time the city became the capital. Maryland doctoral students Jocelyn Knauf and Amanda Tang direct excavations through the University of Maryland, College Park archaeological field school on Fleet, Cornhill, and East Streets. The work in the last year and a half has focused on a late 17th century log road that was discovered submerged in water under the cement streets, and an early 18th century African bundle made of local materials and dating before 1740 that was discovered on the upper part of the same cross-city thoroughfare.

Both streets enter East Street where Archaeology in Annapolis will begin excavations at the home of James Holliday who was born a slave, freed, and then served as courier for the first and subsequent seven superintendents of the then newly founded United States Naval Academy. James Holiday bought 99 East Street in 1850 and his family continues to own it. Archaeology in Annapolis has been invited by the descendent family to excavate the property and will begin excavations during the summer of 2010.

Three years of work in this original section of Annapolis has shown that there has always been an African and African American presence here. This part of the city has at least ten of the city's fifty-five 18th century buildings and is frequently presented as one of the most important parts of the historic core. Archaeology contributes to its clearer understanding by showing that this part of the city's heritage has always been partially African and African American.

Amanda Tang and Jocelyn Knauf are the first two doctoral students in archaeology in the new doctoral program in Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park. Jocelyn Knauf is writing her PhD dissertation on Fleet and Cornhill Streets and the origin of the middle class in Annapolis.

Annapolis celebrated the tercentenary of the city's charter of 1708 beginning in 2008 with open excavations and the largest archaeological exhibits produced in the city so far. New exhibits continue to be opened and the most recent and final one is in Parole, a suburb of African Americans created around a 1865 camp for paroled Union soldiers

Five exhibits of artifacts have been mounted in the last year and a half in historic locations throughout the city where previous work was done by members of Archaeology in Annapolis. These are all in commercial buildings and are intended by the city to enhance heritage tourism. These sites

are the Governor Calvert House Hotel, Reynold's Tavern, the Jonas and Anne Catherine Green House, the Maynard Burgess House, and the Mt. Olive Community Center in Parole.

Mt. Olive African Methodist Episcopal Church sponsored Archaeology in Annapolis in 2006 and an exhibit of artifacts recovered from the dig will be on display there soon.

The exhibits were supported by a grant from the Preserve America Program of the National Park Service and the Office of the Mayor and City Council for the City of Annapolis

Students wishing to enroll in this field school for the summer 2010 term, which runs from June 1 to July 9, should contact Amanda Tang (atang@anth.umd.edu) or Jocelyn Knauf (jknauf@anth.umd.edu), or call the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at (301) 405-1429. Current information about Summer Programs at the University of Maryland—including tuition information—can be found online at <http://www.summer.umd.edu>. Non-students who do not wish to enroll in the field school for academic credit can still participate in a six-week workshop that runs concurrently with the field school and offers exactly the same training and instruction at a reduced fee.

Virginia

Reported by: David A. Brown

PIT: A Volunteer Program Summer Field School

[Submitted by Michelle Rosado, USDA Forest Service Archaeologist, George Washington and Jefferson National Forests]

In August of 2009, archaeologists and volunteers alike gear up to trowel away the remnants of a Civil War Union Army winter encampment in Stafford, VA. Named Camp Misery after the dreadful winter of 1862/63 that Union Army officers and soldiers spent here, site 44ST286 represents a valuable element of the Civil War archaeology and history that so many folks around the country feel so passionately about.

Camp Misery's archaeological excavation is one of the multiple projects across the country that the federal Passport in Time (PIT) program coordinates. PIT is a volunteer archaeology and historical preservation program of the USDA Forest Service (FS). PIT volunteers come from all across the country and work with Forest Service archaeologists. In addition to PIT, Camp Misery came to be from a cooperative merge of different agencies and societies; the Department of Historic Resources of Virginia (DHR), the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV) and James Madison University (JMU) with PIT encompassed this group. It was then with the heavy work of the PIT volunteers, the ASV certification students and volunteers, JMU students and professors, State Archaeologist of Virginia and the FS archaeologists that this site was excavated for the second year in a row.

This second time around, we set up to excavate the immedi-

ate area of impact, a 100 by 100 sq. ft. block with a remarkable number of features. The majority of the features consisted of trash pits and soldiers' huts, including their chimneys. Focusing on the larger units, the majority of the effort was expended in the excavation of the approximately 5 sq. ft. soldier huts. The high quality of the materials found, the astonishing quantities of finer liquor bottles and the fancy revolver's ammunition evidenced that these huts were occupied by the high officers of the Union Army. Unfortunately, after two weeks of field work, 63 volunteers and 1,954 excavation hours we weren't able to finish the feature examinations; it will be maybe next year in which we could perhaps complete this arduous task.



Volunteers working at Camp Misery (44ST286), Stafford, VA.

Our second project this year took place at Chippokes Plantation, Surry, Virginia, during November of last year. With an astonishing number of volunteers, and even greater expectations, we set up for excavation of two different archaeological sites and the testing of different places along the Plantation. This was our third field school at Chippokes Plantation. We completed the previous excavations of site 44SY253, a 16th century contact period site. In addition to this excavation, a survey team was established, testing different parts of the Plantation. Unfortunately no sites or areas of cultural activities were identified. With only one week of fieldwork, 59 volunteers, and 2120 excavation hours the sites were thoroughly examined.

This type of project is a great example of why the work of volunteers is such an important element in modern archaeology. If it wasn't for these remarkable people, many sites will end up under-evaluated or even unexamined. Programs and field schools for the enthusiasts have proven themselves important for the archaeological communities. Here in Virginia, not only does it encourage the scientific study of archeological sites and materials and discourages careless, misdirected, or commercial collecting of artifacts, but it provides that extra hand that archaeologists need to complete this type of project.



Volunteers working at Walnut Valley (44SY262), Chippokes Plantation, Surry, VA.

For more information about our projects visit www.passportintime.com or contact: Mike Madden at mmadden@fs.fed.us or Michelle Rosado at mrosado@fs.fed.us

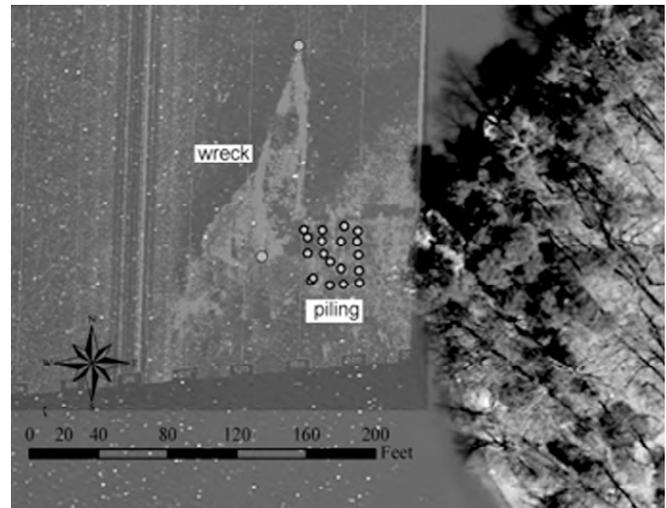
Archaeology at Marine Corps Base Quantico 2009: An unofficial synopsis

[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, the Keeper of the Register listed three Civil War campsites nominated by the Base Archaeologist 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-19th 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. Contractor John Milner Associates (JMA) concluded Phase II evaluations on one prehistoric and two historic components at three sites, and Phase I on 219 acres of timber harvest areas.

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 previous 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. 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.



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 18th and 19th century domestic sites, two of which were probable slave dwellings associated with mill plantations, and Native American sites including Middle Archaic lithic and Woodland Period lithic and ceramic components.

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 18th century component as poten-

tially 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. A nearby prehistoric site, 44ST946, was also identified by WMCAR at the Phase I level, and investigated at the Phase II level by G&P. The Marine Corps contracted JMA to undertake additional excavations due to the small sample size of the G&P survey. 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 work 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 19th 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 19th century, but concurs that the site lacks integrity, whatever it was. The site will not be impacted by any current or foreseen undertakings. Incidental surface reconnaissance by the Base Archaeologist resulted in observations supporting the recordation of four lithic scatters and the site of a 19th century mill.

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. Volunteers installed over 200 ft. of thick filter cloth and landscaping timbers with hundreds of fasteners to stabilize the trail and prevent further erosion of the site in observance of National Public Lands Day. The small group put in a tremendous effort, as they ported materials over 600 meters of difficult trail from the nearest point passable by four wheel drive vehicle.

Finally, 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 was the topic of a symposium at the Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting in January. Kristen McMasters of the American Battlefield Protection Program was the discussant.

Ontario

Reported by: Suzanne Plousos

Fort George National Historic Site of Canada, Niagara-on-the-Lake: Recent Excavations

[Submitted by Barbara Leskovec and Joseph Last, Parks Canada Ontario Service Centre]

Introduction:

Save for the ravine which shelters the 1796 powder magazine, there is little in the present landscape at Fort George that suggests the complex nature of its original terrain. This is in part due to the 1937/38 reconstruction activities that have severely masked, if not removed, evidence of the fort's evolution. Consequently, much of our understanding of the fort's historic transformation from a poorly defended supply depot to a position of some strength lies within the domain of archaeology. While investigations seeking to define the various traces of Fort George have been on-going for a better part of a decade (Last 1998, 2006; Sattelberger 2004) recent funds allocated through the Federal Economic Action Plan have provided an opportunity to explore more fully the nature of the defensive alterations at Fort George during the War of 1812. The excavations have also furnished insights into how both the British and American engineers realized their aims of making the site a more tenable defensive position. Given the magnitude of earth movement during the 1937/38 restoration, another aim of the investigations has been to determine the extent of disturbance to the historic resource and how much of the original works still survive. It is hoped that this will assist us in developing mitigation strategies in support of the present repairs to the bastions and the palisade curtain walls.

The 2009 Investigations:

Following the capitulation of Fort Niagara under the Jay's Treaty, the British quickly began construction of a new fort across the Niagara River. This new fort, Fort George, was to serve as both a supply depot and as headquarters for the Centre Division of the British Army. The fort symbolized continued British presence in the Niagara region. Although enclosed by a timber palisade and flanked by six bastions, the extensive size was difficult to defend. Orders were sent in 1812 to strengthen the fortifications “as [was] necessary to render the post tenable” (Fraser 1812).

On 26 May 1813, Fort George was decimated by American artillery fire and captured. The Americans quickly constructed a new fort, half the size of the original, but likely incorporated some earlier elements into their fortification as illustrat-

ed on historical plans. Due to disease and increased desertion rates, Fort George was abandoned in December 1813 and the town of Niagara set ablaze. Once again, the British were in control of the site, but as military activities shifted to other locations, Fort George was relinquished in the 1820s.

A military presence returned to Fort George during the second half of the 19th century, when Camp Niagara erected a military hospital on site and used the grounds for training militia. The site was left vacant for several years until the Depression, when a make-work impetus restored Fort George to its original 1796-1812 footprint.

Aside from the minor renovations conducted between the 1960s and 1980s, the majority of Fort George standing today dates back to the 1937-1940 reconstruction phase. As such, some features at the fort including the palisade and revetment walls (timber facing on bastions) are in need of immediate rehabilitation. Under the new Economic Action Plan, the federal government has allotted funds to address these issues. Before construction work could occur, Parks Canada conducted archaeological investigations to locate and identify features associated with the 1796-1812 bastions, palisades and defensive ditches, and to gain an overall better understanding of the archaeological potential.

From July to September 2009, 18 test trenches were opened abutting the palisade and revetment walls. Although the site had been bulldozed during the reconstruction phase, remains from the earlier periods provide a glimpse of early fort construction techniques and landscape modifications. An early military watercolor of the first Fort George illustrates an undulating and sloping interior landscape, and period plans show a deep gully passed through the southeast end of the fort. Archaeological evidence suggests that the British built up the north end of the fort using re-deposited sterile soils possibly to combat sloping grounds. Wooden cribs comprised of horizontally stacked timbers, of roughly 15cm in diameter (possibly of cedar felled nearby), were constructed along the east end beside (and likely within) the gully, to raise the area and assist in erecting the palisade and earthworks. Archaeological investigations also revealed that the British did indeed follow the 1812 Orders and made attempts to strengthen Fort George by raising the banquette along the south curtain wall.

American alterations to Fort George were also visible. A historic intrusion and subsequent fill layers in the Flag Bastion possibly indicate the location of the American south curtain wall. Immediately south of the northwest bastion, remnants of the American scarp face, dry ditch and cuvette, a narrow ditch at the bottom of the dry ditch used for drainage, were discovered. Due to the naturally sandy soil matrix, the Americans incorporated an unknown tar-like substance into their construction of these features. Intended for stabilization, the Americans built up the scarp using alternating layers of this



Figure 1. *Heritage Presenters assisting with the screening of buttons from excavation unit 19H60H.*

Photo by Barbara Leskovec.

unknown substance and sand. This substance is currently being analyzed to determine its composition and possible origin.

Overall, the 2009 archaeological excavations at Fort George allowed us to gain insight into the evolution of Fort George and early construction techniques. The investigation also provided opportunities for the public to experience archaeology first-hand, to share stories of Canada's military history, and to increase knowledge of Parks Canada's upcoming rehabilitation project at the fort. Stay tuned as archaeological monitoring and recording continue during the construction phase. (Figure 1)

Button Dilemma:

During the investigations, a clear burn layer, possibly associated with the 26 May 1813 destruction of Fort George, was discovered between the southern palisade curtain wall and the exterior Octagonal Blockhouse. The deposit contained a large cache of over 700 Royal Regiment of Artillery buttons. The buttons include coatee (19.6mm), gaitor (12.75mm), and two mid-size button versions, one flat (14.7mm) and one convex (16.2mm), which may also be from a coatee, or perhaps coveralls. All possess the arms of the Board of Ordnance: three aligned cannons surmounted by three cannon balls - all within a shield (Figure 2).

How and why these buttons were deposited remains a mystery. They could be the result of a cleaning activity, either by the Americans occupying the fort or by the British, perhaps as hospital discards or obsolete stores. They could represent entire uniforms, individual packages of buttons, or both. If the buttons represent a deposit of discarded uniforms, the cache could outfit 6 entire coatees (given that approximately 29 buttons would be worn on a coatee). Regarding the gaitor buttons (with 10 and 12 buttons per gaitor), the assemblage equates to either 44 individual or 22 sets.

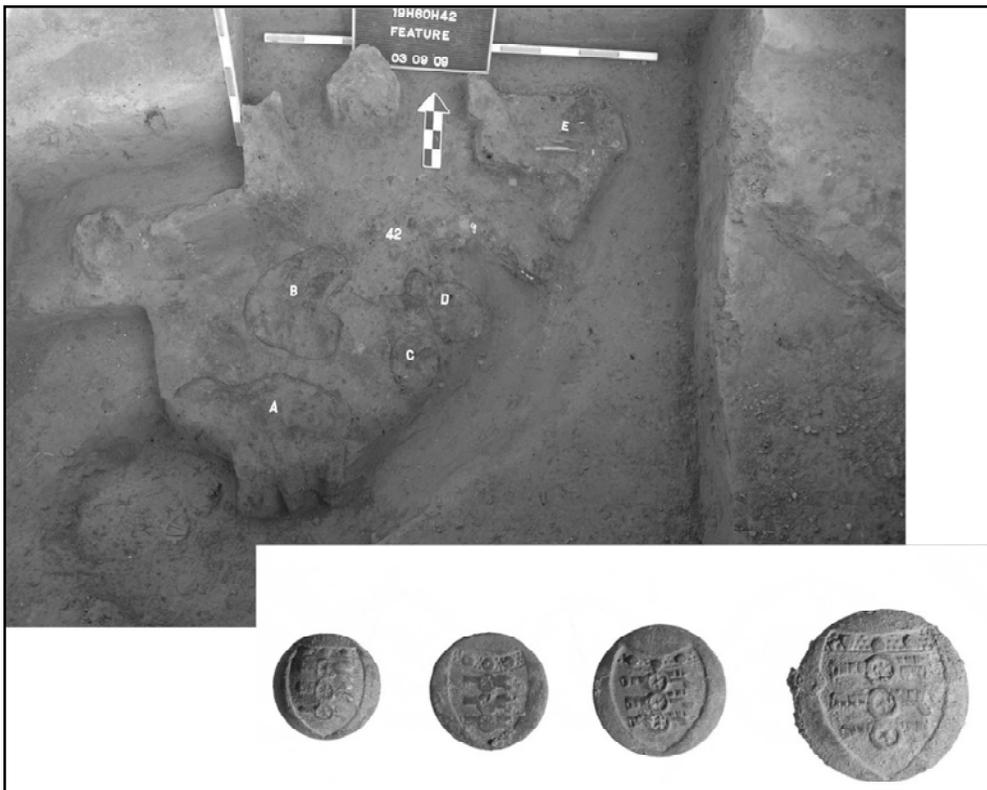
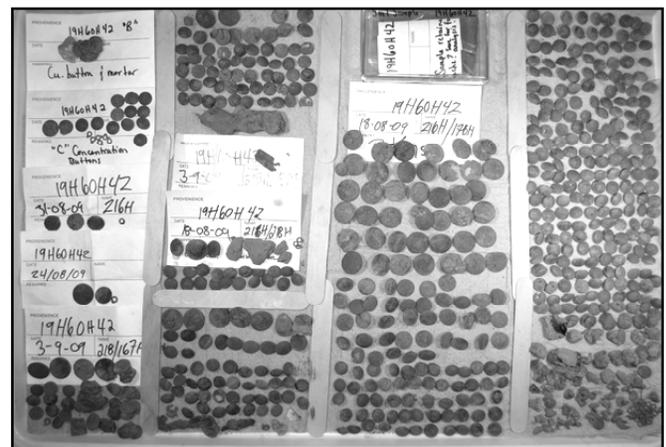


Figure 2 (left). *Burnt but - ton deposit 19H60H42 with insert of Royal Regiment of Artillery buttons. Background photo by Barbara Leskovec, insert photo by Joseph Last.*

Figure 3 (below). *Just a small portion of the 700 buttons recovered from stratigraphic deposit 19H60H42. Photo by Ellen Justynsky*

Another dilemma concerns the conservation of the buttons and to what extent should the assemblage be conserved. The size of the cache is particularly sobering considering the resources, both in time and in money, required to treat the entire collection (Figure 3). Since the buttons relate to the commemorative period at Fort George, each is valued as a Level I cultural resource within the Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Policy. However, beyond their individual value, there is additional inherent value in the cache as a whole. Regardless of the reason for their discard, they are unique to the overall story at Fort George. As such, it hoped that a large sample, if not the entire collection, will receive treatment. In accordance with the CRM Policy, a committee has been struck to establish the archaeological, presentation, and historic values of the buttons in order to determine the appropriate course of action.



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Continuing Work at Cathcart Tower, Cedar Island, Kingston, Ontario

[Submitted by Jennifer Irving, Parks Canada, Ontario Service Centre]

While it is common place in military sites archaeology to be able to put an engineer's name to a defensive work or to a piece of ordnance, rarely can we assign ownership to an artifact. During our recent completion of the Cathcart Martello Tower artifact inventory we experienced, and savored, that very experience.

The Identity of a Shaving Brush:

A shaving brush handle constructed of hollowed bone was retrieved during investigation of the exterior face of Cathcart tower. The handle measures a maximum diameter of 2.8cm and length of 2.7cm. The top, or bristle end, is threaded to attach the upper portion, and a bone disc is threaded into the bottom to seal the handle end. The brush is marked with a nicely etched number "1157." (Figure 1)

The archaeological context for this artifact implies ownership by a member of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment (RCRR), who occupied the site between 1855 and 1870. The flared shape of the handle is more typical of later brushes; however, the detailed precision of the etched numbers also suggests a mid-19th century context.

The number "1157" most likely represents the identification number of its RCRR owner. Considering soldiers were financially responsible for replacing lost or missing items from their list of necessaries, personal items were commonly marked with numbers or symbols representing ownership. Still, it is rare to find an artifact with markings directly associating the item to a specific individual within a regiment.

On March 31, 1845, the number "1157" was assigned to Private John Davi(e)s when he enlisted with the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment in Montreal. Davis's military records describe him as being born in the parish of St. John in Manchester, Lancashire, England. He was a dyer by trade, stood 6 ft 7 1/2 inches, and had dark brown hair and grey eyes. On July 17, 1829, at the age of 18, John enlisted with the 24th Regiment of foot and volunteered to serve permanently in Canada. June 1841, Private Davis requested a transfer to the 43rd Regiment of foot and then to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment in April 1845 where he continued his military service until discharged in 1855 at the age of 44 (Library and Archives Canada [LAC] 1829:171, 1851:173, 1855:170, nd.:177).

Details of Private John Davis's career are limited within the military record. His first 20 years of service are not detailed but indicate at least one badge of merit received for good conduct in 1829. He served at various posts from Montreal to



Figure 1. *Bone Shaving Brush handle (123H1L8-5). Photo by Jennifer Irvine [RAO3316E].*

Niagara yet the years and details of his stay are not specified. It is not until 1850 when serving with the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment that particulars of his conduct are listed. In both 1850 and 1851, Davis is described as having a "bad character" and tried in military court for habitual drunkenness. He served 30 days in prison for each offence ([LAC] 1851:173, 1855:169). An unfortunate misdemeanor may have resulted in his posting to Cathcart Tower where he remained until the end of his career.

Davis's offshore placement on Cedar Island could be seen as a form of solitary confinement. This was not the only time that the tower served in this manner. In 1873, the British Whig reported a similar situation against a Gunner named Cockade. While stationed at Murney Tower in Kingston, he was charged with selling liquor without a license and with holding raffles and dances on the military premises. Although the case was dismissed, Cockade found himself banished to Cedar Island where he could do no more mischief (Moorehead 1987:80). Cathcart Tower may have been an unpopular posting due to its remoteness; however, it served as the perfect location for unruly members of a regiment.

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