



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

June 2012

NUMBER 82

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CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:

<http://www.cneha.org/>
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
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, Editor, Northeast Historical Archaeology, c/o Anthropology Department, Classroom Bldg B107, Buffalo State College, Buffalo, NY 14222. neha@buffalostate.edu

VOLUNTEER BOOKROOM COORDINATOR

CNEHA is seeking a highly motivated individual to serve a three-year term as volunteer bookroom coordinator. This individual would work with the local bookroom coordinator (appointed by the conference committee) to create a balanced display of national and local publishers, writers, and vendors. This individual would serve as primary contact with national publishers or vendors, and maintain those contacts from year to year to build more consistent representation from these firms. This individual would also work with the local bookroom coordinator to organize book signings, readings, or other presentations, and explore the use of electronic displays by booksellers. Finally, this individual would be responsible for offering space to non-profit organizations that have publications to sell or displays to mount.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology* Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

Greetings from Buffalo! I am happy to report that it will be a busy summer here in the journal office. We have begun the layout for Volume 39, a thematic volume on the excavation of a 19th century cemetery located on Spring Street in New York City. Be sure to add it to your summer reading list. Volume 40 will be a collection of articles on small finds from a variety of times and places and is scheduled for printing in Winter 2012. We are still seeking articles for Volume 41, so send in your manuscripts. Additionally, Northeast Historical Archaeology is going online. Check us out on <http://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/neha/>. Volume 36 (2007) and Volume 37 (2008) are currently available for download with more back issues to be added over the course of the summer. More recent volumes will not be available until two years after publication, so be sure to hold onto your print copies. Comments or questions about the journal are always welcome. You can email me at maguirse@buffalostate.edu. Best wishes for a safe and productive field season.

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CNEHA Facebook Page

CNEHA now has a Facebook page! Search for Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and “like” the page to see announcements about conferences and other updates.

Newsletter Editor’s Report

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

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CNEHA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

October 23rd, 2011, Utica, New York

Karen Metheny called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. and asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the 2010 annual business meeting, held on Sunday, October 31, 2010, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Silas Hurry moved to adopt the minutes.

Ed Morin seconded the motion.

Motion carried.

Old Business

1. Treasurer’s Report and 2011/2012 budget:

Sara Mascia provided the treasurer’s report. Income for 2011 to date is \$14,538.62 and expenditures were \$3,948.14. The proposed US budget for 2012 includes \$12,045 in revenues and \$14,470 in expenses.

Joe Last reported on the Canadian account. Income to date for 2011 stands at \$2,255.92 and expenses totaled \$527.11. Canadian budget for 2012 includes \$2,201 in estimated income and \$10,310 in estimated expenditures.

A motion to approve the treasurer’s report and 2011/2012 proposed budgets was made by Mary Beaudry and seconded by Richard Schaeffer. Motion approved.

2. Membership reports:

a. Individual US: Ed Morin. Ed reported that membership was slightly down in the US. US membership stands at 350 members to date.

b. Individual Canadian: Joe Last. Joe said that for Canada it is also status quo. We have lost some long-time members, but we also have new members and hopefully the conference in Newfoundland will boost the membership. Students make up a healthy 19% of membership.

c. Institutional: Meta Janowitz. These memberships are down and this is something that the Board has been discussing. We are open to suggestions about people that should be joining.

Motion to approve membership reports by Craig Lukezic was seconded by Eva MacDonald. Motion carried.

3. Publications reports:

a. Newsletter: David Starbuck. Our contributions are healthy, but the Canadian contributions are down, and we need to work on content about varied topics from all states and provinces.

b. Journal: Sue Maguire. The next volume will be out this fall, two more are on the way, and NEHA is now indexed in JSTOR. We are looking to increase our web content.

c. Web page: Silas Hurry. The web site is improving; all back issues of newsletters have been posted, and can now be searched. The Webmaster reports that we had 150,000 hits last year, and we are looking into implementing online PayPal services.

d. Posters: Ed Morin. We are working on posters on the Revolutionary War and lighting and perhaps the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. The posters are produced with the assistance and support of URS Corporation.

e. Facebook: Christa Beranek. CNEHA has a Facebook page; traffic is fairly low at the moment.

4. Programs and Meetings:

a. 2011 Utica, NY—Presentation by Tom Crist and Helen Blouet, 2011 conference co-chairs. There were 55 papers and 7 posters submitted. The conference attracted 150 registrants, 47 of which were students. Most registered on line, while 17 registered on site. There were 73 banquet tickets sold and 15 people attended the bio-archaeology workshop. Around \$11,500 was generated in income, while expenses were around \$6500. The conference hosts would like to extend thanks to their sponsors: Archaeological Services, Inc., The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, Monmouth University, URS Corporation, and Utica College.

b. 2012 St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador. Conference Chair is Barry Gaulton and the meetings are planned for October 4th-7th, 2012. There is a large planning committee in place; some financing is already secured and we have some tour and workshop suggestions. The 2012 committee also welcomes suggestions about the sessions. Their plenary session is in the works but not yet finalised.

c. 2013 Long Branch, New Jersey. Conference Committee is

Rich Veit, Ed Morin and Meta Janowitz. The proposed date is October 17-20th with a reception at Monmouth University, and the banquet at Monmouth's Faculty Club. Proposed tours include a Kings and Commoners tour, a military tour, and an industrial ironworks tour. Workshop themes may include stonewares, mourning and commemoration.

d. No other future venues have been decided and the Board is open to future proposals.

5. Student Competition:

Presented by Nancy Brighton. Five students were in the competition this year. All students who participated get a back issue of the journal and some raffle tickets. The winner receives \$100, two copies of journals and a year's free membership.

This year's papers were as follows:

1. *Peoples, Places and French Stoneware: a Documentary Study of New France Ceramics* by Mélanie Johnson Gervais, Université de Montréal.

2. *Echoes in the Ice: The Material Culture of Nineteenth Century Arctic Exploration* by John E. Ratchliffe, East Carolina University.

3. *Where the tinder was lit: Archaeological excavations at the Wesleyan Chapel, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York*, by Megan E. Springate, University of Maryland, College Park.

4. *Fort Stanwix Archaeological Survey: A closer look at the Urban Renewal Project of the 1960s* by Taylor R. Gerard, Utica College.

5. *Cultured Corpses: A Comparison of 17th-Century Burials at St. Mary's City, MD to Contemporary English Protestant and Spanish and French Catholic Burials* by Allison Conner, University of Massachusetts Boston.

This year's winner is Mélanie Johnson Gervais and we are looking forward to reading her article in the journal.

6. Awards:

Sara Mascia. Numerous 25-year pins were handed out this year. The CNEHA Award of Service goes to Sherene Baugher. The awards committee is made up of former award recipients and they are open to nominations.

7. Other old business. None.

New Business

1. Nominations and Elections Committee: Rich Veit. For the elections 77 ballots were cast of about 250 sent out. Congratulations to Christina Hodge, our newly elected board member, and to returning board members, Allison Bain, Nancy Brighton, Meta Janowitz and Craig Lukezic. The elections are getting competitive.

2. Election of officers (vice-chair): Karen Metheny. Meta Janowitz was re-elected as vice-chair.

3. Issues for future discussion. None.
4. Resolution of thanks to conference organizers. The 2011 Resolution of thanks was read by new board member Christina Hodge.

Resolution of thanks CNEHA 2011

Good morning,

Whereas, the 2011 CNEHA conference has been a resounding success;

Whereas, Utica has proven to be a most wonderful venue for a conference;

Whereas, we have all enjoyed stimulating and informative workshops, visits to historic sites, and explorations of area museums;

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

Whereas, the Hotel Utica provided such a gracious and interesting venue for talks and posters, as well as for toasts and meals;

Whereas, the Saranac-Matt Brewing Company provided such an enjoyable and appropriate location for a most welcoming reception;

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 guides and staff of Oneida Community Mansion House, Shako:wi, the Oneida Indian Cultural Center, and Fort Stanwix National Monument who contributed to our tours and visits.

To General Manager Tony Tsai and the staff of the Hotel Utica for taking such excellent care of conference goers.

To the staff of the Saranac-Matt Brewery for providing refreshment and edification during the Welcome Reception.

To the following sponsors for their very generous financial and other contributions: Archaeological Services Inc., the Department of History & Anthropology Graduate Program in Anthropology Monmouth University, The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, URS, and Utica College.

To Nancy Brighton for organizing the student paper competition.

To Karen Metheny for organizing the book room; to Jim Drenning from David Brown and to all the associations and vendors who showed at the book room.

To the raffle organizers and to all who donated prizes.

To Mary Ann Levine and James Delle for their guidance after hosting the conference in 2010,

To Susan Maguire for her useful advice and suggestions,

To Sara Mascia and Joseph Last for their assistance with the financial aspects of the conference,

To Kimberly Morrell for her excellent presentation of the bioarchaeology workshop.

From Utica College:

To Joni Pulliam and Debbie McQueary for organizing the registration and numerous other components of the conference,

To Joseph Perry and Candace Ossowski for developing the conference web page,

To Kathy Randall, Jason Lewin, Dominic Aiello, and Heather Jackson for the media expertise and services,

To Molly Crist for overseeing the mailing of the call for papers in May,

To Jennifer Daignault and Christopher Murphy for working at the registration table,

To Kateri Henkel, Melissa Austin, and Audrey Caputo for their voice captionist services,

To Kyle Riecker, Sheila Stefhon, and Taylor Gerard for their assistance with the program tours;

To Christine Leogrande, Rocco Suppa, and Katie Gleitsmann for their assistance with media relations and the press releases;

To Kevin Waldron for the production of the conference program;

To Dean John Johnsen for his support and assistance throughout the planning process;

To Professors Polly Smith and Alex Thomas and graduate students Bethan Maher, Kyle Bigney, Kevin Kolly, and Mary Hayes Gordon for moderating the paper sessions;

To the plenary speakers for their fascinating presentations on the archaeology and history of upstate New York.

To the planning committee members: Helen Blouet, Nancy Brighton, Thomas Crist, John Johnsen, Debra McQueary,

Karen Metheny, Joseph Perry, Joni Pullman, and Kevin Waldron.

And of course, a round of applause for the chief organizers of the wonderfully informative and most enjoyable conference, Helen Blouet and Thomas Crist.

Thank you!

Mary Beaudry approved a motion to adopt the resolution of thanks which was seconded by Craig Lukezic.

A motion to adjourn the meeting was proposed by Ed Morin and seconded by Craig Lukezic. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by
Secretary, Allison Bain

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Seal Cove Shipwreck Project 2012

In early July a project funded by the National Park Service and the Institute of Maritime History will continue the investigation of an historic wooden shipwreck in Seal Cove, Maine. This project will be directed by Franklin H. Price, Senior Archaeologist with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, and will be assisted by Steve Dilk, underwater archaeologist with the Georgia Historic Preservation Division. The project will be a continuation of work conducted in summer 2011, where Acadia National Park staff and volunteers created a site plan of the wreck as part of an informal archaeological field school. Situated in the intertidal zone, the site provides an opportunity to teach maritime archaeological methods to both Park staff and the general public. This year investigators will make archaeological drawings of each of the 28 frames in profile and will provide these drawings, along with the site plan, to a local high school wood shop class. The class will make a model of the site and attempt to learn about the original hull design, allowing them to engage in experimental archaeology. With a field school and an experimental archaeology component, the outreach opportunities surrounding the project will give participants hands-on appreciation of Maine's maritime heritage.

Fort Richmond Data Recovery

[Submitted by Leith Smith]

The Maine Department of Transportation will replace the bridge over the Kennebec River linking the towns of Richmond and Dresden beginning in 2013. Review of the project by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) identified potential impacts to several historically-documented sites in the vicinity of the bridge approach road on the Richmond side of the river. The earliest European occupation of the area is believed to be the trading post of Alexander Thwait, established ca. 1642 and eventually abandoned ca. 1668. By

1714 the Pejepscot Proprietors began promoting resettlement of the area and convinced the Massachusetts General Court to supply a contingent of soldiers to provide protection from potential Native unrest. The soldiers were housed in what is believed to have been a fortified garrison house on Thwait's Point by 1721. This establishment constituted the first of three building phases of what became Fort Richmond, named after a proposed town that was not incorporated until 1823. Native American raids in 1721 and 1722 and threat of continued unrest prompted the General Court to construct a more substantial fortification in 1724, measuring "seventy feet square of hewed timber twelve inches thick with bastions etc." Structures within this fort may have included the original garrison, a truck house (trading post), lodging house and Indian house. A visitor to the fort in 1726 noted it was equipped with 10 cannon. By 1736 the fort was in a state of disrepair. Reconstruction in 1740 resulted in an enlargement of the palisade walls to 96 by 86 feet, and a new two-story truck house and gun room, flanker, Indian house, barracks, chapel and blockhouse. The construction of other forts up river in 1754 made Fort Richmond obsolete, resulting in its decommissioning a year later. The fort was dismantled, leaving only the chapel and blockhouse that were occupied by two successive ministers until 1767. John Parks constructed a house on the fort site ca. 1776, which was occupied by his family until ca. 1830. The site, presumably, was unoccupied and farmed until 1891, when James Hathorne constructed a house on the former Parks house foundation. The Hathorne house was moved a short distance northward in 1931 for construction of the approach road to the new Richmond-Dresden bridge.

A Phase I reconnaissance survey of the proposed construction area on both sides of the 1931 road cut was conducted in 2010, with no clear knowledge of the locations or state of preservation of any of the potential archaeological resources that could underlie the lawn-covered landscape. A program of 5 meter-interval shovel testing resulted in the discovery of archaeological deposits containing architectural rubble and a wide range of 18th- and early 19th- century artifacts. Potentially intact stone foundations, fill deposits and other features indicated the presence of at least 6 structures as well as an intact trench that held the outermost palisade wall. The follow-up Phase II investigation of specific features succeeded in identifying three of four palisade corners that revealed overall fort dimensions of 140 by 180 feet, much larger than documented. Also found were well-preserved foundations and filled cellars from at least eight fort-period structures on both sides of the road cut. As a result of these discoveries the fort site was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Construction plans for the new bridge and approach road could not avoid the northern portion of the fort site, requiring a Phase III data recovery that commenced in April 2012 and will continue into the fall. Investigation is being conducted by staff of the MHPC with help from a large group of volunteers.

Guiding this work are a wide range of research questions including:

Is there evidence of the 17th-century trading post in the project area?

Were all three forts located at the same site?

What is the physical layout of the forts over time?

What role did the fort play in influencing relations between Native occupants, settlers and soldiers?

What do archaeological remains indicate regarding the provisioning of fort personnel with food, clothing, arms and sundry items, and how do these compare to the existing 1737-42 truck house account book?

Is there archaeological evidence of women at the fort?

What did decommissioning of the fort in 1755 actually entail?

How is the lower Kennebec valley farm of the well-to-do Parks family characterized during the last quarter of the 18th and first quarter of the 19th centuries?

The first three weeks of investigation on the south side of the road cut have focused on revealing one and possibly two cellars filled with soil and brick. Artifacts from upper fill and an adjacent occupation surface include fragmented ceramics including Chinese export porcelain, Staffordshire slip wares, Iberian olive jars, tin glazed earthenwares, scratch blue decorated white salt glazed stoneware, Westerwald and Bartmann stonewares, bottle and table glass, gun parts, flints and lead shot, tobacco pipes and four sets of cufflinks, potentially indicating refuse from fort officers. Two coins dated 1734 and 1749 and an unidentified French coin have also been found.

Connecticut

Reported by: Cece Saunders

Excavations at Poverty Hollow, Redding

[Submitted by Roderick J. McIntosh, Yale University]

For the 2011-2012 academic year, the Yale University Field Methods course excavated several units into the 18th and 19th century industrial precinct of Redding, CT. For well over forty years, the Field Method course has united aspiring archaeologists (and a smattering of non-Archaeological Studies majors) from departments as diverse as anthropology, classics, geology and geophysics, and history of art. Whether they will go on to excavate Neolithic villages in Mauritania, or temples in Greece, by taking this required course all Yale archaeology majors start off on the same page as far as excavation methodology, note-taking expectations, and inventorying and basic analysis in the laboratory. Each year, several weekends of excavation are complemented in the fall by cleaning, inventory and initial description of the artifacts. In the second semester, students divide up into chapter groups, each responsible for the further analysis and for the writing of the chapters of a final site report.

Within sight of two retaining ponds interrupting the flow of the Aspetuck River in Redding, CT, excavations were

undertaken in the heart of the community's early industrial hub. We opened three units to investigate known structures identified by prior testing and archival research by Kathleen von Jena and Stuart Reeve and one shovel test pit was placed over an area of high activity from an independent magnetometer survey. Archaeology confirmed that the structures were "multi-use" – modest houses occupied by the owners (Lemuel Sanford and the Patchen-Vincent families) of nearby light fabricating facilities (particularly button and comb making), that served also to board the recently-arrived African-American and recently-immigrated Irish and Eastern European laborers working at the variety of industries powered by the Aspetuck.

Results of analysis of the 2,629 artifacts (including 806 sherds) were entirely consistent with the archival sources, indicating a location in which residential debris mixed with light industrial waste to provide a snapshot of a roughly 30 year (1830s – 1860s) evolution in labor and production out of an earlier agrarian material processing system. At Poverty Hollow a true English factory system never quite took hold (the failure of the railroad to expand up the river valley to Redding and the 1893 market crash and subsequent four-year depression ended industrialization here altogether). The Yale Field Methods course has had a history of holding the lens of archaeology up to various alternative paths to our now-familiar full Industrialization – from the Eli Whitney factory in New Haven, to the Colonial Industrial Quarter in (Moravian) Bethlehem, PA, to Redding's particular take on how to be a fair and "personal" employer, when the exigencies of scale and process worked more in favor of vast, impersonal, componentially-segregated workplaces. The 133-page 2011-2012 season site report (to go on file at the Yale Department of Anthropology and at various locations in Redding) makes a particularly good case for historical archaeology, that archaeology is not merely the "Handmaiden of History" – the everyday lost objects, the mish-mash of industrial waste and boarding-house accidental breakage, all provide a view of the work-a-day life of owners and laborers just as critical as bills of lading and land titles to understanding how we evolved the labor relations and the processes of industrial production that we have today.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) – Recent and Ongoing Projects

Archaeological Investigations at the Paul Revere House, Boston

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, PAL]

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL), under contract to the Paul Revere Memorial Association (PRMA), recently completed archaeological investigations at 5-6 Lathrop Place in Boston, Massachusetts. The ca. 1835 building sits on land that was formerly part of the rear yard space for several structures fronting North Square, including the Pierce-Hichborn House (ca. 1711) and the Paul Revere House (ca. 1680), and is undergoing renovations for use as an edu-

cation and visitor center for the historic complex. The work focused on the investigation of a previously identified privy feature and buried cobblestone walkway, and also resulted in the discovery of a brick cistern and the more expansive exposure of nineteenth-century drainage features. Thousands of artifacts dating from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries were recovered, and analysis is currently underway to develop a more detailed landscape history for the property, and how its occupants (both famous and not-so-famous) used that landscape over time.

Eel River and Jones River Dam Removals, Plymouth and Kingston

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, PAL]

PAL recently completed the survey and documentation of mill dam removals in Plymouth (Eel River) and Kingston (Jones River), Massachusetts. The dam removals were included in federally-funded projects designed to improve water quality, allow for anadromous fish passage, and restore wetlands and forest ecosystems. The surveys included subsurface testing around the nineteenth-century dams and extant industrial buildings and mill ruins; aboveground architectural survey and photographic documentation of the dam and mill structures; and monitoring/recordation as part of the mitigation effort during the dam removal construction work. The Eel River project resulted in the documentation of that dam's internal construction, and uncovered evidence of buried structural features associated with earlier dams and industrial construction campaigns at the site. This significant archaeological data reinforced and informed the documentary-based history of the site by providing insights into the manipulation of the industrial hydropower landscape in response to changing local site conditions and evolving production demands. The data also provided specific information regarding the construction and engineering of water control features such as mill races, spillways, and other dam components.

The historic and archaeological findings from such dam removal and ecosystem restoration projects affirm the information potential and research value of historic industrial dam sites. In particular, the survival of early nineteenth-century waterpower infrastructure within extant dams, such as that found at Eel River, illustrates the value of dams not only as historic resources on the modern landscape, but as physical archives potentially preserving structural evidence of a continuum of industrial activities that occurred at a site, the details of which may not be available through the documentary record.

The historical and archaeological information potential of historic dams as vernacular engineering structures, regardless of their intended purpose (e.g., industrial waterpower, flood control, water supply, recreational), should be considered as part of all dam removal and river restoration efforts in New England. As dams are removed from rivers throughout the region, the body of collected data will allow for a more thorough understanding of colonial and industrial period engineering methods, and provide a more comprehensive historical framework within which to examine the rise and fall of water-powered industry from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries.

Rhode Island

Submitted by: Kristen Heitert

Chepachet Mill Site, Gloucester

PAL recently completed Phase II archaeological investigations for the Chepachet Village Middle Privilege Archaeological Site (RI-2476) in Gloucester, Rhode Island. The middle textile mill privilege was first used in the late eighteenth century as a tannery and a blacksmith shop, and was expanded in the early nineteenth century for a gristmill, distillery, sawmill, and cotton mill. These smaller mills were eventually replaced with large brick and stone factory operating under the name F.R. White Co. The factory's operations expanded to include worsteds production and several large mill additions, employing over 400 workers, some of whom lived in worker housing near the factory site. The complex was the largest industry in Chepachet until it was destroyed by fire in 1897.

The archaeological investigations focused on the worker housing component of the middle textile mill privilege. This area contained several large mid-late nineteenth-century tenements as well as the documented location of an earlier "Stone House" built by the early mill occupants. The excavations within and around the Stone House foundation revealed that it included at least two additions as well as a stone-lined well in a small yard area adjacent to the house. The drylaid stone foundation of the main structure appears measured approximately 30-x-30 ft, and contained a roughly 7-x-15 ft center chimney base constructed of rough fieldstones and mortar. A shallow cellar may have been present in the southern half of the house, while the northern half may only have had a small crawl space. The stone-lined well measured roughly 5 ft in external diameter, and appears to have been surrounded by a low, semi-circular stone retaining wall that could have supported a fence to delineate the domestic yard space from the adjacent mill yard.

The subsurface testing also resulted in the recovery of over 120,000 postcontact cultural materials from overburden/slopewash, fill deposits, A and B soil horizons, and redeposited/disturbed A/B/C soil horizons. Preliminary review of the artifacts suggests a date range skewed largely toward the second half of the nineteenth century, although a distinct late eighteenth-early/early nineteenth-century ceramic assemblage also is present. Artifact classes include a wide range of domestic debris including ceramics (table and tea wares), glassware, medicine bottles, metal tools, silverware, and personal items including buttons, clothing and shoe grommets and leather, tobacco pipe stems and bowls, sewing items, pendants, buckles, children's toys, combs, and gun flints, as well as appreciable quantities of structural/architectural debris such as window glass, nails, door and window hardware, brick, mortar, and slate shingles. Food remains include butchered cow and pig bone, shellfish, and fish bones. The archaeological data will be used to resolve the basic questions of site density, complexity, age, and integrity, but also to address site-specific research themes relating to the construction and use of the complex by mill owners and mill workers during the nineteenth century.

New York State
Reported by: Lois Huey

Fort William Henry

[Submitted by David R. Starbuck]

On March 29, 2012, Fort William Henry (best-known as the scene of “the action” in *The Last of the Mohicans* story) was featured in the series *The Decrypters* on the National Geographic Channel. In an episode entitled “The Last Mohican,” a skeleton recovered in 1995 from the cemetery at this French and Indian War fort was shown to be that of a Native American that had been buried among the remains of British soldiers. While Native Americans are known to have served together with Rangers at the fort, a more unusual discovery was that this individual—based on the analysis of his dental enamel—had grown up in the western United States prior to “moving east” and serving at the fort sometime during its period of occupancy between 1755 and 1757. The television program included extensive interviews with the team at Texas State University that conducted the recent forensics research with the remains, Dr. Brenda Baker (Arizona State University) who was one of the original discoverers of the remains, and Dr. David Starbuck (Plymouth State University) who is currently directing excavations at the fort.

Another recent development at Fort William Henry is that the fort has now hired a professionally-trained archaeologist to be curator to help oversee the modernization of exhibits throughout the fort, many of which have seen few changes since the privately-owned museum opened in the 1950s. Lauren Sheridan (M.A., SUNY Albany) commenced her position in May 2012 and has a substantial task ahead as the fort strives to reach modern audiences more effectively.

Maryland
Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary’s City

This spring, Historic St. Mary’s City was awarded funds from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to begin work on an online exhibit dedicated to the 19th century component of their site. The exhibit will focus specifically on the transition from slavery to freedom on the plantation that occupied the current grounds of the museum, using archaeological materials excavated on a single and duplex quarter by HSMC. The exhibit is being built through collaboration between Michigan State University graduate student Terry P. Brock, who is working on the project for his dissertation, and the local African American community. The expectation is to build an exhibit that will both highlight the story of African Americans who lived and worked on the plantation, in addition to using social media and blogs as tools for examining how historical archaeologists use historical documents, the material record, and preservation to build a narrative about our cultural past. The exhibit will be available to the public at St. Mary’s City’s website in August (<http://stmaryscity.org>).

St. Leonard

April is Archaeology Month in Maryland and for the last

four years, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, the State Museum of Archaeology, has celebrated by sponsoring Discovering Archaeology Day. This year, on April 14th, archaeologists from seven museums, CRM firms, government agencies and avocational organizations provided hands-on programs and information about archaeology to over 250 visitors. Activities included pottery mending, mock excavations, paleofaunal and paleobotanical exercises, artifact identification, tours of an 18th-century plantation site and of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, stone knapping, artifact displays and archaeological movies. Not only was it a time for our visitors to learn about archaeology, but a great way for Maryland archaeologists to catch up with each other and share current research. The evening ended, as always, with a barbecue and beer bash for participants!



Young visitors at Discovering Archaeology Day search for “planted” seeds in order to discover how archaeologists study plant remains.

Crownsville

The 47th Annual Spring Symposium on Archeology: Three Centuries of Conflict: The Archaeology of War presented by the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., was held Saturday, April 21, 2012, at People’s Resource Center, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

The symposium always features two named lectures. The first was the 2012 Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture. The Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture is named in honor of Richard E Stearns (1902-1969), curator of the Department of Archeology at the Natural History Society of Maryland for more than 30 years. Mr. Stearns located numerous archeological sites in the Chesapeake area, and carefully documented his surface and excavated finds. He published numerous archaeological articles and several monographs, and donated his collection to the Smithsonian Institution. A commercial artist by profession, he was nonetheless a pioneer in Maryland archaeology, instrumental in recording much of Maryland’s prehistory. This year’s Stearns lecture was entitled *Vestiges of the War of 1812 in Maryland*. It was presented by Ralph Eshelman, PhD. Eshelman focused on the over 600 resources

related to the War of 1812 that have been documented in Maryland, more than any other state in the union. This paper examined the kinds of resources that survive in Maryland, including battlefields, skirmish and raid sites, forts and earthworks, standing historic structures, graves, and archaeological sites. A summary of War of 1812-related archaeology conducted in Maryland was presented and possibilities for future archaeological work suggested.

The second named lecture, in honor of Iris McGillivray, was presented by CNEHA's own David Starbuck. Iris McGillivray was a founding member of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., ably serving the Society for over thirty years as Secretary, President, Newsletter Editor, Field Session Registrar, and Membership Secretary. She is perhaps best known, loved, and respected for her organization of the annual Spring Symposium, first held in 1965, arranging all aspects of the day-long program. In 1991 Iris was presented with the Society's William B. Marye Award to honor her services to archaeology in Maryland. Dr. David Starbuck, Plymouth State University, presented Archaeology at Fort William Henry, Site of "The Last of the Mohicans". After a hiatus of 11 years, excavations resumed at Fort William Henry (Lake George, New York) in the summer of 2011. Best-known as the British fort that was destroyed by the French in the novel "The Last of the Mohicans" by James Fenimore Cooper, this 1750s' log fort was partially excavated and then reconstructed in the 1950s. The objectives of the new research are to aid in the preparation of modern exhibits at the fort and to find better ways to retell the stories of murder, scalping, betrayal and massacre that have always dominated portrayals of the fort.

Additional presentations at the ASM Spring Symposium included Archeological Investigations of the USS Scorpion by Alexis Catsambis, Naval Historical Center, Washington, D.C., which explored ongoing work on the part of a War of 1812 flotilla. Captained by US Navy hero Joshua Barney, Scorpion served as flagship in the famous Chesapeake Bay Flotilla, which endeavored to defend Washington, D. C. from the British during the War of 1812.

Other presentations included 3D Laser Scanning Applied to Historic Sites and Artifacts by Michael Raphael which provided background to the growing adoption of 3D scanners and associated software tools for archaeological and historic documentation. A myriad of case study projects were presented to show the depth and breadth of use and application within archaeology, with a focus on military conflicts.

Michael Roller, PhD Candidate, University of Maryland, presented The Lattimer Massacre Project which documented labor unrest in the late 19th century coal fields. On the 10th of September of 1897, in the anthracite coal region of northeast Pennsylvania, 60 striking coal miners were struck by bullets from a company-hired posse, and about 20 died. In the fall of 2010, archaeologists from the University of Maryland, along with the crew of BRAVO of New Jersey, investigated this tragic field of violence, looking for evidence of the event. Now, archaeological investigations, archival research and

oral history are being conducted to better understand this violence.

Matthew Virta, National Park Service, presented P.O. Box 1142: The Hidden History of a World War II Interrogation Center. Known only by its code name, P.O. Box 1142, Fort Hunt was the scene of thousands of secret interrogations of the highest ranking Axis leaders and soldiers. Sixty years after the end of World War II, the National Park Service embarked on a comprehensive research project to uncover the hidden history of P.O. Box 1142. Besides uncovering thousands of recently-declassified documents, the National Park Service has conducted oral history interviews with over seventy veterans who served at this secret facility.

Finally, Dr. Noel Broadbent, Dept. of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, presented Determining Commodore Joshua Barney's Artillery Position in the Battle of Bladensburg, August 24, 1814: a volunteer archaeological project. Investigation of the site (Reservation 520, Rock Creek Park) focused on delineating the foundation and floors of a brick building that was discovered during testing, which provides a reference point for determining the position of Joshua Barney's battery. Barney's two 18-pounders were described as being within several yards of this location. After being overrun by the British, Barney was treated for his wounds by a spring, henceforth called "Barney's Spring". The dig was lots of fun, educational, and stimulated local interest and participation in learning about the history and archaeology in this part of the city.

Compton

The Society of Jesus established a mission on Newtowne Neck at the invitation of William Bretton in 1640, Bretton having patented 750 acres on the Neck earlier that year. Religious bigotry and volatile politics in the colony and back in England forced the Jesuits to maintain a low profile, especially during the political upheavals of the late 1640s through 1650s. With the restoration of the Stuarts to the English throne and the reestablishment of Cecil Lord Baltimore's control over Maryland, public worship of the Roman Catholic faith became possible. William and Temperance Bretton donated 1.5 acres to the congregation at Newtowne for a chapel and cemetery. Parishioners contributed to the construction of the chapel, which occurred in 1662, and the chapel appears to have remained in use until 1704 when enactment of the Intolerant Act of 1704 forced its closure. The specific location of the chapel was forgotten, although it was part of the parcel that the Brettons donated for the cemetery, and the cemetery has continued in use to the present.

Several phases of archaeological investigation uncovered likely evidence of the 1662 Jesuit Chapel in the cemetery at St. Francis Xavier in Newtown, Maryland. Under the direction of Scott Lawrence of Grave Concerns and James Gibb of Gibb Archaeological Consultants, the Grave Concerns team mapped the cemetery and excavated a series of shovel tests along Newtown Road in December 2010. In January of 2011, the team excavated shovel tests at 50-foot intervals across the entire site, recovering domestic and architectural artifacts



Above: Scissor fragment, mid-17th century.
 Left: Examples of the very few European ceramics recovered from St. Francis Xavier.

- Lot 34: Green lead glazed red earthenware
- Lot 37: Rhenish brown stoneware (bulbous mug)
- Lot 35: Lead-glazed red earthenware (pan)
- Lot 36: North Devon sand-tempered earthenware
- Lot 40: Possible Morgan Jones earthenware

representing two sites at opposite ends of the cemetery: a late 18th century site at the northern entrance and a small concentration of what appeared to be 17th century artifacts in the southeastern portion of the cemetery.

Based on the results of the three undertakings, the field team returned to the southeastern portion of the cemetery to stratigraphically excavate a series of 5 ft by 5 ft units. The units produced: a small number of domestic artifacts clearly dating to the third quarter of the 17th century; small quantities of unglazed floor tile, burned daub, window glass, and nails; and an extensive deposit of oyster shell and gravel interpreted as a possible pavement; twelve or more grave shafts that were unmarked; and aboriginal flaked stone, fire-cracked rock, and pottery (Rappahannock and Potomac Creek). Many of the pipe stems have bore diameters of 7/64, 8/64, and 9/64 and one pipe fragment in particular had “EB” on the heel and has been attributed to Eduard Bird.

While excavations are ongoing, possible post holes were discovered about 10 feet north of the oyster shell feature as well as a marked increase in window glass, floor tile, and wrought nails. The data unambiguously indicate a Colonial occupation dating to the 1650s and 1660s and possibly later. The aboriginal artifacts are Late Woodland (ca. AD 800-1600) and possibly Contact period (ca. AD 1600-1700).

Virginia

Reported by: David A. Brown

Survey of Archaeological Repositories in Virginia

A report by the Collections Management Committee
 Of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists
 Esther White and Eleanor Breen, Co-Chairs

The Collections Management Committee of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA) is pleased to announce the Survey of Archaeological Repositories in Virginia is available on the COVA website: <http://cova-inc.org/resources/COVAcollectionsSurvey.pdf>.

The report details more than 100 Virginia institutions which house archaeological collections and includes an appendix that reviews collections reporting data on 632 DSS forms from 63 Virginia counties.

With the completion of the report, the committee realizes that this is just the first phase of the effort to better understand and compile data needed for COVA members to be more successful advocates for Virginia’s archaeological collections. To this end, the committee plans to clean up the raw data behind the report and make this accessible. This will provide details about where specific collections are housed. Additionally, the committee plans to work with Jolene Smith, the DHR’s Archaeology Inventory Manager / DSS Accounts Manager to ensure that DSS forms accurately reflect repository details. Finally, the committee plans to begin conversations with COVA members about the research value of specific collections and how best to communicate specific research possibilities that could be pursued with these assemblages.

Please contact Eleanor Breen or Esther White to learn more.

Archaeological Collections Online Project – South Grove Midden

Mount Vernon’s archaeologists are excited to announce the website for the Archaeological Collections Online Project – South Grove Midden is under construction at <http://mountvernonmidden.org>. The two-year project to analyze and digitize more than 120,000 artifacts and the faunal and archeobotanical materials excavated from 1990 – 1994 at a large surface midden is directed by Eleanor Breen. The mid-

den has phases which date from the mid eighteenth century through the twentieth, with the bulk of the assemblage being deposited prior to the American Revolution.

The first component on the website is the Invoices and Orders database. Almost 4,000 objects are searchable and represent the objects and shipping materials George Washington received from England between 1754 and 1773. Each object is matched with Washington's corresponding order to compare what he desired with the actuality of what was received. These items arrived on 26 ships and document things clearly intended for use by George and Martha Washington and others, like the coarse linen fabric called oznabrig, were destined for the growing community of enslaved individuals.

The Invoice and Order data can be searched on the Midden website or downloaded, and a manual and FAQs are available on the website to facilitate using the database. Over the next several months additional content will be added to the Midden site, including the 400 Objects database, and selected objects from the archaeological site.

Progress of the Midden site can be followed on the weekly blog, linked to the Midden web site and by "liking" Mount Vernon's *Mystery Midden* Facebook page.

George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate & Gardens Historical Document Transcription E-ternship with Mount Vernon, 2012

George Washington's Mount Vernon, located near Washington, DC, is the historic site museum dedicated to interpreting the life of the first president within the context of his home and plantation. Under the management of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the property is preserved and restored to reflect the 18th-century home of the Washington family. The Ladies employ a professional archaeological staff to study the buried remains on the property. The Archaeology Department has recently embarked on a two-year project, called Archaeological Collections Online, to re-analyze and digitize one of the most significant collections excavated on the property. From this site, archaeologists uncovered over 120,000 artifacts relating to the Washington household and the enslaved Africans and African Americans living and working around the Mansion. To complement the artifacts, the department is undertaking a transcription project to look at not only George Washington's orders and invoices for goods, but also at what the community at large was ordering and buying through the Glassford and Henderson stores in Alexandria and Colchester, Virginia. These local purchases will be compared with the items that George Washington ordered from England to see specifics about how the local economy differed from the English factor system.

Description of the E-tern Experience

- * Transcribe ledger pages from the Glassford and Henderson store accounts at Alexandria and Colchester, Virginia, into a spreadsheet template.
- * Assist in the development of a glossary and abbreviation list of words identified in the documents; assist in the develop-

ment of an index of items, places, and names identified in the documents.

- * Contribute to social media outreach to inform the public about discoveries made in the documents.

Benefits of Interning with Mount Vernon

- * Opportunity to develop research skills, especially using historic documents.
- * Responsibility for a project that will contribute to our understanding of the material culture of plantation and urban life.
- * Interaction with staff who are dedicated to your personal and professional growth.

Qualifications

- * Undergraduate or graduate with good academic standing who is attending college full time, or is a recent graduate.
- * Interest in early American history and primary sources.
- * Strong research and writing skills.
- * Ability to work creatively and independently and as part of a team.

Commitment: A 12-week program, dates to be determined, 10 hours a week. Work can be conducted remotely; living proximally to Mount Vernon is not a requirement. Application: Applicants should submit a resume, names of two references and cover letter, including a statement detailing interest in this program.

Please email applications to Esther White, ewhite@mountvernon.org.

West Virginia

Reported by: David E. Rotenizer

The Greenbrier and Middle New River Frontier Forts Project

[Submitted by Dr. Kim A. McBride and Dr. W. Stephen McBride]

The frontier forts project continued this past year with excavations at two mid 1770s fort sites, Jarrett's Fort in Monroe County, West Virginia, and Warwick's Fort in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Three days of excavation was conducted at each site, with Concord University students assisting at Jarrett's Fort and Pocahontas County High School Students assisting at Warwick's Fort. Pocahontas County High School has been a major partner in the previous investigations and maintains a project web site on its Community page (<http://boe.poca.k12.wv.us/pchs/warwick'sfort/fortwarwick.htm>). David Dobbins assisted at both sites, and many volunteers, including David Rotenizer, Rick Burdin, Jake Ramsay, many members of the Robert Sheets family who own the Warwick site, and others assisted at Warwick's Fort. Funding was provided by the Fairs and Festivals funds from the Summers County Historic Landmarks Commission, and the Pocahontas County Convention and Visitor's Bureau, and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, a partnership between the Kentucky Heritage Council and the University of Kentucky Department of Anthropology.

Unlike several other fort sites where a two-bastion stockade was fairly easily located, at both of these sites only one bastion has been located, despite fairly extensive excavations. This season's excavations were geared toward providing further information on the forts' structure, as well as expanding the material culture assemblages from these sites. The Jarrett Fort was a settler fort, built around the pre-existing home of David Jarrett, but Warwick's was a militia-built fort and was expected to be a bit more academic in layout.

At Jarrett's Fort, the one stretch of vertical stockade wall terminated at the edge of the house chimney. Excavations last year revealed another trench-like feature coming off the opposite side of the chimney. This year we expanded the excavation to follow this trench-like feature. These excavations revealed that it only extended for several feet beyond the chimney, so exactly how it functioned remains unclear, although it may have been a drainage ditch. However, its association with the mid 1770s is likely as a cut Spanish coin (photo included), creamware, and wrought nails were recovered from the trench. Other units excavated at Jarrett's Fort this season revealed new postmolds that may be part of a horizontal stockade wall, and provided more insights into the rare unplowed deposits at a small portion of this site (most of which is plowed). In these unplowed deposits we not only find more artifacts from the frontier Euro-American occupation, but well preserved remnants from the earlier Native American occupation of the site. The recovery this year of a Savannah River projectile point from the same area which previously had produced a portion of a steatite vessel suggests that the site may have a well preserved Late Archaic occupation.

At Warwick's Fort, previous investigations had revealed a short section of stockade, including one bastion and a large rectangular cellar feature just a few meters interior to the mouth of the bastion. Despite extensive backhoe trenching and unit excavation, no further stockades or definite structural features (save a few isolated post molds) have been located. Part of the difficulty is that the site has been plowed and many structures, including horizontal fencing, may not have penetrated below the plow zone.

In early spring of 2012, we returned to the site and conducted extensive soil augering. The most intriguing anomaly identified was an area of burned soil located just north of the previously excavated cellar feature. We then returned to excavate this feature, and several additional test units, on May 4, 5, and 6, 2012. The excavation revealed that the burned area was roughly rectangular, about 3 feet by 4 feet (see attached photo), and oriented perpendicular to the cellar. Three possibly shallow postmolds were located to the east of the burned area. The burned clay was excavated, with all soils screened, but no artifacts were recovered from the burned clay. Both the lack of artifacts and the nature of the burned clay suggest it is not the result of a dug pit, but rather an area which had been exposed to high temperatures. The three possible postmolds produced only one small fragment of metal, too small for identification. The most likely interpretation for this feature is that it is a signature from a stick and mud chimney

for a structure that was covering the nearby cellar feature. Its discovery adds significantly to our knowledge of the structure of this site, though much more work is needed at this site to determine its overall structure.

City of Fairmont, Marion County

[Submitted by Lori A. Frye, GAI Consultants, Inc.]

GAI Consultants, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II site testing for the Fairmont to I-79 Gateway Project in the City of Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia, for HNTB Corporation (HNTB) and West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH). A Phase Ia study (archival research) resulted in a Phase Ib work plan, which identified 14 specific individual property backyard areas (14 residential lots and 2 commercial lots) within Palatine District of Fairmont that exhibited a high potential for containing important historic archaeological resources that might provide information on the late nineteenth to early twentieth century development of residential areas and commercial establishments for Phase Ib testing.

Research suggested that Phase Ib archaeological investigations might discern evidence of ethnic and economic groups (white collar workers, middle class factory workers, miners, and railroad employees) that are conspicuously underrepresented in the historic record of Palatine during the first few decades of the twentieth century. For instance, white collar workers lived in two sampled blocks while miners, railroad employees, and other blue collar workers resided in two other sampled blocks. Backyard areas were targeted for archaeological survey to explore for deep pit features, such as wells, cisterns, and privies, which frequently contain large quantities of material that can be used to answer a wide range of research questions. It was anticipated that the archaeological record would help define the living conditions of early twentieth century residents in terms of purchasing and consumption patterns, refuse disposal, and sanitation practices.



Photograph 1. Wall found at the Dance Hall Site (46MA62).

GAI excavated 16 machine-excavated trenches (covering 3362 sq ft), 189 shovel test pits, and 13 test units, resulting in the recovery of 2779 historic artifacts and the identification of nine features, mostly foundation walls, from 14 archaeological sites (46Ma62-46Ma65, 46Ma87-46Ma96) (one site per lot) (Photograph 1). Unfortunately, excavations did not locate pit features (with or without artifacts) on any of the 14 archaeological sites (46Ma62-46Ma65, 46Ma87-46Ma96).

Although background research indicated that these lots suffered less disturbance from urban development over time than other locations within the ROW, nine of the fourteen historic-era sites (46Ma62-46Ma65, 46Ma87-46Ma96) lacked integrity (heavily disturbed and/or covered with mixed fill deposits). Four of the sites (Sites 46Ma64, 46Ma65, 46Ma94, and 46Ma96) had localized areas with intact deposits but these failed to produce pit features and/or had few artifacts. One commercial lot was subjected to Phase II investigations. These investigations documented intact foundation wall features and heavy disturbance in the remaining areas within the ROW.

Lot size, house size, and ceramic artifact assemblage were used to compare working class laborers and white collar workers. Ceramics are frequently used by archaeologists to examine economic status and are common in the archaeological record.

Lot sizes varied among the 12 residential sites. State Street #1 and State Street #2 sample blocks (Sites 46Ma65, 46Ma87, 46Ma64, and 46Ma94) were located on larger lots and in each case had a two-story house present. These lots were occupied by white collar workers. East Ferry Alley and East Ferry-Wiley corner lot Sites (46Ma88-46Ma93, 46Ma95-46Ma96) were occupied by blue collar workers during the early decades of the twentieth century. The lot sizes on these blocks were smaller than those found at State Street #1 and State Street #2 except for Site 46Ma96 (location of the early-twentieth-century boarding house). The houses on these lots varied and included four one-story and three two-story homes. A three story residence at Site 46Ma88 was divided into apartments. The lot size seems to correspond with the occupation of the residence, with white collar workers residing in houses on larger lots than blue collar workers. The size of the structure was inconclusive.

The ceramic assemblage was used to make general comparisons between the four residential blocks. It was anticipated that sites in the blocks occupied by white collar workers would have higher percentages of porcelain, a more expensive consumer good, and fewer utilitarian wares. The results were just the opposite: higher percentages of utilitarian earthenwares (redware, stoneware, and yellowware) and lower percentages of porcelain were produced from excavations at the four State Street #1 and State Street #2 sites, occupied by white-collar workers. The percentages for pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone were similar (68-77%) for all four blocks. This leads to the question of whether ceramic types are accurate predictors of economic status for urban households during the twentieth century.

Based on this study, it appears that white collar workers were making greater expenditures for larger lots and homes. A large house on a large lot in a neighborhood with similar houses was a highly visible status indicator and could be considered a good, long-term investment. Blue collar residents may have placed less emphasis on a more expensive home and had more disposable income to spend on less durable household furnishings. Due to the paucity of artifacts and lack of deep pit features, more archaeological excavations of early twentieth century urban domestic sites is needed to support these conclusions.

Soil Chemical Analysis at the William Green Site in Eastern West Virginia

Charles A. Hulse
Shepherd University

The William Green Site (46Jf530) is located on the Potomac River near the present day town of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, in the region known as the Lower Shenandoah Valley. Discovery of the site in 2002, and the subsequent excavation of a large portion of the farm from 2003-2010, was accomplished by archaeological field schools sponsored through Shepherd University. Prior to excavation a comprehensive program of both shovel testing and soil sampling was conducted on approximately one acre of ground containing the farm core, including a cellar depression and other surface-visible features. Other portions of the farm were shovel-tested but did not undergo soil testing in a systematic fashion. The purpose of the testing was to define major structures and activity areas and to determine if both soil and shovel tests were accurate predictors of sub-surface features.

This portion of the Mid-Atlantic region served as the gateway to land west of the Blue Ridge Mountains for farmers and merchants from colonial Pennsylvania and Maryland. Land routes from Philadelphia, as well as a combination of land or water transportation up the Potomac River, brought clusters of families from coastal Chesapeake Bay in the early decades of the Eighteenth Century. The Green family arrived in the Valley circa 1740 and settled on a 270-acre farm where they produced tobacco, grain, livestock, and probably whisky for the next 50 years. After the death of the original occupant, the farm was passed to children (and eventually to a nephew) and was occupied until abandonment circa 1840. During the course of the 100-year occupation, several residences and numerous outbuildings were constructed, repaired or replaced in the core area of the farmstead (Hulse 2011).

Over the course of six summer field seasons, a total of 5,170 square feet of excavations were conducted with five significant architectural features located within the core of the farmstead. This included several residences of various time periods and structures such as kitchens, additions and multi-purpose buildings.

The earliest residence on the property was a circa 1740 earth-fast house constructed using hole-set-blocks below a timber-framed structure. The house was 16 feet deep by 32 feet long

with a two room floor plan (see figure 1) and was typical of English style homes from the Chesapeake Bay region. The home was substantially enlarged in the 1760's through an extension of the roof line and by the creation of an ell on the rear of the building. The addition utilized a hybrid-type of foundation using a combination of hold set blocks, natural bedrock, and crudely cut fieldstone to support the sill plate and frame. This residence was used throughout the occupation of the site with the last years as a summer kitchen and slave quarters for a newer residence.

Due to an expanding family, a second residence was added nearby circa 1755-65 in order to house a son and his spouse and children. This house was also constructed in a hybrid form using some hole set blocks as well as natural and cut stone. The 30' x 30' house was built with a cellar and a central stone hearth and was also configured into a hall and parlor two room design. This home appears to have been multipurpose and used as both a residence and kitchen until the farm was abandoned circa 1840.

By the early 19th century the farm was owned by the Marcus Alder family, a nephew of William Green and the first slave owner on the property. The farm was substantially expanded with several outbuildings and a new residence built circa 1820 attached to the previously-built cellar house. The new residence was approximately 30'x 30' in size and was built on a stone foundation (see Figure #2). The Alder family fell into financial difficulties and was forced to sell the farm by the mid 1820's. It is quite possible that the residence was not even completed by the time of the sale. There is also very good evidence to suggest the residence was moved to an adjacent farm in the late 1830's at the time when the farm was abandoned.

At the time the Alders were expanding the farm circa 1800-1810 a small, multipurpose building with a hearth measuring 14' x 13' was constructed on the eastern edge of the farm. The house was constructed of logs above a well-prepared stone foundation, and may have served as a slave quarters and multi-use building for only a few decades until farm

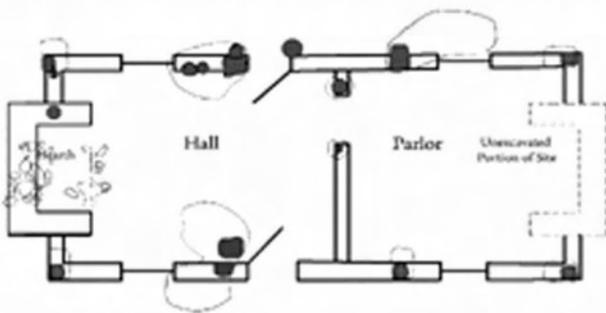


Figure #1. Artist Reconstruction of William Green House as it would have appeared circa 1740 with floor plan based on recovered archaeological data. The house measured 16 feet deep by 32 feet long with a two-room floor plan typical of the mid-eighteenth century.

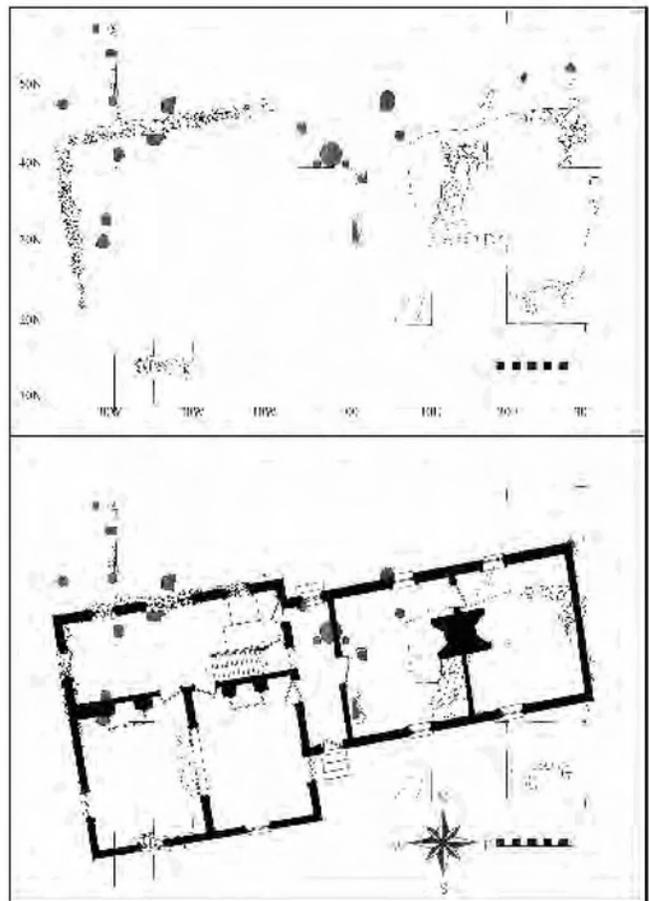


Figure #2. Site Map Showing Major Features Located During the Excavation of the Alder House and Reconstructed Floor Plan Showing the Relationship to the Earlier Cellar House. Many portions of the house area remain unexcavated and the floor plan is conjectural but based on available evidence.

abandonment. Based on documentary records this Eastern Outbuilding may also have been used as a tenant house for a brief period of time in the 1820's.

During the fall of 2003 and the winter of 2004 a program of soil testing was initiated which was designed to sample the upper portion of the site for soil chemical abnormalities (Squires, Hulse and Drohan 2005). Soil samples were taken from an area 200-ft. east-west by 140-ft. north-south which occupied the upper portion of the hillside known to contain the cellar and at least two other structures. Shovel testing had confirmed that this upper part of the site had the highest artifact concentrations, and soil sampling was designed to assist in the location of other buildings and activity areas as well as to determine if a correlation existed between certain artifact types and specific soil chemicals.

Soil chemical analysis is a useful tool in determining past land use patterns and can reduce time and expense of more invasive measures of exploration such as trenching (Woods 1984, Collins and Shapiro 1987, Kerr 1995, Manzanilla 1996, and Leonardi 1999). Chemical changes occur in the soil of archaeological sites through daily activities and waste disposal and result in the concentration of some chemicals near major structures and in some specialized activity areas.

Phosphorus is one chemical that is stable through time and which is a recognized marker for archaeological occupations. It plays a role in the digestive tract of mammals, is fixed with calcium in teeth and bones, and is found in large amounts in human and animal excreta (Orser and Fagan 1995:137). High concentrations of phosphorus and other chemical ions such as Aluminum, Boron, Calcium, Copper, Iron, Magnesium, Manganese, Sodium, Sulfur, and Zinc have been shown to be useful in delineating archaeological sites and activity areas (Woods 1984, Collins and Shapiro 1987). Of these chemicals, Boron (B), Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn) and Copper (Cu) are found in elevated levels in human waste sludge (Fleming and Ford 2002). Some of these chemicals are also linked to specific activities related to farm life. Boron in several forms is linked both to blacksmithing as well as to fruits and even to the patina found in deteriorated bottle glass. Manganese is found in food residues of grains and vegetables and root crops and can be linked to both food storage and also food processing. Zinc is related to meat processing, eggs, and oyster consumption, while copper is linked to the storage of legume crops. Other lesser known chemicals such as sulfur and magnesium are also known to be byproducts of meat and egg processing as well as some grains.

Using the same grid as was used for shovel testing the previous year, new but smaller adjacent test holes were excavated specifically for the purpose of obtaining soil samples. With a focus only on the core portion of the site, a total of 88 locations were sampled. From each location two samples were collected—one from the plow zone, and a second deeper one from an area three inches below the plow zone where a change in soil color was found. Plow zone samples were collected three inches above the bottom of the plow zone, and exactly six inches above the lower sample.

Collected soil samples were dried under a vent hood and sifted through graded sieves to remove rocks, roots, and other debris. Samples were reduced to one cup (approximately 236 ml) in volume after passing through a number 10 or 2.0mm sieve. Using the procedures set forth in the Soil Science Society of America Methods of Soil Analysis: Part 3 Chemical Methods (Sparks 1996), A & L Laboratories Inc. (2790 Whitten Road, Memphis, TN 38133) tested the soil in what is known as their 53M test. This involved tests for B, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, N, P and Zn using the Mehlich III method, organic matter test using the Walkley-Black method, cation exchange capacity using sodium as an occupier, as well as soil pH and soil buffer pH using the Adams-Evans Method. Results from completed tests were fed via Microsoft Excel spreadsheets into GIS (Arc View 3.2a) for mapping soil chemical distributions and also into SPSS (vii.0.0) for statistical analysis of possible correlations between various soil chemicals and between those chemicals and different types of artifact groups found during shovel testing.

The results of soil testing along with the subsequent excavation of architectural features showed that four chemicals – phosphorous, boron, zinc and copper – were especially significant markers defining major building locations. In general, the 1740 Green farmhouse with additions, and the 1755-65 cellar house were marked by high levels of all four chemicals, especially in areas close to window/door openings and hearths. Buildings such as the circa 1800-1810 Eastern Outbuilding and the circa 1820 Alder family residence had no significant concentrations of these chemicals found in the soil.

In addition to these four chemicals, the Green farmhouse was also marked by higher than average levels of potassium, manganese, calcium and sulfur. The Cellar House residence showed some additional correlations with magnesium and sulfur and the Eastern Outbuilding with calcium. Calcium is believed to be correlated with dairy food processing but is also linked to food preparation and the discard of faunal remains. It's unknown if these correlations are the result only of specific activities at each location or if they correlate with some deteriorated portion of the separate structures.

In general, known features were also marked by increased organic matter in the soil as well as pH values in the 7.3 to 7.8 values or higher. This range of pH is well in the base range and contrasts with larger areas of the site which were generally acidic in the 6.0 to 7.0 range. The reason for a correlation between soil pH and major structures relates to the use of lime based mortar and plaster. Those buildings in particular which were found to contain finished interiors or hearths had the lowest pH levels as the lime deteriorated and added a base component to the acidic soil. Buildings or features not plastered did not correlate as strongly with high pH levels but stone foundations which used a sand based mortar (with lime) did, but to a lesser extent. Since pH testing is a very simple procedure done in the field and not requiring the expense of laboratory analysis, it may prove to be a useful method on historic period sites for determining major residences from

minor outbuildings in a survey setting.

Soil testing was a lengthy and expensive (several thousand dollars) process but also useful at defining the two major residences used for an 80-100 year period of time. It did, however, prove to be unreliable for detecting buildings with a shorter period of use, including a major residential feature – the circa 1820 30' x 30' Alder House – and to a lesser extent the smaller multipurpose circa 1800-1810 Eastern Outbuilding. Systematic shovel testing preceding excavation was also conducted across the same area and was useful at locating all structures except for the Alder residence, and proved to be less time consuming and much less expensive in comparison to soil analysis.

The real advantage of soil analysis lies with the ability to link soil chemicals with specific activities which occurred in each building or location. Many agricultural activities such as grain storage may not be obvious in artifacts or features, but will leave chemical signatures of value to the understanding of site function. As a whole, there were no significant differences between plow zone samples and those taken from below the plow zone, so soil sampling of located structures during the course of excavation would be cost effective, and has potential to shed light on rural activities not obvious from artifact analysis.

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