CALL FOR SESSIONS, PAPERS, POSTERS
New Sweden 375th Anniversary Conference
and
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Annual Conference:
Encountering ‘Others’ in the Atlantic World:
Perspectives from the Material World
8-10 November 2013

University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware
And
Lund University
Lund, Sweden

The year 2013 marks the 375th anniversary of the colony of New Sweden, founded in 1638 in the Delaware Valley in North America’s Middle Atlantic coastal region. Investors and the Swedish Crown intended the settlement to become a profitable station for the tobacco and beaver pelt trade, a rich source for valuable metals and natural resources, and an overseas extension of the Kingdom of Sweden. With its socially and culturally mixed population, transplanted social tensions, traditions, faith and languages, New Sweden became, in part, an extension of 17th-century Sweden. The colonial setting, environmental and cultural differences, and meeting with several ‘others’—people, objects, practices, foods and environments—was transformative. In America the settlers confronted demographically dominant Algonquian and Iroquoian groups, their worldviews and values. To Lenape and Susquehannocks the Europeans were the ultimate ‘others’.

CNEHA now has a Facebook page! Log onto Facebook and then search for Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology to see announcements about conferences and other updates.
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2011-2012

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The anniversary is an occasion to revisit the history of the colony and contemporary Sweden. The conference will be an international forum on comparative colonialism that will also serve as the annual meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and the New Sweden History Conference. The conference focus is the cultural consequences of meeting with the ‘other’ and the construction of otherness in the early modern Atlantic World, with special attention to Sweden, New Sweden and other contemporary North American colonies. Topics of interest include ethnic diversity in 17th and 18th century Sweden and the colonies; the ways otherness and sameness were perceived and created materially and ideologically; the inanimate ‘other’: new objects and ideas coming to New Sweden from abroad and other colonies, and the ways they were perceived and appropriated. Highlighting otherness requires attention also to the familiar fabrics of everyday life in 16th – 17th century Scandinavia, western Europe, and Lenapehocking, especially the material conditions that dictated the conduct of daily life in the diverse landscapes of New Sweden and the North Atlantic American coast.

Abstracts for papers, sessions, and posters are sought that address:

- Defining otherness and sameness in the early modern period. Impact of travel and colonial expansion in the North and outside of Europe on the construction of the ‘other’;
- History and archaeology of New Sweden, the 1638-1655, its European background, and its legacy into the early 19th century;
- Creation of new cultural practices and identities in the dynamic environments of New Sweden and contemporary North Atlantic American colonies;
- Material culture studies of comparative colonialism in the North Atlantic World;
- Heritage studies of the legacy of New Sweden today in Sweden and the United States;
- Historical archaeology in northeastern U.S. and Canada

Please refer to the attached form for abstract submission instructions for sessions and individual papers. Email submissions to Craig Lukezic, Co-Conference Chair, at craig.lukezic@state.de.us.

Session organizers and authors should complete the form, submit an abstract of no more than 150 words that clearly describes the purpose of the research, the significance of the work, and a summary of the results, and append a current cv or resume.

**Submission deadlines are as follows:**

1 March: Sessions and individual paper proposals for the Swedish Colonialism/New Sweden conference track
1 April: Other complete session proposals
1 May: Individual paper proposals

The 2013 New Sweden Conference is organized as a collaborative effort by the American Swedish Historical Museum, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Delaware Historical Society, Kalmar Nyckel Foundation, McNeil Center for Early American Studies (University of Pennsylvania), Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation, Old Swedes Foundation, Swedish Colonial Society, and the University of Delaware. It will be held jointly via live video-connections with a conference on “Encountering the ‘Other’-- Understanding Oneself: Colonialism, Ethnic Diversity and Everyday Life in Early Modern Sweden and New Sweden” organized by Lund University’s Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Historical Museum, and University Library. The sessions will be recorded and available to the public.

**A LETTER FROM THE CHAIR:**

Congratulations to Barry Gaulton and Steve Mills, the organizers of the 2012 conference, and their committee for a fantastic program in St. John’s! The opportunity to travel to Newfoundland, to learn of its history and archaeology, to experience its culture, to taste its foods and hear its music, was truly special. For many of us, it was a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

I am pleased to be able to tell you that planning is proceeding apace for our next conference, which will be held in November in Newark, Delaware. Entitled “Encountering ‘Others’ in the Atlantic World: Perspectives from the Material World,” this conference has as its focus the founding of New Sweden on the occasion of its 375th anniversary and offers members the opportunity to participate in a unique gathering. The conference will be held as a joint meeting with the American Swedish Historical Museum, the Department of Anthropology at the University of Delaware, various departments at Lund University in Sweden, including the Department
of Archaeology and Ancient History, the Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, the Delaware Historical Society, the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation, and a number of area institutions, foundations, and organizations dedicated to the study of the New Sweden colony. Two concurrent sessions will focus on current research related to the New Sweden colony and will feature live conferencing with scholars at Lund University. These papers will also be made available to the public through podcasts.

CNEHA’s annual meeting will occur within this larger gathering, and members can expect to attend the events held at a traditional conference: tours and workshops on Friday, a Friday evening reception, paper sessions on Saturday and Sunday, the Saturday night banquet, and the Sunday morning business meeting and raffle. In addition to the papers on the New Sweden colony, there will be concurrent sessions featuring presentations on topics related to archaeology in the Northeast. CNEHA members are invited and encouraged to submit abstracts on the theme of comparative colonialism as well as other topics of interest to our members. Sessions will be open to all conference attendees. In addition to the traditional aspects of our conference, however, members will have the opportunity to interact with scholars from other disciplines who share our interest in the past, to hear their presentations, and to socialize with conference attendees from all of the sponsoring organizations throughout the weekend. It will be a unique opportunity to make contacts and new acquaintances, exchange ideas, and participate in lively and informative discussions with scholars outside of our membership.

I would like to acknowledge the very hard work of conference organizers Lu Ann De Cunzo and Craig Lukezic who are not only coordinating with many different organizations in planning the conference and tackling the traditional responsibilities of organizing a meeting (conference venue, tours, etc.), but are also working very hard to ensure that the traditional CNEHA conference structure will be followed. Lu Ann has described this meeting as “CNEHA Plus,” and that phrase aptly captures the uniqueness of this gathering—the traditional feeling of a CNEHA conference, combined with the excitement of a joint meeting that draws upon the shared interests of our organizations. Details about the conference will follow; look for updates via mailings, the newsletter, and the website.

This is an exciting opportunity for CNEHA to introduce its members to the history, archaeology, and material culture of the lesser-known colony of New Sweden and to become involved in events associated with the 375th anniversary. It is also a wonderful opportunity to connect with archaeologists and scholars in Sweden who are focused on this historical period, as well as scholars outside of CNEHA who are involved in the study of the colony. The theme of comparative colonialism is one of great interest and a topic of considerable importance. CNEHA is happy to be a part of this program, and we hope that it will be a resounding success.

I look forward to seeing you all in November!

Karen Metheny
Chair, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

CNEHA AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN SERVICE

The Council was pleased to present Sherene Baugher with the Award for Excellence in Service in 2011 at St. Mary’s City, Maryland. Over her career, Sherene Baugher has proven to be a stalwart supporter of CNEHA. In 1979 she presented her first CNEHA conference paper, “A Primer for Classifying and Dating 19th Century Historical Artifacts.” In the intervening 28 years she has presented 17 more. Moreover, she shows no sign of slowing down! She has also published five articles in the journal and co-edited the popular volume on the archaeology of 19th-century farmsteads. Sherene has reviewed three books for the journal and is known for her even-handed and meticulous approach.

In addition to her scholarly participation in the field, Sherene has been active in a variety of leadership roles within CNEHA. She has twice served as Chair of the Executive Board, first from 1983-1985 and again from 1998-2003. She also served as Vice-Chair from 1997-1998. She was CNEHA’s Treasurer from 1981 to 1983. Sherene has also served in the role of conference organizer, and has acted both informally and formally as a resource to many subsequent conference organizers. In twelve years of experience as a board member and as Chair, Sherene exhibited leadership, wisdom, and insight. It is thanks, in part, to her leadership that CNEHA is doing so well today.

In addition to her substantial records of scholarship, leadership and service, Sherene has been a one-woman
recruiting drive for CNEHA, bringing numerous students to conferences over the years. She has been a mentor to countless students who have become respected professionals in both CRM and academia. Many of her students have gone on to be regular conference presenters and contributors to the organization.

Although the accomplishments mentioned here specifically relate to CNEHA, they make up only a portion of her contribution to the fields of historical archaeology, landscape studies, and North American archaeology. In reviewing her career and accomplishments we cannot think of anyone more deserving of this award. Her service to CNEHA has enriched this organization. It is with great pleasure that we acknowledge Sherene’s outstanding contributions to our organization and to our field with CNEHA’s Award for Excellence in Service.

Submitted by Richard Veit

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. If you are interested in serving, please contact Karen Metheny at kbmetheny@aol.com

RECENT PUBLICATION

The Massachusetts Historical Commission and the Massachusetts Department of Transportation are pleased to announce a new public booklet. Roads, Rails and Trails: Transportation-Related Archaeology in Massachusetts discusses transportation archaeology and highlights major projects from the last three decades. A digital version is available on MHC’s website at www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mharch/archidx.htm. Print copies are available upon request to the MHC. Please contact Jennifer Poulson@sec.state.ma.us

CNEHA ANNUAL MEETING 2012
By Land or By Sea: Changing Worlds
St. John’s, Newfoundland, Canada
October 4-7th, 2012
Submitted by Barry Gaulton and Stephen Mills

This year’s Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology annual meeting was held at the Delta Hotel and Conference Centre in beautiful St. John’s, Newfoundland, Canada. Over 180 participants took part in a variety of activities from site tours and workshops to haunted hikes and social events.

A brisk and windy Thursday morning greeted 24 participants on a tour of the archaeological site at Cupids, the first English colony in Canada. William Gilbert, the Chief Archaeologist at Cupids, provided a detailed tour of the site and visitor’s centre, followed by a Newfoundland ‘mug up’ of tea, coffee and baked goods. Later that afternoon, a group of 22 visited the National Historic site at Signal Hill, where Parks Canada employee Thomas Cromwell discussed the history and archaeology of one of St. John’s most iconic locations. After dark, a third group braved the foggy alleyways and spooky churchyards of downtown St. John’s for the ‘Haunted Hike’ walking tour.

Friday’s activities were divided between a tour of the Ferryland archaeological site and concurrent workshops at The Rooms Provincial Museum. Sixty-six people took part in the Ferryland tour, led by Jim Tuck and Barry Gaulton, which was capped off by refreshments, sandwiches and a seafood scoff. Those who attended The Rooms workshops were treated to a ‘behind the scenes’ look at some of this province’s most interesting artifacts from both Inuit and European contexts. Amanda Crompton, Amelia Fay, Peter Whitridge and Kevin McAleese kindly provided their time and expertise for this very worthwhile event.

On Friday evening 131 conference attendees took part in the Welcome Reception at the Rooms Provincial Museum, Art Gallery and Archives. Everyone enjoyed the hors d’oeuvres, complimentary beverages, stunning view of the city, museum galleries and welcome speeches by conference co-chair Stephen Mills, Anne Chafe (Director of The Rooms) and the Honorable Keith Hutchings (Minister of Innovation, Business and Rural Development, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador).
In light of the great success of last year’s conference reception at the F.X. Matt Brewery in Utica, New York, we hosted a Saturday night social at The Yellowbelly Brewery and Public House. The 115 eager participants literally drank the pub dry, whittling down the number of ‘on tap’ offerings from four to two. CNEHA members will never be accused of disliking beer, great music and good company!

The academic program on Saturday and Sunday was impressive. Mark Leone started off the program with a thought-provoking keynote address titled “How can there be no History?” This was followed by 80 papers and 3 posters spanning 22 separate sessions running concurrently in four rooms. It was a busy time, but one which ran smoothly due to the efforts of our organizing committee, hotel staff and student volunteers. The Sunday morning program was brought to a conclusion with a fascinating and well-attended public lecture by Pat Sutherland titled “Evidence for Norse/Native contact in Arctic Canada”.

Behind every successful conference is a dedicated organizing committee. Our seventeen-member committee was involved in many time-consuming tasks over the last couple of years — particularly in the weeks leading up to the conference — yet always approached it with enthusiasm. Steve and I would like to extend special thanks to Amanda Crompton, James Lyttleton, Amelia Fay, Arthur Clausnitzer Jr, Sarah Ingram, Donna Teasdale, Gillian Noseworthy, Thomas Cromwell, Christina Robinson, Jim Tuck, William Gilbert, Ken Reynolds, Kevin McAleese, Peter Whitridge and Catherine Hawkins. Our undergraduate and graduate student volunteers are likewise deserving of thanks for their assistance at the registration desk, the book room, as AV assistants and for their help during the tours and all other conference venues.

The 2012 organizing committee would also like to thank our generous sponsors for financial and/or in-kind support. Major funding was provided by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador (through the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation), The Colony of Avalon Foundation, Memorial University (including the Institute of Social and Economic Research, the Dean of Arts Office, Office of the V.P. Research and the Department of Archaeology) and the City of St. John’s. Corporate sponsorship was provided by two notable archaeology firms who had the foresight to recognize this year’s conference as a worthwhile endeavour: Gerald Penney Associates Limited and URS Corporation. In-kind support for this year’s conference was also provided by The Rooms Provincial Museum, Parks Canada, the Memorial University Archaeology Undergraduate Student Association (MUNARCH) and Memorial University’s Distance Education, Learning and Teaching Support (DELT).

Previous CNEHA conference chair Thomas Crist was very generous in sharing information and files from the Utica conference, making things much easier for the 2012 organizing committee: thanks Tom! Finally, special thanks go out to Karen Metheny, Chair of CNEHA, and Joseph Last, Executive Vice Chair (Canada), for their unwavering support, suggestions and advice over these past few years.

On behalf of the 2012 organizing committee we thank everyone for travelling to St. John’s to experience some of our province’s rich history and archaeological resources.

Please join CNEHA members next fall at our annual meeting in Newark, Delaware, on November 8-10th.

SUMMARY OF BRAINSTORMING SESSION: RESPONSES TO DIGGING IN AMERICA

Chairs: Christina J. Hodge and Patricia Samford
Subcommittee on Collaborative Preservation
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
2012 Annual Meeting
St. John’s, Newfoundland
6 October 2012

Controversial television programs like American Digger on Spike TV and Diggers on the National Geographic Channel sensationalize metal detecting and the for-profit exploitation of historic material culture. This session was conceived as a way to open dialogue and spark conversation among archaeologists about how to respond to what we believe is an irresponsible destruction of cultural resources. How do archaeologists honor their commitment to education when public interest is monetized? Grounded in the mission of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), the session aimed to identify themes, legal and ethical issues, and practical grass-roots responses to the shows and to the broader metal detecting/recreational digging phenomenon.
Our session began with a group viewing of the James-town, Virginia, episode of Ric Savage’s American Digger show, “New World Treasure” (Season One, Episode 8). Digging on private property, Savage and his crew discover a complete late 17th-century wine bottle mere inches under the ground surface (adjacent lead shot fortuitously gave a metal detector signal) and a late 18th-century 12 pound British carronade in a small pond (!). An antique dealer offered $10,000 for the artifacts removed from this property. A statement at the end of the episode revealed that Savage and his crew also dug other properties in town and took home a total of $18,000 from the sale of the artifacts they acquired.

Many attendees had not seen these shows before, and the response was lively. We discussed the show’s rhetoric, including its use of the terms “recovery” and “artifacts,” the show’s position that underground materials are “going away” and effectively lost unless excavated, and the troubling notion that the show’s methods are non-destructive. Archaeologists at the session believed the featured artifacts were planted and that a great deal of manipulation and sensationalism was used. There was a positive feeling when several landowners turned down requests to dig on their property, with one individual objecting to Savage destroying history. Overall, however, attendees concluded that American Digger was an extreme example among a cohort of reality television programs that celebrate the commodification of historic material cultural.

Samford reported on a meeting held in St. Mary’s County, Maryland, in June of 2012 between a representative of Half Yard Productions (which produces Diggers) and the St. Mary’s County Historic Planning Commission about televising a Diggers project in the area. As a result of a meeting at National Geographic in the spring of 2012, which included professional archaeologists, television representatives, and metal detectorists, NatGeo producers have made changes to accommodate archaeologists’ ethical concerns. These include involving professional archaeologists and recording collections; the monetary value of artifacts still would be shown in a pop-up at the base of the screen, ostensibly to show how little financial worth these artifacts have. The representative stated that they will work only on private property and sites that are threatened by development and would not get any archaeological attention. Despite these concessions, the Half Yard representative met with no support from professional archaeologists in St. Mary’s County. During CNEHA session discussion, the potential ethical contradictions of any collaborative plan were discussed, similar to working with underwater “treasure hunters.”

We brainstormed strategies for countering the negative effects of these shows and broader practices of avocational/recreational digging:

- Posting “no trespassing” signs on site that describe relevant laws and penalties.
- Hiring overnight security guards (who might also clean artifacts, if written into one’s project proposal!).
- Preparing a tool kit/information sheet and offering training for local law enforcement officials.
- At public talks and events, regularly emphasize the importance of context, the finite nature of the archaeological record, and archaeology’s powerful contributions to human understanding.
- Launching a public relations/media “counter-attack” that celebrates an enthusiasm for history but stresses the vital contributions of archaeology and historic preservation and the overall logic of archaeological excavation. Ideas included developing proposals for television shows and creating YouTube videos.
- Creating a database of illegal looting on sites. It is suspected that looting and trespass on sites are underreported by the archaeological community.

CNEHA session participants raised questions that are, as yet, unanswerable, including: Does working with diggers who sell and/or trade artifacts fatally conflict with our avowed professional ethics? Do these shows fairly represent the general recreational/avocation digging community or professional metal detecting companies (some of whom work with archaeologists)? Should we work with or compete with these and similar shows? Are we only interested in discouraging illegal looting or any sort of recreational digging? Should we prioritize top-down reactions or bottom-up strategies?

A questionnaire was handed out to the session participants, which we expect will be posted soon on the CNEHA website and Facebook page for additional participation. The Subcommittee on Collaborative Preservation will summarize these responses and continue working with the CNEHA board, membership, and other interested parties on these issues.

Please see the News section of the CNEHA website (http://www.cneha.org/news.html) for the long version of the report, including a TIMELINE of related events.
UPDATE--Northeast Historical Archaeology
Reported by:  Susan Maguire, Editor

Happy New Year. I hope you enjoyed Volume 39. Volume 40, scheduled for publication this summer, will be a collection of articles on small finds from sites throughout the Northeast. I think you will find these articles interesting and useful. Volume 41 is an open volume and there is space for one or two more articles so I would love to have your submissions. As promised in the Fall newsletter, volumes 32-37 are now available online at http://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/neha/. We continue the work of digitizing and uploading earlier back issue content. Comments or questions about the journal are always welcome. You can email me at maguirse@buffalostate.edu. Keep warm and send in your articles.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR’S REPORT
Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

Please send news for the July issue of the CNEHA Newsletter by May 10 to the appropriate provincial or state editor.

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Conserving a Historical Cemetery in Ripley
[Submitted by Gary D. Shaffer, NRCS]

Conservation of the nineteenth-century, Fush Hill Cemetery in Ripley, Maine, entailed the application of several archaeological techniques. The 15-x-16-m graveyard, located on a dairy farm, had been damaged by the movements of cows and apparently by the cutting of trees. Knocked-over, broken, and scattered gravestones characterized the site when conservation began in 2010. Grave markers included marble headstones and footstones, granite bases with slots to accept headstones, and several, relatively large natural stones. Conservation was proposed to prevent further damage to the cemetery from farming and down-slope soil erosion and to preserve a sacred location. Following the drafting of a conservation plan, mechanical probing, supplemented by a ground-penetrating radar survey, systematically identified gravestones. A few stones had been covered by eroding soil. Recordation entailed mapping and photography of all grave markers with respect to a metric grid, as well as noting qualitative and quantitative attributes of stones with a form developed for Fush Hill. Recorded data allowed analysis of the scattered gravestones, refitting of broken pieces, and replacement of markers with associated graves. In several instances, the slots of granite bases contained fragments of marble headstones that had been snapped off. The refitting of broken headstones and these fragments in bases showed that inscriptions would have faced west. After the landowner erected a protective fence around the cemetery, basic repairs and resetting of gravestones followed.

Going beyond conservation, the project briefly investigated the history of the individuals and families interred at Fush Hill and their settlement in Ripley, beginning in the 1830s. Three of the families buried in the cemetery had emigrated from the same town in southern Maine, and two of the families were related through marriage. Headstone inscriptions revealed a clustering of younger death ages from 14 to 20 and death years from 1855 to 1864, with three siblings dying within a month of one another. These data may reflect the effects of infectious disease. Finally, quantitative study of the gravestones offered insights into variability of their carving and decoration. The conservation work at Fush Hill illustrates the utility of applying several archaeological techniques to a novel situation in cultural resource management.

Benjamin True Farmstead in Litchfield
[Submitted by Ellen Marlatt, Independent Archaeological Consulting, Portsmouth, NH]

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted a Phase I Reconnaissance Survey and Phase II Determination of Eligibility of the Benjamin True Farmstead (ME 246-006) along Beaver Drive in Litchfield (Kennebec County), Maine. First discovered in the winter of 2010, the site is situated within the ROW of Segment 15A of the Maine Power Reliability Program (MPRP). The farmstead is not illustrated on either the 1856 (Chace) or 1879 (Halfpenny) maps of Litchfield. Archaeologists excavated 45 STPs and 12 larger test units in the summer of 2011, recovered a total of 4,627 artifacts and exposed 17 cultural features that document at least two chronologically distinct construction episodes. The fieldwork documented extremely high overall site integrity based on stratified deposits and intact subsurface features. Archaeologists encountered four distinct artifact concentrations from which we learned the True family was highly involved in dairying.

The Benjamin True Farmstead is a vast and impressive architectural complex highlighted by an intact main house foundation and central chimney base of massive granite slabs. A three-room ell stretches north off the main house, with a capped well and granite staircase situated along its eastern wall. The freestanding agricultural complex also includes a three-bay barn foundation with two attached structures to the north represented by depressions and stone alignments. The site is unusual for its state of preservation, perhaps as a result of its fine craftsmanship.

Massive and well constructed granite chimney base at the center of the main house.
In addition to this extensive architectural complex, archaeologists identified clear evidence of a temporary earthfast dwelling on the same knoll where the Benjamin True’s sturdy main house foundation was built in the late 1830s. Archaeological testing and archival evidence suggests that Benjamin True constructed a sill-on-grade or earthfast structure as his initial dwelling after acquiring the property in 1824. As his family grew, he built the substantial farmstead within 10 or 12 years. Over the next 65 years, True and his family made architectural alterations to the original farm layout in order to maximize farming efficiency despite topographical constraints. Upon Benjamin True’s death in 1889, daughter Pamelia assumed ownership of the property but eventually moved to Hallowell, leaving the farmstead empty.

Three of the four artifact concentrations and several features relate to the transition between True’s cabin, and his sturdy cape. Archaeologists isolated a single feature, Feature 14, identified as a bowl-shaped anomaly created during the construction of a sill-on-grade or earthfast cabin. A proportion of Artifact Concentration 2, at the south side of the extant foundation, dating to the third decade of the 19th century, was recovered from the interior of this feature. IAC theorizes that Feature 14 depression provided the landowner with an “opportunistic” location to dispose of household refuse. Once filled, the family continued to use the locale to dispose of household waste, as the bulk of the Concentration 2 midden is domestic refuse, primarily large ceramic sherds and faunal remains (n = 1,084 [57%]).

Archaeologists counted 14 whiteware vessels, including shell-edged and transferprinted plates (n = 4), three tea cups painted in chrome colors, and two factory slip
decorated bowls. In addition, archaeologists identified a small bowl bearing the transferprint pattern, “Gentlemen’s Cabin,” which was produced by James & Thomas Edwards in Staffordshire about 1840 (Transferware Collectors Club 2012). The design at the base of the bowl – which depicts three men carousing and playing cards in an elegant steamship cabin – seems (to us) to represent Benjamin True’s perceived social status. Having endured a decade or so in a small cabin with his growing family, True erected a massive and imposing house on the knoll more befitting of a gentleman. He (or his wife) furnished this fine new structure with a particular preference of design as seen in other delicately decorated teawares and tablewares found in this concentration that hint at the couple’s awareness of social position and style.

Three butterpots and two milkpans were among the 12 redware vessels reconstructed from Concentration 2. All were lead or manganese glazed, and one bore a partial mark J & JM Safford. Cousins John Safford II and John M. Safford were potters in Monmouth, Maine, in the mid-19th century. The two men were partners between 1832 and 1838. John M. Safford separated from his cousin’s business to form an independent pottery company in 1838 (Hawes 1999: 4). The majority of the remaining vessels were pearlware, including shell-edged plates (n = 6) and assorted teawares (n = 6). Other vessels include two undecorated creamware plates, an undecorated tea hollowware, and a yellowware serving vessel.

Archaeologists collected a variety of faunal material from Concentration 2, much of which was too small or degraded to identify beyond mammal (n = 105). Those fragments that could be identified include the talus, phalanges and thoracic vertebra of a juvenile sheep (n = 8), a cow calcaneus showing evidence of butchering, three pig molars, and a butchered moose antler. Archaeologists also collected fragments of chicken bone (n = 4), and clam shell (n = 6).

The Phase II fieldwork documented a site with extremely high overall integrity having stratified deposits and intact subsurface features in association with two phases of use by the True family in the nineteenth century. Archaeological deposits at the site encapsulate a turbulent time in Maine’s history when local farmers struggled to modernize and survive in a changing economic landscape. The intact cultural strata help to reveal the development of a “modern” 19th-century farm and one family’s adaptations to life-changing events. Based on these findings, the Benjamin True Farmstead site has the potential to address important research questions about the evolution of the 19th century farmsteads in Central Maine. Benjamin True participated in the Scientific Agricultural Revolution on his own terms, adapting his farm to meet his particular circumstances. Family, socioeconomic, and political dynamics within the small town may have influenced his choices. We believe these attributes of the site make the True Farmstead eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The results of our survey have been submitted to MHPC, and we are eagerly awaiting comments.

New Hampshire
Reported by: Ellen Marlatt

John Seaward Site in Portsmouth
[Submitted by Ellen Marlatt, Independent Archaeological Consulting, Portsmouth, NH]
In August 2012, Independent Archaeological Consulting (IAC) conducted four days of intensive recovery of artifacts, encountering a complex intersection of subsurface features from the 18th century John Seaward Site (27 RK-464) at the Piscataqua River in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. IAC was on hand for on-site monitoring as part of the removal of earth for the mechanically stabilized earth wall for the Memorial Bridge Replacement when the discovery occurred. IAC immediately stepped in to conduct controlled excavation, removing almost 11 square meters of earth, and collecting 148 field bags of artifacts from densely packed deposits. The excavations revealed a large cellarhole dating to the mid to late...
The Seward family had an early presence in Portsmouth, with deed transactions detailing property transfers throughout much of the 18th century. Shipwright John Seward (1649-1705) and his family dominated the small hill on Buck Street (now State Street), above the riverbank for more than 100 years thereafter. Like many Englishmen, the Sewards were attracted to Portsmouth for the ample business opportunities available for mariners and boat builders. John and Agnes Seward immigrated from England in the 1660s and gave birth to the first generation of Seward children in Portsmouth, including son Henry Seward (1674-1737). Henry was a boat builder of some affluence who married Mary Huntress in 1694. The couple had five children, including eldest son John Seward (1697-1785). As Henry rose in prominence in Portsmouth, he amassed a fair amount of land at the eastern end of the road that “leads to the river,” including a small portion of beach.

John Seward (1697-1785) married an Englishwoman named Catherine Drew in 1723, and the couple had at least two children, Henry and James. In 1771, John Seward, then a caulker, sold the easternmost portion of his property, including a lot of land with a beach, to Daniel and Samuel Sherburne for the purpose of building a wharf (RCD 090/303). Indicating that this was part of the property given to him by his father Henry Seward, he retained the western portion of the property for his sons, Henry and James Seaward. It is presumed that the remaining portion of property was willed to the sons of John Seaward upon his death in 1785.

After passing through the family, the parcel is described in a 1762 deed from John Seward’s grandson, also named John (1697-1785), to his two sons, James and Henry (RCD 67/246). Transferred in equal halves for “love and affection”, the 40-ft-x-30-ft lot abutted the north side of Buck Street, (now State Street) “a Little to the Southward of my [John’s] now Dwelling house” (built ca. 1725 according to RCD 18/341). The parcel may or may not have contained a dwelling house or other structure.

Even though the 1812 and 1813 (Hales) maps show no structures, it is unlikely that the parcel remained vacant for long, given the apparent density of the 18th-century working neighborhood. James and Henry’s grandfather, Henry (1674-1737), for example, intimates the multifunctional and interconnectedness of the neighborhood in his 1725 deed transfer to his son, John (1697-1785), a boat builder. Henry gave his “well Beloved son John” a lot of land,

...next adjoining to my Dwelling house be- ing thirty six foot in length and twenty foot in Breadth on which ye son John Seward has lately built a dwelling house together with ye privilege of a Convenient way to pass and Repass to and from ye Sons lot of land along by the house of Jonathan Studley into ye highway that leads from ye water side to ye school house and also full Liberty of coming to and drawing water from my well (RCD 18/341).

Although analysis and interpretation is in its early stag-
es, IAC archaeologists may have come across some elements of the house described in the 1725 deed. IAC has tentatively identified a filled cellar and associated fieldstone foundation, overlying two intersecting, down-cutting features, possibly a privy and a filled earthfast cellar. Artifacts range from various types of Chinese porcelain, German Westerwald stoneware, English Salt Glaze Stoneware, creamware, and possible French ceramics.

Archaeologists are in the process of washing and cataloging the collection for analysis in our Portsmouth, New Hampshire lab. Because of the amount and range of domestic material in the assemblage, we propose to conduct specialized analysis for faunal material, ceramics, and glass. These studies – including a minimum vessel count (MNV) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) – will be performed in-house using IAC’s own specially-trained personnel. IAC also collected several soil samples from features while in the field and plans to send at least two of these samples for macrofloral and/or microfloral analysis.

Massachusetts
Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

Archaeology of a Late-17th-Century Village
[Submitted by Randy Daum]

Recently discovered buried beneath heavily farmed private property near Hatfield, Massachusetts, is the site of a long-forgotten 17th-century compact English village. Randy Daum, a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, is conducting an investigation of the site under the supervision of UMass professors Robert Paynter and Steve Pendery. Documentary and archaeological evidence indicates the settlement plan is very similar to that of the classic 17th-century New England nucleated village, in which colonists were granted adjacent house lots along with noncontiguous plots of land in various fields surrounding the compact settlement. The village, now known as the Hatfield Old Farms Settlement, consisted of ten house lots, with five on each side of a center street surrounded by a stockade. Hatfield Old Farms is the only known archaeological example of a complete 17th-century nucleated village in southern New England.

The land where the village was built was first granted by the Massachusetts General Court in 1659 to Major Daniel Denison, an Ipswich resident and leader of the colonial militia. Following Denison’s death in 1682, his heirs sold the property to a private corporate group who soon afterward began building homes on this land. After measuring the property and dividing it into various sections, each proprietor was allotted a house lot along the village street and a strip of land in each section. Land was also reserved by the corporation for roads and a common. By 1690, a small compact village arose on the property that became known as simply “the Farms.” As a privately owned entity and not under the jurisdiction of any town at the time, the proprietors of “the Farms” held their own meetings and kept separate records.

For protection against possible attacks during King William’s War (1689–1698), one of the houses was fortified and a stockade built around the settlement. Despite these defensive measures, in 1697 and 1698 several of the Farms’ residents were killed or captured by Native Americans while working their fields outside the stockade. After a few years of relative peace, the dangers of living on the frontier quickly escalated as Queen Anne’s War (1702–1713) began. Early in this war Deerfield suffered the well-documented attack of 29 February 1704, when more than fifty English settlers died and over 100 were captured. On 10 May of the same year, Pascomuck, a small hamlet, was also struck. In this latest attack, nineteen colonists were killed, three were captured, and the entire village was burned to the ground. Although the exact date was not officially documented, the small, isolated settlement at “the Farms” was abandoned shortly after these attacks and never rebuilt. The abandoned village site became known locally as “Old Farms.” Over three hundred years of continuous farming has effectively erased nearly all traces of the village from the landscape.
The owners of this property have graciously granted our team permission for archaeology to be conducted at the settlement site provided it does not interfere with ongoing agricultural operations. Archaeological investigations have focused on determining the horizontal and vertical dimensions and condition of the village remains. In an attempt to map these remains electronically, a few small grants funded geophysical testing over portions of the 10-acre village site. Some of the geophysical results were ground truthed during the summer of 2009 when the University of Massachusetts Archaeological Field School excavated at Old Farms. While we only excavated a small portion of one of the ten homesites, the field school excavations uncovered foundation remnants, a hearth support, 17th-century artifacts, and an unlined filled-in cellar. In an effort to map the house locations across the village, these cellar remains became a major focus for future investigations.

Following the 2009 field school, we utilized site-wide systematic coring to locate additional cellars. The coring procedure eventually identified cellar features at all ten village house lots. During the summer of 2011, our field work focused on determining the extent and integrity of the cellar features at six of these lots. The first step was to remove and sift the plowzone layer to expose the perimeter of each cellar feature. Then, to determine the dimensions of the cellars and record feature profiles while also keeping excavation to a minimum, one or more 1x1m excavation units were employed in each cellar. While a more detailed summary of our findings will be submitted in the future, the excavations uncovered many preserved remnants of foundations and other features, including a brick fireplace built on a cellar floor and the remains of a wooden staircase. Along with the usual period ceramics, a few of the more interesting portable artifacts uncovered include a complete seal-top spoon and other 17th-century spoon fragments, a pewter porringer handle, and fragments of a brass cooking vessel. Also found were many musket bullets, lead waste, and gun flints, indicative of the violence of the time.

Our archaeological work at Hatfield Old Farms also involves an important public outreach component that has included public presentations, museum exhibits, a taped interview session for local-access television, and many site tours. Over the past several years, various groups have made field trips to the site to learn about local history and archaeology. These included the Hatfield Boy Scout troop, several groups of adults and children from the local community, and a city youth group. Some of these visitors were able to participate in excavations. Currently, an exhibit about the site and the ongoing archaeological work can be viewed at the Hatfield Historical Society’s museum located in Hatfield center. This public outreach segment of our work has gone a long way towards fostering a deeper appreciation for history, archaeology, and cultural heritage. For additional information, please contact Randy Daum at rdaum@anthro.umass.edu

**New York State**

Reported by: Lois Huey

**Cohoes Mill Archaeology**

Public Archaeology Facility (Binghamton University) conducted excavations in the city of Cohoes, north of Albany. The project involved a bridge replacement and examination of the 19th-century mill race. Using walkovers, mapping of surface features, shovel tests, and backhoe trenches, the work established the way the raceway was constructed and its route under the street and by a parking lot.

**Albany Seventeenth-Century Finds**

Louis Berger Group conducted both mechanical and hand excavations in the middle of the city of Albany. They uncovered pitch-pine posts, a hand-wrought awl, brick, and a wood drain capped with flagstones as well as a more modern cement and brick drain. Dendrochronological analysis showed the wooden posts dated to the late 17th century. Each post was completely removed and the locations recorded. Monitoring followed.

**More City Work: Binghamton**

Public Archaeology Facility excavated an entire urban block that contained industrial and residential properties dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Under the asphalt,
features were found: portions of house foundations, outbuildings, cisterns, a well, a privy as well as many artifacts dating to the two centuries.

Underwater Vessels Found in Hudson River
Hartgen Archeological Associates monitored and documented the remains of three vessels in the Hudson River near Newburgh, NY. Vessel 1 was wooden, 80 feet long with a slightly curved bottom keel and ribbing timbers held together with oak pins. These probably were remains of a tug used to move barges and scows on the river beginning in the late 19th century. Vessel 2 was rectangular-shaped, over 60 feet long, and was a barge. Timbers, long iron bolts, treenails, sitting knees, stanchions, shell planking and a fender were identified. The structure had been coated with coal tar. It possibly was the property of a nearby coal company. Vessel 3’s hull and rudder suggested remains of a double-ended ferry about 200 feet long. Propeller-driven, it was manufactured from riveted sections of plate steel 1” thick. Vessel 3 probably wasn’t local but originated in New York City. Vessels 1 and 2 were removed; Vessel 3 was left in place due to its size.

More Underwater Work
URS Corporation conducted work on a shipwreck located in the Hudson River near Fort Edward in Washington County, NY. Sediments and debris were removed mechanically from the top of the shipwreck and documentation done of the exposed vessel remains. Detailed plans and profile maps were produced. Analysis indicates this was an early sailing canal boat constructed between 1822 and 1825. It was a unique form with elements not perpetuated in later such boats. This likely is the earliest documented example of a watercraft constructed for use within the Champlain Canal system. The boat was about 60 feet long, rigged as a schooner or sloop, and used to transport goods and people through the canal system.

Delaware
Reported by: Lu Ann De Cunzo

The 2012 Search for Fort Casimir
[Submitted by Craig Lukezic, Archaeologist, Delaware State Historic Preservation Office]
After floods, historic road leveling, house and ferry construction, is there anything left of the 17th century Fort Casimir?

The State of Delaware contracted John Milner and Associates to find out, and they were joined by notable volunteers from the University of Delaware and the Archaeological Society of Delaware.

Keep in mind the fort may have been a wooden plank structure built with rammed earth. Those of you familiar with living in Delaware can guess that the termites would have feasted on this within 20 years. Even when the fort was operational 350 years ago, it had to be rebuilt frequently. Given the many rebuilding episodes by both the Dutch and Swedes, there may have been several Fort Casimirs. Indeed, when the Swedes rebuilt the fort and named it Fort Trefaldighet (Trinity), they added a gun battery that faced the river.

First, we wanted to find clues of Fort Casimir/Trinity by collecting subsurface data through remote sensing. Ground-penetrating radar was used to detect variation in the soils that could lead the team to cultural features, and we decided that a large test trench running perpendicular with the defensive line would be the best strategy to locate the fort and to explore the old shore line.

We were never alone in this search. Ned and Louise Heite found a section of a ditch and 17th century arti-
facts in their 5-foot–by-5-foot test in 1986. Using the radar, we quickly located the Heites’ 1986 test pit and shoveled out the modern fill. Then, we aligned our test trench along the pit to ensure we followed up on the Heites’ findings and to take a look at what lies beneath the sod.

From the Heites’ pit, we extended the trench 10 feet to the west, towards Chestnut Street. A backhoe bucket moved a foot of modern topsoil to expose a layer of brownish-yellow clay. After troweling this area off, we noticed some faint stains in the form of two small strips running parallel to each other.

After documenting and digging them out, we thought the stains might be the remains of two very early palisade lines. The base of both these features was in a basin shape common for defensive palisades.

As there were no historic artifacts found in them, they appear to predate most historical activity. As we dug our trench toward the river, we noticed a lot of modern fill, which overlay Late-Victorian-period fill. It is possible the river bank was gouged out by erosion in the hurricane of 1878, and the town started to rebuild by this aggressive filling activity.

Team members carefully excavated another pit adjacent to the Heites’ from 1986. Indeed, in the ditch they found several layers of Dutch artifacts where we expected them to be. From this zone, we found yellow and red bricks, roofing tiles, a rim of a Dutch dish, and a pipe bowl. On the military side, we found a fired (flattened) musket ball, and an odd spherical object that I suspect was a grenade.

To conclude, I believe we found a section of Fort Casimir/Trinity. We are very lucky it did not erode away in the 1878 hurricane. In the future, perhaps we can follow the palisade lines and see if the bastions, magazines, and barracks also survive.
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 2013 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland’s first capital (1634-1694). The Field School is scheduled for May 28 to August 3, 2013.

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 ditch 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. 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 17th-century, 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 to the 2013 HSMC Archaeology Field School, send an email or a letter stating your interest in the course and listing any relevant classes, experience, or special skills. Include the email addresses 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: TimR@digshistory.org or send letters to: Archaeology Program, Department of Research & Collections, HSMC, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary’s City, Maryland 20686. Application Deadline: April 26, 2013.

St. Mary’s College of Maryland - The Gerard Site
During the Fall Semester 2012, students from St. Mary’s College of Maryland undertook Phase II investigations at the Clifton or Thomas Gerard Site near Bushwood, Maryland. As part of the assignment for a Research Methods class, students cataloged and analyzed a collection in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. James Clifton, the owners of the site, and excavated nearly 200 shovel tests in an effort to more precisely define the site’s spatial and chronological boundaries. The site appears to have been occupied from ca. 1639 until 1675 by Thomas Gerard or his relatives. Gerard had come to Maryland soon after the colony’s settlement in 1634, and by 1640 he had been granted 6,000 acres, forming what became St. Clement’s Manor.

Gerard was a Catholic like the Maryland proprietor, Lord Baltimore, and he appears to have been a shrewd businessman and politician. But while it might be expected that a shared religious faith would have bound the two men, in fact, Gerard and Baltimore had a sometimes cordial / sometimes contentious relationship. Gerard served
as one of the proprietor’s councilors or advisors, but he was also complicit in Fendall’s Rebellion, an effort in 1659 to abolish Baltimore’s power in Maryland government. He was tried for treason and left for Virginia, continuing to own St. Clement’s Manor.

The artifacts recovered from this important site include white and red clay tobacco pipes, ceramics, bottle glass, flint, animal bone, and a number of ‘small finds.’ One especially interesting tin-glazed ceramic fragment appears to represent a face. The face is painted in blue, brown, and yellow and the back side of the face (both shown in the accompanying photographs) is glazed, suggesting it was exposed. The face is probably part of a tin-glazed earthenware figural salt that also functioned as a candle holder, with the candle inserted into a hole in the figure’s head. This specimen is very similar to a figural salt/candle holder pictured in Archer (1997:326) made in Flanders in the late 16th or early 17th century. A related but not identical figural salt in the Victoria and Albert Museum is dated 1657 and manufactured in London (http://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O21231/candlestick-unknown/) (Archer 1997:325). The Gerard example is almost certainly of Continental origin given its red orange paste.

A second interesting object from the site is a four-lobed lead cloth seal. Cloth seals were affixed to finished cloth and record stages in the inspection of the material and the payment of taxes. In the case of the Gerard cloth seal, one side features a lion rampant on one lobe and a protruding rivet on the second or bottom lobe. On the reverse side are found the letters “V O N” and the number “46” with a raised star and indecipherable character that continues outside of the bounds of the seal below. The top lobe is blank. It is likely that the “V O N” refers to Devon and the two numbers refer to the date, ‘1646’ (the year of the cloth’s inspection and, presumably, the seal’s production). The seal is somewhat similar to one described by Geoff Egan (1994:24), which includes the letters “E V O” and the numbers “64,” believed by Egan to signify 1646 and not 1664.

St. Mary’s College is grateful to Mr. and Mrs. James Clifton for allowing us to spend Saturdays at their site, and to Ed Chaney, Silas Hurry, and Rob Hunter for their assistance with identifying the figural salt fragment. For more information, contact Julia A. King at jking@smcm.edu

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Prince George’s County
During 1813 and 1814 British and American troops clashed at many sites along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. These collective actions are often referred to as the Chesapeake campaign of the War of 1812. The most significant events of the campaign happened during the summer and fall of 1814, culminating in the British attack on Fort McHenry at Baltimore. The British march on the capital of Washington, DC was a major component of the Chesapeake campaign. British ground troops established several encampments on their march toward the capital including one on the outskirts of the small village of Nottingham, Maryland.

Nottingham is located on the Patuxent River in eastern Prince George’s County, Maryland, approximately 20 miles southeast of Washington, DC. The town of Nottingham was established in 1706 by the Maryland legislature and continued to thrive as an important economic port throughout the eighteenth century. An official tobacco inspection station was established at the town in 1747, solidifying the position of Nottingham in the lucrative regional tobacco trade. Nottingham reached its height of prosperity during the nineteenth century due to an ever-expanding steamboat trade with Baltimore. The War of 1812 came to Nottingham just as it was becoming the primary anchor community for southern Prince George’s County.

In the summer of 1814 British Rear Admiral George Cockburn ordered ground troops under the command of Major General Robert Ross and naval forces led by Vice Admiral Alexander Cochrane to attack Washington from the southeast via the Patuxent River. This two-pronged assault began at Benedict, Maryland, roughly 30 miles to the south. Over 4,100 ground troops landed at Bene-
dict on August 19th, 1814, with two goals in mind. First, they wanted to deliver a demoralizing blow to the Americans by sacking the Capital, and second they wanted to capture the small fleet of shallow draft barges used by Commodore Joshua Barney to harass the British warships. Cochrane chased Barney upstream while at the same time supplying their ground forces on the shore as needed. Along the way, British troops established the base camp at Nottingham on August 21st.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission Archaeology Program began a three year historical and archaeological project at Nottingham in the fall of 2011 to explore the War of 1812 at Nottingham. The three-year project is driven by two basic goals. First, we want to locate, define, and gather information about the British encampment on the outskirts of town. The second goal is to determine that the role the town of Nottingham played in the War of 1812.

A fieldwork strategy was devised that combined traditional shovel testing and excavation units with a systematic metal detector survey, and geophysical testing. We have completed the first phase of archaeology and have gathered enough information to plan the second and third phases of the project.

The British Encampment
A 200 by 400 foot north/south oriented block was laid out for metal detector survey at the encampment site based on historical research. Seven hundred and twenty-nine artifacts were identified as a result of the survey. Over 500 of these artifacts were generic nail or spike fragments, but many were assigned as encampment-related.

The largest single category of encampment artifacts recovered was unfired musket balls. Sixty-two musket balls were recovered from the survey. These balls range from about .67 to .69 caliber and all but two have been cut. Numerous miscellaneous lead artifacts were recovered, including two possible flint pads and a chunk of partially melted lead bar stock. Four iron worms were recovered during the survey as was a single bayonet tip. A variety of generic buttons and one with the 75th regiment insignia were recovered. A strap and stock buckle, two British half pennies, and several horse shoes were also recovered from the collection area.

Preliminary data suggest several directions for future research. The concentration of artifacts near Nottingham road may suggest that the rear guard was concerned with protecting the encampment from attack via this primary road into town. Unfired musket balls combined with the lead bar stock indicate the production of munitions on site, perhaps while the rear guard was waiting for the return of the main army. One of the goals of the next phase will be to test other areas of the field to determine the extent of encampment debris and detect other activity areas.

Nottingham Town
A total of 738 shovel tests were excavated where town buildings were anticipated, resulting in the recovery of over 23,000 artifacts. Subsurface features were identified in most of the areas tested. Nearly half the artifacts were recovered from the 1 and a half acre portion of Nottingham known to have contained commercial buildings. This may have also been an area used by Barney when he occupied the town with his flotilla men during the summer of 1814, so we have targeted this lot for future testing. We designated this portion of the site the Stamp lot.

The identification of several features coupled with the distribution of artifacts support a number of preliminary conclusions about the early nineteenth century occupation of the Stamp lot. First, the volume of artifacts suggests that the north half acre of the lot was the most intensely developed. One deep feature, probably a cellar, and at least two early 19th century refuse deposits were discovered during shovel testing in the north half acre of the lot. Comparatively few nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from the southern portion. There is tremendous potential for additional archaeological excavations at the stamp lot based on our historical research and Phase I Archaeological survey. The Stamp lot provides an opportunity to study how a single commercial block changed from just before the American Revolution to the end of the War of 1812, and perhaps aid in determining the economic impact of both wars.

Our next phase of archaeology will begin this spring with comprehensive geophysical testing at the encampment site and the Stamp lot, followed by limited test excavations based on the magnetometer and GPR data.

St. Leonard - Hands-On History
Over the last several years, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has enjoyed a productive relationship with Huntingtown High School. In previous years, the school’s archaeology classes produced cell phone tours for the park, with the students working on the projects...
at every level, including conducting oral history interviews, developing tour themes and scripts, recording the tours and writing press releases.

This year, JPPM decided to take on a different type of project, with the newly-formed “Historical Investigations” class. The students are analyzing the contents of a mid-19th century privy from Baltimore’s Federal Reserve site (18BC27). Archaeologists excavated the site in 1980, but since the artifacts were never studied or a final report prepared, the students are working with an assemblage that has never before received any attention.

This particular privy is filled with broken plates, spittoons, chamber pots, medicine bottles, and a torpedo bottle once used to hold carbonated beverages. One spectacular find from the privy was a large Rockingham pitcher depicting a boar and stag hunt, made around 1855 by a Baltimore pottery firm.

The students have completed cataloging the artifacts (2,200+) and have now moved on to mending ceramics from the privy. Once they finish mending ceramics and glass, students will determine minimum ceramic and glass vessel counts, choose objects to research in depth, and write a report on the feature. The results of their research will culminate in an exhibit of their findings at the school and local public library.

It’s exciting to work with students on a project that provides them with real world experience in a supportive setting, conducting the type of analysis normally done by professional archaeologists. Even better is watching the students get a thrill from each new artifact and the information it holds.

Virginia
Reported by: David A. Brown

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
[Submitted by Andrew Edwards]

Archaeology of 438 Scotland Street. Colonial Williamsburg’s Department of Architectural and Archaeological Research at the behest of the Foundation’s Property Planning and Management Department undertook intensive archaeological work at 438 Scotland Street in the City of Williamsburg, Virginia, between November 2012 and January 2013. Currently two residential lots, the land was first patented in 1674 by John White as part of a 68-acre tract that abutted what became the campus of the College of William and Mary. Later owned by Colonel John Page and his son, Francis Page (York County Deeds
and Wills 5-65), the larger property was divided into eight lots, numbered 311 through 318, shortly after Williamsburg was established in 1699. Eighteenth-century lot owners included David Menetree (1724 and 1736) who used his property for brick manufacturing, joiner James Wray (1736-1750) who established an extensive carpentry yard, and Wray’s wife and son (through 1796), although none of the Revolution-era French Maps show any development in the Project Area. The area was evidently undeveloped through much of the nineteenth century, a boarding house and other residential structures built in the twentieth century as the city evolved.

Initial testing of the lot in the 1990s recovered artifacts typical of the 17th century in Williamsburg, specifically ceramic roofing tile. Additional testing as part of this project recovered additional roofing tiles, determined that the site was plowed in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, and located a 17th-century bounding ditch contemporary with the Middle Plantation period, prior to the founding of Williamsburg (1699). Sampling of the intact plowzone beneath significant twentieth-century fill episodes revealed types, concentrations and relatively low numbers of household artifacts, further suggesting a non-domestic occupation. Fourteen two-meter squares were excavated to subsoil, locating several significant features including a Middle Plantation-period bounding ditch in the northeast section of the project area. Boundary ditches dating to the 17th century have been found at practically every site excavated in Williamsburg in the last 30 years and give archaeologists and historians a better understanding of the physical layout of Middle Plantation. While typically shallow and indistinct, the bounding ditch at Scotland Street contrasted from the others as a deeper and much better defined feature.

The boundary ditch contained no datable artifacts and was stratigraphically equal to all other features found on the site (i.e., below plowzone). A feature just to the east of the ditch was thought at first to be a post hole, perhaps part of a series of post holes flanking the ditch. If that had been the case, then the bounding ditch may have been interpreted as part of the palisade of 1634. That palisade ran about six miles across the peninsula, creating a barrier (real or imagined) through which the Native population must have permission to pass. Unfortunately, the feature was not a post hole and no others were evident along the course of the ditch. The conjectural path of the palisade was thought to be only a block to the east of the Scotland Street bounding ditch.

A second significant feature encountered during the excavation was a large, nine-foot-diameter circular area of dark brown soil containing a concentration of brick rubble and roofing tile, which later proved to be a well. In order to save time hand excavating through gravel, buried topsoil, clay and plowzone, a backhoe was used to strip the surrounding area, exposing the full extent of the well and two post holes that together likely supported a windless mechanism used to raise a bucket from the well.

Acknowledging the costs, labor, and danger, but also the valuable information and public interest, that comes with a well excavation, it was decided to excavate the well to a depth of about 6 feet, mitigating that portion of the feature which would be impacted by construction and preserving the remainder beneath the new buildings for future archaeological research. Artifacts from the well were not numerous, but did indicate that the well had been filled in the late 18th century. Two Virginia half pennies, minted in 1773, but not distributed in Virginia until 1775, provide the most reliable terminus post quem. Two fragments of black transfer-printed pearlware were recovered and could extend the TPQ to as late as 1809, although 1793 is quite possible. Other 18th-century ceramics recovered included creamware, white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, Nottingham, Staffordshire slipware, Westerwald and brown stoneware. Very few coarsewares were found. Mixed in with all the ceramics and other 18th-century material were a plethora of roofing tile fragments. Most were pan tiles, but a few flat tiles were represented. Flat tiles were being reproduced at the Page House site on the Bruton Heights campus in the 1660s. Tiles from that site contain unique inclusions made evident by xeroradiography and have been identified as far away as Jamestown. The Scotland Street tiles have not been x-rayed to determine whether they were produced at the Page kiln or were manufactured more locally.

The most remarkable artifact recovered from the well fill was part of a silver porringer handle with the engraving of a Moor’s head on the top side and a lion hallmark on the underside. Colonial Williamsburg’s Curator of Metals, Janine Skerry, identified the piece as a porringer handle and found that the particular hallmark was unique to London 1716-1720. The Moor’s head engraving was likely part of a heraldry crest, but the owner has not yet been identified. The Moor was a common
device used in family crests in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The context of the fill is nearly 80 years later than the manufacture date of the object, and that the object had become scrap silver is evident by its having been severely bent, broken and abraded.

**West Virginia**
Reported by: David E. Rotenizer

**Archaeological Investigations at Volcano, Ritchie and Wood Counties**
[Submitted by Chris Nelson, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.]
The extraction of oil for industrial purposes saw its start in Pennsylvania around the beginning of the Civil War. As the need for more oil increased, the search for new oil fields to exploit began. This quest led prospectors into Ohio and West Virginia on a journey to quench an ever growing thirst for oil. This well-traveled road passed through many communities in the mid-Ohio Valley; but one city, a town now gone, would be marked with a large star if the journey for oil were mapped: Volcano, West Virginia. Volcano was a thriving oil boom town, along the border between Ritchie and Wood Counties that by 1874 had introduced the bath tub to Wood County and the “endless cable pumping system” to the production of oil in the United States -- an application conceived from the cable system powering street cars in Philadelphia. In addition to countless oil rigs, Volcano had an opera hall and establishments serving every need -- and desire -- for a population of several thousand. There was a railroad providing transportation to Parkersburg via the B&O line. Volcano was a vibrant and colorful town reminiscent of the prospecting towns made famous during the settlement of the west, especially the towns of the California gold rush. The memory of Volcano has been commemorated every year at Mountwood Park through the “Volcano Days” celebration, a fun-filled weekend melding the past and present.

Philadelphia oil prospector W. C. Stiles, Jr., known as the “Father of Volcano,” came to the area in 1864 and purchased several thousand acres with the intention of drilling for oil. After striking oil, he started the Volcanic Oil and Coal Company and constructed his town. He built his mansion, which he called Thornhill, for his family in 1874 at a cost of $60,000. It was built in the form of a cross with three floors of 25 rooms. Thornhill possessed a commanding view of Volcano and the surrounding oil fields. A large cistern provided running...
water to Thornhill and it was the first residence in Wood County to have a bathtub. Well-manicured grounds and elegant flower gardens accented this stately mansion. On the estate, he grew many crops and raised various forms of livestock. A grounds manager and staff tended a wine cellar, fruit and vegetable cellar, large barn, stables, and a tennis court. Old newspaper reports indicate that Thornhill Mansion was a center of social activity for high status visitors to the town. W. C. Stiles, Jr. died at his beloved Thornhill on December 17, 1896.

Archaeological investigations at Volcano were first imagined in the fall of 2010. By the summer of 2011, the first round of excavations took place. The first season focused solely on the mansion environs; however, by the 2012 season, the investigations began to expand across the mansion estate to include the gardener’s residence and caretaker’s residence. Several interesting artifacts have been unearthed so far, such as oyster shells, buttons, various ceramics, multiple wine bottle fragments, and tools. Previously unknown structure foundations have also been discovered and will eventually be investigated to ascertain their purpose. The recovered artifacts will help to paint a picture of the Stiles family who oversaw the operations in the town of Volcano. Eventually, the excavations will expand into the town to investigate the operations and way of life of the common oil and support workers. All of the recovered artifacts will be available for display in the newly established Volcano Museum in Mountwood Park.

A large portion of the former town of Volcano is within Mountwood Park, a county-owned park in Wood County. The park comprises 2,400 acres and offers a wide variety of outdoor activities. The Friends of Mountwood Park, Inc. is a nonprofit group formed in 2007. It is dedicated to improving the park and offering programs that would otherwise not be available. The History Committee of the Friends of Mountwood Park has organized the archaeological study taking place at Volcano. Partnering with the Hocking College Archaeology Program from Nelsonville, Ohio, 2012 marked the second season that the Hocking College field school has conducted excavations at the site. Chris Nelson, an archaeologist with Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., in Hurricane, West Virginia, has also served as an advisor for Industrial Archaeology for the project. The excavations are open to public participation and the 2012 season saw nearly 50 participants helping with the excavations, including 12 Boy Scouts that earned their Archaeology merit badges.

Prior to the start of the season, the Friends of Mountwood Park organized a free Introduction to Archaeology class that was open to the public at the park. The 2012 archaeological program had the following major financial contributors: WV Humanities Council, Wood County Historical Landmarks Commission and the Wood County Commission. Plans are to continue the excavations on an annual basis.

**Ontario**

Reported by: Eva MacDonald

**Selected Projects for 2012, Archaeological Services Inc.**

[Submitted by David Robertson]

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) undertook 16 projects in 2012 that examined archaeological remains of the nineteenth-century settlement and development of southern Ontario. These included rural farmsteads and industrial sites, urban residences and harbour features, and military structures.

**Blacker’s Brick Works Site (AgHb-415), Brant Township**

Edward Blacker owned four brick yards in the City of Brantford and surrounding Brant Township during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. Although he purchased the property on which the archaeological site is located in 1853, the brick works appears to have been in operation only in the 1870s and 1880s. It was the smallest of his four operations and employed 10 men for eight months of the year, with an annual production run of perhaps 60,000-65,000 bricks. The Blacker’s Brick Works site was discovered during pedestrian survey of an agricultural field that is part of a large property to be developed as a residential subdivision. Subsequent test investigations at the site have been carried out in phases between 2010 and 2012.

At the time of the initial survey, the Blacker’s Brick Works site manifested itself as a scatter of brick debris over an area of approximately 3,850 square metres. It would have comprised storage yards for green bricks, fired bricks, raw and semi-processed clay, fuel, and the impermanent brick clamps. It lay in the bottom of a “bowl” or depression formed by a large ridge with a steep slope to the south and west of the site and more gently sloping hills to the north and east. The southwest slopes likely represent a quarried-out face of the ridge. A seasonal/semi-permanent stream flows southeasterly
through the area to a marsh, the margins of which are defined by a slight ridge, which may be artificial/engineered. The soils of the area are heavy silty clays. These factors result in exceedingly poor drainage; a large portion of the site is inundated for much of the year. Runoff from the surrounding hills leads to the formation of pools of standing water and a complex pattern of rills. The marsh also spills over the ridge when swelled by heavy rains. These conditions, and the very character of the site, required the design of a testing and evaluation strategy that was a departure from the conventional “green field” methods called for by provincial regulations. First, a gradiometer survey of the site area was employed because of its ability to register large scale and high intensity features. Next, targets were selected from the gradiometer data and 13 test trenches were excavated through a combination of mechanical and hand techniques. Testing confirmed that numerous drains and the bases of brick clamps in varying states of preservation are buried on the site, along with artifacts such as clay pug mill blades, and misfired bricks. Clay winning pits and trenches are located along the perimeters of the site. No permanent structures have been documented thus far. Full scale excavation of the site is expected, likely next year.

The Lowry-Hannon (AjGu-79) and Dollery (AjGu-81) Sites, City of Toronto

The sustained redevelopment of Toronto’s downtown core with condominium construction kept the historical archaeologists busy on Adelaide Street West in the fall of 2012. The analysis of these sites will contribute to the growing database of urban working class life in Toronto that is being built as a result of the City of Toronto’s archaeological master plan adopted in 2006. The Dollery site (AjGu-81) comprised two mid-to-late nineteenth-century working class urban house lots. The remains of a ca. 1855-1878 structure on one lot, owned and occupied by multiple tenants, was mostly destroyed through late nineteenth-century redevelopment. Two privy vaults in the rear of that lot were preserved, however, and one contained a nearly complete blue-printed meat dish among other items (Figure 1). The second house lot, occupied by railroad conductor William Dollery, also ca. 1855-1878, contained evidence of the original single-storey frame house that measured 26 feet in width (half the width of the lot), and 18’ 6” in depth. A partially-preserved mortared fieldstone footing, a cellar pit located under the east portion of the house, a cistern, and a remnant yard surface, were also documented. The Lowry-Hannon site (AjGu-79) also comprised two mid-to-late nineteenth-century working class urban house lots. The remains of features on one lot, owned and occupied by the Lowry family, were destroyed mostly through early twentieth-century development. The other lot, whose original house was occupied by a succession of tenants ca. 1845-1880, contained well-preserved mid-nineteenth-century deposits. These consisted of a stone foundation wall (Figure 2), a well-preserved capped sheet midden, a series of mid-nineteenth century privies and refuse pits, and two cellar pits, with one dating to the 1850s-1880 period, and the other dating to the post-1880 period when the original house was enlarged.

The Toronto Waterfront

Likewise, work continues along the former waterfront of Toronto. Portions of mid- to late-nineteenth-century wharves and shore walls were recorded in several locations along the western limits of the main harbour. These were, for the most part, consistent with the many
remains of such structures uncovered in previous years in terms of construction design and technique. A more unusual discovery, however, was that of a harbour scow, an inexpensive and simple barge used in harbour dredging operations, which were essentially a full time activity due to discharge from the Don River and the city’s sewers. The vessel had been abandoned in lake fills laid down post-1893.

The scow was of plank-on-frame construction with characteristic flat sides, bottom, stern and bow (Figure 3). The hull was built with planks 5”-10” wide and 5” thick, repaired in several locations by roughly nailed boards. The planks were fastened to the hull frame with heavy threaded bolts and nuts, while vertical iron rods had been drilled through the courses of the planking at 21” intervals along the length of the vessel. The deck, which was made up of 8”-10” wide, 2½” thick planks, had for the most part collapsed under the weight of the overlying fills. The interior of the vessel featured two solid bulkhead walls running the full length of the vessel. An elaborate system of horizontal thwarts, horizontal iron ties and vertical deck support members made up the balance of the interior construction.

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Quebec
Reported by: Olivier Roy

**Excavation at Fort Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean-sur-le-Richelieu**

[Submitted by Agnès Gelé and Geneviève Bergeron, with the support of Réginald Auger, Andrew Beaupré and Catherine Losier]

The purpose of this review is to describe the 2012 Laval University field school at the national historical site of
Fort Saint-Jean, located in the Richelieu Valley. While by no means the first archaeological project to take place at the site, it is the first to be derived by a multiagancy partnership. The project originated as a tripartite agreement between the *Musée du Fort Saint-Jean*, Parks Canada and Laval University. This 2012 field school was the 4th year of a five-year agreement. The scientific orientation of the project was under the direction of Andrew Beaupré, while the pedagogical component was Catherine Losier’s responsibility. This dig consisted on three operations of different sizes. Operations H and S were supervised by Andrew Beaupré, a doctoral student at the College of William and Mary, and the operation T was the responsibility of Geneviève Bergeron, a master student registered in the graduate programme at Laval University. In order to supervise the seven undergraduate students, Agnès Gelé acted as teaching assistant to the lecturer.

Operation H was reopened for the second year, in order to complete information not collected in 2011. A collection of wood (timbers) had been reported by the 2011 field school, and our objective in 2012 was to expand our knowledge of that feature. The major discovery was the presence of birch bark pieces displaying some needlework marks, probably part of a canoe. The bark was discovered with an in situ wood stake located nearby. Close to the stake and bark pieces, we discovered three forged tools which resemble scythes. During restoration and curation of some of the tools, a piece of bark was discovered adhering to it. The body of material culture discovered witnesses the military occupation of the site, with different types of projectiles, a few gunflints and a gun side plate. Some iron slag, lead casts and other evidences of metal craft had also been observed.

Operation S revealed the presence of a possible moat on the edge of the operation. We also discovered what appears to be a lime pit, as well as some posts holes, under a level containing limestone boulders. These boulders were subsequently covered by layers of fill used to level the surmounting ground surface.
The same layers of fill covered the surface of the operation T, and it suggests that the site was occupied during the end of the British period and the Canadian. These layers may have served to stabilize the river bank. The under level was made of a number of limestone boulders, like the ones reported for Operation S. The stone remains of a possible collapsed structure may have been reused as construction material to build the embankment. These stones were covering wood remains across the entire operation. These wood remains consisted of parallel beams, from 20 to 40 cm large without nails or other materials connecting them. These beams may have represented a raised bank stabilisation structure from the British period. This retaining wall feature could also relate to wood remains observed in previous excavations.

Even if the 2012 field school did not allow us to identify unequivocal vestiges of the 17th century fort, such as walls or foundations like the ones Parks Canada Archaeologist Gisèle Piédalue discovered during the 1980’s, our results none-the-less confirm the historical importance of the site. This historically rich site will be the focus of the 2013 Laval University field school and it will yet again allow the initiation of a new cohort of students to archaeological field techniques.

The 2012 Field School in Historical Archaeology, Pointe-à-Callière, Old Montreal

[Submitted by Vincent Delmas, Justine Bourguignon-Tétreault and Alex Lefrançois-Leduc, University of Montreal]

For the eleventh consecutive year, in May 2012, the University of Montreal and Pointe-à-Callière, Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History, offered a field school in historical archaeology in Old Montreal. This program allows ten undergraduate students to acquire practical experience in all phases of field excavation and laboratory techniques, by working closely with graduate students and material culture specialists, under the supervision of Brad Loewen, professor of historical archaeology at the University of Montreal, and Christian Bélanger, professional archaeologist in charge of the dig.

Located at the confluence of the Little St. Pierre River (now buried) and the St. Lawrence in an area known as the birthplace of Montreal (Ville-Marie) in 1642, the site bears the Borden code BjFj-101. Excavations were conducted at what is now 214, Place d’Youville, in a two-storey brick building owned from 1927 to 1999 by the Townsend family, shipchandlers. In 1999, the Pointe-à-Callière Museum purchased the property for its archaeological value. Subsequently, the site was tested to reveal the presence of significant archaeological deposits that confirmed a continuous occupation from the 17th to the 20th century. Since 2002, the field school has expanded from these beginnings, filling a void in the documentary record on Montreal’s early history. The research focuses on several goals: a better understanding of mid-17th century structural features and deposits; an improved knowledge of Louis-Hector de Callière’s (Governor of Montreal) residence and estate from 1688 to 1765; and studying the sequence of three generations of commercial buildings that occupied the site during the 19th century.

As a complement to analysis of the stratigraphy, artefacts and ecofacts, historical research has provided precise dates for the site’s division into seven major periods based on shifts in ownership and structural history. A summary of each period will follow, with the results of the 2012 excavation.

In 2012, students and teachers excavated eight units for a total area of 32 m³. These units are located in the northern portion of the site in continuity with areas previously excavated. They brought a greater view of the site’s spatial organization throughout its entire occupation with a particular wealth of information concerning the earlier periods.

The 2012 campaign revealed occupations before 1642, in the original ground level upon the arrival of the first colonists. Previous excavations have revealed glass beads that were popular between 1600 and 1630, sherds of native ceramic ware and the remnants of three hearths. One new hearth has been discovered this year and stratigraphic analysis confirmed that all were aligned, spaced...
evenly and used before the construction of the palisades of Ville-Marie’s fort.

Above the prehistoric level, structures associated with Ville-Marie’s fort (1642-1688) have been discovered since the beginning of the field school project: twin masonry structures, a well, building pits, and several picket fence and palisade segments. An interesting phase in the site’s history occurred when the colonists abandoned the fort, between 1674 and 1688, making it available for native encampments during the annual fur trade fair in Montreal. These contexts shed light on Euro-Native interactions in the Montreal colony. In 2012, several finds significantly advanced our knowledge of the fort’s layout, especially the discovery of a new palisade segment suggesting that the fort had more than one surrounding wall.

In its next occupation phase, the site was part of an estate conceded in 1688 to Louis-Hector de Callière, the Governor of Montreal. In 1695, Callière began the construction of his “Château” adjacent to our site. This imposing two-story stone residence had a jutting pavilion at each corner. Traces of this chateau have been found on our site and in two previous adjacent salvage excavations. Deposits dating from the time of Callière’s residence (1688-1765) and the estate after the residence burned down in 1765 (1765-1805) are similar over most of the site. They include a voluminous fill that ranges from 60 to 95 cm thick, dating to the period when the residence was built in 1688 and subsequently cultivated as a garden on our site. Artifacts from this period are many and diverse; they include trade beads of various shapes and colours, and domestic French faience, stoneware and earthenware, as well as English salt-glazed stoneware and creamware that appeared after 1760. A line of pickets, parallel to Callière’s residence, separated an inner courtyard from the estate’s gardens to the west. This fence was replaced later by a stone wall.

The 2012 season revealed aspects of the early British Regime, a relatively undocumented period both historically and archaeologically in Montreal. After the fire of 1765, our site was pitted by latrines made of barrels, compost pits and rudimentary wooden foundations. Soon after the site’s market gardening function evolved into harbour uses, the lot was increasingly fragmented.
into smaller lots. We discovered a building trench lined by a series of posts and planks, whose equivalent in the archival record remains to be ascertained.

Callière’s estate was dismantled between 1792 and 1805, after which three generations of commercial port buildings occupied the site. In 1805, James Dunlop, a Scottish merchant from Virginia, purchased a portion of the site, and between 1805 and 1815 oversaw the construction of a three-storey warehouse fronting on the St. Lawrence, as well as a shed and a long building used for cooperage. Between 1838 and 1842, new commercial owners (Yeoward Gillespie, then Robert Gillespie) replaced the three buildings while maintaining the same layout: the three-storey storehouse became a four-storey warehouse that still stands today, the shed was rebuilt on the same foundations and the long outbuilding was also rebuilt on the same location, though somewhat wider and longer. During the decades from 1842 to 1879, the site was occupied by several tenants. The last, Mulholland and Baker, ironmongers and hardware wholesalers, rented the site from 1865 to 1879. Extensive deposits from their time include a large collection of grindstones used to sharpen metal tools. During these commercial occupations, the soil was raised several times, and fill brought to the site was used as a base for new yard surfacing of different materials. The 2012 campaign focused on correlating the stratigraphy of the various floor levels in these buildings with their corresponding roadway levels in the yard outside.

In 1878, the Hosea B. Smith Estate acquired the site and cancelled the lease of Mulholland and Baker in order to redesign the lot. The following year, the new owner demolished the long shed and built a brick warehouse, known as the Smith storehouse, that still occupies the site. From 1880 to 1921, it rented the lot to Bruneau and Currie, a company specialized in grain and fodder for the many dray horses that populated Old Montreal. Structures of this period include horse stalls and deposits including mouse skeletons, pockets of well-preserved hay and rye, as well as iron equestrian gear. Finally, from 1927 to 1993, the lot was the property of the Townsend Company. This period was hardly represented in the 2012 campaign, since mechanical preparatory excavation removed most of the later deposits.
The 2012 excavations at Ferryland focused on two areas of the site where we left off in fall 2011: the stone kitchen, which served as part of a two-unit service wing for George Calvert’s Mansion House; and a late 17th- to early 18th-century timber-framed house with a stone fireplace and brick hearth.

Situated at the southern end of the site, on the uppermost terrace dug into the hillside during the 1620s, the kitchen excavations saw crewmembers working both inside and outside the stone building (Figure 1). The interior excavations concentrated first on excavating the remaining 1 metre units and then carefully scraping the subsoil in an effort to record any features. These efforts revealed evidence that the building was reoccupied/reused sometime during the mid-18th to early 19th century, and that there was a wooden feature set against the east side of the building as demonstrated by a series of small, shallow post molds – possibly the remains of a wooden bench/work area where food could be processed. At the north end of the kitchen interior we exposed portions of the builder’s trench filled with small bits of lime mortar and chipped slate stone. This sealed deposit contained 17th-century artifacts only, demonstrating that the building was in fact from the early colonial era and confirming our earlier theory that the kitchen was the southern ‘room’ of a two-room service wing built to serve the occupants of the adjacent stone house (the Mansion House). Artifacts in the builder’s trench were few but included a small silver spur or shoe buckle.

Another reason for continuing excavations inside the kitchen was to further explore a well found at the end of the 2011 field season. We were unsure if this feature was an early colonial well associated with the Calvert era or something much more recent and associated with the later 18th- to 19th-century reoccupation. To ensure a safe working environment, we set up a wooden frame and pulley system and lowered sections of metal culvert down the well, connecting them together as excavations proceeded. The first 8 feet of well fill contained 18th- and 19th-century material culture, including many copper buttons, some preserved textile, an 18th-century silver ½ reale coin and the remains of a large dog that most likely fell into the abandoned well and perished. At 10 feet below the surrounding subsoil, things started to get both wet and exciting: we hit the water table but also began finding broken but largely restorable wine bottles, some still containing the original corks. These late 18th- to early 19th-century wine bottles were followed by several oak barrel staves, other wood fragments, some rope and a beautifully preserved brass spigot used to decant wine or beer. Shortly afterward, the well bottomed out on bedrock at 12 feet below subsoil. Based on the artifacts it appears that the well was in operation (and likely dug) sometime in the late 18th or very early 19th century and is associated with the more recent occupation of this part of the site.

Excavations outside the stone kitchen involved two separate operations. The first was a 1 metre by 6 metre test trench on the hillside west of the kitchen. This area was tested to see what, if any, activities were taking place in this part of the site. It wasn’t long before we found evidence for a significant mid-18th- to early 19th-century deposit, as evidenced by large numbers of wine bottle glass, creamware, transfer-printed pearlware and Chinese export porcelain. Some of these artifacts, particularly the transfer-printed pearlware bowls and wine bottle glass, are identical to that found inside the kitchen and well during the later reoccupation phase. This brings to mind the possibility that these artifacts originated inside the reused kitchen building and were discarded in a midden to the west. Alternatively, there may be a domestic building west of the kitchen, the occupants of which were responsible for much of the refuse found in this part of the site.

East of the kitchen, excavations proceeded to uncover more of the early midden associated with the 17th-cen-
In conjunction with the kitchen excavations, the other half of the field crew excavated a late 17th- to early 18th-century timber-framed building located near the present Pool road. Some of the crew exposed the southern sill of the building and the remains of the floor joists, while others worked further north, beyond and below the level of the house, and uncovered a mid-17th-century midden deposit (likely associated with members of the Kirke family) and earlier 16th-century occupations found on the original beach. As in previous field seasons, the 17th-century midden deposit in this part of the site continued to reveal a large quantity of interesting objects including large pieces of North Devon sgraffito plates, Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware and a relief-moulded clay tobacco pipe bowl. The earlier occupations from the 16th century are equally interesting and impressive. Large fragments of Breton coarse earthenware and underlying chert flakes, bifaces, projectile points and bone fragments certainly demonstrate that the lands around Ferryland’s inner harbour, or Pool, were heavily utilized by French migratory fishers and also by Newfoundland’s native Beothuk.

Excavations inside the late 17th- to early 18th-century timber-framed house helped determine the range of occupation for the building and also the activities which took place under its roof. Some of the notable artifacts include: clay tobacco pipes produced in Barnstable, Devon; large pieces of case bottle glass; half a ceramic button produced in the Staffordshire region of England; copper buckles and coins; two brass wick trimmers and hundreds of pieces of small lead shot.

In 2013, we hope to return to this area in an effort to fully expose the floor joists and sills of this house. Once the building is fully recorded, excavations can then proceed to the north in an effort to learn more about the earlier 16th- and 17th-century residents of Ferryland. This year’s excavation certainly highlights one thing: the ongoing archaeology at Ferryland, Newfoundland, is providing an important window into the lives of not just the Calvert and Kirke families but to those who were here before and after them.

**Historic Carbonear Survey 2012**

[Submitted by Peter E. Pope, Memorial University, Newfoundland]

The 2012 season marked a second year of survey in the Carbonear area, organized by the Memorial University Archaeology Department, in cooperation with the Carbonear Heritage Society (CHS) (Pope 2012). Our team grew to include six, including three Memorial graduate students and two younger assistants, hired through our local contacts. We spent the month of June in the field and managed to recover archaeological evidence from fifteen new sites and to revisit three, previously identified. The good news is that we managed to break out of the 19th century, where we had been stuck in the 2011 season, by identifying 17th- and 18th-century components at several sites. The bad news is that when we found early modern materials they were not in original stratified context but were clearly redepots, following gardening or road construction. In other words, we have gathered collateral evidence of the growth of European settlement in the Carbonear area over the centuries, but we cannot yet point to a site where we might interpret that process before the 19th century. Our research took us to several areas within Carbonear itself and even to the neighbouring communities of Bristol’s Hope and Freshwater.

We had high hopes for survey on the landward side of the Carbonear barachois pond, in the area developed in the early 18th century as Pike’s Plantation (Anon 1810). In the 19th century, this plantation devolved into several separate properties along Pike’s Lane and, fortunately for our project, the good offices of the CHS and the generosity of local landowners and institutions got us access to each of them for shovel tests. At the Soper House, built about 1885 on Pike’s Lane, we recovered a good sample of typical 19th-century materials with a single sherd of 18th or possibly 17th-century South Somerset coarse earthenware (CEW). The gardens around the adjacent Cameron House, which dates from about 1840, also produced predominantly 19th-century materials such as pipe bowls, creamware and blue shell-edged Pearlware REW (refined earthenware) but also another sherd of 17th- or 18th-century South Somerset CEW.
some Bristol-Staffordshire CEW slipware, likely 18th century, and a large sherd of 17th- or 18th-century Tin-glazed earthenware (TGEW).

North of the Soper and Cameron sites, the CONA Campus yielded similar materials -- mostly REW pearlware, creamware or whiteware and a bit of bottle glass, but also an 18th-century TGEW spall and small sherds of 18th-century Staffordshire-type CEW slipware and 17th- to 18th-century South Somerset CEW. South, across Pike’s Lane, the Charwood Legion Manor site, where the Pike House of ca. 1850 stood until a few decades ago, yielded only 19th- or 20th-century materials. The finds of early modern CEWs and TGEWs across much of the Pike’s Lane area suggest that we are tantalizingly close to the site of the original 18th-century Pike Plantation but we did not succeed in finding any dateable feature which might be associated with the early history of this establishment. It did occur to us that the original house site might now be buried under Pike’s Lane itself.

Another series of promising sites are also associated with the Carbonear barachois beach or pond: Pond Side, the Dunphy House and Carbonear Beach. Pond Side is the south western edge of the barachois pond, which produced a few surface finds of 16th- to 18th-century South Somerset CEW and a similar highly micaceous CEW with maroon-brown exterior. The Dunphy house is located near the south end of the barachois and appears to be a prime location for early settlement. However, intensive shovel testing yielded mostly 19th- and 20th-century REW, as well as window and moulded bottle glass, although we did recover one base sherd of Bristol-Staffordshire type slipware of the 17th to 18th century. This was, unfortunately, a secondary deposit. Surface survey of Carbonear Beach yielded water worn 19th- or 20th-century beige CSW, ballast flint and water worn bricks. The ballast flint was concentrated near the outlet of the barachoix pond, not far from Pike’s Lane.

Our survey program also brought us back to Water Street, where we had spent most of our season in 2011, at the Rorke Stores. The Green Lot is a large open property on the landward (west) side of Water Street, not far from the Rorke Stores but on the opposite side of the street. Until a few decades ago, the Green Lot was the site of homes and businesses along Water Street. The areas nearest the street proved difficult to test, as the foundations are filled with coarse rock and concrete fragments. Inland and uphill we did uncover some undisturbed strata, some of which may relate to a 19th-century butchers establishment. Besides beef bones we also recovered about 500 artifacts, mostly 19th- and 20th-century REW and moulded glass bottles but also a late 17th- or 18th-century Westerwald CSW rim sherd and a nice 19th-century Derbyshire CSW ink pot. The presence of some undisturbed strata on this site, in light of industrial scale of filling along Water Street itself, suggests that it might be worth revisiting the Green Lot for a program of machine-assisted excavation. We also found time during our survey to revisit Masonic Gardens, where we had identified 19th-century materials in secondary deposit during our 2011 survey of the northern half of the site. In 2012, test pits in the southern half of the site yielded scattered well-broken ceramic and glass sherds, likely also in secondary deposition through spreading of compost in the 19th and 20th centuries. As previously, we detected no sign of earlier features or use of the site.

Finally, we explored another part of Carbonear along Burnt Head Road, which overlooks Carbonear Island. Local informants reported oral history of French use of the Ash House property in the 1690s or early 1700s. We found, however, no archaeological evidence for this: recovered materials were all 19th- or 20th-century English artifacts, in the form of REW and a dot decorated clay tobacco pipe bowl. Piercey’s Yard, next door, did yield a wider range of artifacts, from 19th-century REW whiteware, including a late 18th- to 19th-century blue shell-edged Pearlware spall, to English Brown CSW, green bottle glass, a sherd of 17th- or 18th-century Bristol Staffordshire CEW and a sherd of 18th-century
Westerwald CSW. The early modern artifacts are probably in secondary deposition and not associated with the observed small earth foundation features, which are likely 19th- or 20th-century. Nearby Simms’ Cliff is notable for its rupestral inscriptions. Our local informant thought some of these might be of French origin, which may be the case. Most are initials, some of which appear to be early modern, possibly dating back to ca. 1700. The majority appear to be 19th-century and we recorded inscribed dates of 1872 and 1877.

Because a mid-17th-century deposit has been identified at nearby Bristol’s Hope (Pope 1989), we were encouraged to do some survey there. This gave us an opportunity to revisit and record Bristol’s Hope 1 photographically. Local informants encouraged us to survey the standing rock foundations on the Penny-Taylor Lot, near the barachois pond. There are plenty of house lot features here, including a fine root cellar, but the artifactual evidence suggests that the occupation is 19th-century. We also surveyed along Point Road on the north side of the harbour, collecting artifacts eroding out of gardens along a ditch embankment. Most of our finds are 19th- and 20th-century REW white wares, hand painted and transfer-printed, or moulded glass but we did also collect the rim sherd of what appears to be an 18th-century South Somerset CEW pot. A local informant also donated materials collected at this site and these included late 17th- or 18th-century Westerwald CSW. We also received materials from Bristol’s Hope Beach, including what may be an early (16th- or 17th-century?) sherd of crude low-fired Normandy CSW. Our own survey of the beach produced mainly water-worn REW and brick.

In the same regional spirit, we also surveyed Freshwater Escarpment, on the north side of Freshwater Bay, north of Carbonear. A local property owner also donated her finds from the beach. All in all, the collection from this site consists mostly of water-worn CSW and blue transfer-printed REW but we also have some early 19th-century blue shell-edged Pearlware as well as 17th- and 18th-century Westerwald CSW and a body sherd of 17th- or 18th-century South Somerset CEW. While we were in the area we also visited nearby Clown’s Cove, another site of 17th-century occupation, identified in the 1986 survey of Conception Bay (Pope 1989). A survey of the beach there did not turn up any artifacts of archaeological significance.

The 2012 survey significantly extended our 2011 program of field-testing the various ideas about the historic occupation of Carbonear, proposed in the 2010 historic assessment of Carbonear (Gerald Penney Assoc. 2010). We had very much hoped to identify a 17th- or 18th-century planter occupation which might be explored as a counterpoint to the important civil fort of ca. 1697-1710, identified by Roy Skanes on Carbonear Island (Skanes 2011, 2012). Although we have now found artifactual traces of early modern Carbonear, we are still not able to point to interpretable features.

### 2012 Carbonear Site List

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<td>Clown’s Cove</td>
<td>17th c. (tested in 1986, as CkAg-01)</td>
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###References Cited

- Pope, Peter E., 1989, “17th-Century Settlements in Conception Bay,” Archaeology in...
Given the town’s significance in French and British colonial efforts in Canada, archaeologists have investigated Placentia on and off for decades. The French Fort Louis (1691-1713) / British New Fort (1740s) site was the focus of archaeological investigations between 2001 and 2011 under the direction of several archaeologists. These investigations uncovered the foundations of military buildings and defensive works, beneath and around which lay ample evidence of the Basque migratory fishery and the French habitations. Above the French deposits, archaeologists recovered thousands of artefacts from eighteenth-century English and Irish settlers.

Between 2006 and 2011 over 41,650 artefacts were recovered, including 13,660 ceramics, 6,000 tobacco pipe fragments and about 4,100 sherds of glass (from bottles, wine glasses and other drinking containers, decanters and pane glass). Almost 12,000 food bones were recovered, mostly from fish, birds and mammals including pigs and cows. Seven hundred pieces of Basque roof tile were also recovered as were lesser numbers of copper, flint, slate, iron, leather and other organic artefacts.

This artefactual collection can be divided into two periods, the first being the pre-1714 or the French period, and the rest belonging to the post-1713 or the British period. The French period includes a military component dating from Fort Louis (1691 to 1713) and significantly, a massive collection from the domestic and fishery-related presence that predated Fort Louis. This collection demonstrates that this part of Placentia was continually occupied from the seventeenth century onwards. Houses still stand on the site.

### French Period (17th century to 1713)

Archaeological excavations yielded a variety of ceramics (over 140 vessels), providing invaluable evidence on the provisions and trading connections that sustained the French colony in Placentia during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Vast amounts of foodstuffs were brought to the colonists from the Continent and American colonies, including, surprisingly enough, New England.

Ceramics from the French period include a wide variety of coarse earthenwares such as Saintonge, Breton, Iberian, Dutch and Portuguese Tin Glazed (both hand painted and plain), Dutch Red Ware, Lustreware and Spanish Merida. Of interest are the North Devon wares, both of the gravel tempered and gravel free varieties, along with Staffordshire Combed Slipwares and Bristol-Staffordshire Manganese Mottled wares. A variety of stonewares, mostly from France, were recovered; principally Beauvais and Norman-
dy Stonewares, along with smaller quantities of English Brown Stoneware, Rhenish wares and Westerwald Blue & Grey Stonewares. Much of this domestic material likely belonged to the residents who were displaced in 1691 to make way for the construction of Fort Louis.

Also among the materials from the French period were thousands of glass artefacts, including sherds from an exquisite blown glass jar decorated with white glass piping (Figure 1). The decorative design of the Placentia vessel was strongly influenced by Islamic glass works of thirteenth-century Syria. Evidently a part of the seventeenth-century glass industry in Europe, probably in Venice or Bohemia, had studied the techniques of Islamic glassblowers.

The stratigraphic events relating to the French period underlay an extensive deposit of stone rubble brought in by the British army in the 1740s when the site was being reclaimed and developed as a new fortification – the New Fort. Consequently it is possible to readily differentiate French layers and features from the later British occupation.

**British Period (1714 - 1811)**

Between 2001 and 2011, excavations uncovered the foundations of four buildings associated with the New Fort – a powder magazine, a storehouse, a house for the storehouse keeper / gunner and the governor’s / officers’ residence, along with significant sections of the defensive ramparts, rough drystone walls, one bastion and many tons of rubble fill upon which the fort was intended to stand. The archaeological evidence supports the historical documentation that the New Fort was never completed. Very few artefacts recovered from the site date to the 1740s and even fewer pieces can be positively attributed to the British army. Most of the collection appears to date from the second half of the eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century. Over 850 ceramic vessels have been identified from the British period.

The sorting, mending and analysis of this artefact collection prepared the ceramic, glass and tobacco pipes for further comparative analysis with other colonial sites in North America. This impressive collection clearly indicates that Placentia was occupied from the seventeenth century onwards. There is plenty of evidence from the French settlers and soldiers and even the Basque fishing crews before them. Thousands of sherds from English ceramics were also found. Not all of this later material was necessarily acquired and used by English settlers though. Under British rule Placentia attracted a significant number of Irish settlers and by the late eighteenth century the Irish were a significant majority of the town’s population. The eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artefacts recovered from the abandoned or unfinished military buildings provides testimony to the material life of Placentia’s Irish settlers. This evidence provides valuable comparative material for Irish diaspora studies taking place elsewhere in North America, such as Steve Brighton (2011: 30–50) in Manhattan, New York, and Paterson, New Jersey, and Deb Rotman on Beaver Island, Michigan (Rotman 2010: 21–22).

Since 2001, the archaeological investigations at Placentia have been generously funded by the Town of Placentia with contributions from Memorial University and the governments of Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada. Anyone interested in knowing more about the Placentia project can contact the authors at jilyttleton@hotmail.com or sfmills2005@aol.com.

**References**


Petersfield Park Erosion Control
[Submitted by Laura de Boer, Davis MacIntyre & Associates, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia]
In August 2012, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Ltd. conducted an archaeological assessment and archaeological monitoring at Amelia Point in Petersfield Provincial Park outside Sydney, Nova Scotia. The Park encompasses three known archaeological sites, each of which represents a historic estate. Amelia Point is home to the earliest of these estates, that of David Mathews. Mathews, a former mayor of New York City, arrived in Sydney as a Loyalist and constructed his home on the Point in 1787. The archaeological work was initiated by the need for erosion control on Amelia Point, where artifacts including white refined earthenware, brick, and bone were being exposed by wave action. Armourstone and other erosion protection measures were installed during archaeological monitoring in November 2012.

Edgar Horne’s Gold Prospecting Camp
[Submitted by Laura de Boer, Davis MacIntyre & Associates, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia]
In September 2012 Davis MacIntyre & Associates Ltd. was conducting a field reconnaissance for a small wind farm near Nine Mile River, Nova Scotia. Just outside the proposed impact area, the archaeologists encountered the abandoned camp of Edgar Horne, Nova Scotia’s last full-time gold prospector. The camp includes a large locked shed, two stamp mills for breaking up gold-bearing rock, a boiler, a compressor, and an antique engine (Figure 1). This situation falls outside of Nova Scotia’s archaeological legislation, the Special Places Protection Act. As such, the information has been submitted to Industrial Heritage Nova Scotia, a provincial society interested in the preservation and exploration of material such as this. IHNS has located a museum interested in adding this material to their collection, and board members are currently attempting to locate and contact the landowner and Edgar Horne’s descendants to discuss acquisition of the material.

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