



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

March 2014

NUMBER 87

CONTENTS

CNEHA 2014: Long Branch, New Jersey	1
Lysbeth "Beth" Acuff (1937-2013)	3
UPDATE--Northeast Historical Archaeology	3
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT	3
CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT	4
THE BUSINESS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO	5
CURRENT RESEARCH	
Maine	5
Massachusetts	7
Vermont	8
New York State	9
Delaware	10
Pennsylvania	13
Maryland	14
Ontario	15
Atlantic Canada	20

CNEHA Has a Permanent Address for Its Website:

<http://www.cneha.org/>
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Karen Metheny

Newsletter Editor: David Starbuck

P.O. Box 492

Chestertown, New York 12817-0492

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

CNEHA 2014: Long Branch, New Jersey

CNEHA's 2014 annual meeting will be held at the Ocean Place Hotel and Resort in historic Long Branch, New Jersey, from November 6-8. Long Branch was the resort of choice for American presidents in the late 19th and early 20th century. The conference theme, in keeping with the 350th anniversary of New Jersey, is: Innovation, Diversity, and Liberty. Individual papers and sessions on this theme or others relating to historical archaeology are welcome.

Tours are planned to Monmouth Battlefield State Park, Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze, Timbuktoo, and Raritan Landing. Workshops on stonewares, metal detecting, early American glass, and virtual reconstructions in archaeology are planned.

Proposed thematic sessions include, but are not limited to: Taverns in Early America, Northern Plantations, New Brunswick and Raritan Landing, Industrial Archaeology in the Northeast, Stonewares. There will also be a session celebrating the careers of two New Jersey archaeologists and CNEHA stalwarts, Budd Wilson and Ed Lenik. General papers are also welcome. There will be a reception at Allaire State Park and a banquet at Monmouth University.

Long Branch is located in Monmouth County, New Jersey. By car it is approximately one hour south of New York City. There is rail service to Long Branch by the North Jersey Coast Line. Conference participants arriving by air at Newark Airport can take the train directly to Long Branch. There is a complimentary shuttle from the train station to the hotel. The hotel is located on the beach and is near Pier Village, which has numerous restaurants and shops.

To register please see the insert included with this newsletter.

CNEHA Facebook Page

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.

**CNEHA EXECUTIVE BOARD
2013**

CHAIR

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

VICE-CHAIR

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

**EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR
(USA)**

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

**EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR
(CANADA)**

Joseph Last
P.O. Box 1961
Cornwall, ON
CANADA, K6H6N7
Home: (613) 938-1242
E-mail: joseph.last@sympatico.ca

**TREASURER and
MEMBERSHIP LIST**

Sara Mascia
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY USA 10510
E-mail: sasamascia@aol.com

SECRETARY

Ellen Blaubergs
2 Petherwin Place, RR1
Hawkestone, ON
CANADA, L0L 1T0
E-mail: eblaubergs@rogers.com

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

David Starbuck
P.O. Box 492
Chestertown, NY USA 12817
Home: (518) 494-5583
Cell: (518) 791-0640
E-mail: dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

**JOURNAL and MONOGRAPH
EDITOR**

Susan Maguire
Buffalo State College CLAS B107
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, NY USA 14222
Work: (716) 878-6599
Fax (716) 878-5039
E-mail: maguirse@buffalostate.edu

AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS

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

Christa Beranek
Fiske Center, University of Massachu-
setts-Boston
100 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA USA 02125
Work: (617) 287-6859
Fax: (617) 264-6040
E-mail: christa.beranek@umb.edu

Nancy J. Brighton
24 Maplewood Drive
Parsippany, NJ USA 07054
Work: (917) 790-8703
Fax: (212) 264-6040
E-mail: njbrighton@yahoo.com

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

Christina Hodge
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and
Ethnology
Harvard University
11 Divinity Ave.
Cambridge, MA USA 02138
Work: (617) 495-9588
E-mail: chodge@fas.harvard.edu

Silas Hurry
HSMC P.O. Box 39
St. Mary's City, MD USA 20686
Work: (240) 895-4973
Fax: (240) 895-4968
E-mail: silash@digshistory.org

Patricia Samford
Director, Maryland Archaeological
Conservation Laboratory
Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum
10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, MD USA 20685
Work: (410) 586-8551
Fax: (410) 586-3643
E-mail: PSamford@mdp.state.md.us

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

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

LYSBETH “BETH” ACUFF
August 31, 1937 – December 6, 2013

Beth Acuff was a wonderful CNEHA board member, and she was our treasurer for many years. Here is her “official” obituary that appeared in the Richmond Times-Dispatch:

ACUFF, Lysbeth Lee Burcham “Beth,” passed away Friday, December 6, 2013 from complications stemming from pneumonia. Beth was born August 31, 1937 in Springfield, Mo., to James and Ruth Burcham. She lived in several places growing up, but returned to Springfield to graduate with honors from Central High School in 1955. After taking time off to raise her family, she returned to school earning her B.A. in Anthropology from American University. She then completed her graduate studies at the University of Maryland earning her Master’s in Applied Anthropology Degree in 1986. Beth worked at a number of prominent archaeological excavations in the U.S. while in school, the most notable being the Paleo Indian site at Shawnee Minisink, Pa., the Cahokia Indian site in Illinois, and Harper’s Ferry, W.Va. She was hired by the Department of Historic Preservation following her master’s education to serve as Chief Curator for the Commonwealth of Virginia. She helped oversee and organize the Department’s move to its current location on Kensington Avenue, as well as being instrumental in the design of their artifact storage facility and conservation laboratory. Upon her retirement, she took a job with Versar, Inc., to coordinate the extensive archaeological collection at Ft. Lee, Va. She arranged tours for visiting dignitaries and school children alike in her effort to promote historic archaeology in Virginia. Beth was active in her home neighborhood as well. She moved to Church Hill in 1987 and became President of the Church Hill Association in 1994 and was President of the J. Fullmer Bright Foundation. The Foundation was instrumental in the beautification and preservation of several parks in the Church Hill area. Beth is survived by two siblings, brother, Tom Burcham and Becky Rappensperger. She has two sons, Robert Acuff and Nathaniel Acuff; and three grandchildren, Robert IV and Laura Acuff and Isabel Acuff. A memorial service will be held for all friends and family 3 p.m. Sunday, January 26 at St. John’s Church in Church Hill.

UPDATE--*Northeast Historical Archaeology*

Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

Wow. It’s been a busy few months. You should have all received your copy of Volume 40 in the mail. I hope you are finding the articles on small finds useful as you write up your reports from the summer field season. We are currently finalizing the layout for Volume 41. As promised, this volume will be a general volume covering a range of topics including a 17th century brewhouse and bakery, dating 20th century suction scars, and identifying slave quarter sites in central New York. Additionally, there will papers on zooarchaeology, sta-

ble-isotope analysis of faunal remains, soil chemical analysis, dendrochronology, and balloon-elevated videography. You should receive your copy of Volume 41 in mid-April. Volume 42, a thematic volume on foodways in the Northeast, is shaping up to be a terrific volume and a great addition to your late-summer reading list! Volume 43 will be another open volume and we are quickly filling the slots in that volume with a nice mix of historical archaeological research from across the Northeast. So thanks to all the authors who have sent in their manuscripts. Your contributions help to strengthen the content and increase the impact of the journal within the archaeological community.

Another big thanks to all the folks who have been using our new digital commons website. In the October 2013 Newsletter, I reported that we were averaging about 800 full-text downloads per month. I am happy to report that the average for the last three months (December, January, and February) has jumped to about 1800 downloads per month. We are pleased so many scholars and students are finding this content useful. We continue to digitize and upload the back issue content. We have now uploaded the content through Volume 17. You can find this content at <http://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/neha/>. I hope to have the entire series digitized by June 2014. Digitizing these early volumes is particularly exciting as many are currently out of print with limited availability. You can do full-text keyword searches within the digital commons website and the full-text is indexed within Google Scholar which makes the information available to a broad range of scholars. The table of contents for Volumes 39 and 40 have been posted on the site but the full-text content will not be available for two years from the date of publication. Be sure to renew your membership to stay abreast of the latest research. Stay warm and email me at maguirse@buffalostate.edu with any comments, questions or suggestions for the journal.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR’S REPORT

Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

Provincial Editors:

ATLANTIC CANADA: Amanda Crompton, Dept. of Archaeology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John’s, Newfoundland A1C 5S7. ajcrompton@mun.ca

ONTARIO: Eva MacDonald, 246 Sterling Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6R 2B9. emmdar@sympatico.ca

QUEBEC: Olivier Roy, 4561, Rang Sud-Est, Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse, Quebec, Canada, G0R 2T0. Olivier.roy.8@ulaval.ca

State Editors:

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

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

MAINE: Leon Cranmer, 9 Hemlock Lane, Somerville, ME 04348. lcranmer7@gmail.com

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEST VIRGINIA: David E. Rotenizer, West Virginia State University/New River Gorge RDA, P.O. Box 3064, Beckley, WV 25801. dirtman100@hotmail.com

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Dear Colleagues,

Hard as it is to believe, 2016 will mark 50 years since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Organizations and communities all over the US will be planning events and initiatives to celebrate the preservation of places and the educational and cultural benefits that have resulted from compliance with the NHPA.

Lynne Sebastian, Christina Rieth, Wade Catts and I are working on a project designed to make sure that the NHPA-based accomplishments in archaeology are celebrated, too! The major professional archaeological organizations – the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) – in partnership with the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) are supporting an initiative to involve archaeologists in all 50 states in highlighting for the public some of the important things we have learned about life in the past as a result of 50 years of cultural resource management archaeology.

The basic idea of the *Making Archaeology Public* or *MAP Project* is that archaeologists within each state will work together to answer the question: What are the one or two or three most important insights into life in the past that we have gained from CRM archaeology? Perhaps the greatest advantages that CRM has brought to the field of archaeology (other than substantial funding!) is that it has required us to look in places where we would not have looked otherwise and that it is additive – individual projects may yield only a small piece of the puzzle, but over time, as pieces are fitted together, important patterns begin to emerge.

The end product of the *MAP Project* will be a series of videos, perhaps 10 or 15 minutes long – something on the order of TED talks (<http://www.ted.com/talks> for those of you who aren't TED aficionados yet). All of the videos will be linked through an interactive map of the United States. A viewer will be able to click on a state to see what cool stuff we've learned in that state or browse the "talks" by topics or key words. And the message of the videos and the central site will be ". . . and we might never have known this had it not been for the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act."

My question for you is, what are the two or three most important insights into life in the past in your state that we have gained from CRM archaeology? If you had to make a video about one site or topic that we have learned about from CRM archaeology, what would it be? Please e-mail your answers to me (rveit@monmouth.edu) and use the heading Section 106.

Richard Veit
Monmouth University

THE BUSINESS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN ONTARIO

Archaeological consultants form the bulk of the archaeology being done in Ontario, under the guise of Cultural Resource Management. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport licenses archaeologists, directs the manner of archaeology being conducted through the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists and files reports into the Registry. "Consulting" has been an entity in the province for 30 years. But, how effectively does the business end of archaeology work? As consultant archaeologists we work for the developer, but our duty is to the archaeology and associated cultural resources.

At the next annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association in May 2014 in London, Ontario, the Association of Professional Archaeologists (Ontario) will host a session on "The Business of Archaeology in Ontario". This session will explore the many pitfalls, advantages, and growing pains the industry has experienced since its inception in the province, and seek to present potential solutions. It features an array of speakers including Dena Doroszenko of the Ontario Heritage Trust on Curatorial Care of Ontario's Archaeological Heritage; Hugh Daechsel of Golder Associates on Managing Large Scale Projects; Raivo Uukkivi and Patrick MacDonald of Cassels Brock legal firm on Duty to consult - what is and what is not required of the professional archaeologist, and Contracting in Archaeology - the importance of a clear contract; and Jim Sherratt of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport on Striking the Right Balance: A Ministry Perspective on the Licensed Archaeologist and Archaeological Consulting. A panel discussion on key issues and questions concludes the session.

The Association of Professional Archaeologists (Ontario) works to promote professionalism in Ontario. Find out more about us at www.apaontario.ca and on the conference which runs from May 14th to 18th, 2014 at <http://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/annual-meeting>.

Susan M. Bazely MA
President, Association of Professional Archaeologists
24 Jenkins Street
Kingston, Ontario K7K 1N3
sue@bazely.ca
613-453-9644

CURRENT RESEARCH

Maine

Reported by: Leon Cranmer

Forts William Henry and Frederick, Pemaquid

[Submitted by Leon Cranmer]

In July, 2013, Leon Cranmer directed a one-week archaeolog-

ical excavation that took place at Colonial Pemaquid, a State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark. Pemaquid is the site of a seventeenth-century village begun in the late 1620s, and the site of three colonial forts. Wooden Fort Charles was built by 1677 and destroyed by Indians in 1689. Fort William Henry, a 100-foot-square stone fort, "strong enough to resist all the Indians in America," was built in 1692 and destroyed by French and Indians in 1696. In 1729, David Dunbar began to establish a Scotch-Irish settlement at Pemaquid and started to rebuild Fort William Henry. In 1732 Massachusetts took over the Fort named Fort Frederick and garrisoned it until 1759. In 1775, what remained of the Fort was pulled down by the town of Bristol.

From 1974 to 1980, the officers' quarters along the west wall of Forts William Henry and Frederick were excavated. The purpose of the 2013 excavations was to determine what remained, if anything, of the enlisted men's quarters along the east wall of the Fort. The work was accomplished with the excavation of five 2.5'x5' half-pits and one 5' square test pit as shown with circles on the 1699 plan of the fort. Four of the half-pits uncovered the remains of the walls of the entrance to the magazine and inner walls of the enlisted men's quarters. The fifth half-pit was placed to test the parade ground but hit bedrock at a maximum of 9" deep. The 5' square test pit was placed in the middle of a slight depression which proved to be a cellar hole apparently filled during the occupation of Fort Frederick.

A total of 6,480 artifacts were recovered during this week-long excavation of Forts William Henry and Frederick. The cellar hole feature accounted for 68% of the artifacts. Bone accounted for well over half of the artifacts found and, by far, most of these were from the cellar hole. The bone consisted of both wild and domestic fauna, including cod, seal, bobcat, rabbit and a variety of shellfish. Almost 1,200 sherds of ceramics were found dating to the late seventeenth century through mid-eighteenth century, including Border ware, Buckley ware, several types of delftware, Staffordshire and stoneware. Other artifacts included gunflints and gun parts, tobacco pipes, and probably one of the more interesting pieces was a pewter rat-tail spoon bowl with molded scroll decoration on the back.

This one-week dig answered the question regarding what lay below the surface along the east wall of Forts William Henry and Frederick. In the future this information will be useful, but at present there are no plans to continue archaeological work here.

Old Fields Archaeological Dig Update

[Submitted by Neill De Paoli]

Since 2010, Neill De Paoli has directed archaeological investigations in the Old Fields "neighborhood" of South Berwick, Maine, the 17th century heart of the English farming, lumbering, and trading settlement of Newichawannock (alias Berwick) situated on the upper reaches of southern Maine's Salm-

on Falls River. He has focused attention on a 9-acre privately owned parcel that is home to the c. 1797 mansion of local luminary General Ichabod Goodwin and the reputed site of the “garrison” of William Spencer and his nephew Humphrey Spencer from c. 1690 until c. 1713. Residents of old Berwick established a number of these refuges throughout the town during the Anglo-Indian wars that raged in much of Maine and New Hampshire from 1675 to the late 1720s. Unearthing archaeological evidence of this homestead, garrison, and their occupants would provide insight into life in Maine during the Anglo-Franco-Indian hostilities of the late 17th and early 18th centuries, a period that remains poorly understood by historians and archaeologists.

De Paoli has led a team of volunteer archaeologists and students from two archaeological field schools (2012, 2013) in the search for the Spencer home, tavern, and garrison. The archaeologists have discovered elements of the home and tavern that housed the families of Humphrey and Mary Spencer (c. 1699-1727), their son William (c. 1727-1740), and Captain Ichabod Goodwin (1740-1778). Goodwin purchased the Spencer homestead from William Spencer in 1740. Humphrey and Mary Spencer were licensed tavern keepers from 1699 to c. 1723 while Captain Ichabod Goodwin did so from c. 1745-1769. Excavation has uncovered portions of the west and south walls of the foundation of the Spencer-Goodwin home and tavern a short distance west of the General Goodwin house that replaced it in c. 1797. Dramatic evidence of the fire that destroyed the earlier Spencer-Goodwin home in 1794 covered much of the foundation walls and interior of the structure. Archaeologists uncovered the charred and melted remains of household and architectural debris such as milled wood, mortar, plaster, handwrought nails, window glass, ceramic cups, plates, smoking pipes along with burnt soil and fire-cracked fieldstones. The structural details and the location of the fire debris suggested that General Goodwin relocated his new home a short distance east of the western façade of the Spencer-Goodwin dwelling.

This past season, the archaeologists uncovered further evidence of the Spencer-Goodwin homestead twenty-five feet south of the upper portion of the Spencer-Goodwin house and tavern. Excavation exposed a stone-walled cellar that measured roughly 13 by 13 feet. This structure was either a continuation of the Spencer-Goodwin home or an outbuilding. While it is not yet clear when this part of the Spencer-Goodwin home was built, the trash found inside the cellar indicated the building was abandoned sometime between 1760 and c. 1778, possibly when General Ichabod Goodwin took over ownership of the farmstead, home, and tavern soon after his father’s death in 1778.

The occupants of the Spencer-Goodwin home used the abandoned southern cellar of the homestead as a convenient dump for kitchen waste and household trash. Excavation revealed a two to three feet thick mixed deposit of organic fill and artifacts dating from the late 1600s to the 1760s or 1770s. Most

of the cultural material was 18th century ceramic tableware and clay smoking pipes used by the family of Captain Ichabod Goodwin and friends and strangers while eating, drinking, and smoking in the home and tavern of the Goodwin’s. Finds included an array of broken English, German, American, and Chinese earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain plates, drinking mugs and tankards, and bowls, and glass wine and case bottles and stemmed drinking glasses that once held meat, fish, and vegetable stews, and pottages and alcoholic beverages such as cider, ale, wine, gin, and rum. A cursory examination of the large assemblage of faunal material indicated that the family of Captain Ichabod and Elizabeth Goodwin and the tavern goers ate beef, pork, chicken, and lamb, fish, oysters, and softshell clams, a diet typical for New Englanders during the 18th century. De Paoli plans on carrying out a detailed study of the faunal assemblage which will provide a more nuanced portrait of the dietary preferences of the family of Captain Goodwin and their tavern clientele. The recovery of a sizable array of turned lead and glass quarrels suggested that General Ichabod Goodwin modernized his home by removing the 17th century casement windows and replaced them with more up-to-date up-and-down sash windows.

Several artifacts further illuminated the strength of the Goodwin’s and Berwick’s links to the transatlantic trade. Especially exciting was the discovery of two Irish half pennies (1723) found in the cellar and a German two schilling (c. 1721-1727) unearthed a short distance north of the southern cellar of the Spencer-Goodwin house. The three coins complemented a silver Spanish reale (1689) found in 2012 outside the Spencer-Goodwin house/tavern. Their presence on the Old Fields site typified the international makeup of New England currency during the 17th and 18th centuries. Just as revealing was the recovery of more than a dozen fragments of coral from the Caribbean. An English, European, or American merchant vessel may well have carried the coral as ballast along with a cargo of molasses, sugar, and slaves from the Caribbean to the coast of southern Maine. Captain Goodwin likely sent workmen down to the nearby Salmon Falls River to retrieve the discarded ballast on the banks or mud flats of the river. The coral along with oyster and mussel shells were ready sources of lime, a key component of mortar. That Captain Ichabod Goodwin had Caribbean connections is not surprising. From at least 1750 to 1778, the Berwick merchant owned at least five male and female slaves.

The Old Fields archaeological team discovered mixed in with the trash of Captain Ichabod Goodwin’s family, a modest assemblage of items dating to the late 17th and early 18th century occupancy of the family of Humphrey and Mary Spencer. The collection was dominated by German and English stoneware and earthenware drinking tankards, storage jugs, plates, and dishes and the turned lead and thin glass quarrels from the casement windows that lit the interior of the Spencer home and tavern.

With the 2013 dig season complete, Dr. De Paoli has begun

plans for the 2014 field season. Once again, he will focus on uncovering more of the Spencer-Goodwin house/tavern in the west yard. In addition, they will expand their archaeological search to the south yard in hopes of finding further evidence of the Spencer-Goodwin homestead and the first conclusive proof of the late 17th and early 18th century Spencer garrison.

Massachusetts

Reported by: Linda M. Ziegenbein

Archaeological Field School in Plymouth

[Submitted by David Landon]

The Department of Anthropology and the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston will hold a field school this summer, from May 27-June 27. The field class will take place at a series of sites in Plymouth, Massachusetts. This summer's work is part of "Project 400: The Plymouth Colony Archaeological Survey," a broad project of site survey and excavation leading up the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Colony in 2020. In 2014 the focus will be on surface reconnaissance and mapping of a series of sites, shallow geophysical remote sensing, and test excavations in downtown Plymouth. Through daily archaeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis students will learn the process of field recording, mapping, excavation, sample collection, and basic artifact analysis in historical archaeology. The course includes a special emphasis on shallow geophysics for mapping subsurface deposits, and students will learn how remote sensing techniques are applied to site analysis, excavation, and interpretation. A series of trips to local museums and sites is included as part of the class.

This project will be directed by Professor David Landon and run in collaboration with Professors John Steinberg and Christa Beranek of UMass Boston and Karin Goldstein, PhD, at Plimoth Plantation. During the class we will be working out of Plimoth Plantation's facilities and collaborating on site interpretation and public outreach with the museum staff. While students are welcome to commute to the project, we will also have an option for students from farther away to camp on the grounds of the museum.

Successful participants will be awarded 6 credits in ANTH 485/685, Field Research in Archaeology. Fees: Undergraduate: \$2,480. Graduate: \$3,165. For more information please contact: Professor David Landon, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, 617.287.6835, david.landon@umb.edu

Excavations at the Paul Revere House, Boston, Massachusetts

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, PAL]

In November 2013, PAL completed archaeological investigations at the Paul Revere Memorial Association Complex (PRMA Complex) in Boston, Massachusetts. The complex encompasses the Paul Revere and Pierce-Hichborn houses, both National Register-listed and National Historic Landmark properties, and the National Register-eligible 5-6 Lathrop



Place. The work, initiated in 2010 by Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) and continued by PAL, was undertaken as part of the proposed rehabilitation of 5-6 Lathrop Place, a two-family structure sited in what was formerly the rear yard of the Paul Revere house. The PRMA Complex is located in the North End of Boston, and deeds suggest that the Paul Revere house was occupied as early as 1648 by the carpenter Bartholomew Barnard. Barnard was followed by a succession of famous (and not-so-famous) owners and tenants including the Puritan minister Increase Mather (ca. 1676), wealthy Boston merchant Robert Howard (1681-1717), silversmith and patriot Paul Revere (1770-1780, 1790-1800), boardinghouse keepers Lydia Loring (1833-1867) and Catherine Wilkie (1867-1891), and Boston businessman Sidney Squires (1891-1907). The PRMA purchased and restored the Paul Revere House in 1907, acquired the neighboring Peirce-Hichborn House in 1970, and in 2007 purchased 5-6 Lathrop Place.

PAL's work included the excavation of eleven units in the basement of 5-6 Lathrop Place and in the paved patio and courtyard areas immediately south and east of the building. A clay-lined, metal-hooped barrel privy was identified in the south basement of Lathrop Place. The feature contained more than 2000 domestic, personal, and structural artifacts, and is believed to date sometime to the Revere tenure on the property. With the subdivision of the lot in 1833, the privy was filled and then truncated sometime before 1840 by the foundation wall of Lathrop Place. A second privy and brick cistern were identified just outside of the north wall of Lathrop Place, both of which were installed during the construction of that building (ca. 1833-1840) for tenant use. The privy, which yielded a complete Iberian Globe-and-Carrot-type jar dating from about 1620-1800, likely was filled between 1877 and 1884 with the construction of the Boston Main Drainage System and the installation of "water closets" in Lathrop Place. The cistern was filled somewhat later, likely during structural modifications to Lathrop Place between 1890 and 1905. Finally, a slate-capped brick drain found running through the basement of Lathrop Place appears to be a survival from an

eighteenth-century storm- or wastewater discharge system. Large-scale, public sewerage projects were initiated as early as 1704 in Boston, and the PRMA archives record Moses Peirce, first owner of the neighboring Hichborn House, getting permission to cross North Street to connect into a drain system sometime after 1711. Whether the archaeologically-identified drain at Lathrop Place is part of Peirce's system is unclear, but it does provide a precedent for an early eighteenth-century installation date.

The organization and installation and abandonment dates of the yard features identified at the PRMA Complex provide insights as to how the problem of waste and water management was handled over time in the North End. Boston's early and progressive adoption of public sanitation measures is well-documented at a citywide level, but the specific application and enforcement of those measures at the neighborhood level is less well understood. A closer examination of the cistern, privies, and drains in the former Revere house lot has the potential to illustrate how the site's sanitation infrastructure kept pace with public sanitation measures in other parts of the city, and how that pace might be tied to the North End's transition from an elite enclave of merchants and silver-smithing patriots in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to a hardscrabble working-class immigrant community in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Archaeological Investigations at Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, PAL]

PAL staff including Kristen Heitert, senior archaeologist, and Sarah Sportman, project archaeologist, recently completed a program of subsurface testing and construction monitoring in advance of landscape drainage improvements at Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, a National Historic Landmark property located in Newbury, Massachusetts. The 231-acre parcel is the site of a massive cruciform-style stone and brick manor house built between 1680 and 1690 by Colonel Daniel Peirce and modified by subsequent owners with Georgian- and Federal-style additions. The house and property remained a private residence and working farm until 1971 when surviving



family members deeded it to Historic New England with life rights. The parcel was wholly acquired by Historic New England in 1986 and is currently managed as a historic house and farm museum.

Before beginning fieldwork, PAL produced a color-coded map showing the locations of all previous archaeological investigations on the property, the majority of which were conducted as Boston University field schools under the direction of Dr. Mary Beaudry. The purpose of the map was to provide a complete record of the locations and extent of archaeological research on the property previously unavailable through any other source, and to avoid redundant testing during the drainage improvement project. PAL's testing comprised 120 shovel test pits and six larger excavation units, and resulted in the recovery of 6,537 artifacts, the identification of two cultural features, and the recordation of nearly 60 soil contexts. A late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century construction-related pit feature (Feature 1) was identified at 90 centimeters below surface in the previously untested west yard of the attached tenant house, and an isolated deposit of pottery and lithic debris likely dating to the Middle-Late Woodland periods was identified along the east elevation of the main house.

Feature 1 likely dates to the Peirce tenure on the property (ca. 1651–1711) based on its stratigraphic position and recovered artifact assemblage that included tin-enameled earthenware, redware, ball clay pipe stem and bowl fragments, and free-blown wine bottle glass. It appears to have been excavated into the Apz and B horizons, filled quickly, and capped with clay. While the function of the feature remains unclear, it may be related to an ephemeral construction episode, perhaps the edge of a larger, shallower pit dug to lay in a rudimentary foundation for an outbuilding associated with, or possibly pre-dating, the construction of the main house. Because Feature 1 lay more than two feet below the maximum vertical extent of the proposed project impacts, it was sampled and left in situ. As the first potentially seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century feature identified on the property, it confirms the site's potential to yield information about early Euro-American settlement of the North Shore, and presents opportunities for future research-oriented excavations.

Vermont

Reported by: Elise Manning-Sterling

Archaeological Investigations at the Sherman Carbide Company/International Nitrogen Company Site (VT-WD-144), Whitingham

[Submitted by Kristen Heitert, PAL]

John Daly, Senior Industrial Historian, and Suzanne Cherau, Senior Archaeologist, assisted by PAL industrial and archaeological staff, conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey for the Sherman Carbide Co./International Nitrogen Co. Site (VT-WD-144) in Whitingham, Vermont. Site VT-WD-144 is included in the historic village of "Lime Hollow", so-called in recognition of the booming lime industry in that area during



Barrel-arched retort stoke holes, part of the furnace building for Sherman Carbide Company.

the nineteenth century. The Sherman Carbide/International Nitrogen Company site activities in the early twentieth century were experimental industrial-chemical enterprises that attempted to integrate Vermont's limestone mining and lime manufacturing industry into nationwide trends in chemical manufacture in the years leading up to, during, and after World War I. The company's experiments were led by James H. Reid, an electrical engineer, scientist, and inventor who had worked on patents to generate electricity from gas for the Edison Electric Company and the Westinghouse Company in the late 1800s. Reid's efforts at Sherman occurred against a backdrop of nationwide growth and development in the carbide industry and the related acetylene and nitrogen fixation industries. Experimentations with these families of chemicals were creating new products that had wide application for artificial lighting, metal working, high explosives, and fertilizers and were also recognized for their potential for additional, yet-unidentified applications. The activities at Site VT-WD-144 represented a potentially important, but unfulfilled means to further the development of this line of chemical manufacture. Although James H. Reid's processes were never scaled up into a full manufacturing plant, they nevertheless were representative of and were associated with the broader pattern of development in the field, and their potential in this regard was recognized by the U.S. Government.

As part of the 2013 Phase IB investigations, PAL recorded aboveground and belowground structural remains and artifact deposits associated with former building foundations, lime kilns, furnaces, and associated infrastructure including water supply features. The field investigations consisted of subsurface testing, Total Station mapping, and digital photography. Four additional sites were included in the field investigations because of their close proximity: VT-WD-126 (Vermont Lime Company Kiln); VT-WD-142 (Reverend N. D. Sherman Residence); VT-WD-143 (N. A. Sherman Residence); and VT-WD-150 (L. Shumway Residence). The Phase IB



Coke oven retort remains, part of the furnace building for International Nitrogen Company.

investigations demonstrate that VT-WD-144 is an important industrial-archaeological landscape that retains a high degree of physical integrity and contains and has the potential to contain substantial archaeological data pertaining to the location, configuration, and design of buildings and structures within the former Sherman Carbide Company and International Nitrogen Company mining and manufacturing plant. The site includes approximately 27 different visible features or ruins; a majority of these may be correlated to functional designations from the Sherman Carbide Company and International Nitrogen Company period of occupancy (1913–1925) using site and historical data. Subsurface testing indicates the presence of intact belowground occupation strata containing artifacts dating to the chemical company operations and undocumented belowground structures and features. Additionally, the site area incorporates visible structural remains of domestic and industrial activities from earlier temporal periods in the former village of Sherman that, in some instances, were subsequently adapted for use by the Sherman Carbide Company and the International Nitrogen Company.

New York State

Reported by: Lois Huey

Albany Archaeological Data Uploaded to the Digital Archaeological Record

[Submitted by Corey D. McQuinn, MA, RPA, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.]

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) completed an upload of Albany archeological data to the Digital Archaeological Record, a project maintained by Digital Antiquity of Arizona State University. The data upload project was enabled by a grant awarded to Hartgen and focused on three major archeological investigations in Albany's colonial downtown and another in an impoverished early 19th-century immigrant neighborhood called Sheridan Hollow. The downtown sites each covered entire city blocks and documented trade contact between the Dutch settlers and native Mohawks and Mohicans, colonial landscape development, and colonial and

A guided tour for the public at the Quackenbush Rum Distillery site, one of the resources recently uploaded to the Digital Archaeological Record (photo by Hartgen).



early federal industry. These sites have been the subject of peer-reviewed articles in *Historical Archaeology* and in edited volumes about Albany archaeology and have contributed to archaeological galleries at the New York State Museum. Uploaded materials include site, artifact, and feature photos; artifact datasets; and the full .pdf report for each site. In addition, Hartgen uploaded reports from six other archaeological projects in Albany, including smaller downtown monitoring projects and a large data retrieval in Albany's West Hill neighborhood. As Albany approaches the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Fort Nassau, these archaeological data should prove to be a boon to the study of colonial history and archaeology in the Northeast. To date, the four main reports have been downloaded 40 times since the upload was completed.

tDAR provides a convenient and useful tool for cultural resource managers and researchers alike. Currently, Hartgen is using this format again as part of the public dissemination component of Phase III data recovery analysis under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Staff from Digital Antiquity and invited participants will be holding a panel discussion at the Society for American Archaeology conference in April 2014 in Austin, Texas.

Delaware

Reported by: Lu Ann DeCunzo

The Stoll/Heisel Blacksmith Shop Site 7NC-G-160

The Stoll/Heisel Blacksmith Shop Site [7NC-G-160] located in St. Georges, Delaware, in use from about 1852 to 1919, is currently the most fully archaeologically explored site of this type and date in Delaware. In 2002 it was subjected to Phase I through Phase III investigations by Hunter Research, Inc. as part of a wider project related to a comprehensive soil inves-

tigation and removal action within the village of St. Georges, New Castle County, Delaware. This undertaking was carried out by the Philadelphia District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the studies were undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

The excavations were designed to uncover the ground plan of the blacksmith/wheelwright building, to establish its structural history, and to recover data that would permit the study of the various operations that took place at the site during its use in the later 19th and earlier 20th century. The report places this site in a local and regional context, and presents it as a case-study for blacksmith/wheelwright shops in the Middle Atlantic region. The site has proved to be exceptionally informative because of the almost complete excavation of the building and the recovery of over 30,000 artifacts, the great majority of them reflecting the activities and inventory of the shop when it was destroyed by fire in 1919.

The site is located on the former King's Highway, a key north-south route in colonial Delaware. The village of St. Georges developed in the early 18th century along St. Georges Creek. By the mid-1700s it had acquired a simple planned street grid, and the settlement was incorporated in 1825. The opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal along the line of the creek in 1829 stimulated the growth of the settlement to both north and south of the canal.

The Stoll/Heisel Blacksmith Shop was established, probably as a wheelwright operation rather than a blacksmith shop, in 1852 by Jacob Friedrich Stoll, a wagon and carriage maker from Germany who had arrived in the United States two years previously. In 1866 another German immigrant, blacksmith

Joseph Heisel, acquired the property and probably added a forge to the existing wheelwright facility. The operation remained with the Heisel family until 1909, when it was acquired by George Vincent, a “horseshoer and wheelwright,” and sales agent for Oliver-brand plows and cultivators. Vincent owned and operated the shops until their destruction by fire in 1919.

The time period within which this blacksmith and wheelwright shop was in operation saw progressive industrialization and mass production render much of these traditional craft operations obsolete. Blacksmith and wheelwrights adapted to these changes, or failed to, in different ways. The Smith/Heisel operation seems to have been able to turn the availability of mass-produced iron and steel to advantage by functioning increasingly as an assembly, repair and maintenance operation for horse-drawn vehicles and farm machinery.

Examination of detailed architectural records of 27 blacksmith/wheelwright shops in the Mid-Atlantic region showed that the Stoll/Heisel operation was an example of a common type of two-storey structure in which wheelwright operations were concentrated on the upper floor, with the more massive forge and blacksmithing infrastructure located at ground level. Review of the data from eight archaeological studies of these sites in the region revealed commonalities of layout that apply over wide geographic areas and over extensive time periods, reflecting the traditional and functional nature of these operations. The survey also revealed that the Stoll/Heisel excavation is among the most extensive in the region and certainly the most fully studied to date in Delaware.

The excavations showed that the building was a three-phase structure, although the complex had almost certainly reached its final configuration within a mere 15 years of its establishment, so the phases followed each other at close intervals, perhaps related to the three ownerships in this same period. Section 1, closest to the road, was the earliest portion and may have been established by Stoll as a wheelwright in the early 1850s. The ground floor of this section was later used for an animal sweep to provide power to the rest of the complex. The first floor rooms of the two sequential additions were both used as blacksmith shops, with locations for the forge hearth, grinding wheel, anvil and other features being found or deduced during the excavations. Establishing the use of the upper floor directly from archaeological evidence was more challenging, but a combination of stratigraphic analysis of the artifacts (especially from the first section), close examination of the sole historic photograph, and study of analogies from other recorded examples, leads to the conclusion that the upper floor was the center of the wheelwright operations. The location of many of the doors, windows and other openings has also been deduced from these sources of information.

The artifact collection proved to be highly informative. The analysis categorizes the material by function within the complex: blacksmithing, tool repairs and sharpening, horse-shoe-



The Blacksmith-Wheelwright Shop in St. Georges, New Castle County, Delaware. Circa 1908. The two men are identified as Herb Gibbons (left) and Robert Moore (Source: St. Georges Historical Society).

ing (farrier), wheelwrighting, and horse drawn vehicle repairs. It was clear that a substantial part of the latter work involved work on personal transportation vehicles such as buggies and surries, in addition to heavier agricultural wagons and carts. Overall, the research has confirmed the hypothesis that mid-19th- to early 20th-century blacksmith and wheelwright shops continued traditional, mostly manual, processes that would have been recognizable in earlier shops with the primary difference being the availability of “off-the-shelf” parts. The Stoll/Heisel shop carried a large inventory of factory-made parts that would have been used to make general repairs to wagons, carriages and common farm and household machinery and tools. There was little evidence that primary production of these parts occurred within the shop. The shop clearly was functioning in an assembly, repair and maintenance role.

Full Report Title: *The Small-Town Blacksmith In An Industrializing World; The Stoll/Heisel Blacksmith Shop (1852-1-919), 204 North Main Street, St. Georges, Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District Prepared by EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc. and Hunter Research, Inc. 2013. On File: USACOE, Philadelphia District and DE-HPO

Boyd’s Corner, Delaware 7NC-G-169

Planned improvements to the intersection of U.S. Routes 13 and 896 in St. George’s Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, by the Delaware Department of Transportation adversely affected the Boyd’s Store and House Site [7NC-G-169], the archaeological site of a 19th- through 20th-century farmstead and store at Boyd’s Corner. After a program of evaluation had confirmed the National Register eligibility of the site, archaeological and historical research was undertaken as treatment of the adverse effect by Hunter Research, Inc.

The research was able to draw on a substantial existing body of information on late Colonial and Federal-era stores in Delaware. Two sites in particular, the Darrach store in Kent

County, and the Dickson store in northern New Castle County, had already been the subject of detailed and fully reported archaeological and historical research. Additionally, a number of documentary and architectural studies of stores and store owners, notably in St. George's and Odessa, Delaware had been completed and published. This work had in turn been synthesized and set in context by Dr. Lu Ann De Cunzo in her 2004 study *Historical Archaeology of Delaware: People, Contexts, and the Cultures of Agriculture*.

A number of approaches were considered for the historical research once the basic ownership history of the property had been established. Research concentrated on contextual aspects of the project. A substantial body of documentation was identified in the Delaware state archives relating to a state law requiring store operators to obtain licenses for the sale of imported goods, and their associated tax returns on the value of those goods. The data from St. George's Hundred in the years 1822 to 1835 was analyzed in various ways to throw new light on the location and character of stores and their operators in the hundred during this time period. Concurrently, research and fieldwork was undertaken on surviving store buildings in order to provide additional comparative data for the Boyd's site. A third major component of the research was transcription and analysis of two store inventories from the 1820s: those of Robert Gordon and of William Dickson of Odessa. These documents were found to contain a wealth of relevant economic and material culture information.

Archaeological excavations at the site itself were undertaken in two stages. The Phase II evaluation of significance investigations entailed the excavation of 18 excavation units throughout the Area of Potential Effect, and located house foundations, a brick drain and other substantial features. Data recovery excavations comprised a series of excavation units

and the exposure of much of the southern portion of the site within the APE, comprising the dwelling house and store sites. Despite the absence of hoped-for, store-related artifact-bearing horizons or features, the work identified numerous features relating to the store, dwelling and farmstead, and a phased model of site development was derived from the data.

In the early 19th century John Boyd constructed a frame dwelling with a detached post-in-ground store building to the south. A barrel privy, and at least one outbuilding (also of post-in-ground construction) and numerous other features were placed in the rear/side yard to the south and southwest of the house. At an uncertain point in the second or early in the third quarter of the 19th century a new single-pile, fully basemented I-house was built adjoining the original frame house on its eastern side. The house had a stone basement surmounted by brick masonry that probably supported a frame superstructure. The original house was left standing and became an ell to the new house. The southern gable wall of the new house was probably built against the northern wall of the original store building, but the latter was rebuilt soon after. In several cases the post pits and postmolds of this store were overlain by distinct stone and mortar pier settings that probably supported the sills of a new store building roughly 21 feet square in external dimensions. A brick drain ran beneath the building, between the piers, to drain into a brick-lined well in the yard. At least one post-in-ground structure in the rear/side yard was replaced in the same manner as the store. The earlier 20th century saw the addition of a full-width porch to the front of the house and the construction of lean-to features against the south side of the ell, evidently partly intended to cover the cellar bulkhead.

Artifact studies comprised full cataloging of the material from the site and a limited range of analysis. Ceramics from the



Overall view of site from a DelDOT bucket truck during a site visit looking south (Compliments of DelDOT, December 2008).

store area were examined to identify store-related items that show no use-wear. An alternative approach to material culture analysis was through examination of the two store inventories from the 1820s. The items in these documents were characterized by the degree to which they could be expected to survive as archaeological items: ceramics and glass for instance having the best chance of survival, while cloth and clothing is virtually absent from most archaeological collections. On this basis it was estimated that only between about 10 and 20% of store items, by value, are likely to find their way into the archaeological record.

Full Report Title: *Boyd's Corner Intersection Improvements Project, St. George's Hundred, New Castle, Delaware Data Recovery and Contextual Research Boyd's Store and House Site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742.002]*, Parent Agreement 1415 Task 10, Prepared for: The Delaware Department of Transportation, Prepared by: Ian Burrow, Principal, Patrick Harshbarger, Architectural Historian/Historian, Alison Haley, Historian, William Liebeknecht, Principal Investigator. Hunter Research, Inc. 2011. On file: DelDOT and DEHPO

The Rumsey Historic site 7NC-F-121

Hunter Research, Inc. recently concluded Phase II excavation at Rumsey Historic site [7NC-F-121] for the Delaware Department of Transportation. This site is located south of Middletown, Delaware along the Sandy Branch. This site was most intensively occupied in the period from about 1740 to 1785, when it was owned by the regionally prominent Rumsey family, it was in less intensive use both before and after these dates. The site has produced an abundant and varied assemblage of 18th-century artifacts extending over a wide area but concentrated in four separate loci. It is not a domestic site, and the nature and abundance of the artifacts suggest that a range of industrial and commercial activities took place here. Among the industrial uses may have been the extraction of potash from wood-ash, the extraction of iron-rich limonite or bog iron for transport to iron furnaces in nearby Maryland, and the quarrying of marl for fertilizer.

The high quality of the portable artifacts, including the presence of French ceramics (not normally seen in the Delaware Valley at this time), may be a signature of the transport of valuable perishable goods, chiefly tobacco, up the Sandy Branch from the Chesapeake Bay for transport across the headwater areas of the Delmarva Peninsula, to streams such as the Appoquinimink that drain to the Delaware, for transfer to ships trading beyond the American coast. This transportation was probably part of the well documented and widespread smuggling and other attempts to avoid customs duties that were common throughout the colonial period, but which reached new heights in the 1760s.

The discovery of a roadway leading from a probable landing on the Sandy Branch up to a dry knoll where a warehouse or other industrial/commercial structure is thought to have been located may also reflect this function of the site. The road ap-



Rumsey Historic Site [7NC-F-121]: Roasted bog iron fragments exhibiting melting/fusing of the quartz within the ore (Photographer Lindsay Lee, 2011).

pears to have gone out of use in the late 1700s, in common with elements of the more extensive cart road system that existed in this part of New Castle County, in the late 17th and 18th centuries.

Full Report Title: *Delaware Department of Transportation U.S. Route 301, Section 2 (YELLOW) St. Georges Hundred New Castle County, Delaware, Levels Road Interchange Area, Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121, N14497 Management Summary Phase II Assessment Of Significance Survey*. Prepared for: Delaware Department of Transportation P.O. Box 778, Dover, Delaware 19903. Prepared by: William Liebeknecht, Principal Investigator, Patrick Harshbarger, Principal Historian, Ian Burrow, Principal, Hunter Research, Inc. 2011. On File: DelDOT, DEHPO

Pennsylvania

Reported by: Wade Catts

The Centre County Historical Society in State College has created a webpage (<http://www.centrehistory.org/exhibits/building-on-the-past/>) that includes links to a recently completed two-volume Phase III Data Recovery report on the 19th-century iron industry of Central PA (as a pdf download), as well as links to eight Public Education Poster Boards (also downloadable pdfs) that were developed by the CCHS, and the other cooperating parties on this project: the Bald Eagle Archaeological Society, Centre County Library & Historical Museum, and the Centre County Planning & Community Development Office.

The free-downloadable report includes information about iron ore processing, the iron history of central PA, and the lives of the Valentine and Thomas families (including genealogical information) who, for several generations, were important

ironmasters and influential businessmen in the Centre County region, were involved in local canal and railroad development and local agricultural societies, and were also leaders of the local Quaker community.

Coppock, Gary F.

2012 *Valentines and Thomas: Ironmasters of Central Pennsylvania. Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations, The Valentine Iron Ore Washing Plant (36Ce526), Benner Commerce Industrial Park, 82-Acre Parcel, Benner Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania.* Report submitted to the Centre County Industrial Development Corporation, State College, Pennsylvania. Heberling Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Pennsylvania.

Maryland

Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

Statewide

April is Maryland Archeology month, a statewide celebration of everything Archeology! This year's theme is "To Endure to the End: Exploring Maryland Indian Landscapes." For more information, visit <http://www.marylandarcheology.org/>.

St. Mary's City

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, announces its 2014 field school in historical archaeology. HSMC is a state supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland's first capital (1634-1694). The goal of this summer's excavations is to better understand the yards and structures around the Calvert House. Built in the first decade of Maryland's settlement by Leonard Calvert, the first Governor, it served as the statehouse of the Province until 1676. Previous testing in the back yard revealed the presence of numerous fences, borrow pits, several outbuildings and the 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. The field school is scheduled for 27 May - 2 August, 2014.

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 \$1560 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 2014 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 25, 2014.

University of Maryland

The Department of Anthropology and Archaeology in Annapolis has a number of initiatives this summer:

Field School in Annapolis (June 2-July 11, 2014): Archaeology in Annapolis provides students with the opportunity to take part in excavations in two very different contexts: the urban setting of the Historic District of Annapolis and at the plantation of Edward Lloyd on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, on Maryland's Wye River. Students will excavate a house lot in the City of Annapolis. Then, students will excavate at Wye House plantation, where Frederick Douglass was a slave as a boy, and is described in his book *My Bondage, My Freedom*.

Archaeology in Annapolis at James Madison's Montpelier. A field school and public interpretation (June 2-June 21, 2014): The excavation and interpretative opportunity will take place at the site of a large antebellum slave quarter at Mont-

pelier that may have been reoccupied following the end of the Civil War. This presents archaeologists a unique opportunity to understand the effects of Emancipation at both the household and the community levels through the comparison of this site with other late antebellum and reconstruction era African American sites that have been excavated.

The Hill, a free African American community from 1790 through today (June 22-July 11, 2014): The Hill community's social fabric is threatened by gentrification today. At the request of community members, archaeology is part of an interdisciplinary project aimed at using conversations about the past to bring people together to value The Hill Community, its contributions to the Town of Easton, and its ongoing existence. This year's excavation will be investigating the home of a free black property owner from the early 19th century, challenging the monolithic discourse on African American life during this period.

FIA Deutsche Grant "Locating People in the Past: Creating New Geographic and Historic Knowledge by Embedding the United States Census within Historic Maps": This online digital project proposes to use GIS (Geographic Information Systems) to combine existing historical data sources in order to produce new geographic and historical knowledge. Joining an 1858 map of Talbot County, Maryland to the 1860 United States Census returns for the county and joining an 1877 map of Talbot County, Maryland to the 1880 United States Census returns for the county enables researchers to add a spatial variable to the censuses and demographic data to the maps on the scale of individual households. The methodology proposed here can be used on many other maps in the Library of Congress' holdings and with census returns held by the National Archives. This data and methodology will be presented in an accessible and interactive online format which will enable and facilitate public interaction with this new historical spatial dataset. The project will go online in late April.

Ontario

Reported by: Eva MacDonald

The Schreiber Wood Project, University of Toronto Mississauga

[Submitted by Michael Brand]

The University of Toronto Mississauga (UTM) Archaeological Field School completed the first season of the Schreiber Wood Project during the last two weeks of August 2013. The research focused on the cultural landscape created by the Schreiber family when they moved onto lands that now comprise the north end of the UTM campus. The Schreibers moved to the community of Springfield (now Erindale) in the late 1870s-early 1880s, and had three houses constructed on their property: Mount Woodham (the home of Weymouth and Charlotte Schreiber), Lislehurst, and Iverholme (the homes Weymouth's two sons). Lislehurst is the only house of the three that remains; enlarged during the 1930s by a subsequent owner, the house is now the UTM Principal's residence. The

ruins of Iverholme, which burned early in the 20th century, have been located and identified with assistance from the historical record. Information on the site of Mount Woodham is vague; however, a partial stone foundation located near Lislehurst is one possible location.

During the first phase of the project, the 15 field school students mapped the site of Iverholme, and what may be the site of Mount Woodham, as well as a variety of other landscape features including abandoned roadways, a creek crossing, a low earthen dam or walkway and landscaped areas associated with these features. The second phase of the project was pedestrian survey along the east edge of the property overlooking the Credit River. Students found an ash pile with 20th-century artifacts on the surface, and a small area that appears to be a dump of 20th-century artifacts, including parts of farm equipment, ceramics, and a shoe. A line of large trees, all of similar size, runs through this section of the UTM campus.

The final phase of fieldwork for the 2013 season consisted of a limited shovel-testing program in proximity to the partial stone foundation that may be the site of Mount Woodham, and the excavation of four one-metre square units. The foundation, which sits in proximity to the top of the slope above the Credit River, appears to have sat on a leveled platform, and has a single wall (west) remaining at ground level. There is also one interior wall present in the south end of the structure. Other features present in this area include a low, L-shaped earthen berm, ash pile, and dry-laid stone walls associated with a cement culvert. There are a number of locations with groups of stone and brick, which may be demolition piles. Two excavation units were placed along the foundation's west wall to reveal that the foundation in this location consists of four courses of unshaped stone (Figure 1). The two excavation units placed near the earthen berm contained relatively few artifacts. Analysis is still in progress, but the most common artifacts are flat glass and nails (machine cut and wire-drawn).



Figure 1

War of 1812 Artifacts Recovered from Excavations at Tecumseh Park, Chatham

[Submitted by Nicole Brandon]

On October 4, 1813, Chief Tecumseh attempted to hold off an American advance at the forks of the Thames River in Chatham with a small group of Native and British soldiers. Once the American troops established two six-pound cannons on the south side of McGregor's Creek, Tecumseh's position was quickly disrupted and he made the decision to retreat. The next day, Tecumseh and his men fought the Americans alongside Colonel Proctor's British troops at the "Battle of the Thames." The British suffered a crushing defeat and Tecumseh was killed. This important War of 1812 engagement took place on a point of land that came under military control between 1838 and 1879; it eventually would be converted into a public park, named after Tecumseh to honour the chief, which opened on July 1, 1880 (Figure 2).

Celebrations to commemorate these battles on the bicentennial anniversary of the War of 1812 included a Stage 3 archaeological assessment in Tecumseh Park. The excavation was carried out by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. under the supervision of John Sweeney. Two assemblages were recovered: a domestic assemblage dating circa 1815-1835; and one related to the military occupation of the property between 1838 and 1879. Additionally, four artifacts from the October 1813 skirmish have so far been identified: a musket ball, two buck shot, and a caltrop. The musket ball measures between 0.65 inch and 0.67 inch, and both buck shot measure in the double naught size range (between 0.33 inch

and 0.35 inch). These sizes are consistent with the buck and ball load American troops employed during the War of 1812.

A caltrop (Figure 3) is a non-explosive, anti-personnel device that always has a spike pointed up when tossed on the ground, causing injury to a horse or person who steps on it, inhibiting their advance. Caltrops typically have four points, while the one collected from Tecumseh Park has five points. The Tecumseh Park specimen is also quite small, with a maximum length of 34 mm (1.34 inches). Caltrops are deployed when it is necessary to slow down troops that are in pursuit, thus it is believed that this caltrop was dropped by Tecumseh's men as they fled the Americans after the skirmish. Local inquiries have been made in an attempt to find other archaeological examples of caltrops but so far none have turned up. Anyone with information about the use of caltrops during the War of 1812 and/or archaeological examples of caltrops is encouraged to contact Nicole Brandon at nbrandon@tmhc.ca. Your input is greatly appreciated. Many thanks to Joe Last and Charles Bradley for their assistance identifying these artifacts.

Site AbHq-3, Puce, Essex County

[Submitted by Ruth Macdougall and Jacqueline Fisher]

Fisher Archaeological Consulting spent two seasons (2012 and 2013) excavating this multi-component site on the Puce River in the historic village of Puce, which is located on the south shore of Lake St. Clair, east of Windsor. That this was a prime location for settlement throughout history became evident as excavations unearthed components of the mid-19th century Euro-Canadian community as well as intense pre-contact habitations dated to the Late Woodland period (circa A.D. 800 to 1200,) and even earlier Archaic period material. The widening of the adjacent Essex County Road 22 precipitated the work, and the excavators included archaeologists, students from the University of Windsor, and liaisons from Walpole Island First Nation.

The Puce River lots were surveyed in 1793, with the main Euro-Canadian settlement at the lakeshore itself. Puce was an

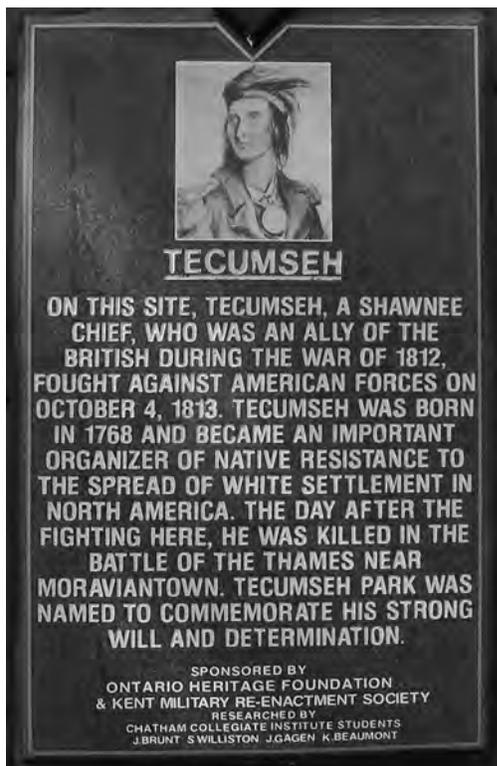


Figure 2



Figure 3

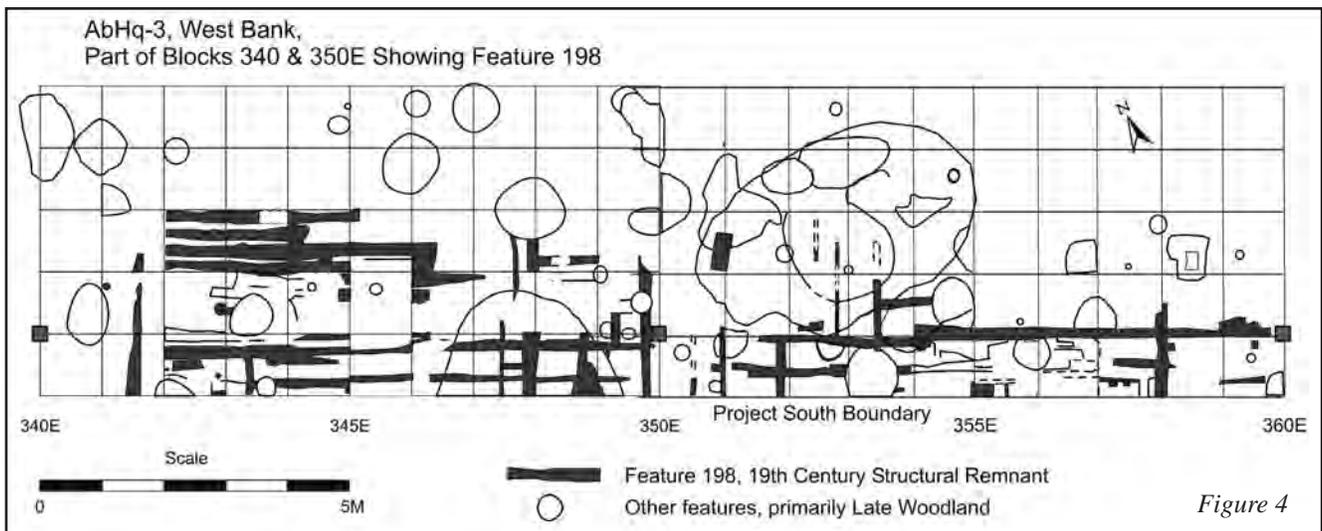


Figure 4

early transportation hub as the lake, river, an early road from Windsor east to London, and previously an aboriginal trail, all intersected there. When the lake levels rose in 1840, submerging the shoreline road, [Old] Tecumseh Road was constructed on a sand bank further inland, and the village centre moved with it. Site AbHq-3 straddled the river and included the footprint of Old Tecumseh Road, which had been re-aligned in the 1960s to the current County Road 22. A corduroy section of the early road was identified on the east bank beneath the 20th-century paved footprint, as were pit features from the Late Woodland habitations. The east bank, beyond the road footprint, had been ploughed in the 19th century; however, we were excited to discover that the west bank had never been ploughed. Distinct soil layers included the original topsoil and transition to subsoil, a mid-to-late 19th-century demolition layer, and a mid-19th century construction layer, all beneath as little as 10 cm of modern topsoil fill.

Due to the rarity of an unploughed aboriginal site, the whole of the west bank (over 800 square metres) was block-excavated. The methodology decided upon consisted of the excavation of one-metre square units, uncovering one complete soil layer in a five-metre block before continuing down to the next soil layer. This allowed for artifacts to be tracked within the one-metre square system (as required by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport), and provided the bigger picture necessary for soil layer and large feature identification. Features (both Late Woodland and 19th-century) were identified cut into various layers above subsoil. In total, there were 437 features identified from the east and west banks.

The most common post-contact features were large post holes, primarily from the late 19th century to early 20th century; however, mid-to-late 19th-century pits and posts were also encountered. One mid-19th century structural feature was identified: the stains from a large wooden structure without a foundation (Figure 4). These stains were at right angles and were identified in the subsoil beneath the construction and/or demolition layers. They extended beyond the project bound-

ary, therefore, the full extent of the structure is unknown, however it was either a single, large building or several smaller ones close together, as the stains continued for 19 m (62 feet). The stains were at times distinct, while in other areas were indistinct, the stains either being impacted by other features, or the colour having been leached by the very nature of the soil matrix (loamy sand). What is certain is these stains were not plough scars, but were the remnants of log footings for the structure(s), since the cross-sections of the stains exhibited flat bottoms.

The background research indicated that there may have been a post office, hotel, or tavern on this corner; however, at this point of the analysis it cannot be confirmed if the structural feature or features is/are related to either of these buildings. Artifacts recovered from the mid-19th century site component include smoking pipes, including one shaped like a lady's boot (Figure 5), buttons, coins (mostly American pennies and Upper Canada tokens), a frozen Charlotte doll, and the typical array of ceramic, nails and glass. A number of the coins were punched. One interesting artifact was a post-1802 Catholic medallion for Saint Philomena, the patron saint of children,



Figure 5

the sick, and of desperate and impossible causes. Once the artifact analysis is complete, it is hoped that the nature of the 19th century site component can be more closely interpreted.

The project has been a challenge and a wonderful opportunity to examine a large, multi-stratified and multi-component site that had not been disturbed by plough action. The size and scope of the work warranted the use of iPads with 3G (cellular network) to keep track of the vast amount of data over the 80 m long by 11-13 m wide corridor. While some of the site had been impacted by previous infrastructure installations, and road and bridge works, the large area of intact/undisturbed site still present, shows the value of testing the whole project area. The project also highlighted the level of co-operation among the proponent (the County of Essex), Walpole Island First Nation, the construction company, and the archaeologists in order to complete the widening of the road on schedule.

Blacker's Brick Works Site (AgHb-415), Brant Township
[Submitted by David Robertson]

As reported upon in the Winter 2013 issue of Fieldwork News, Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) carried out conventional surface survey, a gradiometer survey, hand test excavations, and large-scale mechanical test trenching between 2010 and 2012 to investigate the Blacker's Brick Works site. Operational circa 1870-1890, it was the smallest of four brick yards owned by Edward Blacker, and later his sons Robert and William, in the City of Brantford and surrounding Brant Township. Full-scale salvage excavation of the site was completed in the summer and fall of 2013.

The 2013 investigations extended over approximately 9,770 square metres and revealed evidence of large-scale filling and grading activities carried out to prepare the site as a brick yard, more discontinuous remains of the brick making process, and finally another massive round of grading, filling and drainage manipulation to bring the site into agricultural pro-

duction following the closure of the brick yard. Preparation of the poorly drained site, which was located at the bottom of a bowl formed by surrounding ridges and hills, necessitated filling in natural creek channels, installing an elaborate system of box and tile drains, and excavation of perimeter drainage/boundary ditch along the north and east sides of the site. This served to divert water into an open pond at the south end of the site, remnants of which remain today. The drainage system was maintained and modified throughout the life of the brick yard. Major earthmoving was also required to level and stabilize parts of the site area.

Direct evidence for brick production was variably preserved. An extensive length of a linear clay winning trench cut into a steep south-facing slope, just beyond the north boundary/drainage ditch was uncovered. This feature measured approximately five m wide and was in the order of 1.5 m deep. The heavily disturbed and largely truncated remains of a circular feature in the central portion of the site may represent a draught-driven ring pit for tempering raw weathered clay. The most obvious remains of the brick making operations were the pavements for the bases of the "necks" or "benches" and floor channels of up to six individual clamps, along with areas of variable burning and soil alteration that represent the locations of at least two more clamps for which minimal or no structural remains survived (Figures 6, 7). The complex stratigraphic relationships between some of these deposits indicate that they relate to at least two separate firing events. No complete footprint of any one clamp was preserved; the longest sections of foundation pavements to survive measured around 8.5 m (28 feet) long and at least 5.5 m (18 feet) wide. The clamp remains documented by the excavations undoubtedly represent only the last one or two seasons of production at the site, as the ground preparation that preceded the construction of these features would have removed evidence of the earlier structures. Given that the clamps largely sat on top of the potentially unstable fills laid down in the former creek channels,



*Figure 6.
Excavation of the
remnant pavement of
a clamp.*

this was likely a process that had to be repeated frequently, perhaps even on a yearly basis. The upper fills of the creek channel were found to contain large quantities of fired soil and brick debris derived from demolished clamps (Figure 8). The remains of two probable small frame sheds, measuring 4.1 m by 4.1 m (13'6" by 13'6") and 3.2 m by 1.21 m (10'6" by 4'), respectively, also were discovered (Figure 9), but were generally too ephemeral to permit any conclusive identifications in terms of function.

While considerable effort went into preparing the site for the manufacture of bricks, and maintaining it while the brick yard was active, this work was equaled by the investments made to rehabilitate the area after the operations were abandoned. This included wholesale regrading and filling of main site area and the surrounding slopes, including the clay winning area, along with the installation of new drains the filling in a portion of the pond. The land was then used for arable and pasture. Fewer than 270 (non-brick) artifacts were recovered during the excavations, almost all of which were derived from the massive fill deposits. This is, in part, a consequence of the brick works being a seasonal industry of relatively short duration, but other taphonomic factors, not least of which was the post-abandonment earth-working, had their effects.

Architectural class items predominate the assemblage, a reflection of the many structures that would have been necessary for the operation, but for which little other evidence survived. There was also a relatively high proportion of kitchen- or food-related class artifacts, which undoubtedly relate to meals taken on site during the work day. Although the sample is exceedingly small in terms of numbers, it is interesting to note that most of the tablewares date to the circa 1800-1840 period, some 20-30 years before the development of the site. This may indicate use of "surplus" or "old fashioned" pieces that were no longer wanted at home, but were suitable for the rough and tumble of the work place. Tools and equipment class

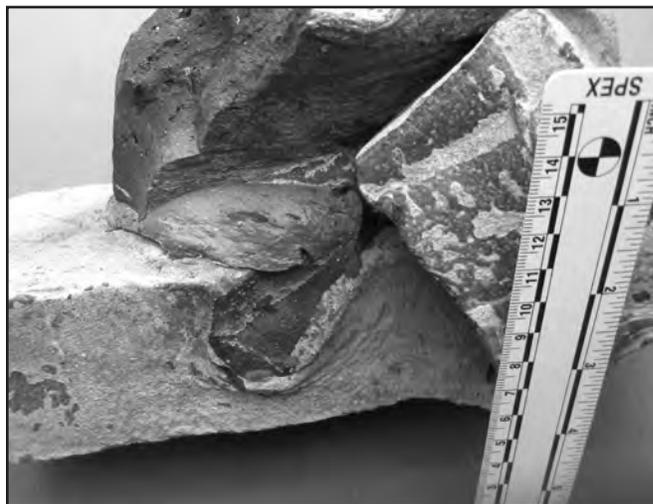


Figure 8. Over-fired and fused brick wasters.



Figure 9. Remains of a small shed.



Figure 7. Alternately burnt soils representing the former location of a clamp.

artifacts are surprisingly few, given the industrial function of the site and, with the exception of some pug mill blades, most would be found on any other type of rural nineteenth-century site. This is undoubtedly a reflection of the decommissioning process, wherein all serviceable tools, and most certainly the specialized equipment, was taken to one of the other Blacker brick yards.

Despite these limitations, the investigations at the Blacker's Brick Works site have provided a rare insight into the local manufacture of bricks in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Small brick works have not been studied in Ontario before, and are therefore under-represented in the archaeological record.

Atlantic Canada

Reported by: Amanda Crompton

Tusket Falls, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia

[Submitted by Courtney Glen, Senior Archaeologist, Davis MacIntyre & Associates]

In 2013, Davis MacIntyre & Associates spent five weeks conducting an archaeological resource impact assessment of the Tusket Falls Dam in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia. This assessment was conducted to provide information regarding the archaeological resources within the area, in preparation for plans to remove and replace the dam. Historically, First Nations peoples occupied the area seasonally but by the 1780s, Loyalists had started to arrive and colonize Tusket Falls. Many of the local landowners living there today are descendants of the early Euro-Canadian settlers. Local property owners were valuable contacts during this project, providing everything from oral history to artifacts they had found on their property, including a brass gunpowder flask for a Colt 1849 model pistol, which was found beside a local barn.

While conducting field reconnaissance, two cellars were found, one deep in the woods and the other on the front lawn

of a local property. Davis MacIntyre & Associates was also notified of the existence of a family cemetery, belonging to one of the early settler families and containing three gravestones, which were recorded. Additionally, there was evidence of historic Mi'kmaw activity; large stone caches (probably fish caches) were found in the area and were potentially used by historic Mi'kmaq, according to one local contact (Figure 1).

The construction of the Tusket Falls dam in 1928 and 1929 had a large impact on the historic record and on the local community. The construction project left behind a wealth of historic maps and photographs, which were invaluable in the archaeological assessment. A collection of several hundred photographs chronicling the construction of the dam provided detailed information about the construction process and the machinery used, including images of the steam powered Errie shovels (Figure 2). This detailed photographic recording highlights the importance of the dam in the 1920s, as does the thorough description of the project in contemporary newspapers.



Figure 1: Looking northwest over Cache 1, with one open chamber in the foreground and one opened and collapsed chamber in the background. The scale is set to 50 cm.



Figure 2: Excavation of the main dam in 1929 with steam powered Errie shovels (Argyle Township Court House Archives P1999-712pf).

The 2013 fieldwork identified over seventy archaeological resources within the relatively small study area. Massive amounts of data, composed of GPS track logs, videos and photographs, field notes, artifacts, excavation reports, oral history and archival material, was generated. This data and the resulting report will be used during the planning of the Tusket Dam replacement project to ensure that any impact to significant archaeological resources will be mitigated.

Wharf Road, Horton Landing, Kings County, Nova Scotia

[Submitted by April MacIntyre, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited]

In the fall of 2013, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited conducted an archaeological assessment within the Provincial road right-of-way (ROW) on Wharf Road in Horton Landing. Horton Landing is situated at the confluence of the Minas Basin and the Gaspereau River and is located within the boundaries of the Grand Pré UNESCO World Heritage Site. Previous archaeological research in this area indicated that this was an area of fairly intensive Planter-period occupation (c. 1759-1768). In fact, historic maps and documents indicate that a Planter-period blockhouse, Fort Montague, was located in this general vicinity, though its precise location is unknown. Plans

for Provincial upgrades to an unpaved section of Wharf Road triggered an archaeological assessment which included historic research, reconnaissance, testing, and geophysical survey in 2013.

In September 2013, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited conducted a reconnaissance of the 200-metre-long by 20.1-metre-wide road ROW along Wharf Road, where the suspected remains of the fort may lie. Geophysical survey revealed several anomalies both within the ROW and in the cow pasture beyond the ROW (Figures 1 and 2). Most notably, two very significant anomalies on the high ground at the edge of the ROW appear to be roughly square and 10 m by 10 m in size, or less. Testing in the area of the two square anomalies on the high ground revealed the greatest concentration of undisturbed artifacts dating to the Planter period. This included a large amount of animal bones and teeth (representing sheep, cow and pig), slate floor tiles, Staffordship slipware, tin-glazed earthenware, fragments of a copper alloy shoe buckle, container glass, several nails and pieces of iron hardware, brick, and a lead musket ball, among other items. Alternate planning and discussions to upgrade the road without causing disturbance to the sensitive archaeological deposits here is also ongoing.

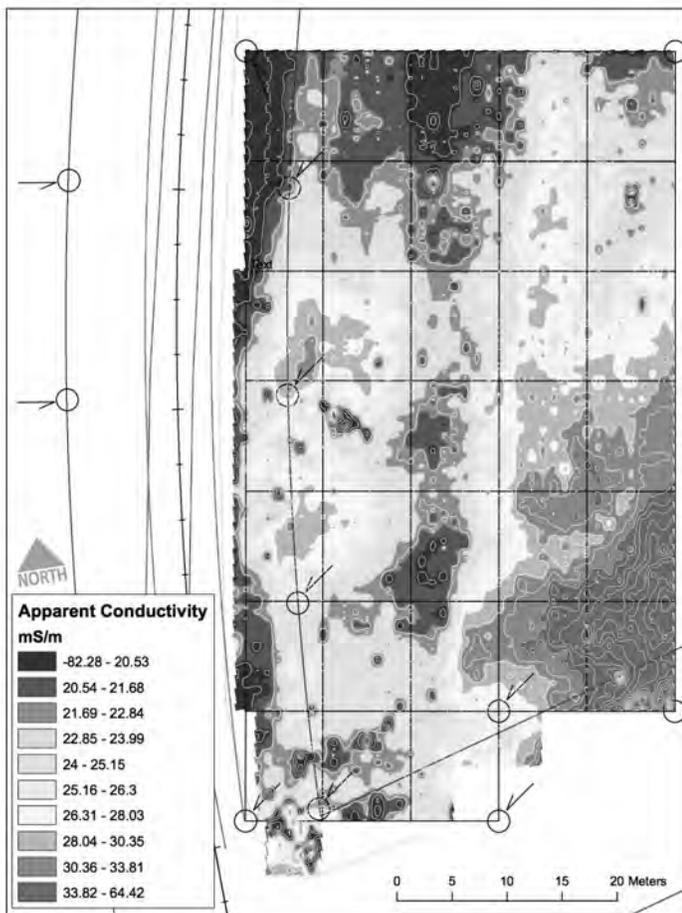


Figure 1: Geophysical survey of the cow pasture with a 2mS/m contour overlaid (courtesy Greg Baker, Maritime Provinces Spatial Analysis Research Centre).

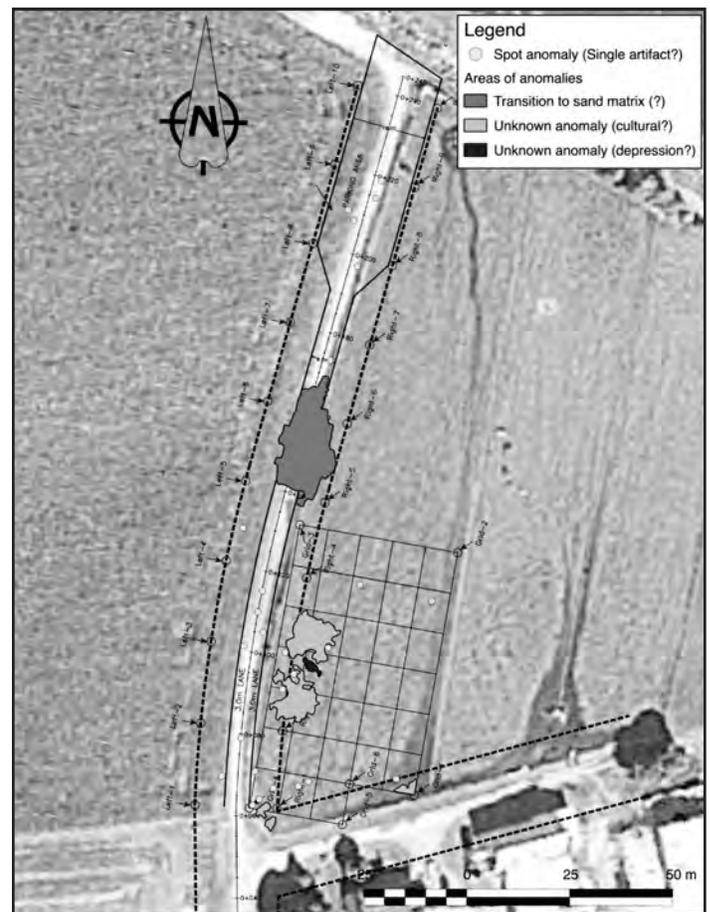


Figure 2: Georeferenced aerial image of the study area with the summary results of the geophysical survey digitized.

Historic Carbonear, Newfoundland

[Submitted by Peter E. Pope & Bryn Tapper, Memorial University]

The 2013 season marked a third year of survey in the Carbonear area, organized by Peter Pope of the Memorial University Archaeology Department, in cooperation with the Carbonear Heritage Society. The survey program was designed to explore the early European exploitation and settlement of the Carbonear area. Some of the sites discovered in the Carbonear area are:

CkAh-33 (Magic Cuts) is a small wood frame structure on the east side of Water Street in the town of Carbonear. It was formerly the offices of the Rorke Fish & Coal Company, and is now a hair salon. One shovel test revealed refined earthenwares, brick and slate fragments, and a decaying roll of lead sheet, as well as over 30 pipe stems, many together in clusters. This suggests dumping of refuse from the adjacent structure. There seems to be an undisturbed early 19th-century yard at this site. Such a context is rare, as far as we have seen in Carbonear, where most archaeological contexts have been disturbed.

CkAh-34 (Moisey's Rock) is a prominent tabular rock on the shore of Carbonear Bay. The site consists of meadows or former gardens, some steeply sloped, as well as loose field stone scree, together with Moisey's Rock itself. We identified a number of historic features including several arrays of holes or triangular notches in the waterfront bedrock, probably made to split the rock to open up a ledge which could be used for timber framing or to serve as sockets for posts. At Feature 45, the close arrangement suggests support of a slipway, to ascend the steep rock slope (Figure 1). We also recorded several sublinear field rock scree deposits, which serve as boundaries between several distinct garden areas, pathways, raised lazy beds for potatoes, rocked-up flat plateau areas, as well as a rectangular niche around a prominent ancient lilac tree -- brought from England and planted by the great-great grand-



Figure 1: Bryn Tapper, Mélissa Burns, Hillary Hatcher and Shannon Halley descending to Moisey's Rock (CkAh-34).

father of the current landowner. Moisey's Rock is not only a beautiful park-like site, but its rich soils also hold promise for the interpretation of homestead agriculture in the 18th and 19th centuries. Part of the original settlement here has been buried by the rebuilding of Water Street east but enough remains for public interpretation. The various modifications to Moisey's Rock are also of interpretative significance as examples of the design and construction of fishing stages.

CkAh-35 (Crockers' Cove 1), North of the town of Carbonear We recovered various materials of c. 1700, small lead bird shot including sprue from casting, clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems, green window glass and dark green wine bottle glass, sherds of Portuguese Redware coarse earthenware and of a Rhenish Brown coarse stoneware bellarmine bottle, a sherd of blue-decorated Chinese Porcelain, the mouth of a heavy Spanish coarse earthenware olive jar, as well as some tin-glazed earthenware, a sherd of blue Westerwald coarse stoneware, and some engraved/ground clear vessel glass. We also found another fragile silver coin, heavily clipped, again late 17th-century Hispano-American (Figure 2). Some finds, particularly the window glass, the Chinese Porcelain and the Portuguese TGEW are typical of planter rather than migratory occupations. We also recovered a worn gun flint as well as three large spalls of Newfoundland rhyolite or chert and a coloured trade bead, suggesting a Beothuk contact period presence. Crockers' Cove 1 can be interpreted as a rich working floor of c. 1700 to 1710, which continued in use, perhaps less actively, until covered with fill about 1850. Under this muddy working floor lies some materials from the second half of the 17th century. It would be reasonable to see the materials of c. 1700 (the Hispano-American coins, TGEW and bottle glass) as remnants of an active planter re-occupation of Crockers' Cove, after the French attack of 1697, or perhaps after the subsequent battles of 1705 or even 1709. The South American coins are not as anomalous as might seem on first thought, as they would have been in circulation in Spanish ports like Bilbao, with which Newfoundland planters had active trading relations in the 17th and 18th centuries.



Figure 2: Heavily clipped Peruvian silver coin of the 1680s, recto and verso. The "R" on the verso, just right of the cross, is the initial of the mint assayer Miguel de Rojas Paramo, who was active in Lima between 1685 and 1691 (Paul Berry, National Currency Collection, Bank of Canada, pers. comm.).

Crockers' Cove 1 turned out to be the first undisturbed stratified early-modern context that we have identified in the Carbonear area, during the Archaeology of Historic Carbonear. Unfortunately, given the disturbance created by the septic installation on the west side of the tested area, the proximity of Burnt Head Road on the north and east sides, together with the disturbance detected by tests to the south, it is not practical to think of further excavation of this part of the site, however interesting it proved to be for a few square metres. Further research elsewhere on the site might be productive, although tricky, given the terrain. Should Burnt Head Road be re-developed in the future, archaeological mitigation of the portion skirting Crockers' Cove 1 would be appropriate.

The 2013 Carbonear survey significantly extended our program of field-testing the various ideas about the historic occupation of Carbonear. We have finally succeeded in identifying a 17th- 18th-century planter occupation and -- as we had come to suspect -- it is in the smaller communities, outside of Carbonear proper, like Bristol's Hope, Clown's Cove and Crockers' Cove, in which early-modern contexts of settlement survive archaeologically. The principal investigator thanks our enthusiastic field and lab crew, as well as the property-owners and local informants who welcomed us to their communities. He extends a special thanks again to Ron Howell of the Carbonear Heritage Society and to the private donor who has so generously supported the Archaeology of Historic Carbonear Project.

Archaeology at Ferryland, Newfoundland

[Submitted by Barry C. Gaulton and Catherine Hawkins, Memorial University]

The 2013 field report begins on a sombre note: this is the first year that Dr. James A. Tuck did not return to Newfoundland to participate in the ongoing archaeology at Ferryland. Jim became interested in the history of Ferryland in the late 1960s, conducted two field schools in the mid-1980s, and was instru-

mental in securing federal and provincial support for the project beginning in 1992. Under his leadership and direction, the two decades of subsequent archaeological research revealed one of the best built and preserved early English settlements in the New World – the results of which helped rewrite the early colonial history of Newfoundland and Canada. Although enjoying a much deserved retirement, Jim's presence was truly missed.

Our plan for 2013 was to continue investigations on two informative, yet challenging areas of the site. The first was a large terraced area directly south of the main living chamber (or hall) of Lord Baltimore's "Mansion House" and east of the stone kitchen which served residents of the same house. The second area was south of the Pool road, where excavations in 2011-2012 exposed the remains of a late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century timber-framed house, below which lay evidence for earlier occupations from the Kirke and Calvert periods and pre-colonial activities by European migratory fishermen and Native Beothuk.

Half of our crew began excavating the remains of the timber-framed house, exposing the preserved sills and floor joists, many of which still contained upright nails indicating the placement and position of wooden floorboards (Figure 1). Not far from the large stone fireplace and brick hearth at the east end, we uncovered several iron objects including a fireplace poker, pot hook and iron knife. Other areas inside the house revealed clay tobacco pipes and ceramic cooking vessels produced in the West Country of England, decorative tin-glazed earthenware, bottle glass and wine glass fragments, a copper buckle, a small silver coin and many small 'seed' beads once adorning the clothing of someone who lived here.

Upon completion of excavations, the house measured 32 feet long by 16 feet wide (9.75m x 4.87m) excluding a small flag-stone-floored 'room' behind the fireplace. This is the most



*Figure 1:
Post 1696
timber-framed
house, looking
east.*

complete and substantial post-1696 dwelling found thus far at Ferryland. We believe it may be the home of prominent merchant-planters James and Mary (Kirke) Benger, who claimed title to the lands around the inner harbor not long after the deaths of George, David II and Phillip Kirke in 1696-97. Directly north of the Benger house, earlier strata from several colonial and pre-colonial occupations were revealed. Deposits of forge refuse originated from the nearby blacksmith shop built by George Calvert's men in 1622 and occupied until ca. 1650. Hundreds of pounds of slag as well as nails, scraps of iron, and copper and brass fragments were recovered. The lowermost cultural layers, are represented by thin organic lenses separated by deposits of beach sand. The first of these pre-colonial layers contained the remnants of a possible slipway, in the form of a series of horizontally laid logs, as well as fragments of European earthenware from Brittany and Portugal; below which is a black, greasy deposit containing a mix of European ceramics of the same provenance as well as lithic debitage produced by the Beothuk.

The other half of the field crew excavated parts of the anthropomorphic terrace behind the Mansion House. Our initial efforts focused on exposing the remaining refuse deposits produced by those living and working in the kitchen during the Calvert and Kirke eras. Most of the midden was concentrated to the east of a cobblestone walkway that allowed easy access from the kitchen to the second floor living and dining chambers of the Mansion House hall. In addition to the usual ceramic, clay pipe, glass and bone fragments was a large melon bead, a small blue 'seed' bead, a gold gilt glass bead, a few tin-plated straight pins and a brass book clasp (Figure



Figure 2a: (above) Straight pin, brass book clasp and blue seed bead; 2b (below) large melon bead and mid-seventeenth-century pipe bowl.

2a-b). The book clasp was a particularly informative piece as it tells us that someone living in the immediate vicinity was in the possession of a book and was therefore literate – an uncommon skill amongst most seventeenth-century servants.

At the northern extent of the terrace excavations, the crew uncovered a wood-lined root cellar 7 feet square by 5 feet deep (2.2m x 2.2m x 1.5m). This late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century feature had been rapidly filled as evidenced by the large quantity of angular rocks with little surrounding clay matrix. The root cellar may be contemporaneous with the reuse and modification of the Calvert era kitchen. The early construction layer was followed to the south where it terminated up against a nearly vertical 1.8m cut into the subsoil. We propose that the large cut into the subsoil was created while digging and preparing ground for the construction of the Mansion House in approximately ca. 1625 (Tuck and Gaulton 2013). The 12-foot-wide space behind the hall of the Mansion House, likely running along the entire 36-foot length of the building, would have allowed for the erection of scaffolding to build this two story stone structure and also served as a work area. The remains of intensive stone-working activities are evident by the thick layer of chipped slate and roof slate fragments. Once the building was finished, the work space was quickly filled in with 1.5m of re-deposited clay so as to bring the area behind the hall up to the height of the nearby kitchen, thereby providing ready access between buildings.

The final area tested on the terrace was 10 metres east of the root cellar. Some of the recovered fragments such as milk pans and tin-glazed lobed dishes are suggestive of a domestic occupation whereas others, like clay pipes and case bottle glass, are ubiquitous on seventeenth-century sites. Interestingly, there were two coins found in the three excavated units and a third recovered in an excavation unit in 2012. The first was an Elizabethan silver sixpence dated 1563 and the two others were copper farthings. Small denomination coins are not uncommon among tavern assemblages, as are clay pipes and bottle glass; however, the lobed dish fragments are identical to those recorded at the Kirke house. For now, the available evidence seems to suggest that this refuse originated from one of the nearby buildings to the north but further investigation is needed to confirm or refute this hypothesis. In 2014, we hope to return to these two very productive areas: first, to expand excavations up on the terrace and; second, to explore the extent of the earlier occupations below the Benger House.

Further investigations at Sunnyside 1, Newfoundland

[Submitted by Barry C. Gaulton (Memorial University) and Stephen F. Mills]

Back in 2010, our brief field season at Sunnyside 1 (CIA1-05) was productive and informative; however we were left with just as many questions as answers. With the help of the Provincial Archaeology Office, we returned in the fall of 2013 in hopes of better understanding this seventeenth-century occupation. The next phase of research had two specific goals. The first was to further expose the large wall rock/rubble feature (Feature 1) first tested in 2010 so as to determine if it is a chimney collapse and fireplace and, if yes, what is its size and

orientation. Positive proof of a fireplace and its placement in relation to the surrounding landscape would be an important step in delineating the remaining architectural remains. The second goal was to expand excavations on the associated midden southeast of Feature 1 to ascertain more about the nature and duration of occupation, and the possible cultural affiliation (French or English) of the European descendants who once dwelled here.

From September 30th to October 4th 2013, the authors and several volunteers (mostly MUN archaeology graduate students and professional staff) attempted to achieve these goals. The results of this ongoing research will provide the impetus for a larger, multi-year archaeological investigation into the origins and development of European transhumance and winter housing in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Feature 1 was exposed to the north, south and east, and by the last day of fieldwork, the remains of a fireplace and hearth area were partially exposed (Figure 1). A rough estimate for the fireplace/hearth opening is 7ft (2.1m) wide. If the sides (or arms) of the stone fireplace are 1½ - 2½ft wide, then the width of this stone feature should be in the vicinity of 10 - 12ft (3-3.6m). Further investigation is needed to uncover the remainder of the fireplace so as to determine its full length and width. What we can say at present is that it opens up to the south and we believe it encompasses the entire north end of the building.

The hearth area inside the fireplace contained many seventeenth-century objects. Iron nails, flint flakes and clay pipe fragments were the most numerous but there were also significant quantities of small lead shot and bits of calcined bone. The pipe bowls in the hearth re-confirmed the occupation date of 1650-80 and the presence of several decorated Jonah/Raleigh type pipes demonstrate that the former residents had a variety of pipes from which to smoke (Figure 2). Some of the iron artifacts found in the hearth were in an excellent state of



Figure 1: Exposed chimney collapse (Feature 1), looking west. Feature 2 (possible root cellar) is partially visible in the background.

preservation owing to repeated heat exposure. This allowed for the identification of small metal objects such as tacks once fastened to chests and other such furniture.

An exploratory trench was dug across Feature 2, exposing a dark brown organic linear depression with defined corners at the north and south ends. The organic deposit measured 1.15m (almost 4ft) long, about 6cm deep and ended sharply where the earthen walls began to rise upwards to a height of 75cm. Tentatively the dark organic deposit has been interpreted as the remains of a wooden floor. Feature 2 was built by mounding sods, rocks and loose soils against low wooden walls. As there was not much of a discernable organic overburden inside this doughnut-shaped feature, it probably had a wooden roof, perhaps even covered in snow. Earthen cellars, or “root cellars” were ubiquitous in rural areas for storing vegetables and other perishables in a dark and cool environment. Often times the cellars were created by digging into the side of a hill, or even a slight rise in the forest floor. A wooden frame, sheathed on one side and roofed over, would be constructed into the resulting depression and then soils and sods banked over the entire structure. The resulting subterranean cellar effectively keeps the winter food supply from freezing. If our interpretation is correct, this would be the earliest root cellar recorded in the province!

In conjunction with the work undertaken at Features 1 and 2, other crew members spent the week excavating the 1x5m E-W trench. Several iron objects were uncovered including a boat pintle, a partial iron heel tap and a heart-shaped padlock. The base of a tin-glazed bowl or porringer, as well as fragments of a Portuguese redware storage vessel and glass case bottle was also found. Overall, the artifact assemblage contained lots of iron nails, clay pipe bowl and stem fragments, flint flakes, crudely-worked gunflints and tinder flints, but very little in the way of ceramics or glass. The large quantities of ceramic and glass storage vessels found on seventeenth-century fishery sites on the outer coasts of the Avalon Peninsula are simply not present at Sunnyside 1.

The dearth of evidence for certain artifact types may reflect the nature of occupation. The hectic spring/summer seasons during the cod fishery necessitated large quantities of import-



Figure 2: Relief-moulded, Jonah/Raleigh type clay pipe.

ed provisions and beverages both for Newfoundland residents and the large influx of migratory fishermen who frequented the same locations. Come fall, some of the resident planters would move inland to seek shelter and to hunt, trap and cut wood. This seasonal movement (by land or by sea) required people to transport only that which was deemed necessary, while the rest of their possessions were kept at the primary summer residence. With access to wild game and more time to hunt and trap, it seems that clay pipes and tobacco, flint and ammunition were transported in significant quantities to these winter quarters; whereas large numbers of ceramic vessels filled with butter, lard and other preserves were not. Recognizing this divergence in the quantity and variety of artifact assemblages between summer and winter residences may be the first step in identifying the more isolated and/or ephemeral winter occupations.

Steve and I would like to thank the following organizations and individuals who helped make the 2013 field season at Sunnyside 1 possible: the Provincial Archaeology Office, Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, deserve thanks for their continued financial and logistical support. The Town of Sunnyside, Mayor Robert Snook, council members, and local residents Susan and Vikas Khaladkar have offered assistance on many occasions. Our 2013 crew, consisting of Art Clausnitzer, David Craig, Catherine Hawkins, Sarah Ingram, Adrian Morrison, Donna Teasdale, Maria Lear, Pamela Rideout and Jessica Wheller provided the strong backs, sharp eyes and eager minds necessary to facilitate our goals. We are indebted to Dr. Michael Deal and graduate student Adrian Morrison for their willingness to examine the Sunnyside 1 soil samples. Thank you to Sunnyside resident Cordell Gilbert for allowing us to use his driveway, making our trek to the site shorter and easier. Last but certainly not least, a big thank you and acknowledgment to Dr. James A. Tuck who first recognized that Sunnyside 1 was likely the site of a winter house.

Archaeological Monitoring at Yellow Belly Brewery & Public House, St. John's Newfoundland.

[Submitted by Steve Mills]

In April 2013 an excavation next to Yellow Belly Brewery and Public House in downtown St. John's became the focus of a brief archaeological monitoring project. Many CNEHA members will remember we had our Saturday night soiree at this brew pub during the 2012 meetings in St. John's! Yellow Belly needed to expand their brewing capability so they added a subterranean room on the east side of the property, beneath the sidewalk of George Street. This expansion required an excavation some 14m (46') long by 4m (14') wide and up to 4.25m (14') deep.

This 3 ½-story masonry building was built in the commercial heart of St. John's, circa 1847, making it one of the oldest structures in the city. It has provincial and municipal designations as an historic structure. This location is clearly identified on maps as early as 1728. Houses, wharfs and fish-processing infrastructure are shown in the area on some of the

earliest maps. The building appears on city plans beginning in 1849. The Yellow Belly building was built just after a devastating fire in 1846 that destroyed much of downtown St. John's. It was also one of just a few downtown premises to survive an even more spectacular fire in 1892 that laid most of the city to waste. Over 3 centuries of urban development has transformed this location dramatically. The harbour's edge has been pushed back about 300 feet (92m) and Yellow Belly Brook, which once flowed through the site, was filled in or redirected by the early 19th century.

The monitoring project recovered over 250 artifacts. The ceramic collection included many sizable sherds of fine creamwares and pearlwares, English, Welsh and Iberian coarse earthenwares, English and German stonewares and Chinese porcelain. Fragments from glass tumblers and bowls were found along with large pieces of wine, beer and champagne bottles. We even found part of a copper spigot. A limited range of faunal material was found; mostly shells from oysters, an import to St. John's. The date range for this collection is late-17th century to the mid-19th century. The clay tobacco pipes were similarly dated. Surprisingly, very few artifacts post-dating the construction of this building (c. 1847) were recovered. This is likely caused by modern sidewalk/street construction and or repair.

The two main cultural strata recorded during this project, together measuring about 6' or 2m thick, were clearly the soils removed to create the 10' to 14' high cellar of what was to become the Yellow Belly building, circa 1847. These deposits were rich with trash discarded in the area by the families of merchants, craftsmen and ship captains who made their livelihoods on the shores of St. John's harbour between the late-17th century and the mid-19th century. The variety and social scaling of these artifacts indicate these middling families maintained a quality of domestic life virtually identical to their counterparts in England, Ireland and the North American colonies. Importantly for us tradition-bearers, those 120 or so lucky CNEHA members who feasted on local foods, fine draft ales and traditional Newfoundland music at Yellow Belly that memorable night in October 2012 were continuing in a cultural tradition has been ongoing at that very location since the seventeenth century! Anyone wanting a pdf copy of the Yellow Belly monitoring report should contact the author at sfmills2005@aol.com.

Indian Harbour, Norman's Island and Double Mer Point, Labrador

[Submitted by Dr. Lisa Rankin, Memorial University]

In 2013 I conducted excavations at three sites in Labrador, two near Cartwright in Sandwich Bay, and one at Double Mer Point, near Rigolet in Hamilton Inlet. The work in Sandwich Bay was part of the Memorial University CURA project "Understanding the Past to Build the Future" (website: www.mun.ca/labmetis). The work in Hamilton Inlet was undertaken at the behest of the community of Rigolet. The field season ran for seven weeks from late June to early August, with a



Figure 1. Indian Harbour Tent Ring 1 after excavation (Photo courtesy of Paulina Dobrota).

crew of twelve people. Crew members were Robyn Fleming (crew chief), Corey Hutchings, Lindsay Swinarton (Laval University), Tyrone Hamilton (MUN), Amelia Fay (MUN), Andrew Collins (MUN), Michelle Davies (MUN), Kyle Crotty (MUN) and Katy D'Agostino (University of Southern Denmark). Many thanks are due to our boat drivers Peyton and George Barrett of Cartwright, and Richard Rich of Rigolet. Most of the season was spent in the Sandwich Bay area, but a small segment of the crew spent the last part of the season at Double Mer.

In the Sandwich Bay area we excavated two tent rings at the early historic period Inuit site of Indian Harbour (FkBg-03) and a sod-walled house at a site on Norman's Island (FIBg-07). Artifacts were processed as in previous years at our lab in Cartwright by MUN (Grenfell) students Chelsea Morris and Kellie Clark, who were funded by the NunatuKavut Community Council. During the course of the excavations there were numerous visitors to the sites, including local residents.

Indian Harbour. The bulk of our work in the Sandwich Bay area has been directed to the excavation of sod-walled, probably winter, structures. In order to partially rectify this, we returned to Indian Harbour in 2013 to excavate two more tent rings, in the expectation that it would help to establish that the Inuit occupation of Sandwich Bay was year-round, or multi-seasonal, lending support to the hypothesis that the Inuit resided there on a permanent basis, and were not simply there for brief trading trips. While Tent Ring 1 had appeared on the surface as though it might be two overlapping circular tent rings, upon excavation this situation was less clear (Figure 1). There is a hearth near one end which might be consistent with a single structure, but indentations near the middle of the side walls could also hint at two overlapping structures. Most of the items found in Tent Ring 1 are of European origin, although there are also several items of chipped stone and fragments of unidentified leather.

Tent Ring 4 was a smaller, more circular feature, with no trace of a hearth. Artifacts from Tent Ring 4 are again predominantly of European origin, including a large number of glass beads, but also include modified whalebone and two whalebone sled shoes. This structure and its contents are thus more typically Inuit and in all likelihood date to the 18th century,

providing further evidence for the multi-season Inuit use of this locality in the historic period.

Norman's Island. The site at Norman's Island, in Sandwich Bay, consists of four features on a small point of land at the southeastern tip of the island. Initially recorded as a 'historic' site, testing of House 1 in 2010 by Laura Kelvin suggested that this site might be an Inuit sod-walled house. At the north end of the site is a rectangular feature (about 3.5 x 8m) that appears to be a walled garden; about five metres to the south of this lies the remains of what was thought to be the small Inuit sod-walled house. The shape is rounded, and the house is bounded on the south side by a large bedrock outcrop. The walls are higher and thicker than those of the 'garden' feature. Upon excavation there is little reason to believe this is Inuit, and it is more likely to be associated with the fishery of Captain Norman, for whom the island is probably named.



Figure 2. Selection of artifacts from Double Mer Point site: gun flint, glass bead, kaolin pipe, iron fish hook, fragment of whalebone object, bottle fragment.

The interior of the house is lined and floored with crushed mussel shell brought up from the beach, presumably to assist with drainage. Paving stones are present on the floor, but they were used sparingly and are associated with the entryway and hearth area. Among the items recovered were numerous hair pins, a brooch and several parts of leather shoes. As the CURA project research in southern Labrador comes to a close, the house at Norman's Island points out the fact that we have achieved most of our major initial aims. Among our other goals, we have excavated Inuit, Metis, and fisheries-related house structures to the extent that we can now specify the differences between them and how to tell them apart.

Double Mer Point. The site of Double Mer Point is an early historic period Inuit site located on a point some six kilometers to the northeast of the modern community of Rigolet. Initially tested by Richard Jordan in the 1970s, it consists of

three Inuit sod-walled winter houses and one tent ring facing a small stretch of shingle beach. Our work at Double Mer was in response to a request from the people of Rigolet, who are hoping to incorporate the site into their development plan for the community and the long shoreline boardwalk that links the town with the site. During a brief exploratory field season in August 2013, we excavated a total of six 1m by 1m test pits. In each house we placed one test pit in the entrance passage and two in the interior. Among the materials recovered are numerous European items such as ceramics, glass, glass beads, kaolin pipes, roof tile fragments, and a variety of articles of metal (Figure 2). Also recovered were a smaller number of traditional Inuit items including soapstone and modified whalebone. With continued support from the community, we will return to Double Mer in 2014 for a more extended field season to expand our excavations in the sod houses.



Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Membership Application/Demande d'adhésion

Name / Nom: _____
 Address / Adresse: _____
 Telephone / Téléphone: _____ E-Mail / Courriel: _____

Permission to publish E-Mail address in *Newsletter* / Permission de publier l'adresse électronique en *Bulletin*
 Yes / Oui No / Non

Preference for receiving newsletter / Préférence pour la réception du bulletin
 In Print / Texte imprimé Electronic / Version électronique

Make checks payable to **CNEHA** / Établir les chèques à l'ordre du **CNEHA**

Canada Joseph Last P.O. Box 1961 Cornwall, Ontario Canada K6H 6N7	US and other international Sara Mascia 16 Colby Lane Biscariff Manor, NY USA 10510
---	---

Membership Type / Type d'adhésion	\$ US and CDN
Individual / ordinaire	\$35.00
Student ^a / étudiant ^a	\$20.00
Retired / retraite	\$30.00
Joint ^b / conjoint ^b	\$40.00
Fellow ^c / associé ^c	\$50.00
Life / à vie	\$800.00
Business / entreprise	\$55.00
Non-profit organization / organisme sans but lucratif	\$45.00

^a Must send copy of current student I.D. Veuillez inclure une preuve de statut d'étudiant pour l'année courante.
^b For two people at the same mailing address receiving only one copy of publications. Pour deux personnes résidant à la même adresse postale – elles ne reçoivent qu'un seul exemplaire des publications.
^c For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the work of the Council at a higher membership rate. Pour les personnes qui s'intéressent hautement à l'archéologie historique du Nord-Est américain et qui veulent aider à soutenir l'action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus élevée.

Membership may also be applied for at <http://www.cneha.org>