MARCH 2015 NUMBER 90

CONTENTS

CNEHA 2015, FREDERICKSBURG, VA 1
UPDATE--Northeast Historical Archaeology 3
NEWSLETTER EDITOR’S REPORT 3
CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT 4
CURRENT RESEARCH
Maryland 4
Virginia 8
Ontario 17
Atlantic Canada 20
ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOLS 23

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
Tel. & Fax: (518) 494-5583
Email: dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net

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

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 2015, FREDERICKSBURG, VA
Call for Papers

CNEHA’s 2015 annual meeting will be held at the Courtyard by Marriott hotel in historic, downtown Fredericksburg, Virginia, from November 6th through the 8th. The theme for this year’s conference is Recover, Restore and Remember, a phrasing designed to capture Fredericksburg’s history as a crossroads during numerous significant events in American history, most notably the Civil War. Conference organizers are Dovetail Cultural Resource Group and the Center for Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington.

Individual papers and sessions, as well as posters, on this and other themes related to historical archaeology are welcome. Abstracts should be no more than 150 words and include a title, author(s), and affiliation. Abstracts should clearly describe the research’s purpose and significance, while summarizing the project’s results. Papers are limited to 20 minutes. Each session will include a closing, five-minute question and answer period.

Deadline for abstract submission is June 26, 2015. Please send your abstract as an e-mail attachment to the Conference Program Chair, Douglas Sanford, at dsanford@umw.edu. Hard copy submittals, using the form included with this newsletter, can be sent to Dr. Sanford at the Department of Historic Preservation, University of Mary Washington, 1301 College Avenue, Fredericksburg, VA 22401. Please email Dr. Sanford with questions. He can also be reached at 540-654-1314.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAIR</th>
<th>NEWSLETTER EDITOR</th>
<th>JOURNAL and MONOGRAPH EDITOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karen Metheny</td>
<td>David Starbuck</td>
<td>Susan Maguire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367 Burroughs Rd.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 492</td>
<td>Department of Anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxborough, MA USA 01719</td>
<td>Chestertown, NY USA 12817</td>
<td>Buffalo State College CLAS B107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home: (978) 263-1753</td>
<td>Home: (518) 494-5583</td>
<td>1300 Elmwood Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:kbmetheny@aol.com">kbmetheny@aol.com</a></td>
<td>Cell: (518) 791-0640</td>
<td>Buffalo, NY USA 14222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VICE-CHAIR</td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:dstarbuck@frontiernet.net">dstarbuck@frontiernet.net</a></td>
<td>Work: (716) 878-6599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meta Janowitz</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax (716) 878-5039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418 Commonwealth Ave.</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:maguirse@buffalostate.edu">maguirse@buffalostate.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton, NJ USA 08629</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work: (609) 386-5444</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:meta.janowitz@aecom.com">meta.janowitz@aecom.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR</td>
<td>EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR</td>
<td>EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(USA)</td>
<td>(CANADA)</td>
<td>(USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Morin</td>
<td>Joseph Last</td>
<td>Patricia Samford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AECOM Technology Corporation</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1961</td>
<td>Director, Maryland Archaeological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437 High Street</td>
<td>Cornwall, ON</td>
<td>Conservation Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington, NJ USA 08016</td>
<td>CANADA, K6H6N7</td>
<td>Jefferson Patterson Park &amp; Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work: (609) 386-5444</td>
<td>Home: (613) 938-1242</td>
<td>10515 Mackall Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:ed.morin@aecom.com">ed.morin@aecom.com</a></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:joseph.last@sympatico.ca">joseph.last@sympatico.ca</a></td>
<td>St. Leonard, MD USA 20685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREASURER and MEMBERSHIP LIST</td>
<td>TREASURER and MEMBERSHIP LIST</td>
<td>Work: (410) 586-8551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Mascia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: (410) 586-3643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Colby Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:PSamford@mdp.state.md.us">PSamford@mdp.state.md.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briarcliff Manor, NY USA 10510</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:sasamascia@aol.com">sasamascia@aol.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECRETARY</td>
<td>AT LARGE BOARD MEMBERS</td>
<td>Craig Lukezic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Blaubergs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delaware Division of Historical and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Petherwin Place, RR1</td>
<td>Patricia Samford</td>
<td>Cultural Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkestone, ON</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 The Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA, L0L 1T0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dover, DE USA 19901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:cjhodge@stanford.edu">cjhodge@stanford.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work: (302) 736-7407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christina Hodge</td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:craig.lukezic@state.de.us">craig.lukezic@state.de.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Academic Curator &amp; Collections</td>
<td>Stéphane Noël</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manager, Stanford University</td>
<td>Département des sciences historiques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archaeology Collections</td>
<td>Pavilion Charles-De Koninck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stanford Archaeology Center</td>
<td>Université Laval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>488 Escondido Mall, Bldg. 500</td>
<td>Québec (Quebec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stanford, CA 94305</td>
<td>CANADA G1V 0A6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work: (650)736-2833</td>
<td>Work: (418) 656-2131, ext. 15144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:SilashH@DigsHistory.org">SilashH@DigsHistory.org</a></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca">stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Veit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dept. of History and Anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monmouth University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West Long Branch, NJ USA 07764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work: (732) 263-5699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:rveit@monmouth.edu">rveit@monmouth.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UPDATE—Northeast Historical Archaeology  
Reported by: Susan Maguire, Editor

Greetings from Buffalo. We are currently finalizing the layout for the 2014 volume and are forging ahead with Volume 44 (2015), a thematic volume on the War of 1812. Volume 45 (2016) will be an open volume and we are looking for a few more articles to round out the volume. As you prepare your abstracts for the 2015 conference in Fredericksburg, make plans to convert that conference paper into a journal article!

Full-text downloads of back issues: We continue to see a great deal of traffic on our Digital Commons site and we are excited to see this resource made available to researchers all over the world. Be sure to check out the website for full-text downloads of back issue content. The search engine is fantastic and makes quick work of locating all articles with any keyword. The website is http://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/neha/. We currently have a two year moving wall on release of digital content so your membership in CNEHA ensures your access to this research as soon as it is printed.

PayPal site for article downloads: We are currently implementing a new system where non-members can purchase digital copies of the journal through our organization website via PayPal. Check out the links from www.cneha.org. We are hoping this will increase sales of recent back issue content for people who might be reluctant to purchase print copies of these back issues.

New Telling Time Posters: We also have added two new Telling Time Posters to the collection. Now available for sale are Telling Time – Historic Lighting, and Telling Time in the American Revolution. These posters are $10 each plus shipping. Check out the journal website at www.buffalostate.edu/neha for ordering information.

Please be sure to renew your membership to get the latest volume of Northeast Historical Archaeology. Please email the journal office at neha@buffalostate if you have not received your journal. Feel free to email me at maguire@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

QUÉBEC: Olivier Roy, 4561, Rang Sud-Est, Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse, Québec, 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

DELWARE: 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. SilasH@DigsHistory.org

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

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


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

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

RHODE ISLAND: Kristen Heitert, 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
CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AND HERITAGE VALUES
Embracing Change in the Management of Place

May 13-15, 2015 • UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
CAMPUS CENTER • AMHERST, USA

In recognition of the importance of cultural landscape research in contemporary heritage policy and practice, the University of Massachusetts Center for Heritage & Society (CHS) and the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning (LARP) have co-organized a two-and-a-half day conference. The goal of the conference is to bring together a broad range of interdisciplinary scholars and heritage professionals to explore key issues in cultural landscapes and heritage values.

Cultural landscapes may be urban or rural, and they include parks, gardens, historic sites, agricultural landscapes, and areas of cultural and historical associations and significance. In the broader field of Heritage Management, the study of cultural landscapes is of particular and current interest. Landscapes are at once “cultural” and “natural,” calling into question traditional divisions of cultural and natural heritage resources and landscape management (e.g., “Cultural Landscapes” vs. “Natural Landscapes” in the World Heritage categories). Landscapes constitute a living heritage, reflecting the mutual influences of diverse groups of people and the equally varied places they inhabit. Like societies, landscapes are continually evolving, and their management demands that social and environmental change be understood and embraced. Landscapes define the sense of a “place,” and are the embodiment of the inextricability of tangible and intangible heritage. For these reasons and others, landscapes are a critical subject in heritage studies.

Plenary Speakers: Graham Fairclough, Newcastle University; Jane Lennon, University of Melbourne

Themes: Multi-Cultural Landscapes: Issues of Social Justice and Power
Authenticity and Integrity vs. Change in Living Landscapes
Tangible and Intangible Heritage in Cultural Landscapes
Sustainability in Cultural Landscape Management


Registration includes conference attendance and program, coffee breaks, and opening and closing receptions. An optional banquet dinner will be held on May 14. Student and early bird discounts are available. Hotel UMass is also offering discounted room rates for conference registrants.


CURRENT RESEARCH

Maryland
Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary’s City
Historic St. Mary’s City (HSMC), in association with St. Mary’s College of Maryland, announces its 2015 field school in historical archaeology from 26 May - 1 August, 2015. HSMC is a state supported, outdoor museum located at the site of Maryland’s first capital (1634-1694). The main focus of this summer’s excavations is on the yards directly adjacent to 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. Additionally, some testing elsewhere within the National Historic Landmark will be undertaken.

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 2015 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 24, 2015

Archaeological Field School in Survey Methods – St. Mary’s College of Maryland

St. Mary’s College of Maryland (SMCM) is offering a four-week, four-credit field school in archaeological survey methods from May 18 through June 12, 2015. The field school will be held at Newtown Manor, a Jesuit property since 1668 located near Leonardtown. Before that, the property was home to Native Americans for thousands of years, and it is possible that the large shell midden on the property is Monanauk, a settlement visited by Captain John Smith in 1608.

Students will learn basic survey techniques and strategies, including site identification and evaluation; how to establish and maintain grids; prepare records; process, catalog, and curate artifacts according to state guidelines; explore and analyze spatial relationships among various categories of artifacts; and read, interpret, and prepare archaeological site forms. The course is designed for students interested in learning archaeological field methods applicable in cultural resources management but who may be unable to commit a full summer to the experience.

Students register for ANTH454. Tuition is estimated at $780. On-campus housing (estimated at $300) and transportation to the site are available. Work hours are 8:30 am to 4:00 pm with some evenings devoted to lecture. SMCM is a four-year public honors college located in St. Mary’s City, the first capital of Maryland. The area is rich in historic sites and attractions and is located approximately 70 miles from DC. For more information, contact Professor Julia A. King at jking@smcm.edu.

St. Leonard

In 2014, British ceramic specialist George L. Miller donated a collection of English ceramics to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. George collected the sherds from Staffordshire washer pits that had been disturbed by road construction in the 1980s. This collection, some of which can be traced to specific potters, was used extensively in his research and publications over the intervening years. The collection will be added to the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland website.

Annapolis and Easton

The University of Maryland Department of Anthropology and the Office of Extended Studies announce the field school of the Archaeology in Annapolis project. The intensive, six-week field program runs from June 1, 2015 to July 10, 2015 and devotes eight hours daily to supervised onsite archaeological excavation and research. The 2015 season of excavation will occur in Anne Arundel County, the City of Annapolis, and in Talbot County, Maryland, and welcomes undergraduates, graduates, and volunteers.

Field school students will be excavating at two 19th century sites. The first three weeks will be spent at the Sellman Farm Tenant House, located on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center’s (SERC) main campus, and offers the unique opportunity to collaborate with the Smithsonian as well as with local community members. The last three weeks will be spent in historic Easton, Maryland excavating at the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Bethel Church. We will be looking for the remains of the building in which the congregation first met for worship in 1818. This part of the excavation is part of a larger interdisciplinary research project dedicated to preserving the physical and cultural heritage of the free African American community in Easton, dating back to the late 18th century. For more information, please visit http://www.aia.umd.edu/ or contact Mark P. Leone at mleone@umd.edu

Statewide

1: The University of Maryland provides access to all site reports from Archaeology in Annapolis since 1981 through the Digital Repository at the University of Maryland (DRUM). DRUM, available worldwide. The website to gain access is http://drum.lib.umd.edu/handle/1903/10991.

2: April is Maryland Archaeology Month, a celebration of everything archaeological in the state of Maryland. This annual event is sponsored by the Archeological Society of Maryland, the Maryland Historical Trust and the Council for Maryland Archeology. This year’s theme is Out of the Ordinary: Tavern Archaeology in Maryland. Events, lectures, and hands-on activities are scheduled throughout the state throughout the month. For a complete (and updating) list of activities, and to see this year’s Archeology Month poster and booklet of essays on tavern, ordinary, and other hospitality trade sites, visit http://marylandarcheology.org/
January 2014.

course taught simultaneously in Ireland and in Maryland in a year-long collaboration on understanding Frederick Douglass. Graduate Education at University College Cork initiated a firm advocate of women's suffrage.

Frederick Douglass, born and raised on Maryland's Eastern Shore, set out to abolish North American slavery and many other forms of Western oppression. Not only did he succeed in aiding Emancipation in the United States, but also in addressing Catholic Emancipation in Ireland. He was also a firm advocate of women's suffrage.

Amanda Tang, a doctoral student within Archaeology in Annapolis, was awarded her PhD in December 2014. Dr. Tang has worked with Archaeology in Annapolis on the archeology of Wye House near Easton, Maryland, and on its large enslaved communities of African Americans. Nine years ago, Archaeology in Annapolis began archaeological work at Wye House, famous because it was where Frederick Douglass was a boy, where he discovered he was a slave, and where he determined to help abolish slavery. All of his autobiographies begin with his life and the lives of the Edward Lloyd Family at Wye House. This enormous Southern plantation still exists, is still in the hands of Lloyd family descendants, and has the archeology of its slave village intact. Dr. Tang drew the data for her dissertation from this context.

Dr. Tang’s dissertation, entitled “Fried Chicken Belongs to All of Us: The Zooorchaeology of Enslaved Foodways on the Long Green, Wye House (18TA314), Talbot County, Maryland,” utilized the remains of mammals, fish, and birds in order to study the cuisine of enslaved peoples at Wye House. It also focused on how food was gathered, prepared, and created as a distinctive Southern cuisine. Her dissertation offered the hypothesis that African Americans did not have a cuisine separate from white plantation owners, but that foodways differ little between white and black Southerners. The differences are minor and the creativity within Southern cooking is expressed through a more or less single way of treating food that is publicly represented as two distinct cuisines, but is the result of a unified process featuring black and white people.

University College Cork and University of Maryland

Frederick Douglass, born and raised on Maryland’s Eastern Shore, set out to abolish North American slavery and many other forms of Western oppression. Not only did he succeed in aiding Emancipation in the United States, but also in addressing Catholic Emancipation in Ireland. He was also a firm advocate of women’s suffrage.

The Graduate School of the University of Maryland and Graduate Education at University College Cork initiated a year-long collaboration on understanding Frederick Douglass through issues of slavery and freedom by establishing a course taught simultaneously in Ireland and in Maryland in January 2014.

The culmination of joint scholarship among doctoral students in Anthropology at University of Maryland College Park and doctoral students in Literature at University College Cork took place on Monday, October 20, 2014. The symposium of both sets of graduate students met at the University of Maryland College Park and discussed landscapes of slavery and freedom in Maryland and Virginia. Papers presented focused on Maryland’s Eastern Shore, Annapolis, and Northern Virginia. University College Cork students dealt with the literature on Frederick Douglass and its impact on Ireland.

Anne Arundel County

After more than 25 years as Anne Arundel County Archaeologist, Al Luchenbach has retired. Luchenbach, who founded the “Lost Towns” program, has explored a range of 17th- and 18th-century sites in the county. While County Archaeologist, Al led a program that discovered the site of Providence, first settlement in the county, the Emanuel Drew pipe kiln which made red clay “Chesapeake” pipes in the 1660s, and extensive excavations in London Town, a major 18th century port. Recently, Luchenbach has focused on a highly significant, multicomponent, American Indian site known as Pig Point. This site has yielded evidence of Adena occupation, including a range of exotic materials, and appears to have served as a ceremonial center. While retiring from county employment, Luchenbach intends to stay active in the field, focusing his efforts at Pig Point.

Potomac River

Institute of Maritime History (IMH) recently conducted underwater reconnaissance and historical research pro bono for Maryland and other states. From 20 September to 12 October 2014 we began mapping a number of large, wooden wrecks near Widewater, Virginia, for the Maryland Historical Trust and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The wrecks, perhaps 15 of them, were part of the fleet of surplus World War I cargo ships that were burned and scrapped at Mallows Bay, MD. The ships were built for the United States Shipping Board (USSB) and its subordinate Emergency Fleet Corporation (EFC) to replace merchant vessels lost to German U-boats and raiders and to provide an American sealift capability to carry cargo in support of our Allies and US forces. The effort amounted to a partial nationalization of the American shipbuilding industry and served as both a positive and negative model for the later, longer, larger effort to build Liberty and Victory ships in World War II.

More than 150 of those were burned for scrap metal in the 1920s at Mallows Bay, Maryland, across the Potomac River from Aquia, Virginia. Those sites have been assessed by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), sites 18CH108 and 18CH492 to 18CH613. The Widewater wrecks presumably were slated to be burned in Mallows Bay also, but they sank too soon, were never raised, and were partially scrapped where they still lie. They have not been assessed. They are interesting and important examples of the last and perhaps largest wooden steamships ever built and of the controversial...
emergency measures taken to bolster the American merchant marine in World War I.

The net results were tentatively to identify one target as SS Okiya, possibly to confirm Donald Shomette’s previous identification of target 2 as SS Aberdeen, and to locate most but not all of the hulls in target 3. A great deal of further work will be needed to map those hulls in enough detail to classify them by type (Ferris, Grays Harbor, etc.) or identify them. Diving conditions are moderately difficult, with zero visibility and much overhead structure, unseen projections, and obstructions. Some IMH divers need further training in such work in order to safely produce useful data. We intend to return to target 3 in 2015 after research vessel Roper returns from her annual summer work at St Augustine.

Statewide and on the Cloud
The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM), in partnership with the Ft. Lee Regional Archaeological Curation Facility (RACF) and The Center for Digital Antiquity (Digital Antiquity), recently completed a project designed to evaluate the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR) as a digital archaeological archive for records generated by the Department of Defense (DoD). The project, Evaluating a Cooperative Approach to the Management of Digital Archaeological Records (ECAMDAR), was funded by the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program in recognition that there is currently no system at the DoD Service or Command levels for preserving and disseminating digital data generated by archaeological work on military installations.

Records of archaeological investigations increasingly are created and stored in digital form only, but archaeological curation facilities are not equipped to act as digital archives. Digital files are vulnerable to corruption, hardware failure, and format obsolescence if not properly maintained, preserved, and migrated. Without suitable management and preservation of digital data, the results of expensive archaeological work may be lost altogether, wasting money and leaving installations unable to factor significant archaeological resources into their activities, developments, and training plans. Many repositories rely on hard copies to skirt the issue of digital obsolescence, but when dynamic digital files are turned into static paper ones, they lose many of the properties that make spreadsheets, databases, GIS files, and other digital media such powerfully flexible tools for researchers. It is therefore essential to address long-term digital data preservation, management, and access.

The DoD could build its own digital data management and preservation system for cultural resources, but since such a program already exists — tDAR — this would be reinventing the wheel, and it would only be worth the effort if tDAR was not able to meet the DoD’s needs in a cost-effective manner. tDAR is an international digital archive for records related to archaeological investigations and other cultural resource management projects. tDAR’s use, development, and maintenance are governed by Digital Antiquity, a formally designated center that is part of Arizona State University. Unlike artifact collections that should ideally be kept in the State of origin, digital files lend themselves to centralized management since programs like tDAR make them accessible online.

Curators at the MAC Lab and RACF pursued the ECAMDAR project to assess tDAR’s ability to meet the needs of the DoD, particularly in terms of security and cost-effectiveness. The MAC Lab and RACF curate collections from over 25 DoD installations, so the existing digital files managed by the two repositories are a good representation of DoD digital archaeological records as a whole. Together the MAC Lab and RACF data uploaded to tDAR amounted to 6,889 files (17.6GB) from 23 installations. Digital Antiquity curators, led by Jodi Reeves Flores, checked these files, migrated them to current digital format standards as needed, drafted metadata pages, redacted location data, and uploaded the files to tDAR over the course of a year. The results were then reviewed by installation cultural resource managers and revised as needed. Installations provided feedback by filling out a survey compiled by the MAC Lab and tDAR.

This process revealed a number of bad habits among archaeologists in collecting digital files and submitting them for permanent curation. Some files were present in multiple versions, without old drafts weeded out. Other files lacked
metadata essential for determining relevance (e.g., a spreadsheet full of numbers without column headings or a descriptive file name). Digital photography, however, had the most egregious problems, as photos of a non-archaeological nature were not culled prior to submission for curation (e.g., the crew’s car, a bird or turtle that visited the site, the camera strap in front of the lens, etc.). The project therefore resulted in policies recommendations for reducing or eliminating the long-term curation of digital files that are not needed as permanent site records.

The ECAMDAR project found that tDAR is a secure, cost-effective repository for the DoD’s digital archaeological data. The tDAR software and features are flexible enough to be adopted by bases and facilities throughout the DoD. tDAR preserves digital files in perpetuity for a one-time fee, and makes them accessible via the Internet. Depending on content and installation security preferences, files can be designated as “confidential,” or they can be available to all registered users. This protects military security even as photos and reports relating to military installations are made more accessible. Most importantly, tDAR fulfills a need that is not currently being met. Without preservation and management, digital files will be lost and the public interest in their creation, organization, and future use will be forfeited. Partnering with a specialized non-profit digital repository is the most cost-effective method of preventing that information loss. Because the results were positive, comments regarding DoD-wide implementation were included in the project report and submitted to the DoD Legacy Program.

If you have an interest in digital archaeological data management and would like a copy of the ECAMDAR project report, please contact: Sara Rivers Cofield, Curator of Federal Collections, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, 10515 Mackall Road, St. Leonard, MD 20685. Phone: 410-586-8589 Fax: 410-586-3643. E-mail: sara.rivers-cofield@maryland.gov

**Washington D.C. Area**

The Regional Archeology Program of the National Capital Region is pleased to announce the launch of a new web site - www.nps.gov/rap. The site highlights archaeology around Washington, D.C. and is geared towards the general public, kids, teachers and the historic preservation professional. As the National Park Service approaches the commemoration of its first century of service and stewardship, in 2016, the website is one tool to share the program’s connection to the National Park Service mission and to the public which it serves.

Information about past and present archaeology projects at national parks around the nation’s capital is presented through “virtual exhibits,” multimedia presentations, and popular reports. Teachers as well as children and their parents will find information about archaeology, fun things to do, and how to get involved. Professionals will find technical reports (available through on-line requests), reference materials, links to key laws and policies, and important contact information.

Regional Archeologist Dr. Stephen Potter notes, “It is exciting to launch a comprehensive web site for National Park Service archaeology here in the National Capital Region. We hope that both the public and professionals in the field will find something of interest. To maintain that interest and induce folks to return to the site, we will continue to update and expand it.”


**Virginia**

Reported by: David A. Brown

**Poplar Forest**

[Submitted by Eric Proebsting]

This summer’s field school was spent exploring several final areas of interest before completing the Carriage Turnaround excavations. One of our main goals was to define two more boundaries of the Jefferson-era paving. Our task was made easier by the removal of the 1850s boxwoods, which had obscured earlier evidence of the ornamental landscape. One of these boundaries—the northeast shoulder of the carriage turnaround—revealed a gradual fan of stone that linked the straight approach road with its curved interior. The second boundary—the central apex of the carriage turnaround—revealed a series of bricks outlining the edge of the Jefferson-era surface. These bricks included several column bricks, which were made onsite by enslaved laborers who created many of the materials needed to build Jefferson’s retreat. Even more intriguing is the fact that these excavations revealed that the turnaround is not a circle after all, but rather an oval or tear-drop shape, slightly off-center with the front doors of the main house.

After finishing this summer’s excavations, research has continued in the lab as we analyze the artifacts and environmental remains related to the Carriage Turnaround. As part of our study, we chose several cross-sections of the Jefferson-era paving for a closer look. Working with geoarchaeologist Howard Cyr at the University of Tennessee, plaster of paris and packing tape was used to carefully remove a portion of the surface last May to better understand how it was constructed over time. Several weeks ago, the completed sample arrived back home. Filled with a special non-toxic epoxy, and cut smooth with a diamond-edged circular saw blade,
you can now hold a portion of the road in the palm of your hand. Starting with the modern gravel at the top, and moving down through the different road layers until reaching the Jefferson-era cobblestones resting on red clay subsoil, reveals over 200 years of history in an eight-inch span. For a closer look, thin sections have been examined by Howard Cyr under a petrographic microscope to see exactly how each of these layers was created. These new discoveries are giving us fresh insights into the appearance of Jefferson’s Carriage Turnaround, which we will draw on for its future restoration.

**Mount Vernon**
[Submitted by Eleanor Breen]

*Kitchens’ Backyard:* We kicked off this season’s excavation by welcoming 10 field school students through the collaborative University of Maryland/Mount Vernon Field School in Historic Preservation. This year, undergrads and graduate students came from across the country for a 6-week, hands-on course in methods in archaeological and architectural field work. Students assisted in excavations behind George Washington’s standing kitchen, the Slave Cemetery Survey, and documentation of two nineteenth-century buildings that frame the west gate entrance to Mount Vernon.

We opened test units behind the kitchen encompassing a 17 by 30 foot area. This project builds upon our research last year identifying the pre-1775 kitchen and dairy outbuildings and features associated with the standing 1775 kitchen to aid in our understanding of the use of space behind Mount Vernon’s two kitchens – including activities like refuse disposal and architectural features like drains to direct water away from the kitchens. Additionally, the test units connect previous excavations including the eighteenth-century kitchen well and nineteenth-century well house (since removed), the path of a ca. 1775 fence line that ran behind the kitchen and down the south lane, and the south grove midden (www.mountvernonmidden.org).

Massive amounts of rubble representing the destruction of the early kitchen and dairy outbuilding were uncovered, including hundreds of compass brick from an unknown masonry feature. These rubble layers were intruded by an eighteenth-century brick drain running from inside the kitchen down the south grove. At some point in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the drain went into disuse as the vaulted top was removed and the channel filled. Beneath the rubble layers, other deposits associated with the construction of the kitchen were encountered including a thin, contiguous mortar layer and a thick layer of redeposited red clay subsoil. Excavations next season will continue in the area south of the kitchen as we more broadly investigate the transition of the space from a work yard to a formal landscaped grove.

**Slave Cemetery Survey:** Excavations commenced at the site of Mount Vernon’s Slave Cemetery (44FX116) in June with the field season ending in October. The project was initiated to better understand and manage this significant resource. The multi-year project has three primary goals: 1) to delineate the boundaries of the cemetery; 2) to determine the number of individuals interred within these boundaries; and 3) to document the spatial organization of the individual internments.

Joe Downer, MA student at George Washington University and graduate of Mount Vernon’s field school, supervised the field work with the assistance of Mount Vernon’s archaeology staff and many students and volunteers. Working Fridays and Saturdays, the crew excavated 60 5x5’ test units on the southeasternmost section of the narrow ridge. Nineteen burials have been uncovered to date, with eight forming a regular row and generally oriented with heads to the east and feet to the west. Most of the burials appear to be adults with the exception of one – a small 3 by 1.5 foot internment, probably a child’s grave. Three of the burials intrude each other, suggesting that enough time had passed between internments that exact locations were forgotten.

Bruce Bevan conducted a geophysical survey of Mount Vernon in 1985, including two areas within the slave cemetery. In the area we have been testing, his results appear to be about 60 percent accurate (identifying 11 of 19 burials). We plan to support additional geophysical work in untested areas in the 2015 field season.

We have yet to encounter indications of grave markers and have been finding few historic period artifacts. The site is rich in late Archaic and possibly early Woodland materials, suggesting a temporary base camp. One of our few yet most exciting artifact finds from the cemetery is a small intaglio glass disk molded with an image of a branch of coral. This glass was originally set in a copper alloy frame and used as a linked set of buttons to close a sleeve or collar. A nearly identical one was excavated from the cellar underneath the House for Families, the primary dwelling for slaves during George Washington’s lifetime assigned to Mansion House Farm. The connection between the House for Families and the cemetery through these two artifacts is intriguing.
Colonial Williamsburg Archaeology

[Submitted by Mark Kostro and Andy Edwards]

*The Bray School Archaeological Project, 2012-2014: Named for English philanthropist, Rev. Thomas Bray, Williamsburg’s Bray school was established in 1760 “for the instruction of Negro Children in the Principles of the Christian religion.” Both male and female, enslaved and free black students attended the school, and were taught Anglican catechism in addition skills such as reading, writing and possibly sewing. Williamsburg’s Bray School operated for fourteen years, closing in 1774 at the death of its school mistress, Ann Wager. For the first five years of that existence, classes were conducted in a house near the corner of present day Prince George and Boundary Streets, a site now occupied by William and Mary’s Brown Hall. The recent archaeological investigations were focused on locating the architectural footings for the Bray School, and evidence of the lives, daily routine, and perhaps even the curriculum offered to its students.

Three summers of excavation permitted archaeologists to look closely at the evolution of this property. The 1930 construction of Brown Hall, a 3-story cellared dormitory, had the most significant impact on that evolution, consuming much of the block and threatening the survival of any eighteenth-century evidence. The first season of excavation proved, however, the disturbance was limited to the footprint of Brown Hall. Clay removed in cellar construction had been spread across the property, ultimately protecting a rich early twentieth-century plowzone layer containing artifacts spanning the late seventeenth through the twentieth centuries. The plowzone was subdivided into one-meter squares and painstakingly excavated from over a broad area to the south of the dormitory to reveal several generations of building remains, fencelines and pit features.

Ultimately, however, architectural remains of the Bray School proved elusive as the dorm’s footprint very closely matched the locations of the lot’s principal eighteenth-century structures. Nevertheless, the archaeologists and field school students did discover at least two eighteenth-century outbuildings poking out from behind Brown Hall: a detached kitchen (identified by a brick hearth and footings), and a square brick foundation for either a smokehouse or dairy. These were likely service buildings that stood behind the structure in which the Bray School was conducted. If so, it argues strongly that the eighteenth-century Bray School once sat where Brown dormitory does today. In addition to the thousands of artifacts recovered from the eighteenth century, including approximately 50 slate pencil fragments, there was a brick-lined well which may have served as a communal water source and a familiar gathering spot for those living up and down Prince George Street late in the eighteenth century through the early in the twentieth century. Also identified was a post-Revolutionary War period 16’ x 6’ earthfast potential “quarter” with a subfloor pit or root cellar, and a related 8’ x 8’ earthfast storage building. The site’s seventeenth-century occupation was evidenced by the discovery of a rectangular subfloor pit dug into the clay beneath a structure to provide storage. While no structural remains survived, the pit’s orientation matches the arrangement of other eighteenth-century features when the area was known as Middle Plantation.

Archaeology of the Wren South Yard – 2014: Building on the work of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in 2011, the CWF Department of Architectural and Archaeological Research undertook excavation of a potential brew-house south of the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary. Supporting the brew-house notion is the fact that brewing can range in sophistication from a kettle over a fire pit in the yard to a fairly complex system of tuns, cooling troughs and drains. What was thought to have been a “chimney fall” may have well been a brick support for a kettle or “tun” used to boil water for brewing. The pits would have been dug to contain the wood for the fire and the resultant ash. After the building outlived its usefulness and was demolished, the brick support walls were simply pushed over, falling in place. Less easily explained in the brew-house interpretation are the ditches founds within the interior of the building. The ditches were dug after the building was constructed, are about a foot wide and a foot deep on average, against the interior of the foundation wall although they extend at least six inches below the bottom course of foundation brick. The ditches are continuous around the south, west and east walls, but not along the north. There appears to have been a board (?) or some vertical construction about an inch or two wide placed against the interior brick and covered over with soil. How far up the interior wall the board extended can only be speculated, as can its purpose.

Located just to the east of the structure was a large, previously unknown pit filled with discarded material dating to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Excavations towards the south revealed a lozenge-shaped pit 23 feet long and about 8 feet wide. Excavation suggested that the entire pit...
had been filled with debris primarily associated with food preparation. Eighteen five-gallon buckets of oyster shell were recovered in addition to hundreds of animal bones, thousands of wine bottle fragments and a moderate number of ceramic fragments. The ceramics included English “Persan” tin-enameled earthenware, delft, Fulham, Chinese porcelain, and some lead-glazed earthenwares, all of which were manufactured in the late seventeenth to the first quarter of the eighteenth centuries. Upon reaching the bottom of the pit, it became evident that it was originally dug as a saw pit, probably related to the re-building of the Wren Building in the 1710s after the devastating fire of 1705. The very bottom of the pit contained several large stone pavers that were likely part of the original loggia on the rear of the Wren that were damaged by the 1705 fire and subsequently discarded when replaced by new imported stone.

Ferry Farm
[Submitted by Laura Galke]
Archaeologists Discover Colonial-era Hair Powder on Washington Curlers: A collaborative venture between the George Washington Foundation (GWF), in Fredericksburg, and Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU), in Richmond, has uncovered evidence for mid-eighteenth-century hair powder preserved on wig hair curlers unearthed at Ferry Farm, the boyhood home of George Washington, Stafford County, Virginia. Members of the Washington family lived here between 1738 and 1772.

Archaeologists at Ferry Farm have recovered over 200 earthenware wig hair curlers to date and believe that these curlers were tools used for wig maintenance: to re-set a wig’s curls.

A few of the curlers retained visible black, white and translucent residues and may reflect materials used for wig hair care during the middle 1700s. VCU anthropology professor Dr. Christopher Stevenson will scientifically analyze the residues alongside a team of material scientists from the Jefferson Laboratory Surface Characterization Facility, Newport News, Virginia. Drawing on the resources of the Applied Research Center, a scanning electron microscope with an energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence attachment (SEM-EDAX) and infrared spectroscopy were used to analyze the deposits. The SEM-EDAX analysis provided an elemental analysis of the residue while infrared spectroscopy resulted in spectra that identified organic compounds.

The results suggest that a few of the Washington family curlers retained hair powder made from either wheat flour or white kaolin clay, each traditional hair powder constituents. Notably, pulverized shell was also mixed in with the clay and powder deposits, respectively: a recipe not popular amongst surviving historical recipes from the 1700s. Galke and Stevenson believe that such an adulteration was perhaps added at the Washington home, to stretch a tight hair care budget.

Fairfield Foundation
[Submitted by Anna Hayden and Dr. David Brown]
North End Plantation, Mathews County: Through a collaborative project between the Fairfield Foundation and the Middle Peninsula Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia (MPCASV) we are documenting the archaeological remains of North End plantation, the long-vanished estate of John Page. This once grand and vast eighteenth-century plantation complex survives today only in street names, with no above-ground evidence to mark the location of the main house or any of the many outbuildings that once defined this landscape. Over the past two years we have been conducting historical research (with much assistance from Becky Barnhardt at the Mathews Memorial Library) as well as archaeological survey to help identify the location of the main house complex and answer some initial questions about the appearance, date, and size of the buildings. Many local volunteers have helped with the survey, which succeeded in defining the likely site of the main house. We recently finished our first test unit as well, and have possible evidence for either the main house or one of the primary outbuildings.

Public Archaeology at New Quarter Park, York County:
Our seasonal public archaeology days at New Quarter Park continued recently with a two day excavation on September 26th and 27th. Over 35 participants spent part of their day working under the supervision of staff archaeologists and archaeology certification students (ASV) uncovering evidence of everyday life at this eighteenth-century domestic site. Our intrepid team of archaeology enthusiasts opened five new 2.5’ square test units and several shovel tests, further delineating the site boundaries and recovering a greater sample of the trash deposited by the site occupants. The rather small test units revealed several features, but the real emphasis was
continuing to test the hypothesis of whether (and what part) of the site was plowed and how did the site change from its earlier seventeenth-century occupation to its mid-eighteenth-century occupation. The most surprising artifact recovered from the site was a tin-glazed spout, possibly from a tea caddy or flower vase, and a large copper-alloy finial, likely part of an andiron. These artifacts are commonly seen as reflections of higher status, although they come from a site thought to be associated with enslaved Africans. Together these artifacts are beginning to reveal a more detailed picture of the lives of people living here three centuries ago.

*Fairfield Plantation, Gloucester County:* Our most exciting summer dig covered two weeks with our partners at Adventures in Preservation (www.adventuresinpreservation.org) in August. Ten participants from across the country helped us excavate, document and evaluate portions of the manor house foundation, while our collaborators from Colonial Williamsburg’s brickyard (brick makers and masons, Jason Whitehead and Bill Neff), taught them about period mortars and brickwork, and worked alongside them to stabilize small sections of fragile masonry. As an archaeological adventure, we made great strides excavating some of the layers of rubble that accumulated after Fairfield burned in 1897 and was subsequently demolished. Carefully removing these layers allowed us to recover decorative bricks and distinctive artifacts that tell us more about the building and people who lived there. Artifacts such as ceramic door knobs tell of interior remodeling that occurred in the early nineteenth century, while a fragment of a blue painted delft chamber pot speaks to the personal habits of some of Fairfield’s earliest residents in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Part of the excitement this year was uncovering the base to a brick pier for the east porch. We have been waiting for a decade to see whether any of this structure remained, and luckily the lowest course of brick is still in the ground. The porch appears in several of the surviving photos of Fairfield taken in the 1880s and 90s, but this discovery finally allows us to better measure this porch, and then figure out when it was added and what entrance preceded it. In the course of this work we removed hundreds of pounds of brick and mortar, carefully logging the quantities so we know how much material has been taken away. We also spent time excavating a small portion of the burn layer, which accumulated in the drip line of the house during the 1897 fire. This layer, and the old topsoil immediately below it, contains a profusion of artifacts from the latter part of the nineteenth century, including shattered window glass, crab claws, clothing buttons, and 120 year old iron food cans that were left to be crushed and covered by falling sections of walls. In addition to all of this great archaeology, we were grateful for the assistance of Jason and Bill for teaching the workshop participants about making and laying lime mortar, and helping to stabilize and repoint failing brickwork so that Fairfield’s 1694 foundation may last for many more years. Intrigued? Check out our blogs on this and last year’s work here and here, and consider enrolling in next year’s program.

Beyond the manor house our summer excavations focused on a large block area with the goal to expose more of a recently discovered brick foundation east of the manor house. We succeeded in finding the entire east wall, including both corners, and a small section of the west wall, confirming the foundation’s dimensions. The east wall is much more intact to the north than the south, but we were lucky to find any of the foundation after a century or more of plowing as part of the south wall appears to have been completely plowed away. The use of fragmented bricks throughout much of the foundation suggests that these may have been recycled from an even earlier building, or leftovers from the construction of a nearby building, but not necessarily the 1694 manor, given the differences in brick size. Since the building’s orientation differs from the manor house (and other post-1694 landscape features) by about 10 degrees, we believe it was built earlier.

The layout of this brick bat foundation suggests that it may relate to an earlier landscape scheme. The artifacts found in the plowed soils above include predominantly brick, wine bottle glass, tobacco pipe fragments, and ceramics dating to the early eighteenth century, which could be indicative of the destruction of this structure. With a length of about 44 feet (exterior), and a width of 22 feet, this building fits within the average house dimensions for the majority of residences with masonry foundations in late seventeenth-century Virginia.
Data Investigations

[Submitted by Dr. David Brown]

Kenwood, Gloucester County: DATA Investigations included Criterion D (Archaeology) in its nomination of Kenwood to the state and federal registers of historic places. The archaeological site encompasses much of the nominated acreage and includes clay borrow pits once used for the extraction of clay to make bricks on site, the remains of a brick kiln/clamp, a nineteenth-century cemetery for the Cary family, the foundations for a substantial ca. 1848 brick barn and later early twentieth-century silo, and the general late eighteenth-century through early twentieth-century domestic debris associated with the lives of the plantation’s everyday residents. While no systematic excavations were undertaken as part of the nomination, the argument was made that these resources show both integrity and significance through what remains visible today, their link with extant documents, and their historical association with specific locations within the property.

While the markers for the cemetery were removed in the early twentieth century and their current location is unknown, acknowledgement of the visible cemetery depressions brings attention to this understudied resource. The brick barn foundation, still visible at the ground surface, has measurements closely matching those found for a 60’ by 30’ barn floor plan drawing in John R. Cary’s papers and dated to the period 1848-1860. The brick kiln/clamp remnants may be associated with the construction of Kenwood (ca. 1800) but are more likely connected to its subsequent raising of the original section to two stories (ca. 1840) or wing construction (ca. 1860).

Mathews County Archaeological Assessment: Efforts continued with the documenting of more archaeological sites across Mathews County. Alongside efforts to update information on previously inventoried sites, we are working with property owners, collecting information on dozens of new sites in order to better understand and plan for the archaeological heritage of this under-surveyed county. Mathews County has a very rich history, and an even richer record of archaeological sites that have not been given much attention. Once completed, we will have a much better understanding of approximately 125 sites across the county. The report draft, anticipated in late January 2015, will include a full discussion of the known archaeological sites within the context of Mathews County’s history and an evaluation of our current understanding of the county’s historic and prehistoric periods. While predictive models, which are commonly associated with count-wide assessments, are anticipated in a future study, this project will serve as a significant planning tool for evaluating the significance of these sites and helping plan for preservation initiatives.

Saratoga Kitchen and Quarter, Lancaster County: This winter we ventured north and excavated two test units adjacent an antebellum kitchen/slave quarter at Saratoga, the early nineteenth-century plantation of the Ball family. The small 16.5’ by 16’ building includes an intact, brick-lined cellar (measuring 9.5’ x 4.35’ x 4’) and is an intriguing and rare survivor of this period in central Lancaster County. The property owners are interested in the restoration of the building and potentially nominating this register-eligible complex. One test unit investigated the building piers and immediate yard area adjacent the primary entrance while a second unit on the west gable exposed a portion of the foundation of the no longer extant chimney. Artifacts recovered from both units add credence to the interpretation of the building as a survivor from the antebellum period and confirmed the presence of intact cultural deposits, including a potential fencepost at the building’s corner and a second post in close proximity to the chimney, in addition to substantial architectural debris and domestic artifacts recovered from the occupation.

St. Paul’s Cemetery, Norfolk: Our fall excavation season at St. Paul’s Cemetery focused on the continued search for the seventeenth-century church and for unmarked burials and lost burial markers. While we did not recover another tombstone with complete inscription (see Spring 2014 COVA Newsletter) we did expand on the excavations near this discovery. The increasingly public excavations, with support from both the church and the Norfolk Historical Society, involved several ASV certification graduates and included the recovery of additional material from a substantial fill layer covering much of this section of the churchyard. Deposited primarily in the first half of the nineteenth century, the fill soils include architectural and domestic debris that also spans the eighteenth century, as well as tombstone fragments. Several “clean up” events are recorded in the vestry book for the eighteenth century and this likely continued in the subsequent century, alongside landscaping that created a more level and well-drained churchyard. The substantial fill layer both preserves and, alongside many, many, burial shafts, obscures evidence for the earlier church, but a handful of artifacts and a potential robber’s trench suggest that the church is not far from the excavations. Fieldwork is anticipated again in the spring.

Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University

[Submitted by Bernard K. Means]

Co-Creation in Archaeology: Empowering Student Engagement through the Virtual Curation Laboratory: The Virtual Curation Laboratory is a “campus innovation center” that promotes undergraduate research and uses digital means to preserve and protect the past, and printed replicas of our digital models to promote education and outreach. Seven VCU students and two recent VCU alumni presented their research in the Virtual Curation Laboratory at the annual meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV). Student Ivana Adzic talked about her work on shipwreck conservation and public archaeology looking at DHR collections, while VCU student Rebecca Bowman discussed ways of mending (and unmending) pottery at DHR versus digital means in
the Virtual Curation Laboratory. Virginia Commonwealth University students John Bush and Brenna Gerahty focused on lithic tools, with John considering experimental archaeology and Brenna focusing on pre-Paleoindian and Paleoindian materials. Virginia Commonwealth University alumni Lauren Volkers and Vivian Hite both talked about using printed and painted replicas for public archaeology, with Lauren focusing on our work with Jamestown Rediscovery and Vivian recounting her summer as the Public Archaeologist at George Washington’s Ferry Farm. Virginia Commonwealth University students Lauren Hogg and Carson Collier also looked at public archaeology and printed artifact replicas, with Lauren discussing the challenges of the large volume of material from Jordan’s Journey and Carson presenting classroom activities that she created related to teaching zooarchaeology.

Monticello Department of Archaeology

Excavations at Thomas Jefferson’s Joiner’s Shop: This summer and fall, the Monticello Department of Archaeology examined the Joiner’s Shop located near the western end of Mulberry Row, the center of work and domestic life at Thomas Jefferson’s plantation in Charlottesville, Virginia. The space was used by highly-skilled free and enslaved craftsmen, where they manufactured neo-classical decorative woodwork and furniture for Jefferson’s mansion during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. While the Joiner’s Shop is the largest structure on Mulberry Row, little is known regarding its construction history, whether the space was divided based on work and domestic activities, or how the building was used after Jefferson’s death in 1826.

Previous excavations sought to explore the structure’s foundation. This season’s excavation serves as the first comprehensive exploration of the structure, both its interior and exterior. Twenty-three 5’x5’ quadrats and one 2.5’x5’ quadrat were placed in and around the Joiner’s Shop’s foundation and chimney as part of a reconnaissance prior to the chimney’s restoration and to better understand the structure’s use and history. The exact date of construction of the Joiner’s Shop remains unknown; however, a conjectured drawing by Jefferson suggests that a Shop was envisioned as part of the Mountaintop as early as 1776. A measured drawing of a Joiner’s Shop from 1776-1778 places the Shop as part of a row of structures near the garden located on the east end of Mulberry Row, opposite of the Shop’s current location. To date, no archaeological evidence substantiates this location; however, Jefferson’s 1796 Mutual Assurance Declaration locates “a joiner’s shop 57. feet by 18. feet, the underpinning and chimney of stone, the walls and roof of wood” on the western end of Mulberry Row, where current excavations are underway. While the existing foundation of the Shop measures only 51 feet by 18 feet, Jefferson’s drawing likely included a six foot shed used for storage.

Excavations within the structure revealed a number of interesting features which provide insight into the building’s construction and use. A brick Rumford fireplace had been inserted into a larger firebox post-1796. The elevation of the Rumford hearth floor indicates that the Joiner’s Shop had a wood floor. We currently think the Rumford insertion represents the third and final construction episode for the building. We recovered the remains of the original wooden door sill, complete with nail holes to which the flooring was once attached. Such a large entrance would have allowed joiners to move finished furniture and architectural elements from the Shop to the main house. Based on the artifact assemblage, it appears as if the Shop was used primarily as a work space through the eighteenth century and was reoccupied as a domestic space after Jefferson’s death in 1826.

One of the most interesting characteristics of the current excavation is that we have been unable to locate subsoil as identified in other locations on the Mountaintop. One hypothesis suggests that the site was leveled with B-horizon-sourced fill prior to the construction of the Joiner’s Shop. A more likely alternative hypothesis to a leveling episode could be that the underlying bedrock, typically greenstone on the Mountaintop, could rather be a quartzite vein near the Joiner’s Shop, resulting in a silty B horizon than is typical of decomposing and weathered greenstone. Evidence from sediment chemistry, grain size, and pollen should resolve this ambiguity.

James River Institute for Archaeology

[Submitted by Dr. Matthew Laird]

Searching for “Slabtown”: A Preliminary Archaeological Investigation of the Grand Contraband Camp Site (44HT0119) in Hampton, Virginia: From May through July 2014, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) conducted a preliminary archaeological investigation on property owned by the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority, located northeast of the intersection of Armistead Avenue and Lincoln Street in the City of Hampton. The goal of the investigation, which JRIA conducted on behalf of the City of Hampton, and in partnership with the Hampton History Museum, was to determine whether intact archaeological evidence of the Grand Contraband Camp, a settlement of formerly enslaved African Americans occupied between 1861
and 1865, was present within the testing area.

In the course of the investigation, JRIA mechanically excavated four test trench areas encompassing approximately 2,068 square feet. These test locations were selected based on comprehensive background research, and were specifically chosen to avoid known areas of later activity and disturbance, particularly from the recently demolished Harbor Square apartment complex.

In total, JRIA identified and documented more than 170 archaeological features within the testing areas, partially excavating 14 of them to determine their potential date and historical association with the Grand Contraband Camp period. These features included wells, privy pits, trash pits, post holes, and fence lines—all of which were representative of the types of features expected to be associated with the 1860s settlement. The dateable artifacts retrieved from the excavated features also were consistent with occupation during the Civil War era, and included a significant quantity of animal bone (bird, raccoon, dog, cow, and pig); ceramics; bottle and window glass; nails and other iron hardware; and assorted personal items, such as spoons, scissors, buckles, and buttons, including a Civil War-era U.S. Navy uniform button.

Intensive documentary research indicated that, at the outset of the Civil War, the project area was included within a largely undeveloped parcel owned by prominent local landowner Jefferson Bonapart Sinclair. As a result of a post-war chancery suit, Sinclair’s Lincoln Street property was subdivided into numerous 55-foot-wide lots in 1871 and sold at public auction. The lot encompassing the testing area was purchased by Merritt Thomas, an African American laborer who evidently had arrived in Hampton with his family during the Civil War, and who may already have been living on or near this property. The neighboring lots were also purchased and occupied by working class families, churches, and businesses in the early 1870s, forming the basis of the African American community which persists in this area today. In the course of the project, JRIA interviewed several Merritt Thomas descendants who still live in Hampton, and whose relatives occupied the site until the 1960s. The City of Hampton is now preparing for an expanded investigation of the site.

Historic Jamestowne
[Submitted by David Givens]

A New Exhibit on the “New World”: An exhibit now open at Historic Jamestowne reveals new details about the material world of Virginia Indians and their interaction with the English settlers. “The World of Pocahontas, Unearthed” draws from thousands of artifacts found at James Fort that have illuminated the lifeways of the Chesapeake’s Indian peoples in the period of 1607-1614 at Jamestown. Twenty years of excavations by the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeologists have not only brought the story of the English community at James Fort to life but also the story of Virginia Indians through the discovery of thousands of Native artifacts.

“Mussel shell bead blanks recovered during excavations.”

“The World of Pocahontas, Unearthed” showcases the extensive collection of Native artifacts emphasizing the adaptations and interdependence of the Powhatans and English as they negotiated a new world. One of the most sophisticated and powerful peoples on the eastern seaboard of North America, the Powhatan polity was the dominant force in the region. It had a profound effect on the English colony planted in its midst. The wealth of material featured in the exhibit enriches the story of the Powhatan polity in which English America took root.

Featured artifacts reveal that there was more interaction and familiarity between the Powhatans and English within the fort during this early period of European settlement than is reflected in the historic record. A display of more than 2,000 mussel shell bead blanks and two stone drills used to make them demonstrates bead production and the presence of Powhatan women working and living in the fort. Bone needles are displayed alongside stone celts, highlighting the range of traditional Indian tools found and used in the fort. Celts were used by Indian women to prepare fibrous plant material for mats and baskets, both highly prized by the English. “The World of Pocahontas, Unearthed” is on view at the Nathalie P. and Alan M. Voorhees Archaearium, located at Historic Jamestowne. Admission to the Voorhees Archaearium is included with the purchase of an admission ticket to Historic Jamestowne. The Archaearium is open to the public from 9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. daily.

University of Tennessee:
Historical Archaeology in Virginia
[Submitted by Dr. Barbara Heath]

Site 44PO157, Indian Camp: From May 12th to July 18th, 2014, archaeology field school participants from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville (UTK), under supervision of Barbara Heath, continued work at the French’s Tavern part of the historic Indian Camp plantation in Powhatan County.
The work is being conducted by UTK with funding provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities. A brief history of the project, excavation photographs, and educational content (still under development as part of this project) can be found at web.utk.edu/~bheath2/. In 2014, our team conducted the final season of excavation at 44PO157. The site, which dates from circa 1770 to 1870, consists of a fairly deep (1.0-1.25 ft) plow zone overlying numerous historic features.

In 2014, we opened up two small block excavations in the vicinity of structures located during previous seasons of work. While we did not find any additional buildings, we uncovered a large rectangular feature that appears to be a planting bed. It was intruded by numerous small planting holes. Two small post holes were found to be aligned perpendicular to the length of the bed. This complex of features is located just southwest of an ornamental octagonal post-in-ground structure uncovered in 2012 and 2013 dating to the early nineteenth-century (see COVA Newsletter Spring 2014 for a site plan). We also traced a fence line, with posts set at 10.25 ft. intervals, that ran roughly north-south approximately 40 to 45 ft. west of the octagonal structure. Behind the standing historic tavern, the team also uncovered the remains of a brick chimney base laid in English bond, a burned hearth surface, and a possible builder’s trench. Artifacts associated with the chimney suggest an early nineteenth-century date for construction. A final site report for Indian Camp will be completed by March 31, 2015.

44NB11, Coan Hall: In the 1960s, Stephen Potter located a site, known historically as Coan Hall, in a field adjacent to the Coan River near the town of Heathsville on Virginia’s Northern Neck. He conducted a pedestrian survey of the site in the 1970s and identified three principal areas of deposit. The survey was part of a broader study of Northern Neck archaeological sites that he used in his 1982 dissertation research on proto-historic settlement of the Potomac River Valley. At Coan Hall, Potter collected a variety of domestic and architectural artifacts dating from the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In 2011, he gave the collection to UTK for identification and analysis. Graduate students taking a course on the historical archaeology of the Chesapeake conducted research on a portion of the collection in the fall semester.

Following the completion of the course, several student volunteers and Heath conducted test excavations of the field that Potter had surveyed, looking for evidence of subsurface features. Shovel tests yielded thousands of domestic artifacts and several significant features. In December 2012 and 2013, UTK students and faculty, as well as faculty, staff, and volunteers from Mary Washington College, Mount Vernon, Monticello, the Archeological Society of Virginia, St. Mary’s College of Maryland, and the University of Maryland returned to the site and excavated several units where shovel testing predicted the likelihood of encountering cultural features. Staff from St. Mary’s City also visited the site in 2013 and shared their expertise.

Two areas, separated by about 100 feet, have been found to contain significant features. At Area 1, testing revealed a pit and a portion of a large feature filled with domestic trash. This may be a cellar or may be another, larger pit. In addition to faunal remains, North Devon gravel-tempered milk pans dominate the assemblage recovered from plow zone in association with this area of the site.

At Area 2, excavators uncovered the remains of the manor house. The brick and stone chimney base (made of imported stone) measures approximately 15 ft. north-south and 10 ft. east-west. Several post holes define a room east of the chimney. A robbed-out trench running east-west and in-situ bricks in the northeast corner of the structure indicate that the north wall of the house had been underpinned with a brick foundation sometime after construction. To the west of the chimney base, a deposit of brick rubble, oyster shell, and domestic trash extends approximately 27 ft. and may be the top layer of cellar fill, suggesting a house with overall dimensions of 20 ft. by 55 ft. Because of the short duration of field work each year, excavators have concentrated on removing plow zone and mapping and photographing features. Artifacts recovered to date suggest that the manor house dates from the 1660s to the 1720s. Documentary evidence indicates that John Mottrom, his family, and a small group of indentured and enslaved people lived on the site beginning in the 1640s. While small amounts of lead-backed, tin-glazed earthenware, Mérida, North Italian slipware, Frechen stoneware, Venetian glass and tobacco pipes that predate 1650 have been recovered in the vicinity of the manor house, the majority of artifacts date to the next generation of landowners. All of these materials have been recovered from plow zone, however, and firm dating awaits the excavation of feature fill. Further excavations at the site, and targeted remote sensing, were planned for the week of December 14, 2014. Funding is currently being sought to return to the site in the summer of 2015 to begin more intensive excavations, with a field school planned for June to July.
Research Request: I continue to collect information about cowrie shells found on archaeological sites, with a primary focus on Virginia. The evidence that I’ve collected so far, consisting of 347 Indo-Pacific shells (Monetaria moneta and Monetaria annulus) from across the state, indicates that these shells are mostly associated with contexts predating 1775, that they concentrate in towns (primarily Yorktown, Williamsburg and Hampton), and that they are most often found in association with merchant’s houses, warehouses, and commercial establishments such as taverns. Historical documents record that many ships carried cowries from England to Africa for trade, with hundreds of pounds of surplus shells being returned to England via various New World ports. Ships arriving from African ports where cowries were accepted as currency entered Virginia primarily through the York and Upper James Naval districts, and conducted slave sales along the York and James Rivers. These are the areas where the majority of cowries have been found archaeologically; however, I am still seeking data from the Rappahannock and Potomac drainages to confirm this pattern. If you are interested in sharing information about cowries found during excavations anywhere in Virginia, please contact me at bheat2@utk.edu. I appreciate all the help that people have offered so far in pointing me to sources, emailing photos, allowing me access to collections, and answering questions. Thanks!

Ontario
Reported by: Eva MacDonald

301 Kingston Road (AkGt-80), Toronto
[Submitted by David Robertson]
The full salvage excavation of the remains of a mid-nineteenth-century inn located in the former village of Norway was one of several fieldwork projects undertaken in the City of Toronto in 2014 by the consulting firm of ASI. The site, located on a vacant asphalted lot slated for redevelopment, had been discovered the previous year, when test excavations uncovered the original A-horizon and structural remains in the form of a remnant joist and plank floor. Located on Kingston Road, the main overland route connecting York and Kingston, the property was part of a block of land granted to William Cooper in 1798. Cooper, who was one of the earliest inhabitants of the Town of York and a business man with many interests, was an absentee owner. The land was acquired by Christopher Elliott, who may have bought it as an investment, in 1831. Elliott was a tavern keeper on the Kingston Road in 1833, although apparently not at this location. By 1835, the property was sold to Thomas Busby Wragg who had it surveyed into village building lots that were sold or leased to individuals. One of the purchasers, William Thompson of Scarborough, acquired the property on which the site was located through two deeds dated 1839 and 1841. Recitals contained in these deeds explicitly name Thompson as the builder of the first structures. No nineteenth-century views, photographs or descriptions of these buildings have been located.

The property then passed through the hands of a series of owners, many of whom were innkeepers, suggesting the transfer of a business that had been in operation throughout the fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century. Others owners were brewers, wine salesmen, or butchers by trade, while one was a bicycle salesman. Several of the nineteenth-century owners were absentee proprietors, and leases registered on the title show that the premises were rented to third parties who managed the inn. The inn came to be known as “Woodruff House,” after Mary and VanBuren Woodruff who were the owners during the late 1880s, and as the “Lavender Hotel” in the 1890s and early 1900s. The original circa 1840 building erected by William Thompson is known to have been substantially repaired and perhaps enlarged by lessee Robert Melbourne during the 1880s, for which a portion of his rent was waived by way of compensation. The building was last operated as a privately owned inn by Thomas Elward during the late 1920s and was demolished around 1931, to be replaced by a Royal Canadian Legion hall that was itself demolished in 2007 after a fire.

The excavations, completed under the field direction of Wesley Oldham, began with the mechanical removal of post-demolition landscape fills to expose the A-horizon and related laid surfaces. One-metre square units were then excavated by hand at three- to five-metre intervals across the southern two-thirds of the site area (Figure 1), where the intact A-horizon associated with the general rear yard area was preserved. This was followed by block excavation of contiguous one-metre units in areas of significant artifact concentration. Selected one metre unit excavation was also carried out in other areas where laid deposits that potentially represented mid-nineteenth-century activity were encountered. A variety of nineteenth-century cut features were found in the rear yard portion of the site, including a privy, a box drain and two refuse pits.

A similar general approach was taken throughout the north part of the site, which was occupied by the remains of the joist and plank floor surface (Figure 2). A series of one-metre square units was excavated stratigraphically across the footprint of the building, encountering a series of deep fills below the plank floor that were laid down prior to the construction of the building (Figure 3). Vestiges of the A-horizon were found in some of these units; however, this stratum and the fills were largely homogeneous and devoid of artifacts. Thus, the balance was removed mechanically to further document the building, revealing an extremely large cellar feature cut into the natural B- and C-horizons. The top of the cellar lay 0.75 metre below the level of the joist and plank floor surface, indicating that the fills initially interpreted as preparation for the construction of the earliest structure(s) on the site were, in fact, related to the demolition of those building(s) and the redevelopment of the property in the later nineteenth century, whereby the grade was raised considerably. Just over 13,000 artifacts were recovered during the excavations, and the detailed analysis of the settlement patterns,
stratigraphy and artifact assemblage is currently under way. It is anticipated that the examination of the material culture, in particular, will lead to a number of insights regarding the operation of this inn in the small rural cross-roads village of Norway.

**Goynes Cabin Site (AlGr-315), Oshawa, Durham Region**
[Submitted by Chris Lemon and Jamie Davidson]

In 2014, Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) carried out excavations at the Goynes Cabin site (AlGr-315) in support of the Highway 407 East extension project. The site has been identified as the location of an early-to-mid nineteenth-century cabin; the entire site area measured approximately 22 metres by 22 metres in a small clearing of cedar bush, approximately 50 metres west of a creek. The site is located approximately 275 metres east of the closest historical concession road. In total, 294 one-metre square units were hand excavated, and seven subsurface cultural features, four posts moulds, and one cultural activity area were identified. The excavation of the site resulted in the recovery of 29,869 (field count) Euro-Canadian historical artifacts. A summary of the site based on preliminary findings is presented here.

Ceramics in the artifact assemblage are predominately pearl wares, refined white earthenwares, and utilitarian earthen wares. Decorative techniques include sponging/stamping, printing, painting, as well as edged, moulded, and banded wares. Five examples of complete utensils were recovered including two bone-plated knives, one bone-handled fork, one antler-handled fork, and one bone-plated pocket knife. Buttons recovered from the Goynes Cabin site include material types such as bone, agate, and metal; the metal buttons that were recovered from Feature 1B show a remarkable level of gilt preservation. Smoking paraphernalia was recovered in relatively large quantities from the site and the white clay smoking pipe fragments provide examples of several effigy bowls, Masonic imagery, variations of “TD,” fluting, and Prince of Wales feathers. Several sewing implements were recovered from the site including straight pins, thimbles, two pairs of scissors, and a modified bone artifact that is being investigated as a possible sewing kit base. A coin was recovered with the obverse illustrating a bust wearing a laurel wreath and the reverse illustrating a harp and “1820.” This coin is known as an “Imitation Bust & Harp Half-Penny” and despite its date was likely manufactured as a forgery in the 1830s.

During the excavation of the site a small sample of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural remains were recovered, including 15 chert flakes, two scrapers, and two projectile points. The collection likely represents the use of the wider landscape around the site during pre-contact times. Seven distinct cultural features, four posts, and one cultural activity area were identified at the site. Feature 1A and 1B were identified as a fireplace and root cellar (Figures 1 and 2); the cultural activity area was south of the fireplace structure. All features and posts were located southwest, south and southeast of...
the fireplace. The root cellar and associated stone fireplace at the site were visible prior to excavations commencing as a depression and pile of rocks and appear to have been the focal point of this site.

The archaeological investigations revealed clues as to the construction methods of the home. It appears that beneath the log structure there was a large non-load-bearing subsurface cellar or basement; whether this was a formal root cellar or just a large multi-purpose storage area is unclear at this time, but careful analysis of the artifacts recovered, from the four distinct layers identified, may provide some insight. The construction of this subsurface pit occurred before the construction of the log cabin and appears to have been constructed after the area to the south came into active use. Once the cellar was dug a series of posts were hammered into the ground to form a frame to which boards or smaller logs were nailed. Following the framing of the subterranean wood structure the surrounding area was backfilled. There is evidence along the east side of the fireplace that significant amounts of fill were intentionally placed around the structure. There was also a soil texture change within the northwest quadrant of the depression that delineated the undisturbed sterile subsoil from the looser artifact bearing soils within. It is possible that a ventilation shaft ran along the outside of the wooden structure along the southwest wall within the southwest quadrant; there was an angular soil discoloration in this area that protruded down into the depression.

Once the wooden subsurface structure was in place and the surrounding area had been backfilled, a larger log structure was constructed atop it. Remains identified in the field showed this structure had a wooden floor comprised of wide boards set atop hewn (flat on at least one side) beams. The wood recovered from the north side of the fireplace indicated the beams ran north-south and the boards were affixed with nails on an east-west axis. It is assumed the first row of logs for the cabin rested directly on the surrounding soils that encased the subsurface wood structure, as no trace of stone cribbing or support posts were found. The evidence of the structure being of log construction comes from the numerous pieces of unfired clay that appear to be the remains of chinking material that was used to seal the gaps between the logs. The best preserved example of this chinking has a smooth concave surface that tapers off to a point on the two adjacent sides. The non-smooth tapered sides exhibit what appears to be bark or decayed wood impressions. The recovery of a concentration of window glass from the south-west quadrant of the depression indicates the cabin had at least one window that likely faced south over the primary outdoor activity area.

Following the abandonment of the site it appears that the log cabin and subsurface structure rotted away and collapsed in upon itself. During the deterioration, alluvial events washed artifacts, soil, and organic materials into the depression, forming the observed stratigraphic layers. When the fireplace and associated chimney finally collapsed, it fell into and to the south and east of the log cabin.

A review of archival material indicates the site is likely associated with William Goynes and family, who were tenants on this lot before the taking of the 1851 census. The 1851 Agricultural Return from the Census of Canada West indicates that the Goynes were in possession of 200 acres, 120 of which were under cultivation: 74 acres in crops, 45 acres in pasture, and one acre in orchard. In 1851 the family resided in a one-storey log house. The family is listed in the 1861 census as residing in a one-storey frame house. The Goynes Cabin site likely represents the log cabin referenced in the 1851 census that was abandoned sometime in the later 1850s when the family moved into the frame house. Laboratory analysis of artifacts, faunal material and soil samples will continue through the winter of 2015. The relatively undisturbed nature of the site has already provided an interesting insight into the use and abandonment of an early nineteenth-century homestead in rural southern Ontario.
The lack of habitual ploughing in the area over the last 150 years resulted in a marked improvement in the preservation of artifacts compared to more common plough-disturbed historical sites in rural southern Ontario. We anticipate this will provide us with a more complete picture of the lives of the Goynes family during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Atlantic Canada
Reported by: Amanda Crompton

Archaeology at Ferryland 2014
[Submitted by Barry C. Gaulton and Catherine Hawkins]
Building on our successes in 2013, this year’s field season at Ferryland focused on: 1) further exposing the ca. 1620s builder’s trench immediately south of the Mansion House hall; and 2) uncovering a small segment of the colony’s cobblestone street and associated deposits at the northern extent of our ongoing excavations across from the Colony Café.

Our goal at the builder’s trench was to locate the eastern extent of the feature in an effort to obtain a better understanding of its overall dimensions and associated cultural deposits. This operation revealed that the eastern edge of the builder’s trench was oriented parallel to the eastern exterior wall of the Mansion House hall. From east to west, the total length of the builder’s trench measures 10.85m (35½ feet). Its width turns out to be slightly larger than first reported in 2013, measuring 4.84m (15¾ feet). Much to our surprise and delight, the depth of the builder’s trench at the east end is much shallower than at the west end. Here, the cut into the subsoil is only 0.60m (2 feet) deep as opposed to 1.70m (5½ feet) to the west. Our efforts in removing the compacted and essentially sterile clay and rock used to infill this feature sometime in the second half of the 1620s was therefore less laborious, relatively speaking.

At the very bottom of the builder’s trench, the crew exposed an early ca. 1620s deposit associated with the construction of the stone hall built for Sir George Calvert (the first Lord Baltimore) and his family. That this is an early construction and occupation layer was obvious based on datable clay tobacco pipe fragments, quantities of roof slate fragments for the roof, and lime and fine sand once used to make mortar. The lime preserved many discarded fish, mammal, and bird bones that once comprised the meals taken by the colonists and craftsmen living and working at the nascent settlement. The remains of several rats were also common among the deposits, likely feasting on the remnants of these former meals.

In association with the construction debris, faunal remains, clay tobacco pipes, and a partial lead bale seal was a small copper crucifix measuring 2.8cm wide but broken at the top. It shows a simple representation of the Crucifixion on the front and the Virgin Mary and Christ Child on the back (Figure 1). The Catholic iconography is unmistakable. We believe it was part of a rosary and may have belonged to either an early Catholic colonist, one of the two Jesuit priests who visited briefly in 1627, or possibly even Lord Baltimore himself.

This crucifix is the first unequivocally Catholic artifact found at Ferryland dating to the Calvert era (1621-1629) and, as such, is an exceptional find. George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, envisioned his New World colony at Ferryland as a place where all Christians would enjoy freedom of religion without fear of persecution. However, back in England, Catholics would be fined or imprisoned for openly practicing their faith. The crucifix can therefore be seen as both a tangible reminder of Calvert’s forward-thinking ideas and a physical manifestation of Ferryland’s importance as an early birthplace of religious toleration in British North America.

In conjunction with the work undertaken on the builder’s...
trench, the remainder of the field crew spent most of the summer excavating a small area across from the former Colony Café. It is the same location where in previous years we uncovered a late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century dwelling, earlier domestic and industrial deposits from the Kirke and Calvert periods, respectively, as well as pre-colonial occupations by migratory fishermen and the Beothuk (Gaulton et al. 2012; Gaulton and Hawkins 2014; Gaulton and Tuck 2013). The purpose of the 2014 excavations was to further investigate the colonial-era deposits (leaving the pre-colonial occupations for a later date) and expose a small section of the seventeenth-century cobblestone street located at the north end of the site. Both operations were a success.

The southern edge of a 3 metre long segment of cobblestone street was revealed, as were two seventeenth-century deposits directly atop and south of the same feature. The earliest deposit dates from the operation of the nearby forge situated roughly 7 metres to the southwest. This area appears to have been a frequent dumping ground for forge waste as most excavation units contained hundreds of pieces of slag, numerous fragments of iron scrap and nails, as well as an occasional broken/unrepairable tool, implement, or personal accoutrement. Of note were two partial boot spurs, one made of brass and the other of iron. Ceramics, clay tobacco pipes, and case bottle glass were also found.

Above the forge refuse was a domestic deposit dating from the second half of the seventeenth century and believed to have originated from one or more nearby dwellings northeast of the current excavation. Ceramics, glass, and clay tobacco pipes commonly associated with foodways and leisure activities were among the most prevalent finds. The ceramics in particular demonstrate that these residents had access to a variety of decorative wares, some of which were relatively expensive. Several gunlocks as well as gunflints and a plethora of musket balls and lead shot show that hunting was a frequent activity. Literacy is also indicated (indirectly) by a partial brass seal matrix, the bottom of which bears an engraving of a three-masted ship.

One other artifact in this midden deserves mention: the base of a tin-glazed bowl with the name Jean painted on the inside (Figure 2). Based upon the above-mentioned artifacts, Jean was very likely part of a well-to-do family residing in this part of Ferryland during the second half of the seventeenth century. Unfortunately, she cannot be traced back to a particular individual; census records for this period are incomplete and only list the names of (most often male) heads of households. Future research may reveal that Jean is the wife or daughter of George, David II, or Phillip Kirke, or one of the other prominent planters residing here at the time. For now, this small part of Ferryland’s story will remain a mystery.

References:
Gaulton, Barry C. and Catherine Hawkins
2014 Archaeology at Ferryland, Newfoundland 2013. Provincial Archaeology Office 2013 Archaeology Review.


Gaulton, Barry C. and James A. Tuck

Gaulton, Barry C., James A. Tuck and Aaron Miller

Starr’s Point
[Submitted by Courtney Glen, Senior Archaeologist, Davis MacIntyre & Associates and Irene Hart, Co-op Student, Saint Mary’s University]
In 2014, Davis MacIntyre & Associates Limited conducted surface collection at a First Nations site in King’s County, Nova Scotia. The project included relocating the site, which had been reported in the 1950s and again in the 1970s, prior to GPS technology. A recently ploughed field provided an opportunity to expand our knowledge of the site, resulting in the collection of 2300 artifacts, including a small handful of historic artifacts.

The site is located on a point of land that lies between the outlet of two rivers and is located approximately 20 kilome-
tres from an important resource: north mountain chalcedony. This lithic material was ideal for tool making and was used by the First Nations peoples for thousands of years. Historically, this area of Kings County is known to have been occupied by First Nations peoples at least as early as 5000 years ago and probably earlier. Euro-Canadian settlement began in the mid 1600s when Acadians began moving into the area. After the deportation of the Acadians in 1755, New England Planters began to settle here.

Overall, the site has been dramatically impacted by the land use of the last several hundred years. The site is located in a field that would have been ploughed or kept as pasture during European settlement. The shoreline has been dyked since 1823, with later dykes extending the shoreline into the river. In the 1980s, the field was mechanically crowned to enable better drainage and this work is known to have unearthed First Nations artifacts. In the late 20th century, the field was used for sod manufacture. In 2014, the field had been recently ploughed and conditions were ideal for surface collection. The methodology for the surface collection involved laying a 170 metre baseline approximately north/south through the centre of the visible artifact scatter. This baseline was used to establish a five metre square grid covering 8500m², the size of the visible artifact scatter. After collection, the artifacts were categorized and mapped by type, lithic material and weight.

Among the hundreds of flakes, the several biface fragments and one complete biface found, several historic artifacts were also recovered. The most notable artifact was a white clay smoking pipe bowl, with the maker’s mark “L E” (Figure 1). This mark was used by Llewelin (Luellin) Evans, a Bristol clay pipe maker. Bristol was a major exporter of goods to North America in the 17th and 18th centuries, at one point exporting 500 to 600 boxes of clay pipes annually (Walker 1977: 655). Evans began working in the clay pipe industry as an apprentice to James Fox, one of the earliest Bristol pipe makers to export to North America. In Bristol, the contract between master and apprentice was typically indenture for a minimum of seven years and Evans was no exception, being apprenticed from 1654 to 1661 (Walker 1977: 467, 1131). After his apprenticeship, Evans started his own business, with his own maker’s mark. His pipes have been found throughout eastern North America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maryland, and Newfoundland. Evans died in the late 1680s but his business remained. It was run by his wife, Elizabeth, and two apprentices, Thomas Owens and Robert Hodge. Elizabeth continued to use the “L E” mark while the running the business, until 1691 (Walker 1977: 678, 1132).

A lead object, believed to be a lead bale seal fragment, was also recovered during surface collection. The seal contained an inlaid “6” or “9” and a small dot on the outward facing side. These seals are typically associated with trade, particularly with the cloth trade. Bales of goods would be sealed to indicate that the costs of excise duties had been paid. Seals were placed by the merchant or by the authority in charge of excise duties (Noël Hume 1969: 269). Bale seals were in use in England from the 14th century to the early 19th century and were also used by other European countries (Egan 1977). A brief search of known bale seal patterns was not successful in identifying the date or origin of the bale seal. However, a detailed search was not undertaken within the scope of the 2014 work and it is therefore possible that more information about the specific seal could be located if further research is conducted.
The remaining historic artifacts recovered during surface collection include an unidentified copper alloy strip, a copper alloy bullet casing and glass fragments, ranging from olive green bottle glass to clear and aqua glass and into mid- to late twentieth century green glass.

Interpretation of these artifacts can be difficult as the site’s integrity has been severely impacted by generations of ploughing and the artifacts recovered during surface collection have virtually no context. It is possible that all the historic material relates to Euro-Canadian settlement. Given the relative lack of historic material, particularly the lack of ceramics, ceramic building material and nails, these artifacts are likely not related to a domestic site. If these artifacts are unrelated to historic Mi’kmaq activity, they are likely isolated finds. The smoking pipe bowl (1661-1691) and lead bale seal appear to be slightly older than the remaining historic material and, interestingly, they were found within the same 5m² in the surface collection grid. A second interpretation of the material is that the clay pipe bowl and bale seal hint at a continuing occupation of the site by the Mi’kmaq into the late 17th century. Additionally, the First Nations artifacts recovered during the surface collection are generally of high quality and variety of lithic material. As noted earlier, the site is also in close proximity to sources of chalcedony. This may indicate that the site was a hub or distribution centre for Mi’kmaq trading. The smoking pipe bowl and bale seal may be further indications of trade flowing through area, a trade network that persisted into the historic period.

References:
Egan, Geoffrey
Department of Medieval Archaeology. University College, University of London, UK.

Noël Hume, Ivor.

Walker, Ian.

ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOLS

Archaeological Field School in Survey Methods
St. Mary’s College of Maryland

St. Mary’s College of Maryland (SMCM) is offering a four-week, four-credit field school in archaeological survey methods from May 18 through June 12, 2015. The field school will be held at Newtown Manor, a Jesuit property since 1668 located near Leonardtown. Before that, the property was home to Native Americans for thousands of years, and it is possible that the large shell midden on the property is Monanauk, a settlement visited by Captain John Smith in 1608.

Students will learn basic survey techniques and strategies, including site identification and evaluation; how to establish and maintain grids; prepare records; process, catalog, and curate artifacts according to state guidelines; explore and analyze spatial relationships among various categories of artifacts; and read, interpret, and prepare archaeological site forms. The course is designed for students interested in learning archaeological field methods applicable in cultural resources management but who may be unable to commit a full summer to the experience.

Students register for ANTH454. Tuition is estimated at $780. On-campus housing (estimated at $300) and transportation to the site are available. Work hours are 8:30 am to 4:00 pm with some evenings devoted to lecture. SMCM is a four-year public honors college located in St. Mary’s City, the first capital of Maryland. The area is rich in historic sites and attractions and is located approximately 70 miles from DC. For more information, contact Professor Julia A. King at jking@smcm.edu.

Archaeological Field School at Enfield Shaker Village, Enfield, NH
May 25-June 19, 2015

This spring Plymouth State University (PSU) will conduct an archaeological field school at Enfield Shaker Village (Enfield, NH), the first year of what should become a several-year collaboration between archaeologists at PSU and the Enfield Shaker Museum. Under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck (Professor of Anthropology at PSU), this four-week field school will be open to both credit students and volunteers (at least 18 years of age), and participation for a minimum of two weeks is required (either May 25-June 5 or June 8-19). This will be the first professional archaeological excavation at Enfield, and this should prove to be a most exciting first season! Archaeological sites to be studied in 2015 are currently being selected, and work will especially focus on sites within the Church Family.

The credit option offered through Plymouth State is listed as SS 3630. Archaeological Field Methods: Historical, and the field school will run from Monday through Friday, 9:00-5:00, from May 25 through June 19. A public lecture series will be hosted by the Enfield Shaker Museum at 12:30 every day throughout the period of the dig. You may enroll for credit through PSU’s Division of Online and Continuing Studies (3 course credits for 2 weeks or 6 course credits for 4 weeks) or, if you have questions, you may contact Dr. Starbuck directly at dstarbuck@Plymouth.edu. Alternatively, those who do not need college credit, but are interested in volunteering, may contact the Enfield Shaker Museum directly at info@shakermuseum.org to receive a volunteer application form. Volunteers will receive the same instruction and perform the same tasks as credit students.
Archaeological Field School at the Lake George Battlefield Park, Lake George, NY
July 6-August 14, 2015

Few sites are as scenic, or historic, as the Lake George Battlefield Park. Located on high ground at the southern end of Lake George, the Battlefield Park was the setting for a) the Battle of Lake George in 1755, b) an entrenched camp of reinforcements for Fort William Henry at the time of the massacre in 1757, c) General Abercomby’s army in 1758, and then d) General Amherst’s army in 1759. It was Amherst who authorized the construction here of a major pentagonal-shaped fort, to be named “Fort George” (after King George II), and to be erected by Colonel James Montresor of The Royal Engineers. While never completed, the plan was for Fort George to become the largest British fort in the American colonies.

A small British garrison remained here throughout the 1760s and into the 1770s, until a force of American patriots captured the fort in May of 1775. During the American Revolution, extensive smallpox hospitals were constructed near here, and then General John Burgoyne captured the site and garrisoned it. However, after Burgoyne’s defeat at Saratoga, American patriots were once again in charge until October of 1780 when there was a brutal British raid by Major Christopher Carleton. The fort was then burned and ceased to be used as a military base, but with the remains of some 25 years of military action and encampments scattered under the trees.

Today the Battlefield Park is an incredibly scenic campground and picnic area, managed and protected by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Together with Fort William Henry, which is located just to the north, the southern end of Lake George is one of the most attractive and historic settings in America, a destination every summer for many thousands of visitors from all over the world.

Field schools from SUNY Adirondack, led by Dr. David Starbuck, first conducted research in the Lake George Battlefield Park in 2000 and 2001, documenting the remains of huts and barracks, as well as the one surviving bastion from Fort George. Beginning in 2014, a new phase of research and public education has begun, and students in 2015 will have the opportunity to participate in the excavations and to work in the field laboratory.

SUNY Adirondack lists this course as Anthropology 204, and two-week sessions of three credits each are offered. Classes will meet at the Lake George Battlefield Park from July 6-17, July 20-31, and August 3-14, and students may earn a maximum of six credits. On-campus housing is available. Alternatively, those who do not need college credit but would like to volunteer may contact Dr. Starbuck directly at dstarbuck@plymouth.edu for a volunteer application form. Volunteers will receive the same instruction and perform the same tasks as credit students.