CNEHA Annual Meeting 2016

CNEHA at 50 –
Past, Present and Future

Ottawa, Ontario
October 7-9, 2016

CNEHA’s 2016 annual meeting will be held in Ottawa, Ontario, from October 7th to 9th. Rooms can be booked at the elegant Lord Elgin Hotel, itself celebrating its 75th anniversary, by calling 1-800-267-4298; by e-mail to reservation@lordelgin.ca; or by using the on-line booking link found on the CNEHA website at http://www.cneha.org. To obtain the discounted conference rate of $139.00 plus tax per night, please quote group rate code 160610CNHA. The deadline for discount booking is September 6th, 2016.

The theme for this year’s conference is “CNEHA at 50 - Past, Present, and Future” with sessions examining where northeast historical archaeology has gone and where it might be headed. Individual papers and sessions on this theme, or others relating to historical archaeology of the Northeast, are welcome. Information regarding “Call for Papers” can be found in the March Newsletter No. 93 or on the CNHEA website. Similarly, details about Student Papers, travel directions and arrangements, sponsorships, and Ottawa tourist attractions and museums are also found on the CNEHA website.

Friday conference tours include a day-long visit to the Canadian War Museum and the Canadian Museum of History (formally the Museum of Civilization); or an afternoon tour of the archaeology of Parliament Hill and the Ottawa Locks and a guided tour of the Parliament Buildings Centre Block – home to the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament. A Sunday afternoon tour of the Diedenbunker National Historic Site: Canada’s Cold War Museum is planned for those staying over to see this fascinating underground site. A Friday morning workshop entitled “Uniform, Arms and Accoutrement Furniture: An Archaeological Perspective” presented by Charles Bradley will also be offered.

Come to Ottawa and celebrate CNEHA at 50, enjoy a northern Thanksgiving and American Columbus Day, and take advantage of a great location to see Canada’s National Capital.
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Obituary: WALLY WORKMASTER, A CNEHA FOUNDER

Wallace F. Workmaster, Sr., age 82, died Sunday, April 3, 2016, at the Family Hospice and Palliative Care Center in Mount Lebanon, Pa. Wally was born March 29, 1934, in Mount Lebanon, He graduated from Mount Lebanon High School in 1951 and went on to develop his deep passion for history at Penn State, graduating with degrees in the field in 1955 (Bachelors) and 1957 (Masters). Wally married Joan M. Allen on June 13, 1959. He taught history at Penn State until 1960, when he and his family moved to Oswego, New York, for Wally to take a position with the New York State Education Department as site curator and historian at Fort Ontario State Historic Site on the shores of Lake Ontario. During this time period, Wally became involved in historical archaeology and along with the New York State site manager at historic New Windsor Cantonment, Jack Mead, and archaeologist Ed Lenik, helped organize a group of historical enthusiasts and archaeologists that became the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. They met twice a year, usually at New Windsor State Historic Site. Meetings in the spring were devoted to papers about historical archaeology; fall meetings concentrated on artifact identification and research. In 1969, Wally was a member of a steering committee that created the CNEHA constitution. His Statement of Purpose has been praised as still relevant today. Over the span of his career with New York State, Wally served as Regional Historic Preservation Supervisor for 17 of the 34 historic sites. He concluded his professional career as Manager of the Palisades and Taconic Regions State Historic Sites, based out of Bear Mountain. Upon retirement in 1995, he was awarded the state’s L.L. Huddleston Special Service Award.

Wally returned to his hometown and was honored in 2005 and 2014 for his historical services and knowledge. He returned to CNEHA for its 40th year celebration in Tarrytown, NY where he was honored for his activities in starting the organization.

Wally is survived by children Wallace Jr. of Queens, NY, Douglas (Uriel Sandoval) of Sausalito, CA, and Beth Ann (Linda Crubaugh) of Madison, WI; granddaughter and great grandsons Stephanie (Andrew) and Mason Andujar of East Stroudsburg, PA; and wife Joan of Rochester, NY.

Lois Feister-Huey
lmfh@aol.com

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

Things are moving forward as I begin to wrap up my time as editor for Northeast Historical Archaeology. I am grateful to all the board members for their patience and support during my tenure. A special thanks for Karen Metheny for providing support and guidance throughout my tenure as editor. It’s been a bumpy ride but I have learned so much from the experience and really come to love working with all the authors. The authors are truly the heart of the journal and I thank the authors for their contributions and for working so tirelessly to publish such great articles. I would also like to thank the advisory board (Anne-Eliza Lewis, Richard Schaefer, Rich Veit, and Allison Bain) for all their help and support along the way. A special thanks to Richard Schaefer for taking on the huge task of copyediting the journal. It has been great working with you and thanks for all you have done to keep the standards high! Hope to see all of you this fall in Ottawa!

Volume 44 is just about ready for the printer and Volume 45 will be ready in Fall 2016. Both volumes have great lineups of articles. The journal website continues to enjoy a strong flow of visitors. The full-text downloads for March and April increased to 3200 full-text downloads per month! You can find back issue content in electronic format from the digital commons website http://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/neha/. Electronic content of the two most recent volumes is available for purchase from the CNEHA website http://www.cneha.org/shopping_cart.html. Of course CNEHA members have received your print copy of the most recent volumes. The individual articles are available for electronic purchase for $7.50 each or the entire volume is available for $16.

Do not forget to purchase the two new Telling Time Posters for your lab. 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 http://anthropology.buffalostate.edu/northeast-historical-archaeology for ordering information.

Feel free to email me at maguirse@buffalostate.edu with any
NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT
Reported by: David Starbuck, Newsletter Editor

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

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Maryland
Reported by: Silas D. Hurry

St. Mary’s City

Historic St. Mary’s City is pleased to announce that Dr. Travis Parno is joining the museum staff as chief archaeologist directing excavations within the National Historic Landmark. Dr. Parno received his PhD from Boston University where his doctoral research focused on the Fairbanks House (c.1641) in Dedham, Massachusetts. Parno studied both the rich occupational history of the house, which is regularly touted as the oldest timber-framed house in North America, and the building’s function as a heritage museum. He received his BA from the College of William and Mary and his masters from Bristol College. He has considerable field experience in New England, the Mid-Atlantic, and Bermuda. As part of his responsibilities, he will be directing the annual field school in historical archaeology cosponsored by St. Mary’s College of Maryland.

St. Mary’s City

July 30th and 31st will mark the 29th annual Tidewater Archaeology Weekend at Historic St. Mary’s City. This event invites the public to participate in the process of discovering Maryland’s first capital through the process of archaeology. This year we will again be digging at the Leonard Calvert site, home of Maryland’s first governor and first statehouse for the colony. In addition to the field opportunities, we will be sharing our new archaeological laboratories with the public for the first time, allowing visitors a “behind the scenes” peek at the artifacts from this National Historic Landmark. Special tours of the St. John’s Site Museum and the newly installed lead coffin exhibit at the brick chapel will also be featured. Attendance requires standard site admission. For more details and to read more about Historic St. Mary’s City,
Notley Hall – Two Unusual Stoneware Medallions — Two ceramic medallion fragments, both from stoneware bottles, were recently studied by students in the Archaeology Practicum class at St. Mary’s College of Maryland (SMCM). The two medallions had been previously recovered from the privately-owned Notley Hall archaeological site by the owners. One medallion contains the letters, “WK,” encircled by additional letters, “LE•N,” and “S,” the phrase of which cannot be inferred (the “N” is reversed on the specimen). The second medallion contains, in its center, the letter, “W” (the portion which would have contained the “K” is broken off) and the encircling letters, “TONE • PA;” with letters and the date missing (the “N” is not reversed in this portion of the phrase).

Notley Hall was the home, first, of Thomas Notley, deputy governor of Maryland, and, second, of William and Elizabeth Digges, the son-in-law and step-daughter of Charles Calvert, the Third Lord Baltimore. Located near the mouth of the Wicomico some 25 miles north of St. Mary’s City, Notley Hall represents one of many efforts by the Calverts to extend their political authority by establishing plantations at the mouths of major rivers in the colony. So important was Notley Hall that, in 1689, the house was seized by rebels during the overthrow of the Calvert government that year.

SMCM archaeologists undertook a shovel test pit survey of the site in 2011 followed by a remote sensing survey conducted in 2013, the latter by Tim Horsley of Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC. These investigations revealed that the principal dwelling at the site is a two- to three-story T-shaped brick structure with what appear to be full cellars. An underground brick-lined drain leading from the building’s west side to the river is an unusually early example of indoor plumbing in Maryland. Notley Hall was occupied from ca. 1660 until ca. 1692, when the dwelling was mysteriously abandoned.

The two medallions come from bottles produced by a pottery started by Captain William Killegrew (or Killigrew) in Southampton, England as early as 1666 (Haselgrove 1990:154-156; Cooper 2000:155; Wood 2014:146). Killegrew hired a Rhineland potter, Symon Woltus, and his son to produce vessels, of which a small number survive (In an affidavit taken in 1696, potter John Stearnes also claimed to have worked for Killegrew). Haselgrove (1990:155) shows an intact bottle with a medallion almost identical to that recovered from Notley Hall. The encircling phrase, in French, is “IL NE MESTONE PAS” (translated as, it does not surprise me). A medallion was also recovered from a bottle believed to have been repurposed as a “witch bottle” in Abbotts Ann, southwest of Andover, Hampshire, England (Allen et al 2015).

The two medallion fragments recovered from Notley Hall indicate that products from a nascent English stoneware industry were finding their way to the Maryland colony well before 1690, the date most archaeologists expect to see English stoneware on Chesapeake sites (see https://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/ColonialCeramics/Colonial%20Ware%20Descriptions/English-Brown.html).

References


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archaeological sites and districts include Martin’s Hundred,
listened as contributing resources. Prominent contributing
Virginia

Reported by: David A. Brown

WMCAR Update
[Compiled by Christopher J. Shephard]

Over the past year the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) has been working on a variety of projects involving both fieldwork and archival research. The following summarizes results from two recently completed projects and details two ongoing projects WMCAR is conducting in cooperation with the National Park Service (NPS).

National Register Nomination for Segment of Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail

In the summer of 2015, WMCAR prepared a draft National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for a segment of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (CAJO) under an agreement with the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The nomination focused on the Keystone Segment Historic District, which encompasses the area of potential effects for the proposed Dominion Power Surry – Skiffies Creek 500kv powerline. The geographic scope of the district comprises the James River and areas of land along its banks extending from the southern end of Mulberry Island and the mouth of the Pagan River upstream past Jamestown to Sandy Point. The northern portion of the district includes the banks of the Chickahominy River up to modern day Providence Forge. Jamestown Island anchors the Keystone Segment District both thematically and geographically, as the locus of initial English colonial settlement and the starting point of the voyages of exploration by Captain John Smith and others from 1607 to 1609.

Apart from selected areas of recent, largely residential waterfront development, views from the riverbanks and from the river/trail are similar to the landscapes that Smith, other European explorers, and the American Indian inhabitants of the period would have seen. As a result of the largely rural nature of this portion of Tidewater, Virginia, the majority of properties associated with the district’s period of significance (ca. 1550 – ca. 1650) have retained their integrity. Although only one standing building dating to this period exists within the district—the brick church tower at Jamestown (built in 1639)—nearly 500 archaeological sites were listed as contributing resources. Prominent contributing archaeological sites and districts include Martin’s Hundred, Kingsmill, Jamestown Island and Fort, Governor’s Land, Swann’s Point Plantation, and Basse’s Choice/Days Point. In addition, the nomination outlining contributing ethnographic landscapes for four Virginia Indian tribes: the Warraskoyack, Quiyoughcohannock, Paspahegh, and Chickahominy. In some cases sites within these zones, such as Paspahegh or sites associated with the Chickahominy River Survey, have been investigated with sufficient intensity to directly link the archaeological remains to Native societies whose towns were marked on Smith’s Map of Virginia (1612). The ethnographic districts outlined in the nomination, however, take into account both ethnohistorical information (seventeenth-century descriptions of specific territories and villages) and key natural resources around which tribal communities tended to cluster (i.e., fertile soils, marshlands, large rivers supporting anadromous fish).

In conclusion, the nomination asserted that the significance of the district is also consistent with the national significance of the trail in its entirety, which include: (1) English exploratory voyages and their impacts on the indigenous sociopolitical world; (2) along with Smith’s maps and writings, the voyages’ influence on colonial policies regarding the exploration and settlement of North America, and the transformation of the Bay’s environment; and, (3) the impact of the voyages on commerce and trade within a developing colonial system. The WMCAR recommended the Keystone Segment of CAJO for eligibility under Criteria A-D. The Keeper of the Register concurred with this recommendation, setting an important precedent for historic trails along waterways as resources suitable for National Register listing.

Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44HE1129

In July of 2015, WMCAR conducted a limited archaeological evaluation of a possible Civil War surface feature related to the Battle of Malvern Hill in Henrico County. The feature falls within Site 44HE1129, which was originally identified by Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) in 2011 during a survey of the Virginia Capital Trail corridor, a multi-use path that now connects Jamestown and the City of Richmond along Route 5. It was again reinvestigated by Circa-Cultural Resource Management during a survey associated with design changes to the trail. Although the site has a Middle/Late Woodland period component, WMCAR’s investigation centered around a C-shaped earthen berm that had been interpreted as a possible Civil War earthwork.

In order to evaluate the surface feature, WMCAR conducted archaeological investigations, which consisted of high-resolution topographic surface mapping, metal detecting, shovel testing, and test unit excavation. In addition to a twentieth century trash scatter, metal detecting revealed a low density scatter of Civil War artifacts (e.g., artillery shell fragments) primarily clustered on the eastern side of the feature.

No military-related artifacts, or features, were recovered and/or identified from shovel tests or test units. Investigations within the interior of the C-shaped berm yielded only twentieth century trash in cobble-laden clay deposits. A careful review of soil profiles and machine-like cuts inside the feature, coupled with the recovery of Civil War-related finds on the exterior of its eastern face, support the interpretation that it is a remnant of a non-cultural knoll that existed during the Battle of Malvern Hill. The knoll likely later served as a source
of spoils mechanically removed from its west side during the twentieth century. The presence and distribution of artillery shell fragments is consistent with the flow of battle through the vicinity, indications of which were also found during the survey. Despite the fact that WMCAR interpreted the surface anomaly as a non-cultural geomorphological landscape feature, the berm was present on the landscape during the Battle of Malvern Hill. The patterning of Civil War artifacts on and around the knoll suggests that the landform may have played a strategic function during the battle. The results of the evaluation confirmed the site’s eligibility for listing on the NRHP, given the information the expansive scatter of battle-related artifacts could provide about the Battle of Malvern Hill and the Peninsula Campaign.

**Ongoing work in cooperation with the National Park Service**

WMCAR has continued work on an Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the 2,593-acre Richmond National Battlefield Park (RICH). The purpose of the assessment is to identify and prioritize avenues of future archaeological investigation within the park by conducting background research used to build a spatial, historical, and cultural context of archaeological resources within the boundaries of RICH. Ultimately, the goal is to describe known and potential archaeological resources for each of the park units in order to provide a foundation for effective and sustainable preservation, interpretation, and management of the park’s cultural resources.

WMCAR has also been putting significant effort into conducting an overview and assessment of archaeological sites and features within the Eastern Front Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE). PETE has never been the subject of a modern NRHP nomination, and a current nomination for the Eastern Front will only address resources listed in the National Park Service’s Archaeological Sites Management and Inventory System. Thus, a significant goal of this project is to capture a broader array of Civil War archaeological features including camps, headquarters, battlefield features, bombproofs, U.S. Military Railroad features, battlegrounds, fields of fire for artillery and small arms and other resources represented within the archaeological record of the Eastern Front Unit. Our methodology for achieving this includes an assessment of archival documents, sketches, photographs, maps, secondary historical sources, and results from previous archaeological studies in order to create an inventory of potential extant resources. Ultimately, this inventory of potential and existing archaeological resources will be used to prioritize future archaeological work and provide a basis for the preserving and mitigating potential impacts to PETE cultural resources.

**Germanna Archaeology Update**

[Submitted by Eric Larsen, Germanna Foundation]

During the late 1970s, archaeologists grew increasingly curious about the location of colonial Lt. Governor, Alexander Spotswood’s mansion at Germanna (Orange County, VA). Around 1720, Spotswood had built what came to be known as the “Enchanted Castle” as the center of operations for overseeing the 80,000+ acres he had acquired along Virginia’s colonial frontier.
Excavations of the Enchanted Castle began in earnest in the mid-1980s, when the site was threatened by development plans. Salvage efforts opened up and documented the 90- x 40-foot main house, two full hyphens, one partial hyphen, two outbuildings, and other landscape features. This work was taken on by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA) and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (VHLC, precursor to today’s Virginia Department of Historic Resources). Elizabeth Schneider and Historic Gordonsville, Inc. were fundamental in saving the site by purchasing the property. No longer threatened, a more systematic study of the structure was begun in 1985 by Dr. Douglas Sanford and Mary Washington College (today University of Mary Washington). Sanford oversaw excavations through 1995 when funding ran out. Since that time, no further excavations have been undertaken. Kerri Barile used the Enchanted Castle as her dissertation site (2004) and helped produce a summary report for the site in 2009.

In late 2013, the property for the Enchanted Castle and Fort Germanna Sites was entrusted to The Germanna Foundation. A protective preservation easement was granted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The Foundation, with the intention of restarting archaeology at the site, set about cleaning up the site. After nearly 20 years of inactivity, the Enchanted Castle Site needed some care. The Foundation contracted with Dovetail Cultural Resource Group to clean out the vegetation that had overgrown the site and recover the excavated areas with plastic. This effort was necessary, but proved only a temporary solution. The Enchanted Castle was built into a hillside. The plastic tarps caught much of the rain and runoff and created pools of standing water caught in the deeper excavated areas. The Foundation hired a staff archaeologist in November of 2014. One of the first tasks was to further stabilize the site. Efforts were hampered by the wet winter of 2014-15. The Foundation was unable to bring in the truckloads of clean fill necessary to fill and regrade the site.

In May and June of 2015, more than 25 loads of clean fill were brought in. Much of last summer was spent distributing fill across the site, filling in the deepest portions by the wheelbarrow load. Today, storm waters run across the site, but do not collect. The old excavations are covered by geo-fabric, a layer of clean fill and a plastic layer to help control erosion. The new “system” is working and can always be reversed should there be new excavations of the Enchanted Castle’s structure. For now, archaeology is moving beyond the house. Mary Washington archaeologists discovered a segment of trench running below the foundations of the 1720’s Enchanted Castle. This is most likely the trench for the palisade walls of the 1714 Fort Germanna. This summer’s new excavations will attempt to find more of the palisade wall.

Excavations at Monticello’s Mulberry Row Stone Stable

[Submitted by Crystal L. Ptacek and Beatrix Arendt]

The Archaeology Department at Monticello worked at Thomas Jefferson’s 1809 Stone Stables on Mulberry Row between April and September of 2015. Archaeology was completed to help inform the restoration of the Stable. Our goals were to identify Jefferson’s earlier, larger wooden stable built in 1793, find a paddock areas for horses and mules, and see if evidence existed for any additional stone bays from the 1809 stable.

On an insurance plat from 1796, Jefferson depicted wooden stables as consisting of five bays (or separate structures) aligned along Mulberry Row. Correspondence between Jefferson and his overseer Edmund Bacon in 1808 mentioned the start of construction of the Stone Stables. Lastly, an 1809 survey plat (N-225) drawn by Jefferson (Figure 1) showed the completed stable as an L-shaped building in the same location as the earlier wooden one. A photograph from the early 20th century suggests the structure maintained this L-shape but was significantly expanded by subsequent Monticello owners. Following a severe storm in 1927 that heavily damaged the wooden components of the stable, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation (TJF) restored the Stable to its current appearance as a two-bay stone structure. TJF is now in the process of more accurately restoring the Stables back to the state with which Jefferson would have been familiar during his retirement years post 1809.

The goals for this project, then, were to better understand the stables’ construction history and how the site area changed over time. Our work determined that little evidence or deposits related to either the wooden or the Stone Stables exist

Figure 1. N-225, a survey plat drawn by Jefferson in 1809. The mansion is in the center of the picture, and the arrow points to the L-shaped stone stables located at the end of Mulberry Row. This drawing depicts both the two stone bays and a shed addition where animals may have found shelter.
due to extensive landscaping by TJF in the 20th century. Most of the deposits found date to the early 20th century into the present. Much of the surrounding landscape was leveled and graded, obliterating all Jefferson-era features and deposits in the areas tested. Excavations inside the bays failed to find evidence of interior partitions and furnishings due to 20th-century grading for a concrete floor. However, the original builder’s trench for the stone walls was relocated (Figure 2). Despite heavy grading both inside and outside of the stone bays, we made two important discoveries. First, the flat area south and east of the stone bays consists entirely of 20th-century fill and is not a level Jefferson-era paddock, as we originally hypothesized (Figure 3). Second, the lack of evidence for stalls or other partitions within the bays suggests the interior spaces were used for storage for carts and feed and not for housing horses.

Additionally, we explored the yard space between the 1809 stables and ‘servant’s house t’, the cabin in which John and Priscilla Hemmings may have lived. TJF reconstructed this building last year. Testing in this area revealed a scatter of late 18th- to early 19th-century domestic artifacts, some including mourning cufflinks, a bone toothbrush head, a clay marble, and writing slate. We also uncovered seven postholes belonging to the Jefferson-era paling fence that ran along the crest of the hill between Mulberry Row and the terraced vegetable garden. Monticello plans to reconstruct a portion of this fenceline as part of the Mountaintop Restoration project. Cataloging of artifacts has yet to begin and we hope will
further elucidate the use of this space.

**JMU Research Update**

[Submitted by Dennis Blanton, James Madison University]

Beginning in fall 2014, under the direction of Dennis Blanton, James Madison University’s Department of Sociology & Anthropology developed a series of archaeological projects focused on historic-era development of the upper Shenandoah Valley. These projects are pursued as long-term research and educational initiatives that also fulfill, in part, JMU’s commitment to community-level engagement.

**Zook Site, Rockingham County**

Ethan Zook, a JMU alumnus, invited investigation of a 19th-20th-century farmstead on his property outside Harrisonburg. The site has proven to be an ideal field laboratory for training students of archaeology. Over the course of several semesters, numerous classes along with independent study students have conducted systematic shovel testing and mapping, as well as completing preliminary reports of results.

Results to-date verify the site’s occupation history, appearing to have begun around 1799. Our survey-level testing has recovered the full range of 19th-century material culture and it has identified subsurface features. Features identified in shovel tests include massive stone masonry that potentially marks the location of an original 1.5-story log house, and perhaps also outbuildings associated with early and late occupations. Obvious landscape features include a large cellar depression, a well, a mound of architectural debris, a barn foundation, and terraces. Most of these visible traces seem to relate to replacement of the log house with a typical, large brick farmhouse in the middle decades of the 19th century.

Work will continue at this site in the fall with emphasis on opening small units where architectural features were encountered.

**Montgomery Hall Park, Staunton**

Since the spring 2015, the City of Staunton has sponsored an archaeological survey and evaluation project at its Montgomery Hall Park. The property encompasses what in the 19th century was the core of a plantation of the same name. It was established in the 1820s by a locally notable figure, John Howe Peyton. The city plans to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination that will include multiple components of the property’s history, including its role as an African-American recreational park during the Jim Crow era. JMU, mainly in the context of directed student research, is assisting with documentation of archaeological elements.

Archaeological survey has documented plantation period dependencies associated with the main house, a barn ruin, and a spring house. One focal point during the spring semester’s work was the site of a brick structure discovered in the front yard of the main house that very likely represents a cottage Peyton constructed for his widowed mother. Testing in the vicinity of the barn complex indicates a very long history of usage extending well into the 20th century. The spring house investigation is barely underway but early results indicate that it was heavily utilized early in the 19th century and perhaps served the nearby slave quarter.

**Fort Harrison, Dayton**

Most recently we have undertaken an investigation of Fort Harrison in Dayton, Virginia, owned and operated as an historic site by Fort Harrison, Inc. This mid-18th-century stone dwelling is associated with a Valley pioneer, Daniel Harrison. This spring a systematic shovel test survey was completed on adjoining property and work is scheduled to continue in the fall, including geophysical survey. This effort is, effectively, a continuation of archaeological investigation begun by Clarence Geier many years ago. Here again, the project serves our archaeology curriculum by providing local, applied research opportunities.

**Discovery of a Corduroy Road in Fairfax County**

On Wednesday, October 14, 2015, the Fairfax County Utilities Design and Construction Division (UDCD) contacted the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) Cultural Resource Management and Protection Branch (CRMPB) regarding the discovery of a log road during construction activities. The activities were part of the Route 123 (Ox Road)/Route 620 (Braddock Road) at grade interim improvement project. This project included the shoulder improvements including the installation of storm water drainage pipe. The log road was exposed during mechanical excavation of a pipe trench immediately east of Ox Road, south of the intersection with Braddock Road (Figure 1). The following day, archaeologists from the CRMPB inspected the discovery, determined it to be an intact portion of a likely Civil War era corduroy road (Figure 2), and consulted the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for guidance. After receiving approval of a research design, CRMPB archaeologists conducted field investigations on October 21.

Present-day Ox Road (VA 123) generally conforms to the alignment of the historic road connecting Fairfax Station to the south and Fairfax Courthouse to the north (Figure 3). Fairfax Station was strategically important as a stop along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As the Civil War began, Confederates held the majority of the O & A from its western terminus in Orange eastward, into Fairfax County. McDowell’s map of the region depicts a “Rebel Breastwork” east of Springfield Station with Union held Alexandria the next stop (McDowell 1861). Fairfax Courthouse was a population center, albeit a small one, in a predominately rural landscape and served as the county seat. More importantly, it was the location where several major roadways converged.

As the Civil War approached, the strategic value of this roadway became immediately apparent and Confederate
forces secured, and in places fortified, the road. However, the increased traffic from soldiers, wagons, horse, mules, caissons, and artillery carriages quickly deteriorated roadway conditions. Although no accounts have yet been found regarding maintenance of the Fairfax Station – Fairfax Courthouse Road while under Confederate control, undoubtedly this was necessary (Figure 4). William Page Johnson III (2014) found several accounts from the later, Union, occupation.

For example, Private Israel P. Spencer of the 136th New York Infantry wrote the first known account of corduroying the road between Fairfax Station and Fairfax Courthouse, in a letter dated November 27, 1862:

“Dear Father,
As I have time will let you know how I am and where we are. We are located on the road to Fairfax Station and are encamped for a few days. We are at work on the road today. I have been chopping and there are eight others from my company at work. We work eight hours a day and will keep at it until we make three miles of road” (Spencer 1862).

Spencer later spoke to the condition of the road and the discomfort it caused on the wounded men inside and ambulance:

“The next day the army moved forward again and I was put in a wagon with a lot more. This was called the ambulance...
train. There were two in a wagon. I was in and one with a leg off and one with an arm gone and when the mules went on a trot over the corduroy road the language some of those boys used would shook a preacher” (Spencer c.1910).

Less than a month later, Chaplain Alonzo H. Quint of the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry confirmed the quality of the road. Writing from Fairfax Station, he stated:

“…entered Fairfax Court House in the afternoon. …Fairfax is in a terribly injured condition. Roads cut up. Ditches everywhere. We left it over a most horrible corduroy road, for Fairfax Station, five miles away. That road I traversed, with sick, last summer, when it was a smooth, well fenced, pretty road. Now it is a corduroy, fences gone, woods cut down. Only one fence remains – that around a graveyard, which stands entire, though large armies have camped all around and passed on.” (Quint 1864:252)

Similarly, a Rhode Islander in January 1863 wrote, “Coming from the Court House here [Fairfax Station], four miles, we came over a corduroy road with mud on the logs two to ten feet deep.” (Providence Evening Press February 5, 1863). It seemed that the road regularly suffered from the frequent traffic. A pioneer in the 148th Pennsylvania Infantry (Figure 5) recalled duty repairing the Fairfax Station to Fairfax Courthouse Road in the early summer of 1863:

“The march was continued daily, and on the morning of June 17th we reached the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, where we found the roads bad; therefore on the morning of the 18th the pioneers of the entire Division, about one hundred and thirty men, turned out and worked all day. We corduroyed a long stretch of road towards Fairfax Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for the passage of artillery and wagon trains. A corduroy road is the roughest road imaginable.” (Muffley 1904:456)

Collectively, these accounts speak to the difficulties of maintaining this strategically significant road as it bore the abuse of protracted military use.

The 2015 sidewalk improvement project necessitated burial of the storm water pipe below the grade of corduroy road. Accordingly, CRMPB archaeologists created a to-scale, hand drawn map of the extant logs (Figure 6). This map was, in turn, geographically referenced using a surveyor’s total station. Because the corduroy road represented an intact, likely Civil War era resource accurate recording of the road in three dimensions was deemed as essential as recording the individual logs. To achieve this, an arbitrary project grid was established. Horizontal location of the exposed portions of the corduroy road was determined relative to this arbitrary grid. In order to record elevation as accurately as possible, the initial datum for the arbitrary grid was established using a nearby National Geodetic Survey marker. All elevations were recorded relative to the elevation of this marker with the total station. The goal of this topographic survey is to digitally replicate the Civil War era grade and thereby the period landscape.

Upon completion of the hand mapping and electronic mapping, the construction team cut the portions of the log road necessary for pipe installation. The each cut log was marked on either side of the cutline with corresponding plastic tags nailed into the logs with galvanized roofing nails. After installation, the trench was backfilled to the grade of the
historic road and the cut ends matched to their corresponding log with the exception of one retained for sample. The entire trench was then backfilled to the surrounding grade. As a result, the vast majority of the resource remains intact, under Ox Road. Those portions that are not intact are in direct association with the intact portions of the resource.

At the individual resource level, the quick and responsible actions of the Fairfax County UDCD, the ability of the CRMPB to respond, and the tireless efforts of the Virginia Departments of Historic Resources and of Transportation enabled the three dimensional recordation of a significant cultural feature in minute detail. However, on a broader level, the discovery contributes another piece to our understanding of the Civil War landscape of Fairfax County. This information, used in conjunction with other data sets such as the Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory (Balicki et al 2002) as well as tools such the recently processed county-wide LiDAR survey, offer the opportunity to examine the impacts of the Civil War in a more comprehensive manner.

The immediate vicinity of the corduroy road discovery provides an excellent example. Despite the highly developed nature of the area, the cumulative data speak to the importance the area held to military planners. A Confederate encampment is known to have existed in the northwestern quadrant of the road intersection; an extant Confederate earthwork is situated in the northeast quadrant (Figure 7). These two elements focused on ascertaining the movements of the enemy as well as denying the enemy access northward to Fairfax Courthouse. Were this picture to widen, the locations of additional encampments, earthworks, gun batteries, and transportation networks speak to military activities while elements such as residences, churches, and hospitals speak to the lives of soldiers and citizens trapped in the realities of Civil War.

Figure 4: Civil War Sketch of Confederate Pioneers Working in Fairfax (Waud 1861)

Figure 5: Washington Watson, Pioneer 148th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (Muffly 1904: 457)
In the future, the hope is to use these tools to bring the story of Fairfax County during the Civil War to a wider audience in an interactive format. The technologies employed to recordation of the corduroy road enable this opportunity for use by the interested public as well as researchers of this time and place. In the meantime, the activities of the CRMPB’s archaeologists as well as volunteering opportunities can be followed on their blog, www.cartarchaeology.wordpress.com.

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[Submitted by Laurence Johnson, Ethnoscop]

Quebec
Reported by: Stéphane Noël

Opened in 1992, Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal Museum of Archaeology and History, is now expanding. Since 2011, Ethnoscop conducted archaeological excavations on three sites in Old Montreal for the museum.

St. Ann’s Market and Parliament of the United Province of Canada (BjFj-4): In the 1830s, the Montreal authorities constructed a vaulted stone sewage collector in order to channel a small river. By filling the banks of this river, they were able to gain a substantial amount of new space for construction. St. Ann’s Market was built on top of the collector in 1834. Ten years later, the Province of Canada’s government was transferred to Montreal and the market building was chosen to host the Legislative Assembly. In 1849, however, the building was burned down during a riot. Ottawa eventually became the Canadian capital and another market was erected over the foundations of the first. In 2011, six areas located on the south side of the east wing of the building, on top of the collector, in the central building, and outside the market were investigated (Figure 1). Two years later, four areas, located in the central building and west wing, were also explored. Objectives were then to establish the volume of the building and its architectural characteristics, to distinguish the components of the original building and later additions, and contextualize the different occupations, namely the first St. Ann’s market (1834-1844), the Parliament of the United Province of Canada (1844-1849) and the third St. Ann’s market (1852-1901). During the occupancy of the Parliament, the market was transferred to a wooden building nearby. With excavations as deep as five metres, contexts preceding the erection of the market and filling of the river were also investigated. More than 160,000 artifacts and ecofacts were collected and studied, and interpretations were also supported by various specialized analyses on soil, wood and mortar samples.

Mariners’ House (BjFj-163): In 1953, a new Sailor’s Institute was built to replace the previous one, built in 1853 and used as such since 1875. This older building was itself built over numerous remains of several generations of houses and secondary buildings since the 1680s, in the commercial center of the fortified city. The 1953 building was completely rehabilitated and in the process, excavations in 2011 uncovered more than 75 stone and wooden architectural remains. Archaeological data have been grouped into six distinct periods: prehistoric; fur trade fair before the erection of permanent buildings; the first generation of buildings and construction of the fortification ending with the 1765 fire; the English Regime; the first Sailor’s Institute; and the second Sailor’s Institute. In this maze of ancient walls, outhouses, drains and paving, the first two periods were difficult to document, but the data collected were in line with other nearby
sites. A baker, a butcher, an innkeeper and a King’s warehouse keeper were among the occupants of that area before the construction of the Sailor’s Institute, a place for sailors to stop by and rest while their boat would get ready for a new trip. Of note is certainly the presence of the stone fortification of the city (1717-1803) and, maybe less impressive, a collection of drains from all periods and made with various materials, evidence that the area was especially subjected to floods (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

Fort Ville-Marie and Callière’s Residence (BjFj-101):
Since 2002, Pointe-à-Callière has allowed the University of Montréal to conduct its archaeological field school in the Fort Ville-Marie and Callière’s Residence site. This site contains architectural remains and soil deposits documenting the foundation of Montreal, the fort of Ville-Marie and Callière’s domain; Louis-Hector de Callière being the general governor of New France from 1699 to 1703. All but a few areas under the pillars of a 19th century warehouse had been excavated by archaeology students. In 2014, the warehouse was torn down; and a new building will be erected by the museum, in which the fort of Ville-Marie remains will be highlighted (Figure 5). Moreover, visitors will be able to move along the various museum pavilions through an underground network, using the William collector sewer (built in the 1830s) as the main corridor. Ethnoscop conducted a first dig in 2014 and uncovered the last intact areas of the site (Figure 6). The findings, although quite modest, allowed the team to complete the field school data.
Figure 3. A stone drain from the Mariner’s House basement.

Figure 4. A stoneware drain found inside a brick barrel, from the Mariner’s House basement.

Figure 5. The old warehouse is demolished and the sand which filled the previous excavations has just been removed in preparation for the archaeological dig at the Fort Ville-Marie and Callière’s Residence site.
Lastly, another dig was conducted in 2015 in front of the old warehouse. The team was able to locate one of the bastions of the Ville-Marie fort and to explore an area situated outside the fort (Figure 7). Excavations in the street to build the subterranean crypt between the collector and the new museum building also uncovered the William collector sewer, an older river bank wooden structure, a stone arched bridge, and various late 19th and early 20th century underground public networks (Figure 8).

Figure 6 (Above). The team at work in November 2014, under the protection of a large heated shelter.

Figure 7. The construction trench and post holes of the Ville-Marie fort’s north-east bastion.

Figure 8 (Below). In the back: the William collector sewer (left: 1830’s stone work; right: brick reparation made probably around turn of 20th century), with two manholes. In front: late 17th-early 18th century wooden structure for the small St. Pierre river bank and two sewer canals (stoneware and brick barrel) connected to the William collector sewer.
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
CONFERENCE 2016: October 7th to 9th, Ottawa, Ontario

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: __________________________________________________________
Affiliation: __________________________________________________________________________
Address: ________________________________________________________________________________
City: ___________________________ Prov/State: ______________________
E-Mail: ________________________________________________________________________________

DEADLINE FOR PRE-REGISTRATION IS SEPTEMBER 6th, 2016
Conference Registration Fees (US and CDN): (Registration includes Friday night reception and Sunday breakfast)

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At-door registration: An additional $10.00 for paid 2016 members, non-members, and spouses; and additional $5.00 for students.

EVENTS
Saturday Banquet | _____x_  $50.00 US/CDN | _____ |
Saturday Banquet student rate | _____x_  $45.00 US/CDN | _____ |

I plan to attend the Friday Reception (free)
I plan to attend the Sunday Business meeting breakfast (free)

WORKSHOP (see description on page 21)
Friday, October 7th, 2016 10:00am to 12:00pm Limited to 25 participants
Uniform, Arms and Accoutrement Furniture: An Archaeological Perspective. Presented by Charles Bradley | _____x_  $25.00 US/CDN | _____ |

TOURS (see description on page 21)
Friday, October 7th, 2016
Tour A: Canadian War Museum and the Canadian Museum of History
9:00am to 5:30pm Lunch on your own
Limited to 30 participants | _____x_  $35.00 US/CDN | _____ |

Tour B: Parliament Hill and Ottawa Locks Guided Tour
1:30pm to 4:30pm Lunch on your own
Limited to 30 participants | _____x_  $25.00 US/CDN | _____ |

TOURS Sunday, October 9th, 2016
Tour C: Diefenbunker National Historic Site: Canada’s Cold War Museum
1:00pm to 4:30pm Lunch on your own
Limited to 40 participants | _____x_  $40.00 US/CDN | _____ |

Form continues on next page.
COMMEMORATIVE ITEMS FOR PURCHASE

Umbrella with CNEHA Logo
Folding umbrella with windproof steel frame; rubberized handle and auto open design. 43" arc but only 15 ½" long when folded. 

_____ x_ $20.00 US/CDN

TOTAL: _______________

TOTAL: _______________

ADDITIONAL CONFERENCE ATTENDEES INCLUDED ON THIS FORM

Name: ____________________________________________
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Method of Payment

Please check one of the following:

☐ I prefer to pay by Cheque/Money Order
☐ I prefer to pay by PayPal
☐ I prefer to pay by Interac e-Transfer

1) BY MAIL:
Please send cheques or money orders payable to “CNEHA CONFERENCE 2016”

Send completed registration form and cheques to:

CNEHA CONFERENCE 2016
Attention: Joseph Last
P.O. Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6N7

2) BY ONLINE PAYPAL:
Pay online via the CNEHA Website PayPal form and e-mail completed registration form to joseph.last@sympatico.ca or mail to:

CNEHA CONFERENCE 2016,
Attention: Joseph Last
P.O. Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6N7

3) BY INTERAC E-TRANSFER PAYMENT FROM CANADIAN BANK ACCOUNTS:
Please email Joe Last at joseph.last@sympatico.ca for transfer instructions. Please write “CNEHA Interac e-Transfer” in the Subject Line.
CNEHA
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
CONFERENCE 2016: October 7th to 9th, Ottawa, Ontario

WORKSHOP AND TOUR DESCRIPTIONS

WORKSHOP Presented by Charles Bradley
UNIFORM, ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENT FURNITURE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE
Friday, October 7th, 2016  10:00am to 12:00pm  Limited to 25 participants

This workshop is designed to aid archaeologists in the identification and analysis of uniform, arms and accoutrement furniture, categories that can prove instrumental in identifying and dating archaeological assemblages on military sites. The workshop will provide consistent terminology as well as date ranges. It will also include strategies incorporating other relevant artifact categories in order to establish viable avenues in the interpretation of structures as well as develop a more comprehensive picture of life within the garrison community. The emphasis will be on the British Army in North America. Participants are encouraged to bring artifacts (or images) for discussion.

TOUR A:   CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM AND THE CANADIAN MUSEUM OF HISTORY
Friday, October 7th, 2016  9:00am to 5:30pm  Limited to 30 participants

This day-long tour begins at the Canadian War Museum with presentations on the Museum Mandate and Collections Policies by James Whitham, Director of Collections; followed by a Special Visit Tour of Pre-Confederation Exhibitions with Dr Peter MacLeod. Participants will then have 30 minutes of free time to browse other exhibits or the Museum Store before departing at noon for the Canadian Museum of History. Lunch is on your own. Take advantage of the museum’s three restaurants: the Bistro Boréal, the Voyageurs Cafeteria, and the Café Express, or explore the cafés and bistro near the museum. The tour of the museum will begin at 1:30pm with a behind-the-scenes tour of the Museum’s Archaeology Collection followed by a presentation of the new History Hall Exhibits opening in 2017. Participants will have the remainder of the afternoon to explore museum exhibits, visit the Museum Store, or relax, until departure for the Lord Elgin Hotel at 5:00pm.

TOUR B:   Parliament Hill and Ottawa Locks Guided Tour
Friday, October 7th, 2016  1:30pm to 4:30pm  Limited to 30 participants

Discover the history of Canada’s capital city through a guided walking tour of Parliament Hill and Ottawa Locks, Rideau Canal. Led by archaeologists Hugh Daechsel and Suzanne Plousos, the tour will delve into Ottawa’s riveting history from an archaeological perspective. Come learn about the military occupation of Barrack’s Hill (Parliament Hill), the development of Bytown (Ottawa) and the extraordinary lock station where craft rise 24m (79 ft) from the Ottawa River to enter the Rideau Canal, a UNESCO world heritage site. Also included is a guided tour of the iconic Centre Block, home to the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

TOUR C:    Diefenbunker National Historic Site: Canada’s Cold War Museum
Sunday, October 9th, 2016  1:00pm to 4:30pm  Limited to 40 participants

As the Cold War smouldered and nuclear arms proliferated, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker commissioned the construction of a series of bunkers across Canada. Built in secret, their function was to co-ordinate military action and government relief in the aftermath of nuclear attack. Relive this era of escalating tension and paranoia as you descend four levels deep into the 100,000 square foot, underground bunker, built between 1959 and 1963 to serve as Canada’s Emergency Government Headquarters. This extraordinary engineering structure could withstand a 5 megaton nuclear blast and was equipped with food and rations for 535 people for 30 days. Explore the 1960’s period War Cabinet Room, barrack rooms, cafeteria, operating room, broadcast centre and Bank of Canada vault and ponder how CNEHA may not have survived had events unfolded differently.
Membership Application/Demande d’adhésion

Name / Nom: __________________________________________________________________________________

Address / Adresse: ______________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

Telephone / Téléphone : _________________________ E-Mail / Courriel : ________________________________

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VERSION OF THE NEWSLETTER! (see below)

Permission to publish E-Mail address in Newsletter/ Permission de publier l’adresse électronique en Bulletin

Yes / Oui ☐ No / Non ☐

Make checks payable to CNEHA. / Établir les chèques à l’ordre du CNEHA.

The October 2015 Newsletter (No. 92) is the last printed edition. In an effort to maintain current membership rates, the Board has voted to transition all subsequent newsletters to an electronic format that will be sent to all members via email.

Le bulletin (no. 92), celui du mois d’octobre dernier, aura été le dernier numéro imprimé. Afin de maintenir les taux d’abonnements actuels, l’exécutif a voté en faveur d’un format électronique pour les bulletins. Tous les bulletins seront donc envoyés aux membres par courriel à l’avenir.

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Institution /Institution

(1) Must send copy of current student I.D.
Veuillez inclure une preuve de statut d’étudiant pour l’année courante.

(2) For two people at the same mailing address receiving only one copy of publications.
Pour deux personnes résidant à la même adresse postale – elles ne reçoivent qu’un seul exemplaire des publications.

(3) For those who feel a primary commitment to Northeast Historical Archaeology and wish to support the work of the Council at a higher membership rate.
Pour les personnes qui s’intéressent hautement à l’archéologie historique du Nord-Est américain et qui veulent aider à soutenir l’action du Conseil en versant une cotisation plus élevée.

Mail to / Poster à

Canada
Joseph Last
P.O. Box 1961
Cornwall, Ontario
Canada
K6H 6N7

Mail to / Poster à

USA and International
Sara Mascia
16 Colby Lane
Briarcliff Manor, NY
USA 10510
Recognizing that:

- Cultural heritage is a human right and that the changing climate puts some aspects of cultural heritage at additional risk;
- Neither costs of addressing climate change impacts on cultural heritage, nor the knowledge we gain from understanding our cultural heritage, have been comprehensively addressed in climate policy responses at any level;
- Addressing these gaps is critical to maintaining the vital legacy of cultural heritage and its ongoing contributions to the present and the future;
- An inclusive and informed network of organizations with a concern for cultural heritage, along with other interested parties, would advance the goals above;

We pledge to collaborate to help:

- Empower and support local, descendant, and traditional communities to maintain and preserve what they value, including intangible heritage and subsistence lifeways;
- Ensure cultural heritage voices and expertise are represented in climate policy discussion at all levels, from the local to the international;
- Share the data and information necessary to identify cultural resources at risk, assess the level of threat and prioritize actions;
- Share best practices and ensure that in tandem with the best available science they are incorporated into cultural resource management planning and decision making;
- Increase our own capacity to collaborate and share information wisely, efficiently, and without duplication of effort;
- Direct significant research efforts toward telling compelling stories that engage and inspire the public and their representatives;
- Increase public awareness of climate risks to cultural heritage and the array of potential solutions; and
- Attract the public and private resources necessary for climate disaster preparedness and community resilience.

We call on:

- Policy-makers and government decision-makers at all levels to support communities in planning for a resilient future, including making informed choices, and assessing the costs of action and failure to act.
- Individuals and institutions around the world to collaborate with existing communities to maintain and preserve cultural heritage through support of a number of community empowerment projects. These projects will be models for how communities can successfully maintain their cultural heritage in the face of changing climate risks. We ask the international community to provide resources and implement policies that lessen the harm to cultural heritage. We challenge these supporters to unite and share these lessons to increase the likelihood that communities become more resilient worldwide.
- The cultural heritage community to develop an effective public communications campaign to build awareness and to mobilize action addressing the risks to our shared heritage.

We affirm our commitment to these goals.

We invite all individuals, organizations, and agencies to join us in this call to action.

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1 This call to action was drafted by representatives of over twenty local, national, and international organizations who came together at the Pocantico Center of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, February 2 – 4, 2015, to consider strategies and develop an action agenda for preserving and continuing cultural heritage in a changing climate. The conclusions and interpretations presented here are those of the author(s) and not necessarily of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, its trustees, or its staff.
2 Cultural heritage has been defined variously in international conventions and charters, and many countries have precise definitions codified in national laws. These definitions are similar in that they recognize the importance of tangible and intangible resources of value to people at local, national and international scales, but differ in specifics that fit the particular community of interest. While not endorsing any particular definition of cultural heritage, our Call to Action is applicable to all legal jurisdictions and communities of interest worldwide.
Pocantico Signatories

Lisa Ackerman, Executive Vice President, World Monuments Fund

Jeff Altschul, President, Society for American Archaeology

Lucinda Brockway, Program Director, Cultural Resources, The Trustees of Reservations

David Brown, Executive Vice President & Chief Preservation Officer, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Lisa Craig, Chief of Historic Preservation / Main Street Director, City of Annapolis MD

Tom Dawson, Research Fellow, University of St Andrews and Director, The SCAPE Trust

Milford Wayne Donaldson, Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Brenda Ekwurzel, Senior Climate Scientist, Union of Concerned Scientists

Patty Ferguson-Bohnee, Clinical Professor and Director, Indian Legal Clinic, Arizona State University College of Law

Amy Freitag, Executive Director, J.M. Kaplan Fund

Queen Quet, Chieftess of the Gullah/Geechee Nation, Gullah/Geechee Sea Island Coalition

Erik Hein, Executive Director, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO)

W. Dwayne Jones, Executive Director and CEO, Galveston Historical Foundation

Ken Lustbader, Historic Preservation Program Director, J.M. Kaplan Fund

Adam Markham, Deputy Director, Climate & Energy Program, Union of Concerned Scientists

Sara Mascia, Treasurer, Society for Historical Archaeology

Vince Michael, Executive Director, Global Heritage Fund

Andrew Potts, Executive Director, U.S. National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS)

Nancy Rankin, Principal, John G. Waite Associates, Architects PLC & co---chair, Technical Committee on Sustainable Preservation, Association for Preservation Technology International (ACT)

Will Reed, Regional Heritage Program Leader, US Forest Service

Dan Sandweiss, Professor of Anthropology and Quaternary and Climate Studies, University of Maine

Glenda Simmons-Jenkins, Representative for Florida, Gullah/Geechee Nation

Bill Turner, Vice-Chair, International National Trusts Organisation

Anthony Veerkamp, Director, San Francisco Field Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Meredith Wiggins, Environmental Intelligence Officer, Historic England

Jeana Wiser, Associate Project Manager, National Trust for Historic Preservation | Preservation Green Lab

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3 All have signed in their personal capacities. Affiliations are for identification purposes only. Participants were chosen to be representatives of various constituencies but not to be comprehensive.
Convening Signatories

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