

# FORT GEORGE ADVICE

The Newsletter of the Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) Alliance

PO Box 26, Lake George, New York 12845

## President's Message

Spring 2004

WELCOME to spring and the fifth issue of the *Fort George Advice*. Many of you may have wondered, why the word "Advice" in the title of our newsletter. In the 18th century the word "advice" was commonly used to mean "a communication containing information." The *Fort George Advice* is a communication that relays information to all its readers.

The past few months have again been busy ones. We held the first Annual Revolutionary War Encampment and Reenactment of Carleton's 1780 Raid on Fort George over Columbus Day Weekend. A "Hearty Well Done" is extended to all those that helped make that weekend event a resounding success.

On November 21st, I met with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation's Recreation Program Committee and offered a suggestion that they might consider expanding their summer campground nature centered programs to include cultural heritage program themes, where existent. At the present, some 30 DEC operated campgrounds in NYS offer a nature centered summer recreation program. I'm sorry to report that the Lake George Battleground Campground is not one of them. The

Committee enthusiastically welcomed the suggestion and sanctioned the Alliance to work directly with the Warrensburg office of the DEC in implementing the proposal at the Lake George Battleground Campground and offered its support and assistance in implementing the proposal. We are collectively working towards implementing a summer cultural heritage program centered on the military history of the southern end of Lake George at the Campground in 2005.

I attended the third annual DEC/Alliance Site Management Review held at the Department's Region 5 Offices in Warrensburg on January 13th. One of the highlights of this meeting was the receipt of a request from the DEC Park Site Manager to design a self guided tour of the park. The tour is to be presented to the public in brochure form. Our goal for implementation is the summer season of 2005. If you are interested in assisting in any of these projects or you are interested in serving on any of the Alliance's various committees please contact me at (802) 372-8743 or Chazmabsr@aol.com.

The Alliance Board of Trustees met on March 6th and adopted an operating budget of slightly more than \$10,000 for fiscal year 2004-2005. Major goals for the

year include continuing the funding of the professional conservation of the various artifacts excavated in the park in 2000 and completing the park's nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Alliance's new fiscal and membership year began on April 1st. If you have not yet remitted this year's dues to the Secretary please do so at your earliest convenience. A copy of the budget and last year's financial report will be presented at this year's annual membership meeting. Advance copies are available by request from the Treasurer.

Our third annual membership meeting and picnic will be held on Saturday, August 28, 2004 at the pavilion at Lake George Battlefield Park, Lake George, NY. The Second Annual Revolutionary War Encampment and Reenactment of Carleton's 1780 Raid on Fort George will be held at the Park over Columbus Day Weekend (Oct. 9 & 10, 2004). Please mark your calendars now. I hope to see you all there.

Sincerely,  
Herman C. Brown

✍

## The Lake George Battlefield Park Collection at the New York State Museum

By Dr. Penelope B. Drooker, Curator of Anthropology, New York State Museum

IN June 2003, the New York State Museum collections staff were pleased to receive artifacts and documentation from the Summer 2000 excavations at the Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) site. The collection was generated through Adirondack Community College (ACC) field school excavations under the direction of Dr. David Starbuck, in cooperation with the

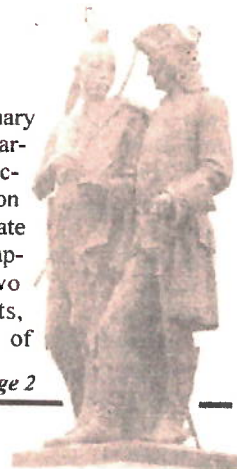
New York State Department of Conservation (DEC), which administers the Park. The work was carried out under a State Education Law Section 233 permit (for more information about this program, see "Research Permits for Archaeological Excavation on State Land," by Christina B. Rieth, in the Fall 2003 newsletter).

The New York State Museum (NYSM) in Albany, established in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> cen-

tury, is the primary repository for archaeological collections excavated on New York State land. We curate approximately two million artifacts, from all but one of

Continued on page 2

The Alliance supports the historic preservation, conservation, interpretation and associated maintenance, improvement and development of the Lake George Battlefield Park



*Park Collection* Continued from page 1

the state's counties. In recent years, we have seen our archaeology collection grow an average of 10% per year, with particularly significant additions from historical sites in the eastern part of the state. Dr. Charles Fisher recently was appointed Curator of Historical Archaeology, to oversee these collections and to facilitate their use for research, exhibition, and education.

In 2000, excavations at the Lake George Battlefield Park site were carried out at five locations, including foundations of two 1759 barracks buildings (Sites 1 and 2), a depression southeast of the reconstructed bastion (Site 3), an area on a small rise southwest of Sites 1 and 2 (Site 4), and an area near two small building foundations south of the battle monument (Site 5). The 6-week field school in-

involved approximately 20 students and volunteers, led by Field Supervisors Andy Farry (Michigan State University) and Brad Jarvis (University of Minnesota). Merle Parsons directed the field laboratory, located in a reconstructed barracks building at Fort William Henry. Later artifact processing work, including production of catalog sheets containing NYSM artifact-type codes, an electronic catalog.

In late 2002, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum undertook the conservation treatment of 86 significant artifacts, with funding provided through the Alliance (see "Conservation of Fort George Artifacts" by Christopher Sabick in the Spring 2003 newsletter, and "President's Message" and "Conservation Update of Fort George Artifacts" by Christopher Sabick in the Fall 2003 newsletter, and additional articles in this issue). Conservation treatment is now almost complete, and we expect these important and interesting objects will arrive at the NYSM for curation within the next few months.

In June 2003, Charles Vandrei, DEC Agency Preservation Officer, delivered the bulk of the 2000 Lake George Battlefield Park site collection to the NYSM for curation, including all artifacts except those undergoing conservation treatment. The entire artifact collection consists of 14,039 items under 3310 catalog numbers. Approximately 17% of the catalog numbers (representing 45% of the total number of objects) are bone (primarily kitchen refuse, but including 5 buttons). Botanical specimens (samples for radiocarbon dating, wood, seeds/pits) make up less than 1% of the catalog numbers, as does shell (primarily kitchen refuse). Metal artifacts (46% of the catalog numbers) include the greatest variety of object types: architectural (heavy on nails), military (gun parts, ammunition, sword scabbard tip), domestic (cutlery, keys, tools, cans, etc.), personal (jewelry, clothing fasteners, etc.), and 27 British and U.S. coins. Glass (19% of the catalog numbers) includes flat glass, bottle fragments, tableware, a marble, and a mirror fragment. Ceramics (13% of the catalog numbers) include 3 bricks, 33 mortar samples, over 100 white ball clay pipe fragments, and hundreds of tableware sherds. Stone and mineral objects, including 20 gunflints, make up the remainder of the collection.

*Alliance Trustees*

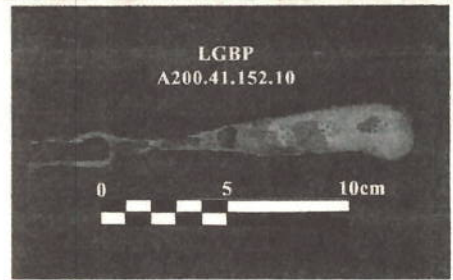
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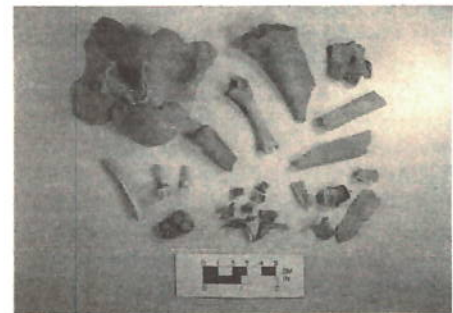
- ◆ *Membership:* Nadine Battaglia, Lake Luzerne
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- ◆ Andrew Ferry
- ◆ Christopher R. Sabick, *Director of Conservation, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum*
- ◆ Roy Urrico, *Alliance Communications Chair*



1. Bone-handled fork (Catalog No. A2000.41.152.10) from Site 1, after conservation treatment at Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. Image courtesy Christopher Sabick, LCMM.



2. Animal and fish bones (Catalog Nos. A2000.41.16.2, A2000.41.16.3, A2000.41.16.4, A2000.41.16.5) from Site 1. Ralph Rataul, photographer.

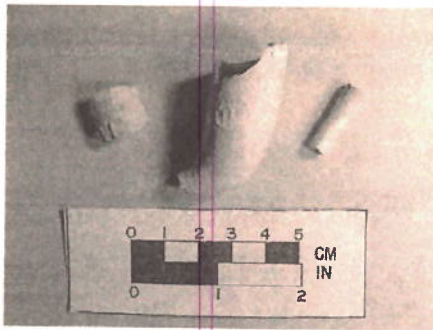


3. Wine bottle base and sherds of porcelain and delft ware (Catalog Nos. A2000.41.55.5, A2000.41.55.7, A2000.41.56.6, A2000.41.56.7, A2000.41.56.8) from Site 1. Ralph Rataul, photographer.

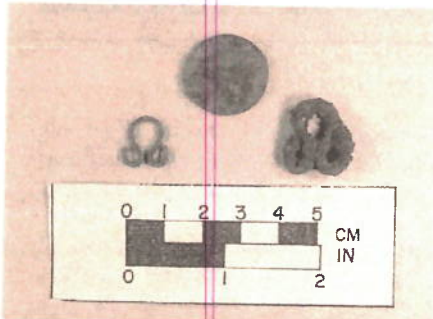
Documentation accompanying the artifacts included some administrative records (permit applications, curation agreements, etc.), field forms and bags,

*Continued on page 3*

*Park Collection* Continued from page 2



4. White ball clay pipe fragments, including bowl with R. Tippet maker's mark (Catalog Nos. A2000.41.73.9, A2000.41.73.10, A2000.41.81.8) from Site 1. Ralph Rataul, photographer.



5. Plain metal button top and brass and iron clothing fasteners (Catalog Nos. A2000.41.16.8, A2000.41.16.9, A2000.41.17.7) from Site 1. Ralph Rataul, photographer.

daily field supervisors' records, and excavation reports by the director and field supervisors. Still to come are the photographic materials (negatives, photos, slides) documenting the excavations and a final site report.

After arriving at the NYSM, the artifacts were inventoried and housed in storage cases by catalog number; we anticipate that DEC will be providing new high-quality cabinets for this important collection. Metal objects are stored in a controlled-environment "dryroom," designed to maintain constant temperature and relative humidity at optimum levels to retard corrosion of iron, brass, and other metal artifacts. Documents have been housed in archival folders, and the electronic catalog has been adapted for entry into the NYSM collections management database. Using this database, it is possible to find the drawer location of any artifact, and to search for particular

types of artifacts or objects from particular proveniences.

The Lake George Battlefield Park site 2000 collection (NYSM Accession No. A2000.41) is now ready for researchers, and we hope to see much use of it for dissertations and other research projects. When artifacts and documentation from the 2001 excavations are added, the resultant collection will be a rich resource for many types of studies. For example, the large assemblage of bone and other kitchen refuse, along with wine bottles and other containers for food and drink, can be used to investigate soldiers' diet; materials from Site 1, tentatively identified in the excavation reports as officers' quarters, can be used along with information from excavated foundations and other features as material evidence to compare the daily lives of officers and enlisted men at Fort George; comparisons can be made between living conditions at Fort George and those at contemporaneous British and French military sites; and so on. Besides academic research, collections like this can be used by reenactors to authenticate items of material culture used during a particular time period.

As analytical techniques become more refined and new ones are developed, future researchers will be able to "ask questions" of the Fort George materials that today's archaeologists could not even conceive, just as today's researchers are just beginning to add sophisticated techniques such as DNA analysis and phytolith analysis to their toolkits. The passage of time undoubtedly will generate interest in objects that we take for granted today. Decades or centuries from now, there could even be studies of Lake George Battlefield Park utilization, through analysis of fragments of glass and aluminum beverage containers, coins, and other items left behind by 20<sup>th</sup> century picknickers, which are included in this collection along with objects lost and discarded by the soldiers who occupied Fort George over two centuries earlier.



*King Hendrick*

By Edward J. Dodge

**K**ING HENDRICK was born Theyanoguin on 28 March, 1692 in Westfield, Massachusetts. His mother was a Mohawk of the Bear Clan; his father was believed to be a Stockbridge Mohegan.

He was actually the second King Hendrick. The first was *Tejonihokarawa*, born 1660, a member of the Wolf Clan. A painting of him done in 1710 is often taken as a painting of the young King Hendrick, although his clan totem is clearly visible in the painting. He died in 1735.

Theyahoguin was also known as Henry or Henry Peters with the French calling him "Tete Blanche" or White Hair. He stood about six feet tall, was slender, with three tattoo lines across his forehead. He had a pronounced scar on his left cheek and wore his hair in a scalp lock.

Continued on page 4

*Third Annual  
Membership Meeting*

*When:* Saturday, August 28, 2004.

*Where:* Lake George Battlefield Park Picnic Pavilion.

*Schedule of Activities:*

~10:00 to 11:15 AM: An interpreted tour of the Fort George Garrison Grounds (open to the public).

~11:30 AM to Noon: The Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George) Alliance membership business meeting (members and invited guests only).

~Noon to 1:00 PM - Picnic lunch catered by the East Cove Restaurant. Quest Speaker TBA. (members and invited guests only).

## Blind Rock Remembered

By Roy Urrico, Alliance Communications Chair

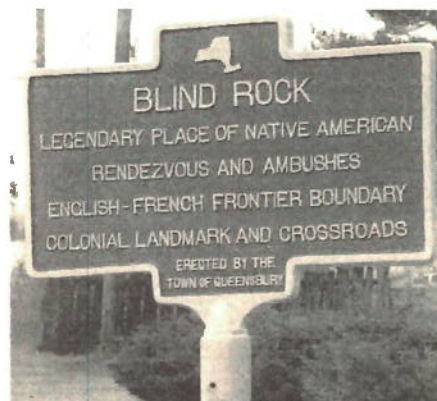
THE Town of Queensbury recently erected an historical marker on Route 9 and Montroy Road to denote the vicinity of *Blind Rock*, an ancient glacial gneiss boulder deposited during the Ice Age. The French used the rock as a boundary marker between the early frontier lands of French Canada (to the north) and Great Britain (to the south).

Several land records and road surveys name the rock in public documents. During the French and Indian War of 1754-63, Colonial armies marched to war along the Old Military Road, which was located nearby. Legends abound that the

rock was a place of ambush during the Colonial wars and a place to be watchful if traveling north from the Halfway Brook fortifications. Today, the rock is located on private property.

The new marker, in the traditional blue and yellow pattern, is a part of the town's larger marker program designed to interpret local history and to help the public appreciate the many historic places in the town. Originally, historic markers were erected with funding from the State of New York who kept an inventory of the collection across the state. The program is no longer state-funded; local communities assumed responsibility for funding, posting,

and maintaining their markers.



## King Hendrick *Continued from page 3*

His life as we know it, with one exception, covers only 15 years. As a child he moved with his mother to Canajoharie. It was there that in all probability his brother Abraham was born.

In 1722 Hendrick traveled to Massachusetts in an attempt to make peace between the whites and Abnaki. This attempt was foiled by the whites who felt he was on a recruiting trip. Recruiting for whom?

Hendrick visited England in 1740 where King George presented him with a suit of clothes and a cocked hat. An engraving was done of him wearing the suit and hat, which he wore to the Albany Conference of 1754.

Hendrick went to Boston in 1744 to make treaties and pacts with the British. He attended Governor's Clinton's conference in Albany. The conference accomplished nothing except bruised feelings.

In 1746 Hendrick and other Mohawks traveled to Montreal where they received gifts of good will from the French. On the way home they attacked a party of French as Isle LaMotte on the Richelieu River. Hendrick had made the French "Most Wanted List."

During the spring of 1747 Sir William Johnson, Hendrick's close fiends, had Hendrick and the Mohawks savage the French in the Lake Ontario-Oswego River area. In 1748 Hendrick and other Mohawk chiefs were invited to talk again

with the French. Probably Abbe Francois Picquet of La Presentation at what is today Ogdensburg, New York, extended the invitation. There is no evidence that it was accepted.

Sir William Johnson had a red coat/suit which Hendrick admired. Johnson gave Hendrick the coat/suit after Hendrick explained he had dreamed about it. Johnson then told Hendrick that he had dreamed that Hendrick had given him five hundred acres of Iroquois land. Hendrick gave him the land but told him "I will never dream with you again."

In 1750 Hendrick tried, with Johnson, to get the western (Ohio Territory) tribes to align with the British, but they were unsuccessful.

Hendrick was present at the Albany Conference of 1754 which ended on a negative vote, although treaties between the British and most of the Iroquois were signed. He attended another conference in Philadelphia on January 1, 1755, arriving back in Canajoharie in May.

August, 1755 found Hendrick, his son and his brother Abraham at Lake George. It was here that he delivered his famous "One stick will break, several will not" speech; adding that the force Johnson was going to send out to meet the approaching French "Were too few to fight and too many to die." Johnson sent a larger force that was ambushed and Hendrick, who had gone with the group, was killed. Or was he?

There are several stories about his death. One says his horse was killed and he was pinned under it and bayoneted by a French soldier. Another states that an Indian boy shot at him with a bow and hit his horse with the preceding outcome. Yet another story relates that he was pulled off his horse and butchered by Indian women traveling with the French.

Are any of these stories correct? His body was never found. Was he captured, tortured and killed elsewhere? Was his body so badly mutilated that it could not be identified? Questions with no answer.

Hendrick was fluent in language; a diplomat; orator; and war chief. He was loyal to his clan, tribe, nation and the British. This is a legacy that a man could wish for and be proud of.

### References:

- 1996 *Turtles, Wolves and Bears: A Mohawk Family History*. Heritage Books. Bowie, MD—Barbara J. Silvertsen
- 1996 *Theyanoquin*. In *Northeastern Indian Lives, 1632-1816*, edited by Robert S. Grumet, pp. 208-226. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst—Dean R. Snow
- 1996 *Relief is Greatly Wanted*. Heritage Books. Bowie, MD. Edward J. Dodge
- The Summer Paradise in History*—Warwick S. Carpenter
- The Invasion Within*—James Axtell
- Montcalm and Wolfe*—Frances Parkman
- The Illustrated Columbia Encyclopedia*, Volume 10.

## Living History in the Park

### Carleton's 1780 Raid Revolutionary War Encampment and Reenactment Columbus Day Weekend, 2004

By Herman C. Brown

**H**UZZAH, Huzzah, Huzzah. Those were the words of jubilation and gratification that echoed from the Lake George Battlefield Park on Sunday afternoon last Columbus Day Weekend. They were sung in celebration of the resounding success of the First Annual Revolutionary War Encampment and Reenactment held in commemoration of the Raid on Fort George, October 11, 1780.

In the fall of 2004, the Alliance will again bring that piece of the Revolutionary War history of the Lake George Battlefield Park - Fort George to Life! On Saturday and Sunday, October 9 & 10th, 2004 approximately 300 reenactors from the states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont will gather at the Park to recreate the sounds, smells and sights at Fort George during the 18th

century. We hope to see you there.

This living history event features the reenactment at the original site and on the weekend closest to the anniversary date of the October 11, 1780 raid led by British Major Carleton upon Fort George, at the southern end of Lake George, New York. The 1780 British raiding party included British Regulars, Canadians, Germans, American Loyalist and their Native American Allies. Fort George was then principally garrisoned and defended by the American Continental Line Regiment under the Command of Colonel Seth Warner (The Green Mountain Boys). The script that will be followed during the reenactment closely follows the events that occurred on the day of the original raid. Those events were described in *The American Journals of Lt. John Enys* of the British 29th Regiment of Foot and the writings of Captain John Chipman, the Continental

Commander at Fort George during the raid.

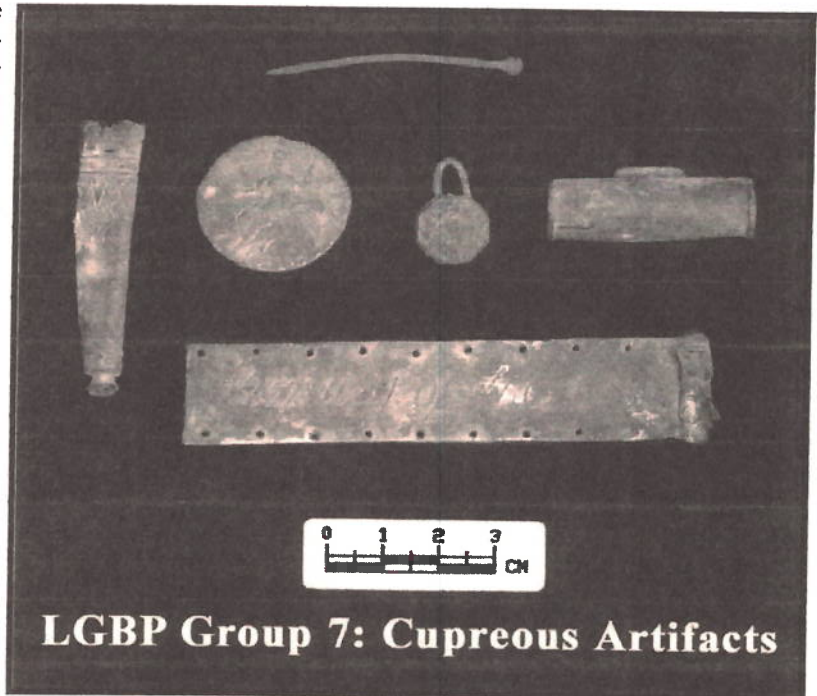
Living History reenactors begin arriving at the Park at noon on Friday, Oct. 8th. The encampment is open to the general public on Saturday, Oct. 9th and Sunday, Oct. 10th from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM except during the reenactment. The reenactment begins at 1:00 PM, both on Saturday and Sunday, with a brief naval engagement followed by the ground force action. Admittance to the encampment and viewing of the reenactment is free of a charge. Public parking is available at the "Million Dollar" Beach parking lot for the normal reasonable fee. The complete schedule of activities for this event may be found elsewhere in this newsletter.

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## Conservation of Cupreous Lake George Artifacts

By Christopher R. Sabick, Director of Conservation, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum

**T**HE most recent batch of artifacts from the 2000 excavations at the Lake George Battlefield to undergo treatment at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum's Conservation Lab is a selection of six cupreous items. In this collection is a variety of artifact types including weapon parts, coinage, clothing fasteners, and an interesting hinge fragment. One of the weapon pieces is a ram rod pipe, the other an ornately decorated scabbard tip which displays evidence of gold leaf decoration. The clothing fasteners consist of a small cufflink and a large straight pin, possibly used for closing bandages. The cufflink has some decoration on its face that is obscured by corrosion at this time but should become visible after cleaning. A British penny from 1749 is also included in this collection. Though many of the coins surface details are visible the back of the coin is heavily corroded and should clean up nicely. Perhaps the most intriguing artifact from this group is a hinge strap which bears the engraving "Ahumty of the." The name "Ahumty" has been found in the historic record and this item will be the focus of further research and a future newsletter article. Documentation of these artifacts is underway and treatment will follow shortly. ~



LGBP Group 7: Cupreous Artifacts

## Source of Fort George Artifact Identified

By Herman C. Brown

THE knife blade featured in the article "Conservation of Lake George Artifacts" published in our Spring 2003 newsletter has been the subject of further investigation. Additional cleaning revealed that the maker's mark "DIXON" also contained a "+" centered over the letter X in DIXON.

Networking with a friend in England, Nadine Battaglia, an Alliance member assisted in tracking down the identification of the knife blade's maker and its approximate date of manufacture. Contact was made with Dr. Joan Unwin, Archivist, The Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, The Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield,



England. Dr. Unwin reports: "Your letter about the mark of DIXON on a knife found at Fort George, USA, has been forwarded to me. The knife blade looks as though it

was from a pocket knife. The mark of DIXON with a cross above the 'X' was registered to a James Dixon in 1759. I regret that the records do not give any more biographical details about him. During his life as a cutler, he registered five apprentices through the Cutlers' Company until 1787. His son, James, became a Freeman (i.e. able to make knives in his own right) in 1788, when presumably his father either died or became too old to work. The knife therefore would have been made sometime between 1759 and c.1787."

Good Work Nadine! Thank You Dr. Unwin!

## Event Outline: 225th Anniversary of Carleton's Raid of 1780— "The Great Burning"

By Herman C. Brown and Steven G. Collyer

THE HISTORY:

After General Burgoyne's defeat at the Battles of Saratoga in 1777, the Northern Campaign was over. The Crown shifted its focus to the southern states, especially Virginia and the Carolinas, where General Cornwallis finally surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown. The people of our region returned to their homes and farms. A portion of Charlotte County, New York, now known as Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties and Vermont, became one of the main food producers for the American army.

In September 1780, Major Christopher Carleton and a force of approximately 900 British regulars, loyalists, German and Indian allies embarked on a series of raids down Lake Champlain. Their purpose was to destroy the enemy's supplies. They burned farms and villages on both sides of the lake, and continued down South Bay, attacking the settlements of Fort Ann, Kingsbury and the village of Wing's Falls between October 10 and 13. They captured Fort George, located in what is now Lake George Battlefield Park, killing or capturing most of the 100-man American garrison. A few local militia were available for defense,

but did little good.

Upon completion of his mission, Carleton returned to Canada leaving a good portion of the settled North Country in ruins. This was to be the last time our area was attacked by a foreign power until the War of 1812.

**The Great Burning 225th Anniversary Steering Committee:** This core group consists of the following members (at present) which will continue to expand as necessary -

- ◆ Paul Loding, Hudson Falls Village and Kingsbury Town Historian; Lt. Col. Commanding the British 53<sup>rd</sup> Reg't. of Foot
- ◆ David Bernier, Director, the Living History Association-Revolutionary War Department; Maj. Gen., 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Reg't.; American Commander, Burning of the Valleys Military Association
- ◆ John Mead, President, Washington County Historical Society; Sergt., 53<sup>rd</sup> Foot.
- ◆ Steven Collyer, Director of Communications, Adirondack Regional Chamber of Commerce; Artillery Officer, His Majesty's Loyal Scots
- ◆ Daniel Gordon, Sr., NYS DEC retired; Major commanding the Battalion of Loyal Scots

- ◆ Matt Jones, Town of Fort Ann
- ◆ Herman C. Brown, President, Lake George Battlefield (Ft. George) Alliance

**The Event:** To commemorate the anniversary our region's last Revolutionary War "battle," a group of historians, organizations and reenactors are planning an event for Columbus Day weekend 2005. The event will feature four scenarios located on or near their original sites. They are: Fort Ann, Kingsbury, Glens Falls, and Fort George. The Lake George Battlefield (Fort George) Alliance, in concert with the NYS DEC, have already hosted their event this past Columbus Day weekend at Lake George Battlefield Park. This tactical will be an annual event to be held on or near the original date of October 11. The British Brigade of Reenactors has just given its sanction to the Fort George event, which will increase participation for 2004. For the 225<sup>th</sup>, the Fort George reenactment will become a component of what the committee hopes will be a four-community effort. Site selection has been made in Fort Ann, and plans are underway for Kingsbury and Queensbury. The City of Glens Falls has also been approached to host a reenactment.

## Archaeological Trivia From the Test Pit &

By Andrew Farry

ANYONE who has participated in an archaeological excavation learns very fast that one of the most common artifacts found are nails. This is true no matter what type of site is excavated, be it a colonial military settlement, a rural farmstead context, or an urban site. Such ubiquity can often have the unintended consequence of making nails seem like "boring" artifacts that do not warrant much analytical attention, and unlike ceramic or glass sherds, the "nasty rods of rust and dirt" that nails become after long periods in the ground are simply not fun artifacts to study. Despite these precautions, nails are an important data source for archaeologists and a brief review of some of their more important characteristics as relate to archaeological analysis is in order.

In certain cases nails can offer the best means to date an archaeological site. Unlike glass and ceramics, which may have been purchased or obtained at various times during a site's occupation, construction materials such as nails should date very closely to the initial construction date of a site's structures. This is only true, of course, if specific attributes of nails have chronological significance. Broadly speaking, nails can be divided temporally based on the technology of their manufacture, with hand-wrought nails dating the earliest, machine-cut nails next, and wire nails last. Associated calendar dates for these nail types vary, but generally speaking wrought nails date prior to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, early machine-cut nails post-date 1790, and significant production within the US of wire nails began in the mid-1880s. Of course the use of any one nail type overlapped that of another; wrought nails, for example, continued in use after the introduction of early machine-cut nails because the latter were cross-grained (the metal grain ran perpendicular to the nail shank) and thus not suitable for clinching.

Distinguishing excavated nails on the basis of the three main types usually only requires visual inspection. Because they were hand made, wrought nails display considerable variability in their morphology compared to later nails. Wrought

nail shanks are square in outline, with each side tapering to a point. A common wrought nail is referred to as a "rosehead" because of the shape of the hammered facets on the head when viewed from above. Machine-cut nail shanks are rectangular in outline, with two sides parallel and two sides tapering to a point. Early machine-cut nails were hand-headed with the grain of the metal running perpendicular to the shank. Wire nails are the easiest to identify given the obviously round shape to the shank and head. In terms of typology, machine-made nails can be classified into the greatest number of chronologically significant subtypes based on such attributes as: direction of grain, how the nail head was manufactured, the use of iron or steel, and how the nails were cut from the original nail plates.

Archaeologists have done some very interesting analyses with nail data. Stanley South, for example, has defined the *Frontier or Architectural Artifact Pattern* on the basis of the high ratio of nails to ceramics found in frontier military settlements. South based the initial study on sites dating to the French and Indian War, arguing that such sites demonstrate short occupations with a considerable amount of construction activities as compared non-frontier, domestic sites. More recently, William Adams has compiled published American nail production data for the years 1880 to 1954 to derive a year-by-year ratio of cut and wire nail production. From this data archaeologists can compare cut and wire nail ratios from excavated contexts to help derive better chronological control.

Though rusty fragments of metal, nails can provide a wealth of data and research possibilities. The following references are useful sources for those interested in learning more about the archaeological analysis of nails:

Lee Nelson, "Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings," *Technical Leaflet 48*. American Association for State and Local History, 1968; Almon Leach, "Nail Identification at Old Fort Niagara," *The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association*, 116:35-50, 2000; William Adams, "Machine Cut Nails and Wire Nails: American Production and Use for Dating 19<sup>th</sup>-Century and Early-

### Reenactment of Carleton's 1780 Raid on Fort George and Revolutionary War Encampment

#### Columbus Day Weekend 2004

##### Schedule of Activities:

##### Friday, Oct. 8th:

Noon—Individual Reenactor Registration Opens  
11:00 PM—Individual Reenactor Registration Closes

##### Saturday, Oct. 9th:

8:00 AM—Straggler Registration (Public Information Tent) Opens  
10:00 AM—Straggler Registration Closes: All Vehicles out of Camp; Encampment open to the Public  
11:00 AM—All Officers Meeting  
1:00 PM—Continental Forces March to the Fort  
1:30 PM—Reenactment begins with the Beach Landing of a Continental Scout  
5:00 PM—Encampment closes to the Public  
5:30 PM—Public Information Tent Closes  
7:00 PM—Historic Site Lantern Tour starts at the Toll Both Entrance to the Park. (Reenactors, Park Staff & Alliance Members Only)

##### Sunday, Oct. 10th:

9:30 AM—Public Information Tent Opens  
10:00 AM—Encampment open to the Public  
1:00 PM—Continental Forces March to the Fort  
1:30 PM—Reenactment begins with the Beach Landing of a Continental Scout  
5:00 PM—Encampment closes to the Public. Vehicles allowed into Camp  
5:30 PM—Public Information Tent Closes

##### Monday, Oct. 11th:

8:00 AM—Continue Camp Close Down (No Public Activities)  
Noon—THE END

20<sup>th</sup>-Century Sites," *Historical Archaeology*, 36(4):66-88, 2002.