

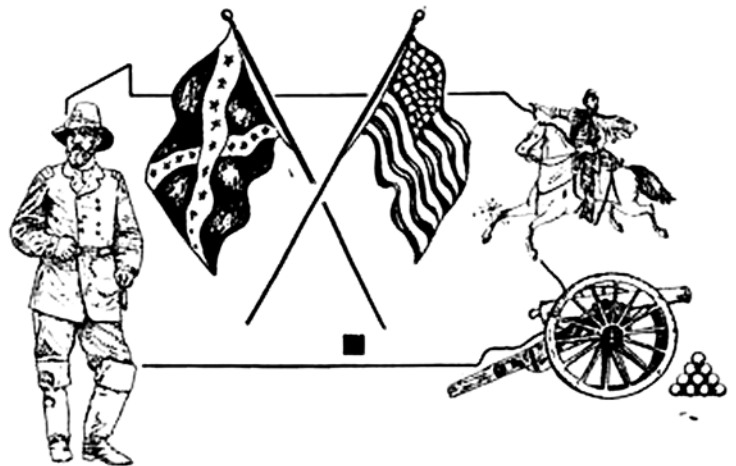
SOME MILITARY BATTLEFIELD PROJECTS

Fort Necessity National Historic Battlefield, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Archaeological work was performed here by CHRS for the National Park Service. The original fort had been constructed under the command of George Washington on his ill-fated trip to remove the French from the forks of the Allegheny River. The battle which took place here is generally considered the opening battle of the French and Indian War. The archaeology work tested geophysical anomalies outside the stockade in an effort to more fully understand the mechanics of battle at the site.



Fort Martin, Monongalia County, West Virginia. This was one of the first major efforts of the firm's President. Fort Martin was a stockaded homestead dating to the Revolutionary War period. Archaeological investigations provided information concerning the eighteenth-century inhabitants of the site and the layout of this frontier "fort." Of particular interest was evidence of use of horizontally laid logs to construct its stockade.

Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District Project, Adams County, Pennsylvania. This project, performed with Preservation Associates, was funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program for the purpose of documenting the significant and largely unprotected battlefield land outside the existing Historic District Boundaries, as was established in 1975. Primarily a documentary and archaeological sensitivity study, the work provided a framework for regional authorities to use in planning, development and preservation.



Pamplin Historical Park Archaeological Studies, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. This project had two distinct goals. One was to identify structural, artifactual, and historical information concerning Tudor Hall, a nineteenth-century farm on the property of what would become the National Museum of the Civil War. The second goal was to examine micro-topographic anomalies associated with the Civil War fortifications for the City of Petersburg, Virginia which traversed the property.



The work successfully identified the location of more than 45 outbuildings extant around Tudor Hall between 1812 and 1990. Numerous small features associated with the military occupation of the site and fortifications were identified for future use and interpretation by the Historical Park.

Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park, Fredericksburg, Virginia. A geophysical survey at this Civil War battlefield had identified a variety of anomalies at the site. Documentary evidence indicated substantial, but temporary encampments by both Union and Confederate forces during the Battles of the Wilderness. The National Park Service contracted with CHRS to test the anomalies found during the geophysical survey. In addition to material associated with the Civil War, such as ammunition and weapon parts, the archaeological investigation at the site also encountered prehistoric archaeological remains and an early nineteenth-century summer kitchen, remains of a nineteenth-century shed, and a variety of brick walkways and artifacts associated with the antebellum use of the site.

