

CONFERENCE on
NEW ENGLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
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CONFERENCE on NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

History

The idea behind the CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY was born in the autumn of 1979. At that time, Geoff Moran and the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission held a forum which brought together some thirty archaeologists active in Rhode Island to discuss methodological and theoretical issues. At that meeting it became obvious that the approaches being tried by one set of specialists (historic archaeologists, for instance) might be useful to another set of specialists (such as prehistoric

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or industrial archaeologists); on the other hand, it was also obvious that such exchanges of information were less common than one would hope. In addition, it was concluded that no vehicle for the rapid dissemination of information, especially information in the form of manuscripts and cultural resource management reports, exists.

At the same meeting, it was decided to investigate the possibility of forming a new organization to meet those needs and Mike Roberts of Harvard University's Institute for Conservation Archaeology chaired a meeting of several scholars to discuss the prospect during the winter of 1980. Their conclusion was that such an organization was desirable and an organizational meeting was held at the Northeastern Anthropological Association meetings that spring. At that time, a base membership list was compiled and a Steering Committee was formed to bring the organization into being. During the course of the summer and fall of 1980, the Steering Committee put together a philosophy, this Newsletter, and plans for a Forum at which time the reins will be passed to elected committee members.

Philosophy

As its basic philosophy, the CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY has maintained and elaborated on that derived from Providence in 1979: there is a need for broad and rapid interchange of information among archaeologists of diverse specializations.

The first Forum, for example, has a theme of contrasting upland and lowland adaptations and settlement patterns (a theme discussed in Peter Thorbahn's lead article in this Newsletter). Various subfields treat this theme differently, but the theory and methods applied may be of use beyond a single subfield. Most organizations bring together only (or principally) members of a single subfield and provide an opportunity for needed exchange by those specialists, but they rarely provide an equally needed opportunity for exchange among members of different specialities. This CONFERENCE was formed to fill this need.

This ambitious goal dictates that membership be as wide as possible: professional and amateur, drawn from all specialties and from related fields, such as geography or history. Interest in the archaeology of New England and a willingness to share perspectives are the only criteria. To try to contact that wide audience, this first Newsletter is being mailed widely, but after that, only members will receive it.

The second major goal of the organization -- rapid information dissemination -- has long been recognized as needed. The lag between submission and publication can be measured in years and many unpublished

reports, theses, and manuscripts contain valuable information which often is tapped by only a limited readership. The current research and bibliography sections of the Newsletter are designed to help fill these needs. Finally, the Newsletter can serve as a vehicle for productive speculation and the presentation of "trial balloons" -- unpolished ideas which can stimulate thought but which are inappropriate for other publications.

Implementation

No organization spontaneously organizes itself in response to a constituency's needs and the Steering Committee has organized the CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY according to its perceptions of the needs and wishes of New England's archaeological community. It has planned publishing two issues of the Newsletter and convening one meeting per year, and has produced this first issue of the Newsletter. We have drawn from our combined personal knowledge, experience, and information networks, but we recognize gaps; indeed, these gaps are the very reasons that CONEA has come into existence. Our effort has been to begin the structure for communication, but the entire CONEA membership must enter into the process of communication if the organization is to be successful.

At the Forum in February, 1981, new members of the Steering Committee will be selected. As we see it, they will make major decisions, such as next year's Forum topic, and will appoint committees to produce the Newsletter and plan the Forum. To make CONEA survive, many of us must be willing to donate our time to committee membership. But to make CONEA work as it should, we must all be willing to contribute by sending in brief and pithy letters, bibliographic entries, and current research entries. These should follow the format given (elsewhere) in this Newsletter and should be mailed to the editor. An attempt will be made to include as much as possible, especially material of wide interest.

In the Southwest, the Pecos Conference has convened annually for over 50 years and is one of the nation's most prestigious regional conferences. It serves as a medium of rapid information exchange and operates entirely on the good will of those participating. It is a fine model for New England and one which we have drawn upon for this organization. In its attempt to include an even broader membership, CONEA must draw upon even broader participation. Nothing is free in this world: if you want CONEA to continue, you must do your part.

Russell J. Barber
for the Steering Committee

Maintaining Diversity in New England Archaeology

The purpose of this article is to encourage productive discussion among the participants at the First CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY. The problem is that in our relatively small geographic area there is a formidable diversity of temporal and regional interests, theoretical and methodological outlooks, and training and experience among the students of New England's past. This might lead one to ask, "what, if anything, do we have to say to one another?"

If we talk to our usual cronies, we'll hear many of the same war stories we've all heard so many times before. As much as one would like to be original and brilliant, many of us will have to draw on recently collected data and incomplete analyses. In which case, the best one can hope for is a series of highly tentative conclusions (also read speculations). At worst, anything said may prove to be complete balderdash.

If we try to talk with a different, possibly somewhat unfamiliar ground with our fellow New England archaeologists, there is a good chance that the conversation would revolve around issues and information about which the "outsider" would know little or nothing (and in some cases, could care less). For example, why would any self-respecting industrial archaeologist willingly submit to an exhaustive treatment of the "small stemmed point problem" by a bunch of prehistorians?

The interactional difficulties which many of us have experienced can be traced to the deep divisions and lack of consensus among New England archaeologists. Yet the upcoming conference in Cambridge is founded on the premise that one of the region's most valuable intellectual resources is this very same diversity of interests and viewpoints. Russell Barber has more than adequately articulated this principle in the Statement of Purpose for this Newsletter and the upcoming conference. In this article, I will first suggest that there are recognizable factors in the cultural and natural history of New England which have led to the intellectual divisions that exist among us today. Second, following Dena Dincauze's exhortation at the regional archaeological conference in Amherst, an attempt will be made to add to her outline of problem definition in New England studies (1980), in order to show that specific research goals with apparently divergent themes can productively bear upon larger questions of common concern. Third, some of these analytical issues will be presented which might be addressed so that we can begin to take fuller advantage of the analytical opportunities inherent in New England archaeology.

The factors in the region's history and prehistory that condition

our present intellectual ferment can be recognized by considering the high degree of diversity and complexity in New England's environments and the variety of means by which human populations have responded to their natural and cultural surroundings. Until now, the tendency has been for individual archaeologists to focus on limited temporal and behavioral ranges in New England's past. Some prehistorians concentrate on coastal adaptations, or socioeconomic variations within and among drainage basins, or locational aspects of seasonal rounds, to name a few topics. In historical period research, there are those who deal with normative characteristics of Anglo-American material culture. One can find archaeologists working on either side of Native American/European contact studies. There are industrial archaeologists who reconstruct technologies, reconstruct rural mill communities, or reconstruct transport networks. I would submit that we are doing so many different kinds of research in so many different ways (e.g. remote sensing, underwater survey and salvage) because the people we study reacted in so many ways to such a variety of environmental settings.

That observation is hardly profound, but what is remarkable about New England archaeology is that there is so little integration of research beyond the limits of specific problems. Yet, in some manner or means, we are all examining the same general issues--the description and interpretation of cultural systems and the explication of their stability in diverse and complex, temperate zone, ecological systems.

At Brown's Public Archaeology Laboratory, we have been fortunate in having the chance to work in two very different areas of Southern New England, the coastal lowlands and the interior uplands. In looking at specific biotic communities (both past and present), it has become apparent that they possess relatively few species with a much smaller subset of organisms dominating the community. Therefore, at the community level, there is generally low diversity. For example, coastal marshes are species-poor. Salt grass forms the vast majority of the floral component. A few species of bottom-dwelling invertebrates, fish and birds make up most of the fauna in the marsh. This is characteristic of the near coastal communities in New England (Sanders, 1969).

However, any one low diversity community is part of a larger ecological system with high structural complexity. In the Narragansett Basin, a salt marsh often adjoins the lower reaches of a fresh-water drainage system which includes a mosaic of distinctive soil-plant-animal associations, including a variety of wetlands, moist forests and excessively drained, xerophytic communities (Thorbahn et al., 1980; Goldsmith and Simon, 1979; Bradshaw and Nelson, in preparation). Within 40 kilometers of the shore, this pattern of simple communities in a complex mosaic is repeated at the edge of the New England uplands, represented by the dissected ridge and valley system in the ancient peneplain of northern Rhode Island and south-central Massachusetts (Thomson, 1958:129-131).

At the ecosystem level, these physiographic zones contain highly complex and diverse environments which, on the basis of the available data, were the scene of equally complex settlement processes. Among the 26 prehistoric sites we have intensively sampled (out of nearly 200 located) to date, sizes range from a few square meters in rock shelters to over 8 hectares (20 acres) of high density artifact deposition. Temporal ranges of occupation at these loci are highly variable, with as yet no discernable pattern of occupational periods within or among the coastal, interior lowland and upland zones. Sharp discontinuities in periods of occupation within sites are common. For example, one very small (less than 3000 square meters), open-air site on an island in an interior wetland has apparently discrete deposits dating to the Early Archaic in one case, but to terminal Late Archaic and Woodland times in another.

This is not to say that patterning does not exist in this region's prehistoric settlements. Solomon (1980) has just completed a first stage analysis of the Archaic lithic assemblages from two interior lowland sites and two coastal sites (one of which is the Greenwich Cove site, excavated by Rhode Island College under the direction of E. Pierre Morenson, and funded by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission). The results show that chipped stone tool associations in coastal and interior sites are significantly different, and within zones the assemblages are also patterned differently. In functional terms, sites within both zones seem to be divided between tool production/materials-processing activities at some sites (preforms, bifaces, scrapers) and resource procurement at others (point fragments, unifaces). Between zones, the combined assemblages of inland sites are weighted for procurement and tool production (point fragments and preforms) while the coastal assemblage is dominated by processing implements, especially bifaces. Solomon concludes that the data admit two alternative models of settlement pattern. The first is a highly differentiated seasonal round involving both coastal and interior zones, or two independent systems with different emphases reflecting different resource bases along the coast and in the interior.

In discussing Late Archaic settlement patterns of the Boston Basin, Dena Dincauze concluded that groups wintered in the interior and moved to the coast during the summer (1974:48). This pattern has been extended to include the whole of the Atlantic coastal plain (Tuck, 1978:35). Yet data from Maine indicate that exactly the reverse was true--summer camps in the interior and coastal occupation in the winter (Bourque, 1973). These interpretations fit only one of Solomon's alternative models.

One or more of the investigators may be "wrong" in this specific interpretation of ancient hunter/gatherer settlements. However, a truly exciting prospect would be if all of them are right! How then can we account for this degree of variation in settlement processes among a

presumably socially undifferentiated, low energy-based, cultural system? Once this sort of question is posed, then the issue is no longer the relative merits of individual researchers, but rather the contribution of specific studies to the larger issues of common concern.

If all this prehistory hasn't lost the interest of readers whose primary focus is the historic period by now, some amends will be attempted in the final section. Three topics, hopefully of mutual interest, are suggested for discussion at the upcoming conference at Harvard:

(1) The coastal lowlands and interior uplands of New England presented sharp environmental contrasts for the people who lived in them, yet, in human terms, one zone was never entirely isolated from the other. Are there any general models of settlement process which can deal with both areas as a larger analytical unit? For example, many areas of the Berkshires and White Mountains were colonized and then depopulated in the short span of 100 years, from the late 18th to the late 19th Centuries. Thorbahn and Mrozowski (1979) have suggested that these events can be explained largely by a general tendency for environmental degradation on a local scale. Paynter (1980), on the other hand, has shown that long distance, macro-economic processes could have had a profound effect on the regional distribution of settlements in the New England interior. What are some of the implications of these alternative models for archaeological interpretation?

(2) Continuing with the basic lowland/upland division, recently a series of models advancing fundamental principles of hunter/gatherer subsistence and settlement have appeared (Binford, 1980; Jochim, 1976; Yellen, 1977). Can any aspects of these ethnographically based models be profitably applied to account for variation in New England prehistoric data from both environmental settings? To what degree are they "analogically" limited? For that matter, what role can the spectrum of documentary evidence play in formulating models and hypotheses for New England historians and prehistorians?

(3) the upland/lowland dichotomy would seem to make some sense in terms of distinctive environments in the past. However, given the high degree of cultural and natural diversity in the region, are there other divisions which might be meaningful? The northern and western edges of the Narragansett Basin are very different from the sandy plains within the basin or the ridge and valley peneplain of the neighboring uplands. Between the

two is a band of unsorted moraine, which, for the most part, was apparently not attractive to people in either the historic or prehistoric period. Yet within this ground moraine of rocky, poorly drained soils, we found some of the most interesting sites in the combined upland/lowland area. The School Street, or Bailey-Grover Site, dating to the late 17th or early 18th Centuries, (Stachiw, 1978; Rubertone and Gallhager, in preparation) consists of a small cellar hole and a few enigmatic, non-structural features. In the assemblage of mostly European manufactured artifacts were found chipped stone tools and aboriginal ceramics. Faunal remains were equally divided among wild and domesticated species. Was this a habitation on the Anglo-Native American frontier? If so, why was it located in such an agriculturally marginal area, with so much favorable land available? What should one expect to find in sites on the interior frontiers of early New England?

Not far away from the School Street Site, the Rumford River Site (Simon, in preparation) is located on a headwater stream of the Taunton River drainage system. It is a small, low density deposition of lithic debitage and a few bifacial tools in association with features containing densely packed, fire-cracked rocks. It has been dated to A.D. 580 (1370 \pm 160 C-14 years B.P., GX-7413). This Middle to Late Woodland site bears more structural resemblance to some Archaic, short term, hunting/gathering camps we have excavated (Cox, in preparation) than to sites associated with the mixed horticultural and hunting/gathering economies postulated for the period. It should not be too surprising that some interior Woodland sites would represent limited activities based on collection of wild resources. But why should they be found in marginal environments when some proportion of wild subsistence resources were being replaced with domesticates?

Obviously, this limited grab-bag of topics closely reflects the research concerns of archaeologists at Brown, but they are offered to stimulate a reaction from those of you who will be coming to Harvard in February. If the reaction takes the form of ash-canning these suggestions, so much the better. In a limited way, I have attempted to respond to a previous challenge that came from each of the keynote speakers at the Amherst conference (Moore, 1980). They called for archaeologists in New England and the Northeast to turn their attentions to the formulation of questions founded in a broad theoretical framework which we can all address to one degree or another. In this way, the barely organized chaos of archaeological research in New England can be turned to our common advantage.

Peter F. Thorbahn
Public Archaeology Laboratory
Brown University
October, 1980

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Stachiw, Myron

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Thorbahn, Peter, Leonard W. Leparto, Deborah C. Cox, and Brona Simon

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Tuck, James A.

- 1978 Regional Cultural Development, 3000 to 300 B.C., in Bruce Trigger, ed., The Handbook of North American Indians. Washington: Smithsonian.

Yellen, John

- 1977 Archaeological Approaches to the Present. New York: Academic Press.

Dr. Dincauze, the editor of American Antiquity, would welcome the submission of more papers on New England archaeology.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Readers are asked to submit notices of their own current research using the format below. Key words should highlight areas of interest, using all upper case for major areas, lower case for minor areas. Results from Phase I reconnaissance surveys should not be submitted unless the data relates directly to stated research interests.

John's Bridge site, Swanton, Vt.; C-14 ca. 7800 B.P.; lithic workshop, processing areas and possible shelter; Peter Thomas, UVM, Burlington, VT; (802) 656-2947; LITHIC, C-14

Social History and Preservation Potential for the Town of Goshen, Conn.; American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, CT; (203) 868-0518; 18TH-19TH CENTURY, KINSHIP, SETTLEMENT PATTERN, SOCIAL HISTORY

Study of the history and archaeology of a Colonial tavern site, Canaan, Conn.; American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, CT; (203) 868-0518; HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY, CULTURAL CHANGE

Study of the geology and archaeology of the Shepaug River, Washington and Roxbury, Conn.; history of flooding during past 10,000 years and effects on the archaeological record. American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, CT; (203) 868-0518; FLUVIAL GEOLOGY, PREHISTORY, PREDICTIVE MODELING

Site Survey and Evaluation on Prudence Island, RI; prehistory; Barbara Luedtke, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125; (617) 287-1900 X2860; ISLAND ADAPTATIONS

Locational Modeling, Rhode Island prehistory; Paul Robinson, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 150 Benefit St., Providence, RI 02903; (401) 277-2678; SUBSISTENCE, SETTLEMENT

Abbott Run site, Cumberland, RI; fourth season of excavation at an undisturbed Late Archaic workshop complete; more excavations planned; Narragansett Archaeological Society; William S. Fowler, 67 Primrose Hill Rd., Barrington, RI 02806; (401) 246-0926; WORKSHOP

Maize agriculture in prehistoric Rhode Island, Woodland and Contact Periods; Laurie Weinstein, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 150 Benefit St., Providence, RI 02903; (401) 277-2678; ETHNOHISTORY, AGRICULTURE

Isaac Rice House; the Rice family was one of the earliest free Black families in Newport; 19th Century, Late Archaic; Patricia Rubertone, Public Archaeology Lab, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-2380

Prudence Island Historic Archaeological Survey, 17th-19th Century agriculture; Myron Stachiw, Boston University, Steve Turner, University of Maryland; c/o Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Providence, RI 02903; (401) 277-2678; TENANT FARMING

Roger Williams National Memorial, 18th-20th Centuries; Patricia Rubertone, Public Archaeology Laboratory, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-2380; URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY, LAND USE HISTORY

Crown and Eagle Mills, North Uxbridge, Mass.; survey of mills complex that burned in mid-1970's. The ruins of this 19th Century community are being evaluated for possible park development; John Worrell, Ted Penn, Linda Ammons, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (617) 347-3362; INDUSTRIAL, HISTORIC

Hervey Brooks Pottery, Goshen, Conn.; staff have built a replica kiln and are conducting experiments with various materials and techniques; John Worrell, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA 01566; (617) 347-3362; INDUSTRIAL, EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Highgate Falls Hydroelectric for the Town of Swanton; hydroimpoundments at Sheldon Springs, N. Sheldon, Enosburg Falls, N. Troy and Troy, VT, 80 prehistoric (c. 7800-1000 B.P.), 2 N.R. historic, 17 farm sites; Peter Thomas, UVM, Burlington, VT; (802) 656-2947; SURVEY, PREHISTORIC, HISTORIC

Water Powered Industrial Sites in Five Town in N.E. Conn.; a random sample of drainage systems by stream rank; Robert Gradie, UCONN, Storrs, CT; (203) 486-4264

Survey of Prehistoric Sites along the Thames River, New London County; Harold Juli, Conn. College, New London, CT; SURVEY

Archaeological Testing at the Site of Fort Saybrook, Old Saybrook, Conn.; third oldest white settlement in Conn., 1636; Harold Juli, Conn. College, New London, CT; SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, Fort Saybrook

Phase III, Campbell and Sprague sites, Late Archaic to Late Woodland; Peter Thorbahn and Deborah Cox; Public Archaeology Lab, Brown University, Providence, RI 01912; (401) 863-2380; COASTAL SETTLEMENT

Phase II Farnum Pike, Late Archaic, 17th Century farmsteads and tavern; Peter Thorbahn and Patricia Rubertone; Public Archaeology Lab, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-2380; RURAL SETTLEMENT; UPLANDS SETTLEMENT

Jamestown Archaeological District; Late Archaic/Woodland/Historic/Modern; testing of 2 square km. bordering the Great Creek and within modern Jamestown using random sampling procedures to examine the whole area as well as known archaeological sites; Morenon, Bernstein; Department of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI; (401) 456-8005; REGIONAL, LAND USES, SETTLEMENT, MODERN IMPACT, PRESERVATION

Narragansett Archaeological Society Supplemental Archive; Archaic/Woodland/Contact; synthesizes research by the Narragansett Archaeological Society using oral testimony and collections research; Barnes, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI (401) 456-8005; NARRAGANSETT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, CULTURE HISTORY, ARCHIVES, ORAL TESTIMONY

East Greenwich USGS Quadrangle; Late Archaic/Woodland/Historic/Modern; testing of approximately 150 square km. within the East Greenwich USGS Quadrangle using random sampling procedures to study the whole area as well as a sample of known archaeological sites; Morenon, Bernstein, Callanan; Department of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI (401) 456-8005; REGIONAL, LAND USES, SETTLEMENT, MODERN IMPACT, PRESERVATION

Goddard site; coastal non-shell midden; Steven Cox, Maine State Museum, Augusta, ME; (207) 289-2301; CERAMIC, LITHIC, ecology

Charlestown Meadows site; upland flaking station and food processing camp; W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter, Mass. Archaeological Society; Curtiss Hoffman, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA; (617) 697-8321; LITHIC DISTRIBUTIONS AND WORKSHOPS, WATERSHED ZONE, ARCHAIC, PLOW ZONE STUDIES

Johnson #1 site; satellite camp, Middle Archaic and Woodland; Curtiss Hoffman, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA; (617) 697-8321; SPORADIC OCCUPATIONS, BUTCHERING, WORKSHOPS, ARCHAIC

Walpole-Westwood Intensive Survey; upland zone; marginal utilization; Curtiss Hoffman, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA; (617) 697-8321; UPLANDS, QUARRIES, ROCKSHELTER, CEREMONIALISM

Greater Brookfields; survey of large collections in Quaboag drainage; Claudette Marshall, 39 Gilbert St., N. Brookfield, MA; (617) 867-7080; ADENA, LITHIC SOURCES

Duxbury, Mass.; shell midden; Massasoit Chapter, Mass. Archaeological Society; Judith Facchini, 71 Clifford Rd., Plymouth, MA; COASTAL

Auburn Historical Commission; inventory of historic properties and sites; John and Meredith Belding, 2 Greenwood Drive, Auburn, MA; (617) 832-9304; HISTORICAL, UPLAND

Massachusetts Prehistoric Site File Computerization and Consolidation; a 3200-site computer library file; Mitchell T. Mulholland and Martin Wobst, UMASS, Amherst, MA; (413) 545-0816

ARDVARC—Computerized Archaeological Field and Lab Data Management System; Mitchell T. Mulholland, UMASS, Amherst, MA (413) 545-0816

Analysis of the Implications for Water Resource Planning of Changing Patterns of Water Use and Settlement in the Conn. Valley Region, 1700-1900; Dr. John Rice Cole, U. of N. Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA; HISTORIC, PLANNING

Indian Crossing; Late Woodland Seasonal site; Thomas Ulrich, UMASS, Amherst, MA (413) 628-4486; SUBSISTENCE, SETTLEMENT

Middle Connecticut River Valley Survey; Paleo--Contact periods; Arthur S. Keene, UMASS, Amherst, MA; (413) 545-0816; SAMPLING STRATEGY, MODELING, OPTIMAL FORAGING THEORY

Retrospective Assessment of Archaeological Survey Contracts, Mass.; evaluating quality of 1970-1979 reports, formulating guidelines; Dena Dincauze and Martin Wobst, UMASS, Amherst, MA; (413) 545-0816; SURVEY GUIDELINES

Index of Faunal Collections and Analyses from Archaeological Sites in Southern New England; Eric Johnson, UMASS, Amherst, MA; (413) 323-5572; FAUNA

Canterbury Shaker Village; small scale mapping (1:500) of 3000-acre village and its mill system (under direction of Peer Kraft-Lund, Barnstead, NH), and selected excavations and large scale mapping (1:20) of house foundations and industrial sites (under direction of Ellen Savulis, Amherst); David Starbuck, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-1234; HISTORIC, INDUSTRIAL

Historical and Industrial Survey of New Hampshire; a long-term project documenting all above- and below-ground industrial and historic structures in New Hampshire; David Starbuck and Dennis Chesley, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; (603) 862-1234; HISTORIC, INDUSTRIAL, INVENTORY

Massachusetts Reconnaissance Survey; a statewide survey in its second year has recorded nearly 600 sites; Peter Stott, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA; (617) 727-8470; INDUSTRIAL, INVENTORY

Greenwich Cove Site, Late Archaic—Woodland; mitigation of a multi-component shell midden and lithic concentration; Morenon, Bernstein, Callanan; Department of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI; (401) 456-8005; ADAPTATION, DEMOGRAPHY, TECHNOLOGY, ACTIVITY ANALYSIS, NARRAGANSETT CULTURE HISTORY

Bull Brook site; restudy of collection and records; John Grimes, Peabody Museum, Salem, MA; PALEO-INDIAN

Connecticut Valley Population Ecology Project. 17th Century to present; historic demographic processes, settlement change, structure and economic development. Alan Swedlund and R. Brooke Thomas, UMASS, Amherst, MA; (413) 545-1308; DEMOGRAPHY

Turner Farm site; shell midden; Bruce Borque, Maine State Museum, Augusta, ME; (207) 289-2301; ARCHAIC, SUBSISTENCE

Vail site; Paleo-Indian site; R. Michael Gramly, Maine State Museum, Augusta, ME; (207) 289-2301; PALEO-INDIAN, LITHIC, inland Maine, submerged sites

Colonial Pemaquid; seventeenth century frontier settlement; Robert Bradley, Maine State Museum, Augusta, ME; (207) 289-2301; HISTORIC, ENGLISH

Green Hill Site; Mid-Late Archaic habitation site, South Shore Chapter, Mass. Archaeological Society; Curtiss Hoffman, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA; (617) 697-8321; LITHIC DISTRIBUTION, ARCHAIC

Cape Cod; collections; Cape Cod Chapter, Mass. Archaeological Society; Marie Eteson; 5 Namskaket Rd., Orleans, MA; LITHIC MEASUREMENT
Route 44 Relocation Project, Phase II, Plymouth, Mass.; excellent preservation of five pit features with carbonized organic remains, diagnostic artifacts; Joan Gero, UMASS, Amherst, MA; (413) 586-1806; MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC

Historic wreck archaeology off northern New England; David Switzer, Warren Reiss, Charles Mazel, and others, Kittery Museum, Kittery, ME; (207) 439-3080; HISTORIC, MARINE, nearshore technology

Great Diamond Island site; Ceramic shell midden; David Yesner, Department of Geography-Anthropology, University of Southern Maine, Gorham, ME 04038; (207) 780-5320; COASTAL, ECOLOGY, midden formation

Moshier Island Site; preceramic shell midden; David Yesner, Department of Geography-Anthropology, University of Southern Maine, Gorham, ME 04038; (207) 780-5320; ARCHAIC, COASTAL, ECOLOGY

Historic Rat Middens; 18th, 19th, 20th Centuries; reports on the removal and analysis of rat middens in the Antram-Gray building; Pandolfini, Department of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI; (401) 456-8005; RAT MIDDEN, CULTURE HISTORY, ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Plague and Pestilence in 18th and 19th Century New England; care and treatment of pest house inhabitants; how these isolated groups survived; Robert Ewing, Archaeological Research Services, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824; (603) 862-1547; PEST HOUSES, PHYSICAL MODELS

Wapanucket 8 site; all periods, settlement; Cohannet Chapter, Mass. Archaeological Society; Dr. Maurice Robbins, Bronson Museum, 8 N. Main St., Attleboro, MA; (617) 222-5470; SETTLEMENT PATTERNS, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, ARCHAIC

Wayland, Mass.; salvage excavation and inventory; Castle Hill Group; Bobbi Robinson, 139 Pelham Island Rd., Wayland, MA; ARCHAIC, LITHICS

Trvey Brook Pottery site; Late 18th--early 19th Century, Goshen, CT. John Worrell, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA; (617) 347-3362; CERAMIC MANUFACTURE, BRICK MAKING, BLACKSMITHING, FARMER-CRAFTSMAN

Phoenixville, CT; multiple resource survey. Industrial community, textile, saw, and grist mills, iron working, blacksmithing, company stores, taverns, workers' housing, hydrological, documentary research, land use change, agricultural and industrial economy; John Worrell, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA; (617) 347-3362; INDUSTRY, DOMESTIC SITES, HYDROLOGY, COMMERCE AND TRADE, LOW TECHNOLOGY

An experiment in Ceramic Firing and Narragansett Indian Traditions; videotape of pottery firing techniques in conjunction with a conversation with members of the Narragansett Indian tribe; Budner, Densmore, Morenon; Department of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI; (401) 456-8207, 456-8005; EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY, TRADITION, CERAMICS, NARRAGANSETT INDIANS

Survey of Prehistoric Sites in East Haddam and Woodstock, Conn.; 200 sites, Paleo to Contact; Kevin McBride, UCONN, Storrs, CT; (203) 486-4264; SETTLEMENT PATTERNS, highland adaptation

Optimal Sampling Strategies in Contract Archaeology; computer simulations to determine probabilities of detecting size/density of sites in terms of test pit size, interval and pattern; Robert Hasenstab, 266 Pelham Rd., Amherst, MA; (413) 545-0816

Nantucket Historical Association; historic and prehistoric technological land use in New England: wetland hay, irrigation, mills, bog iron, lime kilns, dugout canoes, whaling, Indian architecture; documentation of historic Indians on Nantucket; Elizabeth Little, Laurel Drive, Lincoln, MA; (617) 259-9397; CONTACT

Verification and Evaluation of State files sites in East Greenwich Quadrangle, RI; Nina Versaggi, Department of Anthropology, Public Archaeology Facility, State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901 (607) 798-4786; SITE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION; COASTAL-INLAND ADAPTATIONS

Urban Historic Archaeology in Middletown, Conn.; an ongoing 5-year salvage program on an 18th-19th century shop-residence; Dr. Steven Deison, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT; (203) 347-9411; 18TH-19TH CENTURY

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Readers are asked to submit bibliographic entries of hard-to-find works with research interest. It is anticipated that most entries will be unpublished or published in limited quantities, but others may be desirable. Please follow American Antiquity style. Key words may be included at the end to highlight areas of interest, using all upper case for major areas, lower case for minor areas.

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THE FORUM

The intended purpose of this two day Forum is to provide those interested in New England Archaeology with an opportunity to meet and discuss current findings, research and ideas in an informal setting. Although topical meetings can be planned before the Forum, rooms will be available for interest groups which will form during the Forum. The Forum Committee urges those with unpublished manuscripts which they would like to circulate to bring them; xeroxing facilities will be available for a small fee.

The Forum fee is included in the dues. Non-members will be charged \$5.

Questions concerning the Forum activities should be directed to the Forum Committee (see front cover).

Two hotels are available within walking distance of the Science Center: Harvard Motor House, 110 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge (617)864-5200 (S)\$41, (D)\$48; and Holiday Inn, 1651 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge (617)491-1000 (S)\$37, (D)\$46. No conference rates were available.

DIRECTIONS

By public transportation: bus or subway to Harvard Square or Brattle Station; walk across Harvard Yard; Science Center is large modern building next to Memorial Hall at north end of Yard.

By car: from Boston head West on either Storrow Drive or Memorial Drive; from Storrow Dr. exit at and cross Larz Anderson Bridge(Boylston St.). Boylston St. runs directly into Harvard Square and merges with Mass. Avenue--follow signs for Cambridge St. bearing right through the underpass. As you exit from the underpass stay to the left of the fire station to the set of lights; turn left onto Quincy St., and take a left at the next light onto Kirkland St. The large modern building directly in front of you is the Science Building.

Parking: on-street parking near the Science Center is rarely available. The least expensive lot is behind the Brattle MBTA Station and the Harvard Motor Inn -- follow walking directions to Science Center.

THE FIRST FORUM of the CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

February 14-15, 1981
Science Center
Harvard University
1 Oxford Street
Cambridge, Mass.

Schedule

Saturday, February 14

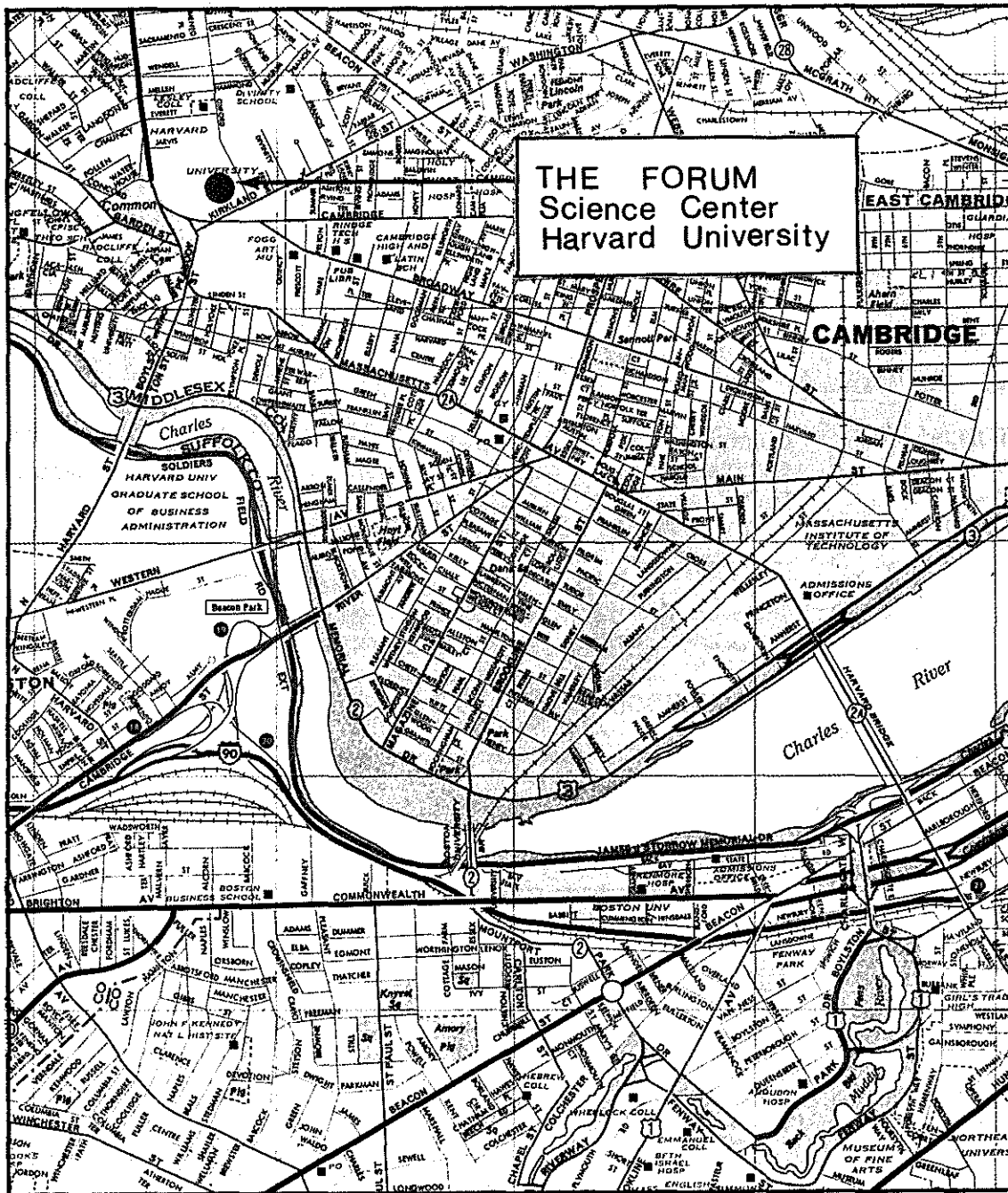
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|------------|---|
| 9:00-12:00 | General Session - Upland and Lowland New England Settlements. A panel discussion will begin this session. |
| 12:00-1:30 | Lunch - CONEA will provide a guide with suggestions on types of restaurants |
| 1:30-4:30 | General Session continues. Small discussion rooms will be available for splinter groups. |

Saturday evening activities will be left to the individual participants. CONEA will provide a local guide to restaurants, bars, and activities and will provide a clearinghouse for people who want to form groups or have local parties.

Sunday, February 15

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 9:00-11:00 | Topical meetings. Rooms will be available for groups with particular interests to meet. |
| 11:00-12:00 | CONEA business meeting. |
| 12:00-1:30 | Lunch. |
| 1:30-4:30 | Topical meetings continue. |

MAP



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To apply for annual membership to the CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY, please fill out the following form. The \$5.00 membership includes the next issue of the Newsletter and registration to the Forum.

Make checks payable to:

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NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

☐

I will attend the Forum on February 14-15 at Harvard University

☐

I am interested in a position on the Steering Committee and have enclosed a 2-3 sentence description of my archaeological interests (to be distributed at the meeting before balloting).