

# NEA

## Conference on New England Archaeology

### NEWSLETTER

Vol.2 No.1 June 1982

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USA



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# CNEA

## Conference on New England Archaeology

# NEWSLETTER

Vol.2 No.1 June 1982

## The 1982 Conference

The Conference held its second annual meeting on February 6 and 7, 1982, at the Science Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. On Saturday a general session was held on the topic of Social Systems and Archaeological Remains. The all-day session included presentations on theoretical concerns by Art Keene, Al Bartovics, Steve Mrozowski, Dean Snow and a number of case studies presented by Barbara Luedke, Ken Feder, Beth Bower and Alaric Faulkner.

The general topic and presenta-

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tions were discussed by Dena Dincauze and David Starbuck. The 1982 Steering Committee is currently obtaining final drafts of many of these presentations for publication in a future issue of Man in the Northeast, hopefully Fall 1982 or Spring 1983. The assembling and editing of the presentations is being undertaken by Bob Paynter and David Starbuck.

The second day of the Conference included a discussion in the morning of the general session topic as well as a discussion of historic period archeological research. The business meetings and elections for the 1982 Steering Committee were scheduled for Sunday afternoon. By the time of the business meeting, however, it was clear that only a small fraction of the total membership of the Conference was present. At the meeting, therefore, a motion was made, seconded, and passed to allow the 1981 Steering Committee to continue through 1982. The business meeting charged the Steering Committee to change the format of the annual meeting to allow elections to occur early during the annual meeting rather than during the second day of it. The Steering Committee is currently considering ways of doing so and solicits any recommendations or advice from the membership on this matter.

**ALERT !!**

**ALERT !!**

Enclosed with this issue of the newsletter is a very important letter from the Massachusetts Coalition to Preserve America's Heritage regarding federal funding problems. The Appropriation Committee for Interior has not yet decided preservation funding levels; committee members should be contacted now and asked to remember that historic preservation programs need funding in 1983. Please write your Senators and representatives and request:

- (1) up to \$30 million for the historic preservation fund, and
  - (2) level funding for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (1.6 million) to maintain an adequate staff at the Council.
- Contact members of the Steering Committee for additional information.

## Thoughts on the 1983 Conference

For 1983 the Steering Committee is considering an annual meeting that would be mainly a one-day meeting on February 12, 1983, at Old Sturbridge Village. We would follow a format somewhat different from the 1982 meeting and have a general session, a brief business meeting, and elections all on February 12th. On February 11th we would ask the participants in the general session to participate in a small group meeting at Old Sturbridge Village during which they could discuss their presentations and papers among themselves. The intention of this format is to give the participants an opportunity to hear the presentations prior to the general sessions and to develop some ideas for discussions following the presentations during the general session. We also plan for business meeting during the general session. We also would plan for an evening reception following the general session and the other activities on the 12th of February.

In keeping with the purpose of the Conference as a means of communications among archeologists working in different time periods and with different materials, the general session topic will be relevant to prehistoric, historic, and industrial archeological research. Topics being considered are "the archeology and interpretation of households," "archeological investigations of cores, peripheries and corridors." Conference members interested in participating in the 1983 meeting or wishing additional information about it should contact a member of the Steering Committee. We also ask Conference members to submit for consideration by the 1982 Steering Committee nominees for election to the 1983 Committee. We would like to print a ballot for the 1983 Steering Committee in the second Newsletter of this year. That newsletter also will contain additional information about the Annual Meeting including times, participants, and more information about the topic as it is developed by the Steering Committee and interested Conference members.

Members: Please call or write to any of the Steering Committee members and let them know what you're doing, plan to do, publications, etc.

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD- WORK AND RESEARCH

## Connecticut

The Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc. at UCONN will be continuing a long term project in the lower Connecticut River Valley (see Results) as well as the phase I reconnaissance survey of I-284, phase III on three sites located within the North Haven Mall project, and phase II on four Woodland villages located during phase I of a part of I-284. P.A.S.T. will also be surveying the town of Lyme (Lower Connecticut River Valley), concentrating on Woodland period sites and the possibility that development of sedentary villages, in the Valley, were independent of the introduction of cultigens such as maize, beans and squash. Several potential explanations for this will be tested this summer.

Several dates have been received associated with Contact period sites in the lower Valley including one of the earliest known of this period. The dates include  $430 \pm 60$  and  $180 \pm 40$  for sites associated with early European artifacts. Late Woodland assemblages and associated dates include  $410 \pm 60$ ,  $260 \pm 40$ ,  $1010 \pm 50$  and  $310 \pm 70$ .

The Connecticut Historical Commission, under the direction of David A. Poirier, has initiated an intensive program of archeological research with respect to the Prudence Crandall house in Canterbury, Conn. The Historical Commission is carrying out an extensive restoration program in order to ensure the preservation of this historically significant early 19th century structure. Archeological research has included traditional subsurface excavations, as well as the study of the extant structure as an above-ground archeological and architectural artifact. Of particular interest, 19th century clothing and botanical material have been recovered from within floor and wall cavities. Although preliminary, the archeological study of extant architectural fabric and artifact disposal patterns has provided important documentation for the direction of future restoration plans and interpretive programs. Future archeological studies will shadow all proposed restoration activities in order to ensure maximum conservation of significant architectural fabric and to provide data for interpretive purposes.

Connecticut College is offering a 6-week field course at Saybrook Point, Connecticut's earliest European coastal settlement, this summer. For more information contact Harold Juli at 203-447-1911, ext. 7322.

The Connecticut Historical Commission will be funding the investigation and preparation of National Register nominations for ten Connecticut sites this summer.

## Maine

Alaric Faulkner (University of Maine-Orono) has been awarded by NEH an \$85,000 grant for 3 years of research at Pentagoet, a French settlement at the southern limits of Acadia (ca. 1635-1675). Also, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appears confident that it will be able to build a protective sea wall around the site within the next 2 years. A 9-week field season is planned for this summer from May 25 - July 24 which will concentrate on the southwestern corner of the fortification at the Commandant's Quarters.

Phase 1 of intensive survey and subsurface testing will be conducted at Colonial Pemaquid during July and August of 1982 under the direction of Robert L. Bradley (Maine Historic Preservation Commission). Funded by the Maine Bureau of Parks, this project will concentrate on the eastern half of the 17th- and 18th-century Anglo-American village site (ca. 1625-1735). Seventeenth-century use of the area is unknown, but early 19th-century depositions and limited testing by Bradley in 1980 point to a series of Scotch-Irish homesteads built in 1729 as part of a resettlement of the village (abandoned after 1696 due to repeated attacks by the French and Indians).

## Massachusetts

Curtiss Hoffman of Bridgewater State is working with the Westborough Archaeological Survey, Training, and Excavation Project (W.A.S.T.E.). The Westborough Historical Commission is sponsoring a prehistoric survey of the town, including a summer field school and ongoing collections research. He is also interested in C14 dates and typology and is doing an ongoing study of Late Archaic settlement patterns in southern New England and Eastern New York State based on dated proveniences. Anyone with dates in the 6,000-3,000 B.P. range is urged to contact him.

Russell Barber (Institute for Conservation Archaeology, Peabody Museum, Harvard University) is continuing his studies of archaeological molluscan assemblages. He has been conducting taphonomic studies on land snails from various sites in New England and will be incorporating these and other studies into an article discussing the value of land snail analysis for environmental reconstruction, using a variety of New England examples. He has recently finished seasonality analyses of a variety of molluscan remains from the Wheeler's site, including soft shell clam, surf clam, and periwinkle remains; he is presently completing similar analysis of quahog remains from two sites at Greenwich Cove, Rhode Island.

Mitch Mulholland is working on a Southern New England prehistoric site distribution research project, plotting changing distributions through time from 12,000 B.P. to Contact. Data base for the project is a 5000 plus computer site file collected from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Work is continuing on ARDVARC, a field and lab computer data base management system. Originally designed for prehistoric field projects, it is being updated to handle historic data bases as well. Mitch and Bob Hasenstab have started a computer data management/statistical consulting service for prehistoric archaeological research.

Dena Dincauze is spending her summer editing American Antiquity, and preparing a summary article on the problem of identifying Pre-Clovis occupations in the Americas. Her interest in Northeastern prehistory and ethnohistory is unflagging.

## New Hampshire

Victoria Kenyon and Patricia McDowell (Boston University) have initiated identification of the environmental setting of prehistoric sites throughout the Merrimack River Valley in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. They are examining the relationship of geomorphic units, natural features and site location with age of site, number of occupations and activities practiced. This involves the use of existing data from topographic sheets, soil surveys, archaeological reports, state site files and artifact collections as well as application of multivariate statistics to identify patterns and relationships.

Victoria Kenyon (Boston University) is conducting analysis of Middle Woodland pottery from 30 sites in the Merrimack River Valley of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. This involves the use of stylistic and technological attribute analysis to identify the existence and extent of interaction spheres in the Valley.

Excavation has commenced on the Hazeltine Pottery in Concord, New Hampshire under the direction of David Starbuck (University of New Hampshire) and Gary Hume (N.H. Historic Preservation Office). The pottery shop and kiln were in operation from ca. 1840 to 1880 and produced large quantities of red earthenware. Preliminary testing indicates the presence of structural remains and numerous waster sherds. Starbuck and Hume will also spend 6 weeks during the summer of 1982 conducting survey work at prehistoric sites on the Merrimack River in Concord, New Hampshire. Research will include excavations and collections analysis at Garvin's Falls, an extensive multi-component site just south of Concord.

## Rhode Island

The Public Archaeology Lab (P.A.L.) at Brown University has completed the phase III for I-495, a 4 volume report. (See Results Section). The P.A.L. has also completed 3 sewer reconnaissance surveys in Tewksbury and Nantucket, Massachusetts and Jamestown, Rhode Island. The Nantucket survey revealed a possible terminal Archaic burial complex outside of the project area. Two surveys are about to commence: a sewer survey in Clinton, Massachusetts and the Providence Treatment Plant study. A phase II on an icehouse for the Wakefield cutoff was completed as well as background research for the New England Energy Park Access Road. Peter Thorbahn and Joan Gallagher are about to begin background research on the Prowse Farm, Canton, Massachusetts, a 17th century farm. Peter, Deborah Cox and Duncan Ritchie are working on the completion of the G. B. Crane site in Norton, Massachusetts and Pat Rubertone will be analyzing an historical collection from the Wellfleet Tavern. The East Providence Industrial Highway, phase I has been completed and located 3 prehistoric and 2 historic sites. The P.A.L. is also about to begin the phase III work on Rte. 146 which will include the Hartford Avenue Rock Shelter and a second area containing the Black Bear, Bear Hollow, and Purgatory I sites. The P.A.L. also completed the phase II on Rte. 104 in North Smithfield, Rhode Island on The Three Dog and Woonasquatucket River Sites.



The Public Archaeology Program at Rhode Island College is currently completing work on the assessment of fourteen mid-nineteenth century granite quarries for the Woonsocket Industrial Development Corporation in Rhode Island. These small quarries represent the activities of several individuals over several decades. Archaeological investigations focused upon how granite blocks were reduced and the technology of this form of production. Future research, developing upon the Woonsocket study, is anticipated. Persons interested in historic quarrying, the ethnography of stone masons or experimental research involving the mechanics of quarrying activities are asked to contact the Public Archaeology Program at Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island 02908.

The staff of the Public Archaeology Facility S.U.N.Y., Binghamton completed processing and cataloging of the sites found during survey for the 1-895 project in southern Rhode Island. Analysis on the prehistoric and historic sites continues while awaiting comments on the draft report. Both the intra-site and regional components of the research have produced interesting test implications concerning the human use of space for the prehistoric and historic periods.

Analysis continues on sites found during a 1980 Survey and Planning Grant in the East Greenwich Quadrangle of Rhode Island. Seasonality studies are progressing using the paleobotanical remains of shell middens at sites 253A, C and D (The Meadows District) and 639 (Trafalgar Site). Used will be the shellfish and any fishscale remains to collaborate these data. Pending sufficient funding, C-14 samples will be submitted to date the middens. An integrated interpretation of the sites will result.

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission is conducting archaeological investigations in the Arcadia Management Area. The 8000 acre area is located on the Connecticut border approximately 15 miles north of Block Island Sound and 15 miles west of Narragansett Bay. The investigation consists of three parts: a probabalistic survey of approximately 5000 acres, a deterministic survey of rock outcrops and "shelters", and historic investigations of a farm, grist mill, saw mill, and granite quarry. Preliminary analysis suggests that 80% of the prehistoric sites are located within 150 meters of freshwater. This proportion is meaningful because less than 25% of the land area is contained within this strata. Analysis also suggests that large, complex sites tend to occur on fresh water ponds, while smaller, less complex sites occur along streams and adjacent to wetlands. Rock shelters may represent a special component and have yet to be examined. Historic investigations concentrated on a group of apparently interrelated 19th century sites - the Rathbun farm, the Tanner grist mill and farm, the Tanner saw mill, and a granite quarry. Granite from the quarry was apparently used at

the farm and mill sites. Census and archeological data is being used to examine the relationship of site economy to regional trends. A report should be available in August.

The Commission has also completed the first phase of its site files computerization. Site numbers and UTM coordinates have been entered. The second phase will establish site context (age, type of sites, and environmental information). The third phase will establish sitespecific information.

Archaeological Excavations of the Jere Tabor House Site, Tiverton, Rhode Island, reports upon the results of an intensive testing study of a mid-nineteenth century residence finished by the Public Archaeology Program at Rhode Island College. This residence is associated with the Stone Bridge and Fall River Turnpike and Borden Wharf on Mount Hope Bay and will be damaged by construction of the Mount Hope Interceptor. Ninty-five excavation units intensively examined the residence and the surrounding surfaces associated with transportation and maritime resources. Over 30,000 observations were keypunched in this assessment and are available to interested researchers. Documentary research focused upon the history of the turnpike, wharf and key individuals residing in the fifteenth great lot (c. 1680) of the Pocasset Purchase who contributed to the residential activities of the Jere Tabor House Site. A comparative study of the ceramics from this site by Lauren Cook makes use of the Miller's Index to assess the economic position of the occupants of this site during the period 1850 to 1900. No further archaeological investigations of the cellarhole associated with this site are recommended. However, considerable potential for future research is represented in the resources which border Mount Hope Bay and are largely undocumented.

Archaeological Investigations along Ministerial Road, Route 110, South Kingstown, Rhode Island, is an intensive testing study of RI 781 which has been completed by the Public Archaeology Program at Rhode Island College. This 1.2 kilometer long prehistoric site parallels the Chipuxet River and will be partially modified by road widening by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation. The report details the results of a twenty-five percent sample of this site, involving 240 test excavations. In addition to technological studies of lithic debitage and tools, an attribute analysis of projectile points recovered by the Public Archaeology Program and the Hudson Collection is discussed in this report. Investigations suggest the presence of a restricted (in time and adaptation) but intense occupation of the Chipuxet River drainage during the Late Archaic. Spatial patterning in the lithic debitage as well as an undisturbed context indicate that this site has great potential for future research.

# CURRENT RESEARCH - RESULTS

## Connecticut

### Lower Connecticut River Valley Project

The Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc. will enter the fifth field season of a long term project to study prehistoric culture change during the Archaic and Woodland periods in the lower Connecticut River Valley. In the course of these investigations numerous Late Woodland and Contact sites with excellent preservation of floral and faunal remains have been located. The sites include both highland special purpose camps and lowland permanent or semi-permanent villages.

Kevin McBride and Nick Bellantoni have developed a model of subsistence and settlement during the contact and post-contact period based on ethnohistoric evidence. Several sets of both cultural and environmental criteria are being considered to develop test implications for the site types described in these sources and to investigate the utility of ethnohistoric models for understanding Late Woodland-Contact culture change.

Preliminary qualitative and quantitative cultural and faunal analysis seems to indicate that the differences observed between the Late Woodland-Contact sites are not caused by changes in the exploitation of animal populations or in any differential use of highland and upland areas. The differences appear to be in the organization of economic activities and the basic subsistence units. Beginning sometime in the Late Woodland, the evidence suggests a reorientation to smaller groups such as families or extended families as the basic subsistence and economic unit. This hypothesis will have to be verified by finding the full range of site types associated with the Contact and Late Woodland periods. The coming field season will, hopefully, permit this hypothesis to be tested with a greater degree of confidence.

## Massachusetts

### 1-495 Project

Excavations and analysis were recently completed on 19 prehistoric and 4 historic sites in the 23 km. Corridor of Interstate Highway 495, Mansfield to Bridgewater, Massachusetts. The Public Archaeology Lab at Brown University has produced a four volume draft report which is being reviewed by MHC, MDPW and FHWA. Once a final draft has been approved, copies of the report will be available for copying and mailing costs. The four volumes are:

- (1) Prehistoric Settlement Systems in Southern New England, 8000 b.c. to A.D. 500 by Peter Thorbahn;
- (2) Prehistoric Site Summary Reports, edited by Peter Thorbahn;
- (3) Analytical and Methodological Studies edited by Peter Thorbahn;
- (4) Patterns of Rural Migration: Evidence From the Historic Sites (Part I) by John Gallagher and Patricia Ruberton; and Site Summaries (Part II) edited by Patricia Rubertone. Tables of Contents will be available on request (Box 1921, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912).

Some of the major results from the project include a model of paleo-environmental change related to prehistoric foraging territories and logistic organization within the Narragansett Basin. There were significant changes over a 12,000 year span in the wetlands, rivers and coast of the region correlated with continuously rising sea levels, a period of dessication from 4,000 to 3,000 B.P., and clearance of upland forests after 2,000 B.P. These environmental processes were correlated with shrinking and expanding territory sizes, while the organization of settlement systems appears (using Binford's terms). The reports also includes detailed studies of depositional patterning, seasonality, feature utilization and lithic technology.

The historic site studies focused on examining interactions occurring at three analytical levels: household, local and regional. At the household level, archaeological and documentary evidence was used to investigate the ways in which basic economic activities were organized. Farming was only one part of a broad spectrum of activities in this rural area. Analysis of a local exchange system showed how the individual household were linked in a network based on the exchange of labor by both males and females for goods and services from the elite families and mill-owned stores throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Regional economic change seemed to have minimal effects on the basic operation of the local exchange systems.

## Oxford Huguenot Settlement

An investigation of a seventeenth-century Huguenot frontier settlement in Oxford, Massachusetts is underway thanks to a Boston University mini-grant awarded to J. Cooper Wamsley, a graduate student in the Archaeological Studies Program of Boston University and the principal investigator for this project. In 1685 King Louis XIV of France bowed to Catholic pressure and revoked the Edict of Nantes, a promulgation calling for religious toleration in his country. The revocation aroused anti-Huguenot sentiment and many of these devout Calvinists fled the country. In 1686 a band of thirty Huguenot families settled in what is now Oxford, Massachusetts and established an industrious frontier community operating from 1686-1694. During this period a large stone fort, a sawmill, a gristmill, a wash-leather mill (a mill with a large, water-driven, hammerlike apparatus used to tenderize glove-quality leather), a church and associated small fortification and dwellings for the French families were constructed. Indian uprisings, such as King Philip's War, had been an acute problem before the Huguenot settlement was established, and later rebellions eventually caused the dispersal of the community in 1694 when four members of a nearby English colonial family were massacred. In 1697 resettlement was attempted by a small number of Huguenots who were finally driven away permanently in 1704. Aims of the present study include an exhaustive study of all documents relating to the settlement and the preparation of a National Register nomination for all significant sites in Oxford associated with the Huguenots. Future goals may include an examination of Anglo-French relations on the Massachusetts frontier and archaeological investigations which will lead to an examination of the seventeenth-century French model of frontier settlement. Any information from readers relating to this subject would be greatly appreciated. Please address all correspondence to: J. Cooper Wamsley, Archaeological Studies Program, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, 02215.



## Bostonian Hotel site

During the winter and spring of 1981, salvage efforts by James W. Bradley and Neill DePaoli of the Massachusetts Historical Commission were conducted on the site of the new Bostonian Hotel. Located just north of Quincy Market at the corners of North and Blackstone Streets, the site area was an active part of Boston's 17th and 18th century waterfront. Several stratified fill sequences were documented along with remnants of 17th century wharf features. From the profiles recorded and the materials collected, three chronological periods were identified: a 1650-1680 level which produced mid-17th century artifacts beneath stratified fire debris (probably from a fire in 1679) that had been used

as fill; a 1690-1720 level rich in artifactual materials, especially ceramics, bone and leather, that appears to represent expansion of the waterfront through systematic filling; and a 1770-1790 level, again rich in artifacts, that indicates the complete filling of the site area and the beginning of its use for commercial building lots. The materials collected from the site represent the first systematically recovered assemblage from colonial Boston. Research on the site and the materials from it has been undertaken with a \$5,000 grant from the hotel's developer, the Winn Development Company, and has been conducted with the assistance of Mary C. Beaudry of the Archaeological Studies Program, Boston University. A preliminary report is expected to be ready by summer, 1982. Copies will be available from James W. Bradley, Survey Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108.



## 19th Century Domestic Sites

Dr. Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Associate Graduate Program Director for Historical Archaeology at the University of Massachusetts/Boston directed excavations last summer and fall at seven 19th century domestic sites in the Boston metropolitan area. The research problem is concerned with establishing a predictive relationship between the archaeological remains of consumption patterns and socio-economic status. The research design has involved first establishing documentary correlations between socio-economic status, measured by occupational class, and consumption patterns, measured by the average value of all material culture and the average value of durable status items in probate inventories from Quincy, Massachusetts, 1870-80. The results of this study, distinguishing among proprietors, farmers, craftsmen and laborers on the basis of inventoried consumption patterns, will be published in the next issue of New England Historical Archaeology. The analysis of archaeological remains of consumption patterns from four 19th century Quincy houses, as well as two in Milton and one in Jamaica Plain, will involve correlating archaeological measures of socioeconomic status, such as Miller's ceramic index, with the documentary data to determine the extent to which the archaeological data can be used to make the same socio-economic distinctions as the documentary data. Thus the utility of the archaeological data in predicting socio-economic status will be determined so it can be accurately used in the absence of documentary data. Others interested in establishing the significance of Miller's ceramic index or other archaeological measures of socio-economic status please contact Dr. Spencer-Wood at the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts 02125.



# Rhode Island

## Campbell and Sprague I Sites

Mitigation work on two sites along the Pettaquamscutt River in southern Rhode Island was finished in 1981, by the Public Archaeology Lab, Brown University and the final report, available from National Technical Information Service, Washington, D.C., will be published this summer.

The Campbell site contained two depositions. One carbon-14 dated to a period extending from A.D. 278 to A.D. 1393. The analyses indicated that this deposition resulted from occupation by a series of small-sized groups who stayed for extended periods of time. Archaeological remains associated with it include: large storage pits subsequently used for refuse; small storage caches; open-air hearths; a subsurface earth oven; shell-tempered clay pots utilized in cooking and/or storage; procuring tools; tool manufacture and maintenance artifacts; burnt rock; carbonized nut fragments of hazelnut and hickory; carbonized seeds some of which were identified as water rice, bean and mint; calcined bone fragments from small mammals; and marine shell fragments. The focus of activity attributed to this deposition appeared to be procuring and processing plant and animal resources with some tool manufacture and maintenance as a necessary adjunct to that end.

The older deposition at the Campbell site is not radiocarbon dated, however, diagnostic Squibnocket triangle points suggest that it dates from approximately 2885 B.C. to 360 B.C.. Depositional analysis indicated that many different groups somewhat larger than those of the later deposition, stayed at the site for brief intervals. Archaeological remains recovered include procuring and processing tools and tool manufacture and maintenance artifacts. Also, besides the local lithics of quartz, quartzite and argillite, non-local cherts and jasper were associated with this desposition. Activities here focused on hunting and the related work of tool manufacture.

The Sprague I site is comprised of one deposition which is the result of repeated occupations by small groups for a very limited duration during an unspecified period in the Late Archaic or Early Woodland. The density of material is very low and includes procuring tools and tool manufacture and maintenance artifacts. It appears that this site was a brief stop on the way to or from another location.

In summation, the combination of functional interpretations of artifactual material, depositional analysis of distributional patterns and paleoenvironmental reconstruction have provided a solid base from which to start constructing settlement and subsistence models specific to the local area.

## Northeast Corridor Improvement Project

The Providence Cove Lands Phase II Survey resulted in the location and identification of prehistoric and historic sites throughout the project area. An assessment of the potential effects to archeological resources was conducted by De Leuw, Cather/Parsons under the direction of Janice G. Artemel, Principal Investigator and Edward J. Flanagan, Field Supervisor, in late 1981 and early 1982. The project area is located in Providence, Rhode Island at the confluence of the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck Rivers, and is currently under three to thirty feet of late 19th to 20th century fill. Most of the area is in use for railroad sidings, the mainline Northeast Corridor tracks, and parking lots.

Prehistoric lithic and floral remains were discovered in the project area which, in addition to the paleoecological data gathered, substantiate the predictive model as described in the Providence Cove Lands Phase I Survey. Most of the area has been protected from prior destruction by land fill or by the gradual inundation of the freshwater Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck Rivers by a developing salt cove after 3500 B.P.

Historic sites were also identified throughout the project area. These sites are associated with both residential and commercial/ industrial use from the 18th through 20th centuries. Archeological testing and archival documentation have identified 18th century tenant farmers and laborers, as well as 19th century occupation and use by members of the lower socio-economic levels of Providence, including free Blacks and Irish immigrants. There were commercial and industrial uses of the project area, with service trades such as blacksmiths, carriage makers, file works, stone cutters, foundries, machine shops and bleaching and dyeing works. Evidence of the use of the former Great Salt Cove as a 18th century and early 19th century waterway is present in the form of the Blackstone Canal boat basin and tidal lock. The filling of the Cove between 1849 and 1900 provided land area for the many railroading facilities. These features remain below the existing surface as archeological resources, as do the remains of the former elliptical Cove Basin.

The Phase II Providence Cove Lands Survey Report has been completed, and it is anticipated that a mitigation program will begin in June.

Field work on the Bank Street Waterfront Project in New London, Connecticut was completed in January 1982. Analysis of recovered artifactual material is now underway, with synthesis of archival data

gathered. A public presentation was given on February 28, 1982 at the Lyman Allyn Museum, New London, Connecticut and sponsored by the New London Landmarks Commission, to explain the project and the anticipated results to the interested public. Suitable repositories are now being sought for the large amount of artifactual material which reflects more than two hundred years of waterfront use.

A final report is expected by September 1982. This project is under the direction of Janice G. Artemel, Principal Investigator (De Leuw, Cather/Parsons).

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## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - 1982

To apply for annual membership to the CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY, please fill out the following form. The \$5.00 membership for the period March 1, 1982 through the last day of February, 1983 includes 2 issues of the Newsletter.

Make checks payable to: CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

Send to: Beth Bower  
Treasurer-CNEA  
Museum of Afro-American History  
Box 5 Dudley Station  
Roxbury, MA 02119

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Institution/Agency \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Interest:

Members: Please call or write to any of the Steering Committee members and let them know what you're doing, plan to do, publications, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS COALITION  
TO PRESERVE AMERICA'S HERITAGE

- Adams Chamber of Commerce  
Adams Historical Society  
Andover Historical Society  
Architectural Conservation Trust  
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Arlington Chamber of Commerce  
Arlington Historical Society  
Bay State Historical League  
Beacon Hill Civic Association  
Belchertown Historical Society  
Berkshire County Historical Society  
Berkshire Museum  
Beverly Historical Society  
Boston Landmarks Commission  
Boston Preservation Alliance  
Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America  
Boston Society of Architects  
Bostonian Society  
Brookline Historical Society  
Cambridge Historical Society  
Cambridge Historical Commission  
Cape Ann Historical Association  
Charlestown Preservation Society  
Chesterwood  
Chestnut Street Associates, Inc.  
Clark Art Institute  
Clinton Historical Society  
Concord Antiquarian Society  
Conference on New England Archaeology  
Danvers Historical Society  
Dorchester Historical Society  
Edith Wharton Restorations, Inc.  
Essex Historical Society  
Essex Institute  
Fall River Historical Society  
Framingham Historical and Natural History Society  
Friends of the Blue Hills  
Friends of the Boston Public Garden  
Great Barrington Historical Society  
Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce  
Greater Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce  
Greater Gardner Chamber of Commerce  
Hancock Shaker Village, Inc.  
Halfield Historical Society  
Historic Boston Inc.  
Historic Salem, Inc.  
Holden Historical Society  
House of Seven Gables Settlement Association  
Housing Economics/Housing Associates  
Inquilinos Boricuas en Accion  
Ipswich Chamber of Commerce  
Ipswich 17th Century Day Committee  
Irish Georgian Society, MA Chapter  
Lee Citizens Advisory Committee  
Leominster Historical Society  
Lexington Historical Society  
Lowell Chamber of Commerce  
Lower Roxbury Community Corporation  
Lynn Area Chamber of Commerce  
Martha's Vineyard Historical Preservation Society, Inc.  
Massachusetts Archaeological Society  
Massachusetts Association for Olmsted Parks  
Massachusetts Audubon Society  
Massachusetts Local Historic District Association  
Mead Art Museum  
Monterey Historical Society  
Narragansett Historical Society  
National Association for Olmsted Parks  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
Neighborhood Development Corporation of Jamaica Plain  
Northampton Historical Society  
Old Schwamb Mill  
Old Sturbridge Village  
Peabody Museum of Salem  
Pilgrim Society  
Pratt Museum of Natural History  
Preservation Action  
Preservation Partnership  
Preservation Society of Fall River  
Roxbury Action Program  
Salem Chamber of Commerce  
Sheffield Historical Society  
Smith College Museum of Art  
Society of Architectural Historians, N.E. Chapter  
Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities  
South End Historical Society  
South Hadley Historical Society  
Springfield Historical Society  
Springfield Preservation Trust  
Stockbridge Library Association  
Technology & Conservation  
The Townscape Institute  
The Trustees of Reservations  
Victorian Society in America, N.E. Chapter  
Walpole Historical Society  
Waterfront Historic Area League  
Wenham Historical Association & Museum, Inc.  
Western Hampden Historical Society  
Westminster Historical Society  
Williamstown House of History  
Winchendon Historical Society  
Winchester Historical Society  
Worcester Heritage Preservation Society

Adams Chamber of Commerce  
Adams Historical Society  
Andover Historical Society  
Architectural Conservation Trust  
Architectural Heritage Foundation  
Arlington Chamber of Commerce  
Arlington Historical Society  
Bay State Historical League  
Beacon Hill Civic Association  
Belchertown Historical Society  
Berkshire County Historical Society  
Berkshire Museum  
Beverly Historical Society  
Boston Landmarks Commission  
Boston Preservation Alliance  
Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America  
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Winchendon Historical Society  
Winchester Historical Society  
Worcester Heritage Preservation Society

URGENT

Final Decisions on Preservation Budget Taking  
Place Now! Present Administration Seeks To  
ZERO OUT These Funds.

Last year, we were successful in restoring federal support for preservation. We must again persuade our Congress that a small amount of federal funds for preservation will create jobs, conserve energy and strengthen neighborhoods.

In Massachusetts alone a little over \$5 million in federal support has generated \$250 million in private investment during the last six years. A zero budget could drop this investment drastically, with resultant job loss.

In order to persuade our legislative leaders that a zero budget is not in our interest, we must contact them personally to tell them that we care. Please visit, call or write your Congressional representative and Senators Tsongas and Kennedy. A sample letter is included on the other side.

For more information, please feel free to call one of the Massachusetts Coalition sponsoring organizations.

c/o SPNEA, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114 617-227-3956

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_

I am writing to ask for your support of \$30 million for the FY 83 Historic Preservation Fund. The administration has recommended zero dollars for historic preservation. I am opposed to this recommendation because I think the Historic Preservation Program is critically important to the economic well-being of the cities and towns in Massachusetts. It has already proven itself.

Since 1966, federal support of the state historic preservation offices has established an effective partnership of government, corporate, private and volunteer efforts to identify, preserve and economically develop the nation's architectural resources. I know that this fund stimulates the stated private initiative objectives of the current administration: it has formed an effective governmental/private sector partnership with a resultant \$250 million investment in the restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings in Massachusetts alone since 1976 - \$200 million of which came from the private sector!

Without federal support, these private initiatives will slow down, and may stop altogether. The Massachusetts Historical Commission will be crippled and will be unable to certify projects for tax incentives or process nominations to the National Register. The federal government may be forced by default to pick up the expenses of funding the entire program and implementing the federal legislation which is on the books.

Please talk to your colleagues on the key committees. Tell them that the citizens of Massachusetts are opposed to the elimination of the Historic Preservation Fund. Please urge them to vote for the restoration of \$30 million in federal support to ensure the survival of the Historic Preservation Fund.

Thank you very much.