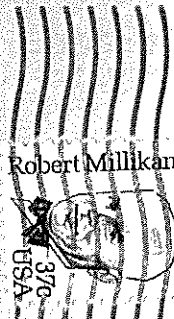


*Gene Lincoy
Rgt Authr:
University of Mass.
Amherst, MA 01003*

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
Victoria Kenyon
New Hampshire Historical Society
30 Park Street
Concord, NH 03301



NEA

Conference on New England Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

1983 STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

DAVID YESNER
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Southern Maine
Gorham, Maine 04038

(207) 780-5320

PETER THOMAS
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont 05405

(802) 656-3884

MYRON STACHIW
Massachusetts Historic Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

(617) 727-8470

PAT RUBERTON
Dept. of Anthropology
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

(401) 863-3251

KEVIN McBRIDE
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut 06260

(203) 486-4264

VICTORIA KENYON
New Hampshire Historical Society
30 Park Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

(603) 224-5405



Conference on New England Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

Vol.3 No.1 June 1983

Conservation Archaeology



Contents

in Massachusetts:

A Retrospective Mike Roberts

It's hard to say when the conservation ethic first entered the thinking of Massachusetts archaeologists. It was clear, however, as I listened to conversations in the hall and to papers presented at the recent CONEA meeting in Sturbridge Village, that conservation archaeology in New England is alive and well and here to stay. Over the last several years, I've watched archaeology in southern New England grow through three of the four ages of man: infancy, adolescence, and maturity.

Conservation Archaeology
in Massachusetts: A
Retrospective by
Mike Roberts. 1

The Archaeology and
Interpretation of
Households by
David Yesner. 4

Current Research
Connecticut 9
Maine 11
Massachusetts 14
New Hampshire 21
Rhode Island. 25
Vermont 27

(Let me say right here that this piece is based solely on my personal recollections of events and the individuals involved and that either or both may have been inadvertently edited by time or traumatic amnesia.)

For me, it all started at another meeting--a two-day conference at U. Mass., Boston, in 1975. Chaired by Charlie Nelson, that conference was designed to bring together a broad constituency of Massachusetts people concerned about archaeology with others from outside the state having special knowledge of the subject. It can truly be said that this conference galvanized local archaeologists into activism and started Massachusetts on the road to equalling or surpassing other states in the quality of its archaeological programs. Although the conference was held in Boston and focused on Massachusetts problems, those from other New England states also made major contributions.

Among those whose input was of major importance were Bob McGimsey, then and now Director of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and Tom King, then of IAS, presently chief archaeologist at the Advisory Council. Gene Sterud and Margaret Weide (now Lyneis), both of SUNY Binghamton, attended the conference and brought with them (to the subsequent advancement of the region) a previously little known graduate student named Francis P. McMannamon.

Who can forget Doc Robbin's presentation, in which he held up a copy of an "ancient, irreplaceable heirloom volume", from which he proceeded to rip a handful of pages, thus graphically illustrating the effect of site destruction? All in all, those present were brought to recognize the gravity of the problems before them and the long road Massachusetts had to travel.

Somebody, I think it was Tom King, seconded by Charlie Nelson, volunteered me to organize a lobbying effort on behalf of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) and the State Archaeologist. At the informal, post-meeting session, we all decided that the group would be most effective if it represented the broadest possible constituency.

Driving home after the last session, Georgess and I were discussing the nature of this nascent organization, and agreed that the best form would be a coalition of interests dedicated to conserving the archaeological heritage of the area. And thus was born CAM, the Coalition for Archaeology in Massachusetts.

We began to have meetings and to prepare a lobbying campaign that would assist the MHC to obtain a staff archaeologist and would pay for the stamps used by the State Archaeologist. That's right--just the stamps. Whitney Powell designed a logo for us, we had stationary printed, and we were in business. Regulars at those first meetings were Dena Dincauze, Laurel Casjens, Duncan and Becky Ritchie, Jane Scott, George Horner, Pete Thomas, Clemency Coggins, Geoff Moran, Dick Riley, John

Rosser, and Barbara Luedtke. (It's interesting to see where all of these people are today.) One of the first people to send in dues to this fledgling organization was Mrs. A.V. Kidder. Her application indicated that "I'm not sufficiently professional but I wish you well." The next year or so constituted the infancy period of conservation archaeology in Massachusetts. The lobbying campaign did succeed in both its objectives, and was, in the words of the Administrative Assistant to Ways and Means Chair Jack Kelly (yes, the same), "the most effective seen since we took office." During this period, archaeologists confronted several state agencies and succeeded in convincing them that there was enough of a constituency for cultural resources to warrant their active compliance with existing regulations. This activity created an interesting problem: where were the archaeologists to do the work CAM was agitating for? In one instance, the DPW hired an out-of-work archaeologist from New Zealand who was a friend of a couple of Harvard professors to do a survey for the planned extension of Route 495. The results, alas, were less than perfect. (Few Maori encampments were found.) At the same time, Dena Dincauze was performing some more productive surveys with her graduate students, thus demonstrating that better-trained workers produce more cost-effective results.

This was not enough, however, to fill the need for archaeological services of a growing clientele. More and more archaeological work was being required, thanks to the fact that Frank McMannamon was now at the MHC and to a knowledgeable and active constituency.

The next stage began at another meeting, this time in Doc Robbins' office, with representatives of the DPW, CAM and a newly formed archaeological services organization, the Public Archaeology Lab of Brown University. The subject was the redoing of the Route 495 survey in accordance with professional standards. Everyone at the meeting agreed that PAL was the most suitable organization for the job. This was the beginning of contract archaeology in Massachusetts, as performed by an organization created specifically for the purpose.

A year later, Laurel Casjens and I founded the Institute of Conservation Archaeology (ICA) at Harvard. Several other contracting organizations and individuals also began offering their services at this period. One afternoon, an ex-IAS intern walked into my office in search of a job, and spent the next year or so as the ICA's specialist in archaeology of the sewers. Her name was Valerie Talmage.

At this time, all of us were struggling to learn how to function in a business environment, and using different approaches to achieve the same ends. The mad rush to spend EPA wastewater-treatment money was also on at this time. This agency decidedly did not like archaeology or archaeologists, and spent no little time playing one organization or individual off against another. This caused a lot of anxiety but also sharpened competition. At the same time, professional colleagues were learning to be business competitors, and the results left much to be desired. That, to me, was the adolescent stage. "I shoot marbles better than you do, therefore I should get all the good marbles. And I won't tell you how to shoot marbles because then you might take some of my marbles."

As is true in most cases, however, age brings maturity, together with the understanding that within a small scientific discipline people must work together if they are not to see hard-won gains eroded. The way to this sense of community began with the formation of CONEA, during the "adolescent period." Thanks to the wisdom of its steering committee, archaeology in our region has matured to the point of mutual respect. And at Sturbridge I was gratified to see that we had finally reached maturity as a discipline in this area, and can hope to look forward to many years of productive research into the archaeology of New England.

Congratulations, guys and gals! You done good.

The Archaeology and Interpretation of Households

DAVID YESNER

The Conference on New England Archaeology held its third annual meeting and conference at the Conference Center of Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, Mass., on March 26, 1983. The meeting was originally scheduled for February 12, but due to the exigencies of the weather (namely the largest snowfall of the winter) a postponement was necessitated. However, the presenters were able to come to Sturbridge on February 11 to discuss the content of their papers, which had the fortuitous effect of giving all of the participants an additional month not only to think about (possible revisions in?) their own papers, but papers to be presented by others. Perhaps this was one factor that led to the uniformly high quality of the papers this time around.

The topic for the conference was "The Archaeology and Interpretation of Households." Speakers included Alan Swedlund (UMass/Amherst), Russell Barber (ICA/Harvard), John Cole (UMass/Amherst), Mary Beaudry (BU), Peter Thorbahn (PAL), John Worrell (OSV), David Yesner (USM), Suzanne Spencer-Wood (UMass/Boston), Kevin McBride (UConn), and David Starbuck (Rensselaer). Both theoretical and methodological aspects of the topic were covered by all speakers, although morning speakers (Swedlund, Barber, Beaudry, Thorbahn) stressed theoretical concerns and afternoon speakers (Worrell, Yesner, Spencer-Wood, McBride, Starbuck) stressed methodological issues. Speakers had the benefit not only of the previous discussions in February, but also the comments by Saitta and McManamon in the most recent issue of the CNEA Newsletter. There has also been much recent discussion of the topic in the archaeological literature (e.g. Wilk and Rathje 1982), and a symposium on houses and households at the recent SAA meetings in Pittsburgh, PA. Among the topics considered by speakers at the conference were the following: various aspects of subsistence and technological production at the household level; economic production of households, including division of labor within the household and articulation with other households for economic purposes; distribution of goods both within and outside the household; the intergenerational transmission of goods within the household; and population size, density, and distribution in relation to household structure and function. Besides these static forms of analysis, evolution of household form and function was considered in relation to population growth, the dynamics of frontiers and boundaries, and longer-term processes of social evolution.

In spite of these common bonds of interest, however, it was clear that a number of both theoretical and methodological problems plague the field of "household archaeology." The first problem encountered was that of definition; both the historic and prehistoric archaeologists wrestled mightily with defining the concept of the "household" in both processual and material terms. All speakers agreed that the household could be defined on several levels, and most argued that the household could not be taken as strictly equivalent to a group occupying a single domicile. Even the "household cluster" (to use the term promoted by Flannery (1976)), which physically encompasses more than a single house structure - was not found to reflect accurately in material terms (i.e. "on the ground") all aspects of the unit of economic and social cooperation implied by the term "household".

A second problem involved some differences in perspective by the historic and prehistoric archaeologists. Although many of the issues faced by analysts of historic and prehistoric households are the same, in areas such as New England, where aboriginal population was characterized by band or tribal-level communities, there is inevitably a significant contrast between the household structure of the aboriginal groups and that of the state-level colonial society. This is quite clear, for example, when dealing with topics such as specialization of craft production or the transmission of land ownership within the household unit. In band or tribal-level societies, many such processes essentially occur beyond the bounds of the household unit, whereas they can be more conveniently analyzed within the household unit for more complex societies. Because of this, achieving a common approach to the issues of household archaeology is difficult.

In addition, the prehistoric archaeologists seemed to have a greater problem than the historic archaeologists in operationalizing whatever definition of household was employed. In part, this appears to be a byproduct of the nature of the preservational processes affecting the archaeological record. This is particularly true when dealing with negative evidence; since evidence for housing and other structures is so rare in prehistoric New England, for example, one can never be sure whether the lack of evidence for structures reflects the simplicity of the structures or simply taphonomic processes. Given the situation, some papers (e.g. by Yesner on "The Structure and Function of Prehistoric Households in Northern New England") tended to focus more on within-site structures and the evidence for activities that they contained, while other papers (e.g. by Thorbahn from a theoretical perspective, and by McBride and Bellantoni from a methodological perspective) tended to focus more on "macrosettlement" phenomena such as site sizes and distributions. No papers ignored the macrosettlement level, however, because, as noted before, in nearly all band or tribal-level societies many "household" functions are shared widely within the group (Wilk and Rathje 1982).

The two theoretical papers on prehistoric households - by Barber (on "Household or Communityhold: the Round Lake Ojibwa Case") and by Thorbahn (on "Spatial Aspects of Economic Differentiation among Hunter-gatherers") - stress the importance of ethnographic models in generating useful variables for operationalizing the concept of household using prehistoric data. Barber's paper, focusing on the dynamics of production in Ojibwa communities, cautions on the use of ethnographic models which equate the

household as a unit of both production and consumption; even for the relatively simple societies of the northeastern woodlands, units of production may vary from individual task groups to nuclear families, while units of consumption may vary from nuclear families to whole communities. Archaeologists must therefore learn to view households as dynamic entities within a multi-scale cultural system, rather than as fixed units of production and consumption. Thorbahn's paper, using the Birhor of India for ethnographic analogy, takes a similar tack in examining the multiple levels of complexity within a hunter-gatherer society characterized by a "foraging" pattern. Thorbahn identifies the house, household, band, and tribal levels of organization, and notes the scalar increase in population size between these hierarchical units. This is compared to the scalar increments characteristic of prehistoric southern New England archaeological site "patches", defined as units of higher-than-average artifact densities. The smaller increments in the prehistoric New England case are explained by a more complex situation in which intermediate levels of organization existed, suggesting a more fluid social organization involving the addition and subtraction of individuals as among the !Kung San. While Barber's paper, then, used ethnographic models to suggest caution in the interpretation of archaeological "household" units, Thorbahn's paper used archaeological data to suggest caution in the use of ethnographic models of social structural units.

McBride's paper went even further in this direction, noting the importance of ethnographic models for the lower Connecticut River valley, but stipulating that such models may have only a limited application to earlier societies. In fact, there is reason to suggest that, in this region, the importance of the household as an economic unit, while true of the ethnographic record, may only have had an antiquity of a few hundred years. Yesner's paper went still further, noting the disjunction between all known dwelling structures of the late prehistoric period (4,000 B.P. to contact) with those known for the modern Algonkian peoples of northern New England. Thus, for the coastal Maine groups, loose analogies on the macrosettlement level were more satisfying than those for smaller household units, for which the approach has to be empirical. McBride's and Yesner's papers were also evolutionary in concept, discussing the evolution of household form and function in two areas of prehistoric New England. Yesner's paper stressed continuity in

Current Research

Connecticut

some aspects of household form and function on the southwestern Maine coast, even while other aspects of material culture and technology changed radically. McBride's paper, using indices of variability in subsistence, manufacture, storage, and maintenance activities, noted three major disjunctions in household organization and settlement pattern during the prehistoric period in the lower Connecticut River valley, so that the final historic pattern bore little similarity to those of the Late Archaic and Woodland periods.

The prehistoric papers in the "Household Archaeology" conference, then, offered a variety of models to translate observed changes in material culture and settlement pattern into dynamics of household organization. How well the papers succeeded in explaining these changes may be questioned. For example, are environmental or social factors paramount in explaining the evolution of household structure in Maine or Connecticut? If both are involved, what is the nature of the interaction between them? What types of ethnographic models - Ojibwa or Birhor, for example - are most appropriate for generating expectations about the linkage of these variables? A number of other methodological issues still have not been solved - for example, can indirect archaeological measures of household organization be used in the absence of physical remains of dwelling units? If so, which measures are most appropriate - the measures of artifact diversity used by McBride, or the measures of patch size used by Thorbahn? Hopefully, these and other issues will be addressed in the next CNEA conference. The next newsletter will contain more detailed synopses of the historical archaeology papers from the 1983 CNEA conference.

References Cited

- Flannery, Kent V., ed.
1976 The Early Mesoamerican Village, New York Academic Press.
- Wilk, Richard R. and William L. Rathje, ed.
1982 Archaeology of the Household, American Behavioral Science: 25 #6.

The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY TEAM, UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, has completed a Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of the Interstate-84 project in eastern Connecticut. A total of 85 prehistoric and 12 historic sites were located within the proposed corridor. Aboriginal sites range in age from Early Archaic through Contact/Historic. A Phase II survey will be conducted this summer and fall, with mitigation to take place during 1984 and 1985. Research objectives include reconstructing settlement patterns in the eastern highlands, as well as to reconstruct the exchange networks for Quinbaug Valley quartzite in both the Thames and Connecticut drainages. P.A.S.T. will be completing its sixth and final season of field work in the lower Connecticut valley this summer. Prior archaeological survey has provided estimates of settlement and subsistence patterns. A field school will focus on large riverine village sites in an attempt to determine the nature of households in larger occupations in the lower valley. Other objectives include the excavation of several Early Woodland sites in an attempt to reconstruct the settlement patterns during this period. The UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT summer archaeological field school under the direction of NICHOLAS BELLANTONI will conduct excavations in the state's eastern highlands as well as the Lower Connecticut River Valley. Research will be designed to test hypotheses of cultural change and continuity during the Middle and Late Woodland cultural periods. Field work will concentrate on 1) a Middle Woodland sedentary village along the east bank of the lower Connecticut River and 2) Middle/Late Woodland special purpose sites in the interior highlands.



This summer the FARMINGTON RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT will focus on surveying the western uplands of the Farmington Valley under the direction of KEN FEDER. Presently, results of a mail survey in the town of Canton, Connecticut are being compiled, with a number of previously unknown sites already having been reported. Plans for the summer include follow-up investigation of sites reported by local residents and the systematic surveying of a large, forested, upland tract owned by the state where a number of potential rockshelter occupations are known to exist. An attempt will be made to assess the nature of the relationship between these upland sites and those present on the valley floor excavated over the past three years, in terms of chronology and seasonality.

JOHN PFEIFFER, S.U.N.Y. ALBANY, shall continue our regional approach of gathering data pertaining to a particular prehistoric culture system this summer in the Black Hall and Lieutenant Drainages of Old Lyme, CT. The problem initially was centered about the recently discovered cremation burial of the Griffin Site. Was this complex part of the Mast Forest Adaptation (small stemmed tradition) or was this the burial practice of a completely different culture system? We now know that the latter is the correct interpretation. A second culture system did function within our study area during the Terminal Archaic period. We have called this the River Plain Adaptation and are excavating ceremonial and habitation sites in the two drainages. This research will help us add detail to our understanding of the River Plain Adaptation and also give us insights about the relationship between this culture system and the Mast Forest Adaptation. Beginning in the middle of June we shall be investigating several habitation sites which were discovered through survey in 1981. Paleo-environmental data are going to be sought by undertaking peat deposit studies in the adjoining marshes. Sea-level information and botanical assemblage data should be generated. With detailed excavation of the habitation sites we hope to have better information pertaining to River Plain Adaptation subsistence.



During fall semester from 1980 to the present, CONNECTICUT COLLEGE students under the direction of HAROLD JULI have been excavating a Middle Woodland shell midden site along the west bank of the Thames River, New London. The site has been radiocarbon dated to ca 700 A.D. and has produced a varied inventory of faunal, floral and artifactual remains, a hearth or roasting/steaming platform, as well as an earthen living surface associated with artifacts and faunal remains. The living surface has produced the C¹⁴ date of 700 A.D. and is near the upper part of an unstratified midden deposit some 25 centimeters in depth.



During the summer of 1982 archaeologists from CONNECTICUT COLLEGE under the direction of HAROLD JULI completed the third season of fieldwork at the Saybrook Point site. In all, three areas reflecting occupation from 1636 to the 20th century were excavated. The areas consisted of a preserved agricultural field in cultivation from the 17th to the 20th centuries, the town wharf used from ca 1800-1870 and a railroad yard utilized from 1870 to 1920. The artifacts are presently being analyzed at CONNECTICUT COLLEGE. A large portion of the site's 18 acres will be devoted to a historical and archaeological park to be constructed by 1986 to commemorate the town's anniversary.

Maine

DAVID YESNER, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE, has been working on completion of analysis of materials from two seasons of excavation at the Moshier Island site in Casco Bay, southwestern Maine. This stratified site contains well preserved evidence of small-stemmed point, Susquehanna, and Early Woodland occupations (including some additional Vinette I ceramics), as well as an abundance of Middle and Late Woodland materials. House floors were uncovered for both the small-stemmed point and Susquehanna horizons; the small-stemmed point house floor dates to 4225 B.P. and contains a central hearth, raised bench, and plummets, while the Susquehanna house floor contains a chipping area and concentration of bone awls, as well as a cremation burial with snapped broadpoints located near the house entranceway. Entranceways to both houses faced in an easterly direction. Faunal analysis from the site has traced the evolution from an estuarine to a deeper-water environment in the area as the sea level has risen; sectioning of fish and shellfish remains suggests that this was a spring (late winter to early summer) encampment. Ten thousand shells measured during the fall of 1982 have demonstrated a diminution in size of shellfish during the Early Woodland period when intensive harvesting of soft-shell clams began; this trailed off during the Middle and Late Woodland, suggesting establishment of some sort of balance between people and shellfish resources. Field work during the 1983 season will focus on Upper Flag Island in the northern part of the bay, which has in the past provided large faunal samples.



BRUCE BOURQUE has been undertaking additional survey in the northern end of Penobscot Bay, focusing on the Castine region. A number of new sites have been identified, including some as large as the Turner Farm site; one site appears to have a 17th century contact period occupation. Additional test excavation has also been undertaken on the north end of North Haven Island. Current work on the large faunal assemblage from the Turner Farm site involves shellfish sectioning for seasonality determination; ART SPIESS has completed the writeup of much of the faunal analysis.

STEVE COX has recently completed excavation of two Late Woodland period shellmounds in the Blue Hill/Deer Isle area of eastern Maine. These sites, near the Goddard site, are providing data on settlement patterns in the region during the time of occupation of the Goddard site. One site has revealed a Late Woodland period house floor. These materials, including the Goddard site excavations, are currently being written up for a report on prehistoric subsistence and settlement in the Blue Hill Bay region. In addition, COX has recently undertaken (with WARREN REISS and SHELLY SMITH) an underwater survey off Deer Isle that has resulted in the recovery of additional materials that may date in the 6,000B.P. time range.

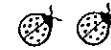


DAVID SANGER has recently undertaken excavation of a shell midden on Rocque Island in Washington County, Maine, which has revealed Late Woodland house floor patterns. In addition, Sanger has undertaken a survey of sites on large lakes in Washington County, many of which have been badly eroded by high water levels. Several students (e.g. DOUG KELLOGG, MARY HANCOCK, CATHY CARLSON) have recently completed or are completing theses dealing with materials from recent archaeological work in the Boothbay region; CHRIS BORSTEL's thesis on the Young site has also recently been published by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.



AUTHOR SPIESS has recently undertaken excavation of two sites on Kidder Point and Sears Island in Searsport, on the central Maine coast. Ninety percent of the Kidder Point site was excavated, and appears to contain a single component, early Middle Woodland encampment dating to ca. 2,500 B.P. Around 30 hearth-like features were uncovered as well as a large sample of lithics, ceramics, and faunal materials. Initial analysis of the faunal remains suggests that the site was a summer seasonal occupation. A report on the site will be available later in the year. SPIESS has also been conducting excavations at the Evergreens site at Solon in central Maine; Middle Woodland materials from this site have included a large roasting pit feature filled with fire-cracked rock.

ROB BONNICHSEN, UNIVERSITY OF MAINE-ORONO, is continuing work on Munsungun Lake Archaeological project, under the aegis of the new Institute for the Study of Early Man at the University of Maine-Orono. Excavation of several new sites in the area has led to the discovery of two fluted point fragments and additional lanceolate points that probably relate to the Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic time period. New reports on the work at Munsungun Lake have been issued by the Institute for the Study of Early Man. Geological work (by BONNICHSEN, VICKY CLAY, and VICTOR KONRAD) on paleosols associated with the excavations has also recently been published in the Journal of Archaeological Science. Amateur archaeologists, including members of the Maine Archaeological Society, have recently been involved in the excavations, and the Munsungun work has also been the focus of a travelling exhibit funded by the Maine Council for the Humanities.



RICK FAULKNER has completed two field seasons of work at Fort Pentagoet in Castine, Maine, a site which is critical to understanding the early Acadian presence in Maine. Analysis and conservation of materials from the site is in progress.

TED BRADSTREET is continuing excavations of the Agray Point site and at Fort Western in Augusta, defining the importance of early 17th century European occupation of this area of central Maine.



ROBERT BRADLEY has recently undertaken test excavation of a portion of the historical site at Pemaquid, Maine, that had previously been obscured by alder growth. This section of the site revealed several early 18th. century cellars. These materials will be included in a major report on Colonial Pemaquid which is now being prepared, as well as in the design of a future museum at the site.

Massachusetts

The MUSEUM OF AFRO AMERICAN HISTORY has conducted Phase I and Phase II excavations for the Bass River Interceptor and Pumping Station in Beverly, Massachusetts. Phase I excavations, conducted by MYRON STACHIW and JOHN CHENEY under the direction of BETH ANN BOWER, yielded prehistoric material along the Bass River through the Beverly Golf Course and along Balch Street. The latter location is near a known Late Archaic - Early Woodland site on the United Shoe Machine Company property. Phase II excavations, conducted by LEONARD LOPARTO and TED NOONS under the direction of BETH ANN BOWER, revealed little additional information regarding the prehistoric material at the Golf Course site, as no diagnostic material was recovered. Construction will likely proceed with minor alterations in the route of the interceptor to avoid or minimize impacts to the sites.



JOHN PRETOLA and a stalwart force of SPRINGFIELD SCIENCE MUSEUM volunteers have been working on analysis of the Charles W. Hull collection. The collection contains some 450 objects with find spot provenience from Agawam and surrounding towns on the Massachusetts-Connecticut border section of the Connecticut Valley. The assemblage indicates significant Susquehanna Tradition manifestations in that part of the valley.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION's prehistoric survey team of ERIC JOHNSON and TOM MAHLSTEDT have begun the preliminary phase of research into the prehistory of Worcester County. Presently lists of collections/informants and museum/library collections are being assembled in an effort to identify survey priorities for inclusion onto the computer indexed inventory. The prehistory of Worcester County, representing much of the interior uplands of Massachusetts, is currently poorly known. However, recognizing the considerable success of the inventory for Eastern Massachusetts there is little doubt that many previously unrecorded sites and collections will be identified and new patterns of prehistoric activity will emerge, greatly expanding what is presently known about Worcester County's prehistory.

Since 1981 the CARNEGIE MUSEUM, Pittsburgh, PA, under the direction of DR. JAMES B. RICHARDSON has been involved in a long-term multi-stage program oriented toward the study of 10,500 years of occupation and adaptation to the changing environments and resources on Martha's Vineyard. To date two coastal shell middens have been systematically excavated: the Frisby-Butler and the Hornblower II sites on Squibnocket Pond. While portions of these sites were originally excavated by WILLIAM A. RITCHIE in the 1960's, the present program employs recovery techniques not extensively employed by previous investigators: screening, flotation and shell column sampling, as well as the plotting of all artifacts using a transit. When the final analysis of these two sites is completed a more precise picture of the Late Archaic through Late Woodland chronology, tool kits, subsistence strategies and change over the past 5,000 years on Martha's Vineyard should be forthcoming.

In addition the MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION, as part of its state-wide cultural resources inventory is sponsoring analysis of private collections on the Island. The analysis being performed by RICHARD BURT and JILL BOUCH will supplement the Carnegie Museum's research and has already provided the first evidence for human activity here during Paleo and Early Archaic times.



JAMES WHITTALL of the EARLY SITES RESEARCH SOCIETY reports continued research at Morrill's Point, Salisbury, MA. Field work covers a multi-component site ranging from Paleo through Archaic and Woodland to Colonial time periods.



RABER ASSOCIATES has recently completed three archaeological reconnaissance surveys in advance of sewer construction in the towns of South Walpole, Dennis, and Kingston, Massachusetts and a fourth survey is underway in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Field survey was conducted by MICHAEL RABER and LEONARD LOPARTO. The South Walpole survey examined an area bordering the Neponset River and identified three areas containing prehistoric cultural material along the margin of the marsh as well as a mill dam from a mid-18th through mid-19th century manufacturing complex which included a sawmill, forge, and cotton mill.

FRANK McMANAMON of the NORTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE of the NATIONAL PARK SERVICE reports that the final field season of the Cape Cod Survey will take place this fall during the months of September, October, and November. CHRIS BORSTELL will be field supervisor and JOYCE FITZGERALD will direct analysis of the materials collected over the past four years. The ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT, conducted by ALAN SYNEKI and SHEILA CHARLES, is continuing the recataloguing and reorganization of the Great Island Tavern Site, Wellfleet, and the Minuteman National Historic Park. This multi-year project will make available user's guides to the collections of excavated sites on National Park Service lands. Three reports are planned: 1) the Salem Maritime Archaeological Collection which includes the Narbonne Site, Central Wharf, and the Derby House; 2) The Morristown, N.J. Archaeological Collection; and 3) The Great Island Tavern Site, Wellfleet, MA. These reports are expected to be in print by August. A report on the Narbonne Site Excavations by GEOFFREY P. MORAN, EDWARD F. ZIMMER, and ANNE E. YENTSCH is now available. Write FRANK McMANAMON or DICK HSU, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, 15 State Street, Boston, MA 02129. Two field projects are under way at the Minuteman National Historic Park under the direction of DICK HSU and LINDA TOWLE. One site is a prehistoric site located at the North Bridge and the other is at the Smith House, where rich archaeological deposits were discovered during the construction of an ell in the early 20th century.



The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) had recently completed fieldwork on a number of projects, including the following performed in Massachusetts. Reconnaissance surveys resulted in the location of several sites, five prehistoric and four historic, within the proposed location of Hopping Brook Industrial Park in Holliston, and a group of ambiguous stone mounds within the impact area of the proposed extension of Marnet Boulevard in New Bedford. A series of intensive surveys, carried out in Attleboro, Freetown/Fall River, Middleton and Yarmouth have also resulted in the location of both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources. Three prehistoric sites were located during the survey of the area to be impacted by the improvement of Orr's Pond in Attleboro, one of which contained evidence of two discrete periods of occupation. This site, the Knoll site, is near the source area for Attleboro red felsite, and contains concentrations of chipping debris and a Neville-like argillite projectile point. In nearby Freetown/Fall River, an intensive survey of the proposed site of the New England Energy Park located six prehistoric and one historic

site, in an area that consisted primarily of second growth scrub forest. The sites represented the first recovered evidence of the interior activity areas associated with the complex and multicomponent sites on the Taunton River margin. Despite their low density and relatively simple internal configuration, they represent a significant component of the regional prehistoric settlement system. The survey conducted along the borders of the Emerson Brook Reservoir in Danvers did not result in the location of significant prehistoric resources, but was successful in identifying the location of early industrial sites in that town. In Yarmouth, neither prehistoric or historic resources were located in the area proposed as the location of the town's wastewater treatment plant. Data recovery at G. B. Crane site in Norton resulted in the delineation of at least two separate occupations. Carbon-14 samples established the deposition dates of two features - one dating to the Late Archaic (3800 BP) and one to the Late Woodland (1000-500 BP). Artifactual evidence also indicated a probable Middle Archaic occupation (8000-6000 B.P.). The activities that took place on the site included resource processing and lithic modification, and environmental evidence suggests a late fall - early winter season of site occupation. Several projects are currently in progress, including surveys of the Wordell Farm in northern Fall River, The Watertown Dairy in Wayland, and the Meadowlands Golf Course in Canton. Future projects planned for the summer of 1983 include an educational and archaeological program centered on the newly-acquired South Cape State Beach in Mashpee on Cape Cod, and site examination in Acushnet. This research has been carried out by PETER THORBAHN, DEBORAH COX, JOAN GALLAGHER, and DUNCAN RITCHIE, with the assistance of ANN DAVIN, JORDAN KERBER, STACEY PERKINS and INGRID WEINSTEIN.



SHIRLEY BLANCHE has just completed a paper called Concord and Native First People dealing with the relationship between Puritans and Native Americans in 17th century Concord, Massachusetts for the Concord-Carlisle Human Rights Council, funded by the NEH. Development of a Massachusetts Prehistory curriculum for the local schools, based on the Concord Antiquarian Museum Collections has been initiated.



The MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION is initiating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places of the archaeological sites at Conant's Hill near Wareham, Betty's Neck in Lakeville, and a thematic nomination of Christian Indian sites throughout Massachusetts. Conant's Hill is a multi-component midden site within the Wampanoag territory

which contains Contact Period Native American burials. Late Archaic through Woodland components contain data appropriate for testing models concerning the changing relationships between environmental variables and social, settlement and subsistence systems. The Contact Period component of midden and burials provides a unique resource pertaining to Native American reaction and adaptation to the European presence. Early histories of Middleboro note that Betty's Neck, named after the granddaughter of the chief sachem of the Pequots, had been continuously owned by Native Americans through the historical period with Native American occupation into the early 20th century. A thematic nomination of Christian Indian sites throughout Massachusetts is also planned. The success of these nominations will help to protect these sites at least from federally-funded land-altering projects and help preserve irreplaceable cultural resources of Massachusetts's history. The nominations are being prepared by LAURA LEACH-PALM.



JOHN WORRELL of OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE, INC. reports a salvage excavation at the David White Sawmill, located on OSV property, has been undertaken in advance of construction of a new sawmill. The remains of an early 19th century sawmill were exposed; however these remains were found to be badly disturbed by subsequent site use and changes in the water power system. Their study will yield information on the site's development up to the present reconstructed mill.



DAVID SIMMONS, doctoral candidate at the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, will be conducting a field school at the Phenixville, Conn textile mill village. Work this season will focus on a small craft neighborhood containing a blacksmith shop and 4-5 house sites.



DR. SUZANNE SPENCER-WOOD, with assistance from graduate students in the History-Historical Archaeology MA Program at the UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS in Boston has just completed research concerning the relationship between socio-economic status and consumption patterns as a measure of participation in the national market. This research demonstrates the value of an archaeological ceramic socio-economic index to indicate fine differences in socio-economic status within occupational categories. The archaeological data came from four 19th century house sites in Quincy, Massachusetts which were excavated on weekends in the

Fall semester, 1981, because they were going to be destroyed in road construction. Although only small site samples could be obtained during this time, the results of the analysis demonstrate that Miller's ceramic socio-economic index adds specific valuable information beyond that available in the documentary record. This research first involved distinguishing six occupational categories ranging from employees through craftsmen and farmers to proprietors from the average value of personal estates in nearly 350 probate inventories from Quincy, 1870 to 1900. As many probate inventories and occupations as possible were found for the four house sites. Due to the lack of good stratigraphy, the ceramic socio-economic index, as modified from Miller by Lauren Cook, could only be calculated for entire sites, representing the status of all site inhabitants. Nonetheless the resulting indices, by comparison with other sites and the inventories and occupations of major site residents, do appropriately reflect the status of these inhabitants. The indices obtained were significantly higher than those obtained for slaves and overseers at Cannon's Point plantation by Lauren Cook, while still well below the value for the plantation's owner. The Quincy values are lower than could be expected purely on the basis of occupations, due to the long term residence of widows in each house. The archaeological index indicates whether the site residents' consumption patterns were average, low or high for their occupational category. DR SPENCER-WOOD has also completed research demonstrating the effect of temporal scale of analysis on the perception of the nature of culture change. Comparative data from gravestones and glass artifacts from Virginia, Massachusetts, and Vermont sites were each analyzed in two different temporal scales, ranging from months, 5-10 years, 10-20 years and 40-70 years. The results demonstrate that culture change appearing to occur in gradual smooth long term trends is partly a function of analyses using long time periods, which obscure shorter term oscillations which can only be discriminated with shorter time periods, and are the essence of the process of culture change. Further comparative data are sought for both of these research projects. For further information contact Suzanne Spencer-Wood at the Department of Anthropology, U. of Massachusetts/Boston 02125.



RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE has commenced a long-term survey of Hancock Shaker Village, just west of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Hancock was incorporated as a Shaker Village in 1790 and finally closed, due to declining membership, in 1960. Only the 20 buildings of the Hancock "Church Family" are still intact and open to the public today. The

survey will concentrate on the outlying Shaker Families and on the mill system, combining historical research with surface mapping and limited excavations in order to establish future research and interpretation priorities for the Village. Because of extensive available documentation and the presence of foundations from many special-purpose structures, this proves to be a challenging and exciting community studies project. The 1983 field season extends from May 23 through July 1 and will be team-taught by DAVID STARBUCK (RPI) and members of the staff of Hancock Shaker Village.



Faculty and graduate students in the Department of Archaeology at BOSTON UNIVERSITY are engaged in a number of projects involving urban archaeology and cultural resource management studies in the area. RICARDO ELIA and MARY BEAUDRY are currently directing test excavations at the Paul Revere House Site for the National Park Service and the Paul Revere Memorial Association. Occupied since 1651 by a number of prominent Bostonians, including Increase Mather, Paul Revere, and other merchants and craftsmen, the property offers the potential for adding to our knowledge of urban lifeways in Boston during the late 17th and 18th centuries. Testing to date has revealed a cobble pavement behind the house, as well as large quantities of artifacts, including a wide range of imported pottery and porcelain. Beginning on May 23, and running until June 23, the Center for Archaeological Studies at BU is sponsoring a field school in urban archaeology on the historic Blackstone Block near Faneuil Hall in downtown Boston. Instructors for the course will be MARY BEAUDRY (Field School Director) and RICARDO ELIA; graduate students TAMARA WAMSLEY and WILLIAM BARNETT will serve as teaching assistants. Excavation will take place on the Wilkinson Backlot, an area that has remained an open courtyard since the 17th century. The parcel served as the rear yard for a 17th century warehouse, for 18th century houses, and for 18th and 19th century shops. Evidence from recent salvage excavations at the nearby Bostonian Hotel Site suggests that the Wilkinson Backlot may produce exciting information about early life near the Boston waterfront. The OFFICE OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY at BU is conducting cultural resource management studies throughout the state, under the direction of RICARDO ELIA. Current surveys are investigating prehistoric and historic resources in the Connecticut River Valley (Colrain, Montague, Amherst, East Longmeadow) and in Worcester County (Northbridge). Recent studies completed by the OPA have reported on surveys at the Worcester State Hospital complex in Worcester, at Pond Meadow Park in Braintree, and in Westport and Montague, Massachusetts.

While still maintaining a pleasantly unfocused interest in the development of social complexity in New England, DAVID LACY, U. MASS. AMHERST, is presently pre-occupied with teaching a course entitled "American Culture" (i.e., the anthropology of the contemporary U.S.). Although the course is not specifically archaeological in nature, it provides a wonderful opportunity to evaluate the strength and completeness of the connecting bridges which justify our (rhetorical?) claims for archaeology's cross-cultural and atemporal relevance to "real life." Embracing a moderate-materialist point-of-view, the major subsections of the course ("Energy", "Power", and "Ideology") provide the students with ready-made discussion material (they do, after all, live in this system and should be good informants), which in turn lends itself to comparative evaluation in terms of historical, ethnographic and archaeological data-syntheses. I would love to be corresponding with other CNEA folk about ways of approaching this end of the North American/ New England experience. Please feel free to write c/o Machmer Hall, U Mass Amherst, MA 01003.



An ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE GROUP has been formed within the Water Resources Research Center at the UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-AMHERST under the administrative direction of DR. PAUL J. GODFREY and MITCHELL T. MULLHOLLAND. The archaeological Services Group will conduct CRM projects as well as grant-sponsored archaeological research.

New Hampshire

DONALD FOSTER, PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, has published results of excavations at the Stanley Site, NH 47-18, in the The New Hampshire Archeologist, the Bulletin of the New Hampshire Archeological Society. Preliminary description and analysis suggests a single occupation sometime during the Early Woodland period. Artifacts and lithic debris indicate basic maintenance activities.

DR. CHARLES BOLIAN, GAIL FIKE, ROGER LaROCHELLE and JEFF MAYMON of the UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE are continuing research at Wadleigh Falls (NH 39-1). The single component Middle Archaic site is located just below a falls line of the Lamprey River in Lee, NH. The midden is 40 to 50 cm. thick and has a culturally sterile overburden of roughly one meter of coarse alluvial soil. Artifacts are typologically of the Middle Archaic. Diagnostic projectile points include Nevilles, Neville Variants, and Starks. Assorted scrapers, perforators, cores, hammerstones, graters, biface fragments, and a full grooved axe and gouge have also been identified. Lithics are predominantly rhyolite and milky quartz, along with lesser quantities of crystal quartz, porphory, argillite, and quartzite. Recognized features include hearths, one post mold, and a rhyolite reduction area. With less than 5% of this pristine site excavated, research potential remains high.

PATRIA McDOWELL of the UNIVERSITY OF OREGON and VICTORIA KENYON of the NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY have completed a multivariate model to predict the location of prehistoric sites in the Merrimack Valley of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The model is based on analysis of environmental variables including proximity of loci to natural features such as ponds, streams, wetlands, or falls; geomorphic surface; soil characteristics of drainage, texture, stoniness and slope; and aspect. Logit regression was used for 148 dateable cultural components and 150 non-cultural random locations. The presence or absence of cultural components was entered as a binary dependent variable and environmental variables were entered as independent predictors permitting assessment of the probability that a location is a cultural component. Results show that sites trend to be located near tributaries, rapids or wetlands, on flat surfaces, on soils which are not stony in texture and on somewhat excessively drained soils.

The NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COOPERATIVE REGIONAL ARCHEOLOGY LAB is working in conjunction with the NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, the NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, KEENE STATE COLLEGE, and PLYMOUTH STATE COLLEGE throughout the summer on several field projects. VICTORIA KENYON will conduct survey, testing and excavation of special activity prehistoric sites in Litchfield, NH, in the southern Merrimack Valley. DAVID STARBUCK will complete reconnaissance at

Sewall's Island on the central Merrimack where cultural deposits ranging up to one meter in depth were uncovered two years ago. FAITH HARRINGTON and WILFRED BISSON will direct excavation in the historic Pisgah area in Keene, NH. All projects are designed to provide training for the New Hampshire Avocational Certification Program.

The third summer of fieldwork to research early 19th century hill farms in the White Mountain National Forest of New Hampshire will be conducted by RICHARD WALDBAUER of the U.S. FOREST SERVICE in cooperation with PLYMOUTH STATE COLLEGE. It consists of two field school sessions to survey subsurface information of several farmsteads and fully excavate one or two, based on the previously identified criteria. So far, twenty-two clusters of farms (representing about 200 of the 1000 potential sites in the Forest) have been assembled into this regional study. The objective of the research is to assess the range and variability in this type of historical agricultural economy and interpret the relationship of farmstead clusters to their physical and cultural environments.

Throughout 1982 excavation was conducted at the site of Joseph Hazeltine's pottery shop in Concord, NH, jointly sponsored by the NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY and the NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE. The dig was conducted under the direction of DAVID STARBUCK of RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE and GARY HUME of the NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE and MARY DUPRE of the NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY as an experience in archeology. Five evening lectures were held to introduce participants to the background of the site and archaeological techniques followed by Saturdays in the field. Additional field work was done late in the summer by volunteers. The redware shop was located on Pleasant Street in Concord, NH, in an area known as Millville, and operated from 1840 to 1880. Historical records indicated that the shop operated four wheels and had the kiln placed behind it. Research was intended to locate the shop, establish its integrity, determine the type of product being made and determine the construction of the kiln. Excavation located and exposed foundations and great quantities of waste pottery and kiln furniture. One area (partly excavated) appears to be the kiln base. Analysis of the material is ongoing, 20 vessels are in the process of reconstruction. Lard pots, milk pans, jugs, cider/ale mugs and large bowls have been identified with varying lead glaze applications and colors. Additional work is planned for the summer of 1983, which will begin with a special program conducted by the NH Historical Society. Excavation will be under the direction of DAVID STARBUCK.

FAITH HARRINGTON, Principle Archaeologist with NANCY SEASHOLES, Assistant Archaeologist, have recently finished the archaeological survey for the Coastal Survey Project performed for the State of New Hampshire. Working with The Thoresen Group of planners from Portsmouth, NH, the project included surveying, historical research, and formulating recommendations for four sites owned by the State. Two of the sites; Ft. Dearborne (Odiorne's Point) and Ft. Stark (Newcastle), held World War II forts. Fort Dearborne was located on the same property where David Thomson, the earliest settler, came to New Hampshire in 1632. Our research revealed that Fort Stark was equally important and held a battery from as early as 1746, playing a part in every American war from the Revolution to World War II. The other two sites, the Wentworth-Coolidge mansion and nearby islands, were deeded to the state in the 1960's by 1960's by the artist and antiquarian, J.T. Coolidge's widow. The mansion served as the country seat of the Royal Governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth. For over 200 years, the various and colorful occupants of the mansion bestowed their marks on the house and landscape, forming a unique and well preserved archaeological site. The two adjacent islands were used as early as the 1690's for fishing and farming, and Leach's Island, the larger of the two, was used as a summer vacation spot during the 1930's and 40's. Final reports are available for further information on all of these sites; copies can be found at the Department of Resources and Economic Development, Concord, NH and the library at Strawberry Banke Museum, Portsmouth, NH.



Excavations got underway on June 1st at Strawberry Banke where FAITH HARRINGTON, Site Director and KATHLEEN WHEELER and SYDNEY HENTHORN, Assistant Archaeologists, are investigating the backyard of the 1695 Sherburne House. Documentary references provide glimpses at this late 17th century landscape of fences, gardens, wells, and ells behind the oldest extant house at Strawberry Banke. Summer plans at the museum include excavations during June, followed by laboratory work and report writing during July, and finally, the implementation of an accurate historic landscape scheme based on the archaeological and historical research by the fall.

Rhode Island

JORDAN KERBER, a graduate student at BROWN UNIVERSITY, will be conducting research on prehistoric settlement and coastal resource exploitation at Potowomut Neck in Warwick. The research will involve both excavation and survey. Paleoenvironmental testing from a salt marsh and the Potowomut River will be an integral part of the project and provide much needed data on the local chronology of sea level use in Narragansett Bay.



PEIRRE MORENON of RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE has reported that the PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM there has completed excavations at four prehistoric sites and one historic site along the Route 4 Extension in North Kingstown. Despite the presence of low artifact densities, clearly defined artifact clusters at each of the prehistoric sites are typically associated with features. Deep pits, hearths and circular depressions as well as adequate charcoal preservation characterize these features. These modest sites represent a long culture history and should improve temporal controls in this region. The staff also has completed an attribute analysis of over 2000 diagnostic tool forms from the Roger Williams Park Natural History Museum in Providence. Early Archaic through Contact Period artifacts from many sections of Rhode Island are represented in this collection, the bulk of which was donated to the museum in the late 1800's. Several previously unknown sites with precise provenience are represented. In addition to producing a catalog record and index for each artifact in the collection, metric observations will be keypunched for data manipulation and to assist users.



The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM at RIC currently is surveying two salt ponds in South Kingstown (Truston and Potter's Pond) for archaeological resources. Over sixty randomly selected spaces will be test excavated in this study which will involve the cooperation of over 130 landowners. It is anticipated that the present characteristics (salinity, shellfish species diversity, pond depth and size) as well as the physical (rate of sea level rise, breaching by sea surges) and recent cultural histories (farming, recreation, commercial shellfishing)

of these ponds will correlate with the prehistoric land uses documented in this study. Some re-analyses of materials from the Potter's Pond site and other known sites associated with these ponds are anticipated.



P.A.L., INC. has recently completed fieldwork on a number of projects including reconnaissance surveys in Charlestown, Richmond and Exeter which resulted in the location of two sites. The Kenyon site in Richmond is a small prehistoric site containing red felsite, quartz and chert chipping debris. At the Nason site in Exeter a number of artifacts were located during site examination including chipping debris of hornfels, felsite, chert, jasper, argillite, quartz and quartzite; projectile points and bifacial tool fragments; and a small hearth and a deep pit feature. Survey work is being directed by DEBORAH COX and PETER THORBAHN along the Pettaquamscutt R. in southern Rhode Island. The results by the end of the summer should be a clearer picture of prehistoric land use patterns in this coastal river valley.



ALAN LEVEILLEE has joined the staff of the P.A.L., INC. and will be concentrating most of his time on development and public outreach programs.



PATRICIA RUBERTONE of BROWN UNIVERSITY will be directing an historical archaeological research project at the George B. Parker Woodland in western Rhode Island funded by a grant from the Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities. It will be aimed at developing an outdoor trailside museum illustrating the "process of archaeology" and at understanding contrastive land use strategies in this upland zone. This summer's archaeological investigations will be focused on an 18th to 19th century farm complex, a charcoal processing area and several other stone features. Using the notion of developmental cycles, the research will attempt to link together changes in forest ecology and in the cultural/physical landscape.

Last minute salvage work in downtown Providence at the site of the new Old Stone Bank building went on under lights during the second week in May. Thanks to the concern of MYRON STACHIW the Dimeo Construction Company funded the excavation and the upcoming analysis and proposed exhibit. He and JOAN GALLAGHER are collaborating on the report discussing the recovered materials which ranged from the early 18th to the mid 20th century.



DR. LAWRENCE BUDNER of the Department of Communications and Theatre at RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE will co-ordinate a 50 minute documentary on aspects of Rhode Island Archaeology. The film will include modern material studies of Southeast Asian gardening practices in Providence, the survey of Trustom and Potter's Ponds and mitigation studies currently being undertaken by the PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM and the RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

Vermont

Work in the Missisquoi River Valley in northwestern Vermont has been ongoing under the direction of PETER THOMAS, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, since 1980 when a series of hydroelectric facilities were proposed. Survey results from these projects, in conjunction with data from a survey at the mouth of the Missisquoi River, provide preliminary estimates of prehistoric site density on the flood plains and riverine terraces within the watershed. Sampling was undertaken within the Missisquoi delta (river miles 2.5- 4.0), Highgate Falls (river miles 14.5-18), North Sheldon (river miles 26-30.5) and Troy (river miles 75-80). Sample size, methods and results are provided in the figure on the next page. Temporally, sites range from Early Archaic (high terraces and valley slope) to late Middle Woodland, with Middle Woodland sites having the highest frequency. Post-A.D. 1500 sites appear to be unrepresented in the entire sample. Focused work at Highgate Falls during the summer of 1982 led to the recovery of datable logs at the base of alluvium deposits underlying active flood plains and terraces. The geomorphological sequences indicate major changes in the fluvial regime of

the Missisquoi River, with possible climatic implications. The sedimentary sequence overlying a log dated to 8090 B.P. suggests a period of moderate precipitation (wood;hemlock). This was followed by a period of major flooding/high precipitation ca 7,000-5,000 B.P. Hemlock, cedar, beech, and maple logs that mark flood episodes within the sequence have dates of 6400 ± 70 , 5650 ± 80 , and 5350 ± 70 B.P. After 5000 B.P. the river apparently entrenched and little lateral migration of the channel has occurred. At least one period of heavy erosion occurred between 3500-1200 B.P., when a new channel was cut through an earlier flood plain. The post-5000 to ca 3500 B.P. period of riverine entrenchment is also synchronous with a substantial drop in the water table at Shelburne Pond (Shelburne, Vermont) and a stratigraphic break in the sedimentary and foraminifera sequence from Lake Champlain cores.



Please submit information on research to VICTORIA KENYON, editor, or your State Steering Committee member by August 31, 1983 for inclusion in the fall newsletter.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - 1983

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, 1983 through the last day of February, 1984 includes 2 issues of the NEWSLETTER.

Make checks payable to: CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

Send to: Kevin McBride
Treasurer - CNEA
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06260

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Institution/Agency _____

Areas of Interest: