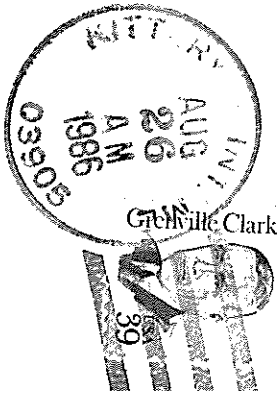


# CEA Conference on New England Archaeology NEWSLETTER

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

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New Hampshire Historical Society  
30 Park Street  
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Dena Dincauze  
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## CNEA STEERING COMMITTEE

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LUCIANNE LAVIN  
Peabody Museum of Natural History  
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### TERM EXPIRES 1988:

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# CNEA Conference on New England Archaeology NEWSLETTER

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# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The tentative topic for the 1987 meeting is "Archaeological Interpretations of the Structural Form". The Steering Committee is looking for papers on archaeological research of structures, houses, buildings, etc. Please contact a member of the Steering Committee if you have research to present or know of someone who does.

## CNEA PAPERS

The papers presented at the 1984 CNEA meeting will be published in the next issue of *Man in the Northeast*. Watch for it.

## THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON NORTHEASTERN POTTERY

On Saturday, September 13, 1986, the Third Annual Conference on Northeastern Pottery will be held at the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University from 9 am to 4:30 pm. The format will be similar to those of the preceding conferences: keynote presentations will be followed by general discussion, and a "show and tell" period during which attendees may examine interesting, unidentified, or newly recovered sherds from each other's research collections. This year's speakers will include JAY CUSTER (University of Delaware) and R. MICHAEL STEWART (Louis Berger and Associates). They will discuss several aspects of New England and Middle Atlantic prehistoric pottery, including origins and introduction of pottery manufacture into the Northeast, and ceramic "grammars."

The museum is located at 175 Whitney Avenue at the corner of Sachem Street. Take exit 3 off I-91 (Trumbull Street exit), go straight up Trumbull Street, and turn left onto Whitney. Free parking is available in the Kline Geology parking lot, on Whitney one block and one traffic light north of the museum. Off-street parking is also available. If you wish to participate, please contact Lucianne Lavin, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Division of Anthropology, P.O. Box 6666, New Haven, CT 06511 (phone 203-436-1028).

## A SYMPOSIUM -"PEOPLES IN CONTACT: INDIANS AND EUROPEANS IN THE 17TH CENTURY"

will be held on September 26-28th, 1986 at the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University, Bristol, R.I. The symposium will provide a forum for interdisciplinary exchange on the subject of Indian and European relationships and on related concerns about the nature of inquiry and interpretation. The program will include a public lecture by Professor William S. Simmons, University of California (Berkeley), a series of scholarly papers addressing thematic issues, and specific case studies drawing on research from New England. Information about the program, registration fees, and accomodations will be available in late July. For further information, contact Pat Rubertone, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912 (phone: 401-863-3251).

## OF INTEREST

### CNEA FINANCIAL BALANCE SHEET 1985-1986

submitted by  
Deborah Cox

5/1/85	Beginning balance		\$1,375.04
	<u>Revenue</u>		
	Membership dues 1985 & 1986	1,192.50	
	Conference registration 1986	606.00	
	Sale of CNEA bulletins, back issues	<u>18.00</u>	
			1,816.50
	<u>Expenses</u>		
	Bank charges	39.51	
	Postage	158.64	
	Printing	759.84	
	Misc. Supplies(deposit stamp)	6.25	
	Typing-mailing list and labels	50.00	
	Conference security 1986	150.00	
	Conferences/meetings, 1985 & 1986 refreshments	<u>842.26</u>	
			2,006.50
4/30/86	Ending balance		\$1,185.04

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# 1986 CNEA CONFERENCE TRADE, COMMUNICATION, AND TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS

The 1986 CNEA meeting was held on March 8th at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, Harbor Campus. Thanks to everyone who helped plan and carry out the meetings, especially to Barbara Luedtke and her students, and special thanks to the speakers for their fine papers. The schedule for the meeting follows.

## Morning Papers, 9:30 am - 12:00 pm

Victoria B. Kenyon New Hampshire Historical Society	"Prehistoric Trade, Communication, & Transportation Networks in the Merrimack Valley"
Duncan Ritchie The Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.	"Lithic Resource Use and Prehistoric Trade in Southeastern New England"
Stephen L. Cox and Bruce Bourque Maine State Museum	"Trade and Alliance: The Gulf of Maine at the Contact Period Boundary"
Steven R. Pendery Boston Landmarks Commission	"Trade, Communication, and the Urban Elite in the Massachusetts Bay Colony"
Charlotte Wilcoxon Albany Institute of History and Art	"Dutch Trade with New England"

## Commentator, 12:00 pm - 12:15 pm

Barbara Luedtke, University of Massachusetts at Boston

## Roundtable Discussions, 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Prehistoric Exchange and Interaction Issues  
Discussants: Victoria Kenyon, Duncan Ritchie

International Trade in New England--The Seventeenth Century  
Discussants: Joan Gallagher, Steven Pendery, Charlotte Wilcoxon

\*\*\*\*\*

# OBSERVATIONS FROM THE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON ISSUES OF TRADE AND INTERACTION IN NEW ENGLAND PREHISTORY 1986 CNEA MEETING, BOSTON

submitted by  
Victoria Kenyon  
New Hampshire Historical Society

The trade and interaction roundtable discussion group held at the 1986 CNEA addressed several themes of interest to New England prehistorians. A brief summary of these themes is compiled here from comments by various participants in the discussion.

## I. Territory Identification

Territory definition is a question of scale: while in the Middle Atlantic, a territory may have a 50-mile range, in New England, territories may be surprisingly small. Procurement of distant resources, such as lithics from sources hundreds of miles away, may involve crossing tribal, ethnic, and racial boundaries. Definition of territories may be a prerequisite to identifying interactions between them.

## II. Lithic Distribution

Lithics may appear at sites from thousands of miles away, such as Ramah chert which is procured some 2,000 miles away in Labrador. Sources are very difficult to identify and are probably of a scale too small to show on geological maps. Macroscopic identification is clearly dangerous as several sources may have similar macroscopic qualities yet chemical composition may vary within a single quarry. Sources between two or more territories may be utilized by more than one population group. Particular types of stones exhibit strong correlations with particular time periods.

## III. Trade Commodities

Items traded may have included a wide range of perishables such as furs, fish, shellfish, and corn. The lithics found at a site may not have been traded at all, but happened to be preserved in the archaeological context as accessory artifacts. Lithics and other material items may have circulated in quite different social arenas. While lithics may enter New England sites, it is difficult to identify what material or non-material goods are circulating out of New England.

## IV. Routes

The distinction between overland and water routes may be significant in trade. Ethnographic records for overland trail systems are strong in some areas of New England and weak in others. Use of the bark canoe may have facilitated transport of goods in certain periods.

## V. Definitions

Variables are needed to define trade as a social process. Expectations for direction and intent can be developed to include movement of people, size of territories, political boundaries, and trails. Expectations for classes of material culture, their distribution at sites, and their symbolic or functional value must be developed.

\*\*\*\*\*

## U.MASS BOSTON SPONSORED CONFERENCE ON CULTURE AND HISTORY

submitted by  
Barbara Luedtke

On April 12th, the University of Massachusetts at Boston sponsored an Interdisciplinary Conference on New England Culture and History. The conference was initiated and organized by graduate students in the History, Archives, and Historical Archaeology programs, as supported in part by funds from the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. The morning program consisted of a series of "keynote" addresses summarizing the status of current research in New England's early history, and suggesting directions for future research. Afternoon presentations focused on specific topics and research projects. The blend of perspectives was stimulating to all participants, and we hope to schedule similar conferences on a regular basis in the future. The papers delivered in the morning are now being collected for publication, and will be available later in the year. For further information, please contact Barbara Luedtke at the University of Massachusetts at Boston.

\*\*\*\*\*

## SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

The Office of Public Affairs for the Society for American Archaeology has begun a publication series, Archaeology and the Federal Government. The first three volumes are currently available: *The Briefing Book of Archaeological Issues*, *The Politics of Archaeology*, and *The Procurement of Archaeology*. Volume Four, *The Historic Preservation Laws: A Compendium*, will be available in the near future.

These volumes are designed to introduce the avocational and professional archaeologist alike to the role of the Federal Government in archaeology. The volumes are available through the:

Office of Public Affairs  
Society for American Archaeology  
2000 P. Street, NW Suite 305  
Washington, DC 20036

All proceeds from the sales of these volumes will go to support the Office of Public Affairs, Society for American Archaeology.

[This information was extracted from a letter written by Kathleen M. Reinburg, Director, Office of Public Affairs, SAA.]

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## SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE CNEA MEETING TOPICS:

- continued discussion of trade
- temporal analyses of trade networks
- settlement patterns over time
- long-term land use patterns
- the archaeological criteria for seasonality
- the archaeology of abandonment behavior
- archaeological studies of immigrants to New England from 1600 to present
- New England Amerindian ritual and ceremony
- Contact period burials in the Northeast
- Contact period
- material culture analysis
- sediment deposition and burial of sites

## SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE CNEA MEETING LOCATIONS:

- Massachusetts, anywhere
- University of Massachusetts, Amherst--3 votes
- American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, CT
- University of Connecticut, Bridgeport
- Rhode Island College, Providence
- Brown University, Providence, RI
- Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI
- Yale University, New Haven, CT

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# CURRENT RESEARCH

## CONNECTICUT

EARLY SITES RESEARCH SOCIETY continues its investigation of a small corbelled drystone chamber with associated stonework in Thompson, Connecticut. The stone feature has been dated by radiocarbon to 1200 A.D..

\*\*\*\*

During June and July 1985, archaeological testing was conducted by Connecticut College at the Hillhouse site, at the mouth of the Connecticut River in Old Lyme. The principal investigators were HAROLD JULI (Connecticut College) and LUCIANNE LAVIN (Yale Peabody Museum). Conducted as an archaeological field school, this project included excavation programs for undergraduate and graduate college students, high school students, and volunteers. Over 100 one-meter squares were opened. Recovered diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates of 1170 A.D. and 1440 A.D. from charcoal within aboriginal pit features indicate an early Late Woodland Sebonac phase component overlying an earlier Archaic component(s). The presence of early historic materials and a radiocarbon date of 1705 A.D. from the fill of one of several large (c. 12 cm. in diameter) post molds suggests an early Euro-American component as well.

\*\*\*\*

ALBERT MORGAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY under the direction of DAVID COOKE and LUCIANNE LAVIN has begun excavation of the Morgan site (6HT 119) in the Connecticut River Valley at Rocky Hill, Connecticut. Ceramics and pit features recovered from the site suggest base camp or village occupation from early Late Woodland to final Late Woodland times.

\*\*\*\*

This past spring, LUCINDA McWEENEY directed a group of volunteers from the Greens Farms Congregational Church in their efforts to locate their second Meeting House built in 1738 and burned by the British in 1779. Possible foundation stones have been excavated which suggest the form of the 42' by 50' building. The site also has yielded prehistoric lithics and pottery sherds from the plow zone. This effort to define the foundation will continue.

Also under the direction of LUCINDA McWEENEY is a project at the Bradley-Wheeler house where investigations have been initiated to explore the past use and sequence of architectural alterations at a unique octagonal-shaped cobblestone barn. McWEENEY is assisted on this project by a group of Yale University students and Norwalk Community College's "Archaeology as an Avocation" participants.

\*\*\*\*

GEORGE NICHOLAS of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and the American Indian Archaeological Institute (AIAI) and RUSSELL HANDSMAN (AIAI) are continuing work on several phases of the Robbins Swamp Project. Analysis is now underway on artifacts and debitage recovered from the Carlson 1 Site (100-032). At this site, there is evidence that local jasper and jasperoid material were extracted from a quartzite conglomerate matrix by percussion and heat and then possibly further modified by subsequent heat treatment. Experimental studies and detailed lithologic examination are being set up to determine the composition and source of this material and to document the effects of thermal alteration. Work is also continuing on early postglacial land-use patterns, the distribution of upland sites, and the processes of long-term environmental change during the late Pleistocene in the study area.

\*\*\*\*

## MAINE

BRUCE BOURQUE is drafting a manuscript on the excavation of the Turner Farm site and a detailed report of the culture history and material culture at that site. ARTHUR SPIESS has finished a draft manuscript describing the faunal remains from the site. BOURQUE is also editing a manuscript for a popular publication entitled, "12,000 Years in Maine". This past spring, BOURQUE directed a group of Bates College students in a two-week excavation of the Davis-Tobie site at the first falls on the Sheepscot River where a Small Stemmed Point component underlies a Moorehead Phase component. This summer, BOURQUE will continue excavating at the Lime Island site (29-64) at Penobscot Bay where there is a series of six semi-subterranean Middle Woodland house pits in the margins of a shell midden.

\*\*\*\*

STEVEN COX is writing on Labrador Paleo-Eskimo material for a Smithsonian Institution publication. COX will also be directing a mitigation project at the Henry Point site in Jonesport, Washington County. The Henry Point site is a remnant of a shell heap at a location where the Army Corps of Engineers plans to build a new breakwater for Jonesport Harbor. Although the site is an eroded remnant, it is perhaps the best preserved site in the Jonesport area, where coastal erosion and subsidence is very rapid.

\*\*\*\*

MICHAEL GRAMLY plans to return to Maine for a short excavation at a small Paleoindian site in the Aziscohos Lake Basin near the Vail site. In recent years, GRAMLY has discovered approximately five habitation sites and two killing grounds in the vicinity of the Vail site. They contain a variety of lithic raw materials and thus document in some detail Paleoindian movement in and out of the valley.

\*\*\*\*

NATHAN HAMILTON reports that he is working on a re-analysis of the Nevin site material from the R.S. Peabody Foundation at Andover. Substantial notes and many photographs exist for this important Late Archaic site which has never been fully analyzed or reported in the literature.

\*\*\*\*

JAMES B. PETERSEN will be directing a series of cultural resource management survey and mitigation projects this summer. Notable among them are hydro-development surveys in the Androscoggin and Kennebec River Valleys. In the lower Kennebec Valley, PETERSEN will be running a test on a site near Brunswick which may be a terminal Woodland or ethnohistoric period site. Another CRM project will be intensive testing of a Pleistocene outwash delta surface in interior Washington County in conjunction with the construction of a gravity wave detector being built by MIT and Cal-Tech. Perhaps the most important CRM project, however, will be Phase II testing for the Maine Department of Transportation in Milo, Maine where a new bridge is to be built several hundred yards from the deeply stratified Brigham site. The new bridge will in part



effect the Sherrow site which appears to also contain multiple stratified components in deep river silt. A Middle Archaic point has been recovered from the eroding bank of this site. This cultural resource management work will provide a serendipitous bonus to the Piscataquis Archaeological Project and Brigham site area examination which PETERSEN has been undertaking for the last two field seasons.

\*\*\*\*

THOMAS FUNK, an archaeologist at George Stevens Academy, along with STEVEN COX, will be doing Phase II testing on a potentially important riverine site on the Sebasticook River east of Waterville, Maine. The site will be affected by hydroelectric development. It was discovered by THEODORE BRADSTREET a few years ago, and his initial tests indicated the presence of a Brewerton or Laurentian component as well as other components on the site.

\*\*\*\*

DAVID SANGER will be directing a project on a small island near Isle au Haut where a series of house-pits have been discovered in a shell midden. The coincidental timing of house-pit excavations by SANGER and BOURQUE should provide superb comparative data between Penobscot Bay and Frenchmen's Bay. SANGER'S project in the Boothbay region of several years ago where over 20 coastal sites, most of them shell middens, yielded important material culture and Paleo-environmental information, has resulted in a thematic nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Several students at the University of Maine are nearing completion of theses reporting important results from this project. SANGER also reports that he will be working on a monograph-length summary of prehistory in Maine and the Maritimes.

\*\*\*\*

ARTHUR SPIESS is involved in the analysis of past excavations with the primary objective to complete analysis and manuscript preparation of last fall's excavation at the Michaud Paleo indian site near Auburn. Laboratory work has produced a surprisingly detailed picture of six or seven short-term activity areas on the site, where lithic raw materials demonstrate economic ties with the Munsungun Lake quarries of northeastern Maine, the Neponset rhyolite quarry area near Blue Hill south of Boston, and the Bull Brook site in northeastern Massachusetts. For two weeks last April, SPIESS, along with a Bates College class and regular crew members, completed the excavation of another small Paleo indian site recently reported and located approximately 15 miles west of Augusta. Near total excavation of this site, named the Dam site after its discoverer, yielded approximately 100 tool fragments in a lithic assemblage which resembles a smaller sub-sample of the Vail site assemblage.

ARTHUR SPIESS also plans to continue his work at the Hunter Farm site and other sites on a series of mid-Holocene river terraces on the lower Kennebec and Androscoggin Valleys in

cooperation with STUART ELDRIDGE of the Northfield-Mount Hermon Academy School for two weeks in July. They will be concentrating on the c. 5000 B.P. component at the Hunter Farm which has yielded Brewerton-related and Small Stemmed point material culture, hearth pits full of fire-cracked rock, charcoal, calcined sturgeon, and codfish bone.

\*\*\*\*

Historic archaeological work in the vicinity of Fort Western in Augusta will continue this summer under the direction of JAMES LEAMON of the History Department at Bates College. A testpit on property adjacent to Fort Western last summer encountered mid-17th century remains of what may have been the trading post at Cushnoc. LEAMON will be expanding the excavation which provides information on the third mid-17th century trading post discovered on the Kennebec River; the other two sites are the Clarke and Lake site and the Agry's Point site. All three have well preserved structural remains, the Agry's Point and Cushnoc sites having charred joists and floor boards *in situ*.

\*\*\*\*

ALARIC FAULKNER is currently producing a major report on the last four seasons of excavations at Fort Pentagoet in Castine. Additionally, FAULKNER tested a nearby site which is probably the successor terminal 17th century settlement to Fort Pentagoet: the combined Indian settlement and trading post of Mon. St. Castin, who stayed behind after the destruction of Fort Pentagoet.

\*\*\*\*

EMERSON BAKER, Old York Historical Society, has been directing the York County Archaeology Survey. The primary focus of the project, funded by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Old York Historical Society, has been 17th and early 18th century sites. In 1985, the initial year of the project, a total of eight 17th century sites were examined in York, Kittery, and Berwick. The most notable find has been Point Christian Manor, the Maine residence of the Gorges family. While Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of Maine, never reached his colony, several of his agents, most notably Lieutenant Governor Thomas Gorges, occupied Point Christian between approximately 1634 and 1644. Limited test excavations at the site have produced interesting tentative conclusions. The house, apparently of earthfast construction, measured at least 20' by 30' with a 5' deep wood-lined cellar. A large cobblestone hearth was constructed on grade outside the cellar and evidence of a second stone chimney stack has been found within the cellar. Further test excavations during the 1986 field season should provide more data on Point Christian and other early sites in the area.

\*\*\*\*

## MASSACHUSETTS

Depending on the outcome of some hotly contested court challenges, there is expected to be a new encounter with the Boylston Street Fishweir during the summer of 1986, at the construction site of the "500 Boylston St." development. An interdisciplinary team from the UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS at Amherst, BROWN UNIVERSITY, and COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has prepared a research design and work plan under the direction of DENA DINCAUZE to investigate the anthropological/archaeological aspects of the large constructed feature manifested as thousands of stakes driven into the silt and clay at the base of the old Back Bay fill in Boston. The teams will be working in microstratigraphic modes to refine our knowledge of the timing and sequence of the feature's construction, its mode of use, and duration of use. The research is designed to identify evidence for: 1) current direction and depth of tidal range contemporary with the feature, 2) land-based vegetation near the Bay and its possible use and degradation in connection with the building of the feature, and, 3) association of fish and shellfish remains with the feature, either as evidence for use or abandonment. Additionally, some areal excavation will be undertaken, probably hydraulically, to expose details of construction and to seek associated artifacts of organic or inorganic materials.

\*\*\*\*

PATRICE TITTERINGTON of BROWN UNIVERSITY is working on a master's thesis which focuses on the abandoned village of "Dogtown" in present-day Gloucester, Massachusetts. A decline similar to that of George Homan's (1950) model of the social disintegration of "Hilltown", a 19th century rural community in New England, will be documented archaeologically and historically for Dogtown. Dogtown flourished for approximately one hundred years (1650-1750) but later became a haven for a socially marginal group of poor women and freed slaves until the mid-eighteenth century. Changes in New England's general economy (e.g. the shift from a primarily subsistence to a primarily market economy) and in the physical and technical environments (e.g. modes of transportation) during the period of Dogtown's existence will be examined. Although these changes were generally outside of the control of both the earlier prosperous, and later indigent, residents of Dogtown, they will be shown to have affected the external and internal systems of social relationships in this community which ultimately led to its demise by 1830.

\*\*\*\*

The second of two field seasons has opened within the Central Artery North Reconstruction Project in Charlestown, MA. Data recovery level excavation is being conducted by The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. of Providence, RI, on behalf of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. The focus of the 1986 field season is on two crucial components of Charlestown's pre-Revolutionary and Early Federal economy, its pottery production locations and its maritime facilities. Four pottery sites are scheduled for excavation between April and July, followed by the exposure and recording of two wharf areas in August and September. The four pottery sites represent a sample of the range of kilns, workhouses, and wharves that were used by Charlestown's potters in making the lead-glazed red earthenware found in archaeological contexts

throughout southern New England. The aim of subsequent analysis is the development of typologies that will be applicable to the study of these wares on a regional basis.

One of the four potteries, the Parker-Harris pottery site, was occupied by Isaac Parker between 1714 and 1742. His widow, Grace Parker, with her son John, continued the business after his death, developing the first stoneware production in New England. After Grace's death in 1755, and John's in 1765, the property was used by Josiah Harris, another potter until the British burnt the town during the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. The Parker family and their products have been the subjects of previous research by LURA WOODESIDE WATKINS and STEVEN PENDERY. The other potteries are located within close proximity to the historic waterfront, clustering around the vanished lines of the Town Dock. Sections of the dock itself, with its associated 1677 Dry Dock, will be uncovered and recorded as part of the project's data recovery program.

During the 1986 field season, the project's site interpreter, ANN LEMBECK, will be available to provide tours and information concerning each site. Anyone interested in site or laboratory visits may contact her or JOAN GALLAGHER, the project's Principal Investigator, at the P.A.L., INC., 217 Angell Street, Providence, RI 02906.

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The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. (P.A.L., INC.) recently completed an intensive survey of the proposed Forge Hill development in Franklin, MA. Four prehistoric and seven historic period sites were located. Three of the prehistoric deposits were low density lithic scatters with poor integrity. The remaining site, however, will add to the general body of knowledge about the area. To date, the site has yielded processing tools, artifacts in early stages of reduction, and a feature containing faunal remains. While additional work is necessary, a Late Archaic (or later) occupation is indicated by the recovery of a small stemmed point. The potentially significant historic period sites identified during the Franklin survey include a nineteenth century industrial complex (woolen goods?) and a domestic site with diagnostic artifacts indicating occupation during the 18th century.

The P.A.L., INC. has also completed a cultural resource management survey within the proposed Quail Ridge/Cannon Forge development area in Sharon and Foxborough. Five previously unrecorded sites (3 prehistoric, 2 historic) were identified. Two of the prehistoric sites are small, single depositional events believed to date from the Middle or Late Woodland period. Both sites consist of low density lithic scatters and overlook wetland areas. While the expected classes of data available in these sites are limited, they are noteworthy in that they are among the first recorded prehistoric sites in the vicinity and they provide foraging type site correlations with topographic and environmental zones. The third prehistoric site identified during the survey is a small multi-component (Brewerton and Susquehanna) site where floral and lithic processing took place. It is the first prehistoric site reported in Sharon to yield chronologically diagnostic artifacts. Historic period sites identified during the survey include a dwelling and forge site dating to 1740 and a farm complex occupied from 1751 through the early 20th century.

Another recently completed P.A.L., INC. project was the Phase I survey at the proposed Ipswich Country Club in Ipswich, MA under the direction of ANN DAVIN. There were four known prehistoric site locations before fieldwork began. One of these has been identified as a large site that has been partially destroyed by golf course construction. Here a fairly large amount of Saugus jasper, felsite, and rhyolite chipping debris, along with two Saugus jasper cores and several felsite bifaces, were found. The other three site locations have been seriously impacted by construction.

\*\*\*\*

"Excavation from the Ground Up": OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE is in the third year of an archaeological and documentary investigation of the early 19th century agricultural and crafts neighborhood known as "Four Corners" in Barre, MA. Numerous mills, shops, and agricultural service craft facilities as well as farmsteads have been identified, cleared, and mapped. Utilizing property records, old maps, and a full complement of public and personal documents in tandem with on-site survey and excavation, the history of this rural neighborhood, which flourished for a couple of generations before eclipsed by developments in surrounding industrial and town centers, is being pieced together and serially depicted. Central to the study is the life and work of farmer-blacksmith Emerson Bixby whose house still stands, scarcely altered since the early 19th century and whose shop and other functional features remain as well preserved archaeological sub-sites. JOHN WORRELL has been directing the project, with DAVID SIMMONS directing the archaeology and MYRON STACHIW the documentary and architectural research.

Some fifteen standing domestic structures in the vicinity dating from the late 18th to the beginning of the 19th century are also currently being systematically analyzed to determine techniques and sequences of fabrication, stylistic appointments and alterations, and other characteristics. A recording system is being devised to allow integration of the architectural and archaeological data. The final act in this research is the initial one in the establishment of a new exhibit at Old Sturbridge Village. As the house of Emerson Bixby and his family is partially dismantled for relocation and restoration in the museum, the archaeological teams will merge the recording of the "excavation" both above and in the ground. This is intended to contribute to the collaborative understanding by archaeologists, architectural historians, and social historians that all components of a site, structural and otherwise, are an integrated functional unit.

OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE is also undertaking a comprehensive survey of historic low technology waterpower exploitation in the upper Quinebaug River watershed in Massachusetts. This research is part of a larger project, "Tradition and Transformation: Rural Economic Life in Central New England, 1790-1850", partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. MYRON STACHIW and JOHN WORRELL are heading the research which is utilizing primary source documents, data from government agencies and physical inspection and mapping of sites. The objective is to delineate the development of waterpower sites along the Quinebaug headwaters from earliest settlement, (generally around the second quarter of the 18th century) through the period of industrial development in the first half of the 19th century. The focus is on those traditional water power assisted crafts that formed a necessary component of the agricultural service network; how they changed over time; and what effect the emergent textile industry had on water privileges, technological skills, and the economic fabric of the neighborhoods served by the proto-industrial mills.

neighborhoods served by the proto-industrial mills.

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EARLY SITES RESEARCH SOCIETY continues its investigation of the 1755 Colonial Boildown Saltworks at the Wheeler Site in Salisbury, MA. To date, the foundations of the dwelling house and the boildown-hothouse have been uncovered. Also under investigation is a Woodland shell midden beneath the colonial feature.

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MICHAEL ROBERTS writes that final reports for the Cultural Resource Management Program of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management have been submitted and will soon be available from the Massachusetts D.E.M.. [See bibliography for references; contents of the three volumes have been described in a previous newsletter.] ROBERTS and GEORGESS McHARGUE are currently under contract to the Department of Interior to work with the Department to produce a rewritten version of the RP3 manual. This manual is the guideline for states and agencies implementing the Secretary of Interior's standards for comprehensive cultural resource planning. It is anticipated that the revised document will be at the Department of Interior by mid-1986.

MICHAEL ROBERTS is currently managing the archaeological research for the 75 State Street Project (formerly 99 State Street) in downtown Boston. In association with BETH BOWER (reconnaissance study) and the PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. (intensive survey), this research revealed that Contact period waterfront sites exist within the project area. Considerable historic work was accomplished but subsurface testing revealed significant disturbance to the deposits. Work is still continuing, however, in coordination with construction planning to identify those pockets within the area which may contain intact resources. GEORGESS McHARGUE is writing a report for the general reader, focusing on the place of this property in the history of Boston, specifically, its contribution to the development of Boston's financial district. This material will be used by the developer as a marketing tool for the property.

MICHAEL ROBERTS is also currently managing the initial data recovery plan for the ship Whydah off Wellfleet. The current phase of the project, which is controlled by a Memorandum of Agreement with the Advisory Council, the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Office, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is to test the site in order to discover site boundaries, degree of integrity, and the classes of data contained within the site. This phase focuses on two research questions: 1) can this wreck be identified as that of the pirate ship Whydah?; and, 2) can the site formation processes be identified? The first question was answered late in 1985 when the ship's bell was uncovered from one of the test units. Upon removal of encrustation, the bell revealed the following inscription: "The + Whydah + Gally + 1716". The second question is being addressed by a multi-disciplinary approach to material recovery and analysis of off-shore geophysics. Several models for material distribution are being addressed and are controlling testing procedures. The dynamics of the off-shore environment will be studied this coming year by a marine geologist in order to discover the influence of the off-shore environment on the distribution of various materials. A symposium on the testing program is currently being planned for presentation at the 1987 Council for Underwater Archaeology meetings in Savannah, Georgia.

A temporal analysis of changing market access at a number of different site locations is being conducted by SUZANNE SPENCER-WOOD at the UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS/BOSTON. Archaeological data are being compared and contrasted from the Asa Knight General Store site in Dummerston, Vermont, from Daniel's Village in Connecticut, from Main Street in Providence, Rhode Island, from Puddle Dock in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from Richmondton and Sandy Ground sites on Staten Island, New York, from Bay Springs Mill and Waverly Plantation sites in Mississippi, and from Silcott, Washington. Further comparative site data are sought.

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MARTHA BOWERS, EDWARD MORIN, and APRIL STEFFIL of LOUIS BERGER AND ASSOCIATES, INC. are preparing a cultural resource overview and management plan for the Metropolitan District Commission in Boston to be completed July of 1986. The project includes the development of historic contexts for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, designed historic landscapes, and historic buildings, and structures, and recommendations for survey, management, and staffing.

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STUART JOHN TUMA has completed his Master's thesis for the University of Massachusetts at Boston on Contact period burials in southeastern New England. He is continuing his research in this area, as well as documenting the remains of a wooden peg-construction gundalow from Norwell. TUMA has also been researching shamanism and 'traditional' Native American medical systems of Contact period southeastern New England from approximately 1620 to 1700. Additionally, he has been analyzing changes in the annual farming cycle and trade networks of a rural New England farm (1850-1930) based on oral history and earlier daybook entries for the same farmstead.

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The State Survey Team of the MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION is currently completing a reconnaissance level assessment of Essex County. Team members include: CLAIRE DEMPSEY (team leader and architectural historian), LENNY LEPARTO (historical archaeologist), and DAVID ZAROWIN (economic historian). Reports on all 34 cities and towns in the county will be completed this fall with the regional report due next spring. The Survey Team has also recently completed the regional report for Cape Cod and the Islands. This report summarizes patterns of both prehistoric and historic land use and development for the 23 towns on the Cape, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Team members included: TOM MAHLSTEDT (prehistoric archaeologist), LENNY LEPARTO (historical archaeologist), PETER STOTT (economic historian), MIKE STEINITZ (historical geographer), and CLAIRE DEMPSEY (team leader and architectural historian). The State Survey Project is under the general direction of JAMES W. BRADLEY.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Preliminary laboratory analysis of cultural remains from excavations at the Eddy site is now underway at the N.H. STATE COOPERATIVE REGIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL PLAN LAB of the NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY under the direction of VICTORIA KENYON. The Eddy site is a multicomponent prehistoric site located on the west bank of the Merrimack River at Amoskeag Falls in Manchester, New Hampshire, across the river from the Neville and Smyth sites. Field observations suggesting the existence of stratified cultural deposits have been verified by vertical distribution of fire modified stone, prehistoric pottery, and lithic raw materials. Generally, fire modified stone, pottery, and argillite are limited to the upper 80 cms. of the site; volcanic lithics are prominent at 84-96 cms.; quartz is prominent in lower levels with crystal quartz peaking at 132-135 cms. and 165-168 cms.. Cross-site comparison will help confirm preferred lithic selection during different periods of prehistoric occupation. Lab work has also verified the appropriateness of site excavation in 3 cms. levels. Artifact distribution peaks could not be distinguished in laboratory simulations of combined total material counts for 9 or 15 cms. levels.

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MICHAEL ROBERTS reports that one of the first mitigation plans for the effects of development in a historic rural district has been completed recently, specifically the Harrisville Historic Rural District. This report isolates the various components of a historic rural district, evaluates the effect of the proposed undertaking's impact and recommends mitigation measures for each of ten separate components of a rural historic landscape. [See bibliography for reference.]

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The fifth season of excavations at Sewall's Falls began last month under the auspices of the NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COOPERATIVE REGIONAL ARCHEOLOGY PLAN (NH SCRAP). Directed by DAVID STARBUCK (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) and DENNIS and TONI HOWE (New Hampshire Archeological Society), this year's excavations involve testing locations on the first terrace of the Merrimack River approximately 3 miles north of Concord. The West Bank excavation has exposed sections of an Early Woodland site where interior/exterior cord-marked pottery, along with a Meadowood point base, have been found. Sherds of several additional pottery vessels have been found this year, although in relatively small "hot-spots" with no lithics in association. Hearths consist of thin charcoal scatters with few fire-cracked rocks, however, it now appears that it may be possible to obtain radiocarbon dates for the Early Woodland in New Hampshire. Further work continues on the deeper levels of the site, exposing more of the Late and Middle Archaic levels that were located in 1985. Ten Archaic period hearths were exposed last year, surrounded by several thousand small fragments of bone (chiefly turtle), over 5000 pieces of debitage (chiefly quartz, with smaller amounts of argillite, rhyolite, chert, and quartz crystal), 23 complete or fragmentary projectile points, 28 bifaces, 13 scrapers, several gouge fragments, 46 hammerstones, 12 anvil stones, and a full-grooved axe. It should be possible to expose and map extensive activity areas this year from both the Woodland and Archaic time periods.

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FAITH HARRINGTON of N.H. SCRAP recently completed the first phase of New Hampshire's statewide historic sites survey which focused on the coastal region, specifically the towns of Dover, New Castle, Rye, Portsmouth, Seabrook, Hampton, and Exeter. Historic sites currently recorded in the state site files were checked for intactness and level of disturbance, if any. Fortunately, most of the sites recorded, even those recorded as long as 30 years ago, were still intact. This was a surprising discovery given the rapid rate of development in seacoast New Hampshire. Additionally, over 120 new historic sites were added to the state site files through the assistance of local historians. VICTORIA KENYON found similar results while checking on prehistoric sites in this region. Continued coastal survey work is planned for August.

In connection with its statewide, regional archaeological survey, the N.H. State Cooperative Regional Archeology Plan is requesting bibliographic data on the archeology, history, land use, settlement patterns, or any other aspect of New Hampshire's past. Information on books, articles, unpublished reports, manuscripts, etc. on these topics is welcome. Professors and teachers can help by referring us to student papers. Please call the SCRAP lab at 603-224-5405 if you know of pertinent information.

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GEORGE NICHOLAS (U.Mass/Amherst and American Indian Archaeological Institute) has resumed work on his analysis of the lithic artifacts from the multi-component Smyth site at Amoskeag Falls in Manchester. These artifacts were recovered in 1967-68 during salvage excavations conducted by the New Hampshire Archeological Society. Variables recorded for each artifact include material type, morphology, metrics, use-wear, breakage patterns, provenience, technology, and others; the total number of variables recorded for each artifact is 55 for bifaces, 41 for unifaces, and 27 for core/cobble tools. The results of statistical manipulations using these data will be correlated with information on debitage, ceramics, and feature types and distributions.

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The ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT at STRAWBERRY BANKE in Portsmouth is offering, in cooperation with the NH STATE COOPERATIVE REGIONAL ARCHEOLOGY PLAN, laboratory and field opportunities for volunteers this summer. MARTHA PINELLO will be coordinating these activities. The laboratory experiences will focus on processing historic archaeological remains from the Deer Street site and other Strawberry Banke excavations. Fieldwork will focus on field mapping techniques including tape and compass, triangulation, transit and stadia rod, plane table and alidade, and geophysical mapping. Each of the four techniques will be introduced with a day-long workshop; the first workshop is scheduled for June 23rd.

A new exhibit entitled, "The Past is Present: Archaeology of the Sherburne Houselot" recently opened at the Jones House Archaeology Center at STRAWBERRY BANKE. This exhibit is based

on research undertaken by FAITH HARRINGTON and STEVEN PENDERY; the exhibit was designed by MARSHA GRIZWIN, a student at the University of New Hampshire. FAITH HARRINGTON recently finished an interpretive report describing the multidisciplinary research at the Sherburne House site which was occupied by a wealthy and influential merchant and politician during the early 18th century. A class analysis based on archival, architectural, archaeological, and horticultural research revealed how Joseph Sherburne used his house, property, furnishings, dress, diet, and slaves to ensure and reinforce his social and political relationships.

Laboratory work on the Deer Street site artifacts unearthed this past spring continues at STRAWBERRY BANKE. AILEEN B. AGNEW directed the excavation of several features dating from c. 1690 to 1750, including foundations, wells, and privies.

A new interpretive tour and slide show of Strawberry Banke's landscape history and archaeology is currently being developed by MARTHA PINELLO and MARSHA GRIZWIN. The tour will focus on period landscapes at Strawberry Banke (1720-1863) and archaeological, horticultural, and archaeological botany techniques used for landscape reconstruction. The project is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1987.

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## RHODE ISLAND

ELIZABETH B. REID of BROWN UNIVERSITY is researching seventeenth century Indian-European economic relations in Rhode Island through a re-analysis of the Jireh Bull site's role in the context of local and regional trade networks.

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The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. (P.A.L., INC.) has just completed a phase I survey at the Quidnessett Country Club in North Kingstown, RI, under the direction of ELIZABETH HOLSTEIN and LOUIS SARDELLI. The Country Club is planning condominium development. Archaeological testing yielded one small stemmed projectile point, bifaces, hundreds of pieces of chipping debris, burnt rocks, a hammerstone, and prehistoric pottery. The large amount of chipping debris and a hammerstone suggest a lithic workshop area and the existence of burnt rocks may be evidence of fire hearths. The majority of lithic material recovered was quartz and argillite with some quartzite and one chert flake. The recovery of aboriginal ceramics and a small-stemmed point may indicate a Woodland occupation. The project area is one of the few remaining undisturbed tracts of land along this section of the coast. Further testing of this site has been recommended to establish site limits, chronological sequence, and cultural affiliations of recovered materials before any construction begins.

The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. has recently completed a background study, disturbance assessment/reconnaissance, and intensive level survey to examine Fort Hamilton (c. 1799-1802) on Rose Island in Narragansett Bay near Newport. The major surviving elements of the Fort include the south wall and southeast bastion, brick bombproof barracks, southwest bastion, modified northwest bastion, unfinished northeast bastion, and potentially significant archaeological deposits containing late 18th/early 19th century cultural material. Due to its strategic location, Fort Hamilton was originally intended to be the largest installation in the Newport area. Its unusual design, combining circular and triangular bastions, was the work of Major Louis Tousard, a French military engineer. Although never in fact completed or manned, Fort Hamilton may be the best preserved First System coastal fortification in the region. The archaeological deposits associated with the Fort include domestic trash and demolition rubble (possibly from the officers quarters) which can provide important information on activities at the site. As part of the study, the P.A.L., INC. also prepared a chronology of military use of the entire 14 acre island from 1798 to 1945.

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ANNE S. DOWD, Principal Historic/Archaeological Planner for Rhode Island's Department of Transportation's (RIDOT) Cultural Resource Management Program, contributed the following information. In 1985, the Rhode Island Department of Transportation spent over \$80,000 of federal and state funds on cultural resource surveys in advance of highway design and construction. In the past five years approximately 30 archaeological sites have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and since 1976, 80 survey reports have been published as a result of the Department's efforts to promote the preservation of Rhode Island's historic and prehistoric

resources. Also, this year a revised "Bibliography of Regional Surveys for Cultural Resource Management in Rhode Island" is available. RIDOT has recently completed (1985-6) the following cultural resource surveys for highway projects.

### Memorial Boulevard Extension (Providence)

Efforts to coordinate the relocation of the World War I monument from Memorial Square to a new site behind the old Union Station have culminated in the "Report from the Committee on the Siting of the World War I Monument".

### Quonset Point/Davisville Improved Access (North Kingstown)

A final draft of the "Phase I Archaeological Study" was prepared by WILBUR SMITH AND ASSOCIATES in January, 1986. Three historic sites and one prehistoric archaeological site were identified. Phase II evaluation is recommended for the McHale site; however, the landowner has denied permission for further excavation. Avoidance alternatives will be considered nonetheless. A Phase II evaluation of Devil's Foot Rock was undertaken by the Historical Preservation Commission and produced a report entitled "Devil's Foot Rock, North Kingstown, Phase II Cultural Resource Study" which concluded that the site was ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### Route 138 SEIS (Jamestown)

A final draft of the "Phase II Cultural Resource Survey for the Jamestown SEIS, Route 138" was prepared by WILBUR SMITH AND ASSOCIATES in December of 1985. Two prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic structure have been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are: the Keeler site (RI 1256); the Buckingham II site (RI 1259); and the Jamestown Animal Pound.

### Route 44 (Smithfield, Glocester)

A final draft of the "Supplemental Phase II Archaeological Testing on the Steere's Beach Club and Barne's Acid Works Sites, along U.S. Route 44, Smithfield and Glocester, Rhode Island" was prepared by the PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. in August, 1985. Five sites--Steere's Beach Club Site (RI 270); Barne's Barn and Acid Works Complex (RI 423); Austin Avenue Industrial Complex (RI-246); the Cutler Tavern Site (RI-4244); and the Long House Site (RI-344)--have been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Historical Preservation Commission prepared National Register forms for the Manton-Hunt-Farnum Farm and St. Thomas' Church.

### South Main Street (Coventry)

A Phase II evaluation of the area's historic architecture by the Historical Preservation Commission resulted in the preparation of National Register forms for the South Main Street Historic District. The 27 houses that make up the district are vernacular structures reflecting Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian styles. This residential area is a well-preserved part of the village of Washington, a mill town which developed over the course of the late 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries.

### Snake Hill Road (Glocester)

A final draft of the "Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Reconstruction of Snake Hill Road, Glocester, Rhode Island" was prepared by the PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY TEAM in April, 1985. Of the 20 historic sites located, two have been recommended for Phase II work--the S. Steere Site (RI 1241), an 18th century farm house and the R. Brown site (RI 1242), a Federal style house.



#### Rockville Alton Road (Hopkinton)

A final draft entitled the "Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Rockville Alton Road Reconstruction Project in Hopkinton, Rhode Island" was prepared by the PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY TEAM in January, 1986. Ten historic properties were identified, none of which appeared to have associated archaeological components. Two historic artifact scatters were located (possibly 19th to 20th century), however these artifact scatters could not be associated with any of the identified properties. One prehistoric site was located which is outside the project area. As none of the sites or properties located will be affected by the proposed project, Phase II work has not been recommended.

#### Route 4 Extension (East Greenwich, North Kingstown)

A final report entitled, "Archaeological Sites at an Ecotone: Route 4 Extension, East Greenwich and North Kingstown, Rhode Island" (Volumes 1-6) was prepared by the PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM at Rhode Island College in March, 1986. It summarized Phase III excavations undertaken between 1982-1985 at five sites: the Booth site (RI 57); the Dilon Site (RI 667), the Scrabbletown Brook site (RI 670); the Bestwick site (RI 669); and the Hannah Gardiner Farm site (RI 1292).

The Booth site (RI 57) is situated between the coastal lowlands and the uplands and is bordered by a small stream. An area roughly 5000 square meters in size was sampled. Unfortunately, serious disturbance postdating the site's nomination to the National Register of Historic Places had taken place. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the plow zone included Squibnocket stemmed, Squibnocket triangle, Wading River, and Orient fishtail points. A Neville point was found in an undisturbed context. A hearth dating to 2210+/-60 B.P. was also excavated. The artifacts associated with it included lithic tools, flakes, firecracked rock, and a grit-tempered potsherd. Despite the level of disturbance, it is evident that the archaeological record at the Booth site spans some 7,000 to 8,000 years. Roughly 50% of the site remains intact outside of the Route 4 extension right-of-way.

The Dilon site (RI 667), produced 41 features spanning at least the Early Woodland through early Historic periods, many of which were dated using carbon14 techniques. A few small pieces of metal and European ceramics were excavated in addition to prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts. Squibnocket stemmed and Levanna projectile points were represented. Although the plowzone had disturbed any occupation surfaces, 15 postmolds, 9 hearths, 14 trash pits, and a possible sweatlodge attest to habitation at the Dilon site between approximately 110 to 2370 B.P.. The location of the Lischio site (RI 1000), a Contact period Narragansett burial ground, several hundred meters to the south, gives these excavation results added importance.

At the Scrabbletown Brook site (RI 670), 8 large features were excavated that probably functioned as storage pits for acorns, hazelnuts, and hickory nuts. The combined storage capacity of these pits is estimated to be 6 cubic yards. The radiocarbon dates available for these features cluster in the Early Woodland around 2000 B.P.. Squibnocket triangles were the only projectile point types excavated. In the vicinity of the storage pits, 9 hearth features were exposed that cluster around 4300 B.P. during the late Archaic.

The Bestwick site (RI 669) appears to be a single component site characterized by an extremely low density of prehistoric lithic artifacts. Two features were exposed, one of which was a post mold. Diagnostic artifacts include Bare Island and Squibnocket triangle projectile points.

The Hannah Gardiner Farm site (RI 1292) is part of the Scrabbletown Historic and Archaeological District. The farm included a 40 acre parcel and the remains of a house foundation dating to the 19th century. Unfortunately, the occupation surfaces had been disturbed by post-abandonment processes which included stream erosion and re-deposition. Nonetheless, the sequence of residential construction, use, abandonment, and post-abandonment was documented.

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LINDA PARKERS ELBERS of Brown University reassessed a collection of material obtained during the Providence Cove Lands project (conducted in downtown Providence, completed in 1983). ELBERS focused on the early historic material from "Snowtown", an area of the North Shore known to have housed a large part of the black community in early 19th century Providence. This study addressed controls of both cultural and natural depositional processes, questions of "ethnicity", and the distinctive lifestyle patterns within historic black communities. ELBERS attempted to correlate material remains with the occupations of site inhabitants.

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## VERMONT

DAVID LACY of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst is directing the second field season of an on-going research survey within the Green Mountain National Forest. The 1986 field season will focus on patterns of prehistoric land use around ponds and lakes located above 2000' a.s.l.. Initial results include the recovery of Woodland period diagnostics at two ponds (Levanna and Madison type projectile points). Further evaluation of the extensive Cheshire quartzite quarry and workshops located in 1985 is also underway.

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## RECENT REPORTS, DISSERTATIONS

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1985

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Elbers, Linda P.

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The Providence Black Community in the Early 19th Century: A Problem in Archaeological Visibility. Department of Anthropology, Brown University.

Roberts, Michael

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Cultural Resource Program, Volume I, Threats to Archaeological and Historic Resources of the State Forest and Park System. Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management.

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Cultural Resource Program, Volume III, Interpretive Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Resources of the State Forest and Park System. Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management.

Roberts, Michael and Peter L. Hornbeek

1985

Recommended Mitigation Plan for the Proposed B3 Alternate to the Dublin Bypass of Route 101 Dublin/Harrisville, New Hampshire. D.A.R.E. Committee, Dublin, NH.

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1985                    *The Clarke and Lake Company: The Historical Archaeology of a Seventeenth-Century Maine Settlement.* Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology, 3. Augusta, Maine: Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

Dincauze, Dena F.  
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Largy, Tonya  
1985                    An Unusual Notched Pendant. Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society 46(2): 51-55.

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1985(in press)        Excavation of the Burwell-Karako Site: New Data on Cultural Sequences and Artifact Typologies in Southern New England. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, 48.

Lavin, Lucianne and Birgit Faber Morse  
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Luedtke, Barbara  
1985                    *The Camp at the Bend in the River: Prehistory at the Shattuck Farm Site.* Massachusetts Historical Commission Occasional Publications in Archaeology and History, 4. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA. [Available from the State Bookstore.]

McWeeney, Lucinda  
1986                    Sea Level Rise and the Submergence of Archaeological Sites in Connecticut. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, 49.

Nicholas, George P.  
1984                    Meadow Pond: Changing Site-Landform Associations at a Multiple Component Site. New Hampshire Archeologist 25: 31-54.

1985                    Overview of the 1984 Fieldseason in Robbins Swamp. Artifacts 13(1): 1-4. American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, CT.

1986                    Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene Land-Use Patterns at Robbins Swamp, Southwestern New England, USA: 1983-1985 Fieldseason Results. Current Research in the Pleistocene 3: 38.

1986                    The Archaeology of the Upper St. John River: Overview and Interpretation. In Contributions to the Quaternary Geology of Northern Maine and Adjacent Canada, edited by J.S. Kite, T.V. Lowell, and W.B. Thompson, pp. 129-141. Maine Geological Survey, Bulletin 37.

Nicholas, George P. and Russell G. Handsman  
1985                    Results of an Archaeological Survey of the Ashman Farm, A Ten Acre Parcel on Lower Cobble Road, Salisbury, Connecticut. Research Manuscript Series, American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, CT.

1986                    Early Postglacial Archaeological Land-Use Patterns at Robbins Swamp, Northwestern Connecticut. AMQUA Abstracts 9: 158. American Quaternary Association.

This newsletter has been financed in part with a Federal "Historic Preservation Fund" matching grant from the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, through the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office.

Editor's Note: I have used "archaeology" in all spelling except when submitted as "archeology". FH