

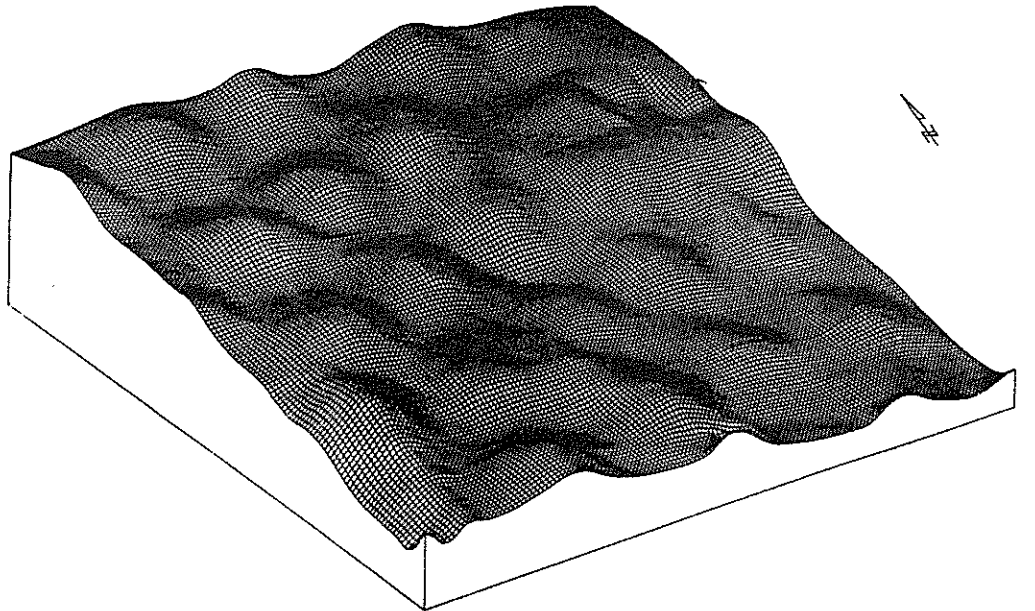


Conference on
New England
Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 11, No. 1 December 1991

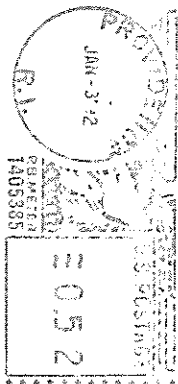
NATIVE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL FIELD - CAPE COD



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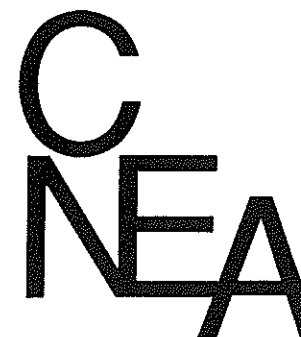
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COVER: Graphic representation of a Native American horticultural field, Smith's Point Site, Yarmouth, MA. *Graphic - UMass, Boston*

CURRENT RESEARCH

MASSACHUSETTS

Field School at the Plimoth Plantation Spring Site (19-PL-522) Plymouth, Massachusetts

contributed by Barbara Luedtke, UMass, Boston

During the summer of 1991, Barbara Luedtke conducted an archaeological field school for the University of Massachusetts at Boston at the Plimoth Plantation Spring Site, 19-PL-522. This site is located next to the Eel River on the grounds of Plimoth Plantation. The majority of the diagnostic artifacts found appear to date to the Late Archaic, but there are also Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland materials, as well as historic artifacts dating from the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The site appears to have been a seasonal campsite; manufacturing small bifaces and projectile points from quartz beach cobbles was a major activity during the Late Archaic. Despite considerable historic disturbance in some areas, a number of prehistoric features have survived and are under analysis.

Field School UMass at Amherst

contributed by Eric S. Johnson

The University of Massachusetts-Amherst Field School in Archaeology, under the direction of Eric S. Johnson, Arthur S. Keene, Elizabeth S. Chilton, and Michael Volmar continued site investigations at a late prehistoric site in Deerfield, Massachusetts. Preliminary analysis of stratigraphic data suggest that the landform on which the site is located is an early post-glacial alluvial terrace cut into a remnant of a large delta associated with Glacial Lake Hitchcock. Twelve large pit features, all approximately 1 meter in diameter and 1 meter in depth were recovered from a 1 x 30 meter trench. These have been tentatively identified as storage pits. The site's sheltered location, high density of storage pits and remains of moose and nuts found within the pits have led us to posit a fall-winter seasonality for the site's late prehistoric component. Analysis of feature contents, including ceramics, lithics, organics and soils is currently under way with the goals of identifying and/or clarifying pit function and chronology as well as site seasonality.

House of Seven Gables

contributed by Christy Vogt

During this past summer, Lorinda Goodwin (University of Pennsylvania) and Christy Vogt conducted research at the House of Seven Gables in Salem, Massachusetts. The purpose of this Phase I excavation was to find out more about the families who occupied the house in its early years. Our research included questions such as "How were the families asserting their identity?" and "What types of changes did the families make to the yard space?" A total of 15 test units were excavated in the yard and paths surrounding the house. This was accomplished between April and September with an entirely volunteer staff.

The property where the house now sits was originally settled in the 1630s by Ann More. In 1668, John Turner bought the property and built the house which stands today. He occupied the house for the rest of his life and was followed by two more generations until it was purchased in 1784 by Captain Ingersoll. Ingersoll's daughter, Susannah was frequently visited by a young Nathaniel Hawthorne who later wrote the book *The House of Seven Gables*. The house was finally purchased by the philanthropist Caroline Emmerton (1908) in an effort to preserve it for future generations.

As a result of the investigations, we uncovered assemblages spanning from Native American times to the present century. Native American artifacts include a scattering of lithic flakes and high quality fragmented pottery. Artifacts from the seventeenth century include glass bottle fragments, sherds of westerwald and tin-enameled earthenware pieces. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were by far our most extensive components. Some of the objects uncovered were a glass bottle fragment with the date 1715, gunflint, porcelain, stoneware, creamware, pearlware and weights from a scale. The most distinct feature we discovered was a french drain to which we found reference in an 1850s book entitled *Drainage for Health and for Profit*.

Results of this excavation will be published by May in a report for the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Further research is currently being conducted for the completion of Lorinda Goodwin's doctoral dissertation at the University of Pennsylvania.

19 BN 657 The Krusen/Rainey Site

contributed by Fred Dunford

The Krusen/Rainey site is a small, multi-component shell midden located at Pochet Neck in East Orleans (the site is situated on a south facing slope, approximately 1/4 mile from Pleasant Bay). The site was discovered in May of 1991 during the construction of a septic system. The property owners, Jan Krusen and Gail Rainey were excited by the discovery, and after contacting the Massachusetts Historical Commission, requested that the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History conduct a salvage excavation prior to any further disturbance. Between June and September, Staff Archaeologist Fred Dunford, assisted by a field crew consisting of Dr. John

Cross, Doug Ericson, Andrew Sloan and Mark Devlin, conducted a data recovery in advance of further construction.

Seven contiguous 1 x 1 meter square excavation units were situated on transects oriented N/S and E/W. This "L" shaped pattern was designed to reveal profiles that could provide information concerning the accretion of the midden. Soil was dry screened through 1/8" hardware cloth; features, and strata identified as discrete depositional units were wet screened at the site.

Preliminary results, based on the recovery of Susquehanna-like, Rossville, Jack's Reef, and Levanna bifaces, suggests repeated occupation from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland Period. Numerous samples were recovered for C-14 dating (results are pending). Importantly, several of the excavation units yielded carbonized corn kernels (*Maiz de Ochco*).

The septic system was completed in September. Fieldwork next season will concentrate on identifying the site bounds in conjunction with a more detailed examination of the midden.

Watertown Dairy Site (19-MD-378)

contributed by Duncan Ritchie, PAL, Inc.

In June 1991 The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL, Inc.) conducted a data recovery program on a section of the Watertown Dairy Site (19-MD-378) in Wayland, Massachusetts. This project was supervised by Duncan Ritchie (Principal Investigator) and Edna Feighner (Supervisory Archaeologist). Conducted under contract with the Town of Wayland (Water Department) this investigation provided an opportunity for avocational archaeologists to participate in cultural resource management. Members of the Wayland Archaeology Group (WARG) under the direction of Paul Gardescu (Coordinator) assisted PAL, Inc. staff in the field-work aspect of the data recovery. The data recovery took place within an access road easement leading to a town well and pump station located on the Watertown Dairy Site.

19-MD-378 is one of seven prehistoric sites within the Watertown Dairy Archaeological District (National, State Register listed). The sites in this district range from small, low density loci up to larger, multicomponent sites located along the floodplain of the Sudbury River. First surveyed by the Wayland Archaeology Group under the supervision of Tonya Lary in 1980, the Watertown Dairy Site contains Early, Middle and Late Archaic and Middle Woodland components identified from both surface collections and subsurface testing. The Middle Archaic component appears to be the most extensive and complex deposition on the site. A change in the use of this location appears to have occurred after about 4000 years ago resulting in less frequent occupation or smaller more dispersed Late Archaic and Woodland period depositions. The data recovery program was designed to collect information from a series of small activity areas associated primarily with the Middle Archaic and Middle Woodland components. Most of the assemblage of chipped stone tools and debitage collected during the data recovery appears to be associated with the Middle Archaic component.

Analysis of cultural material from both systematic surface collection and subsurface sampling is ongoing. Research problems being investigated with this data recovery include changes in settlement /resource use at the sub-regional level that may be reflected in the internal structure of large multicomponent riverine sites; use of local (Westboro quartzite, amphibolite) versus non-local (Boston-Basin argillite, felsites) lithic materials by Middle Archaic groups; and providing more detail on Middle Archaic settlement patterns within the dense concentration of sites from this time period in the Sudbury/Concord River drainage.

CONNECTICUT

Louis Bayer Artifact Collection

contributed by Kathryn C. Hoy, Graduate Student, UConn

Louis Bayer owns a collection of prehistoric lithics, consisting of approximately 2500 pieces. He was Conservation Commissioner for the southeast region of Connecticut for thirty-three years, retiring twenty years ago.

As Conservation Commissioner, his work required that he traverse the woods and fields of thirteen towns in southeastern Connecticut. During his lunch, and off-hours, he would search the surface of the landscape for any evidence of artifacts from prior civilizations.

The result of Mr. Bayer's efforts in this regard is a collection of astounding diversity. Pestles, axes, bannerstones, celts, projectile points, effigies and a wide variety of other lithics comprise his collection.

Fortunately for the archaeological community, Mr. Bayer recalls where the majority of his artifacts were found. Since November of 1990, I have been photographing, documenting and recording these artifacts, correlating them to the sites where Mr. Bayer collected them, and mapping them.

Research to date has produced 242 new prehistoric sites in southeastern Connecticut. The project is continuing with this vibrant eighty-six year old man who is eager to share his valuable knowledge with the archaeological world.

Recent Excavations at the 2 Baker Site, Westport, CT

contributed by Lucinda McWeeney, Yale University

Investigation of this site began in 1988, after a bulldozer readying the property for subdivision exposed a wide distribution of quartz debitage on the 1/2 acre site. Salvage work began with STPs 10 feet apart in grid formation across the quarter-pie shaped parcel which was bordered by a wetland on the south and west sides of the knoll. The Suagatuck River is no more than 100 yards to the northwest. Volunteers from the Yale University and Norwalk Community College's Archaeology as an Avocation program contributed to the initial fieldwork. The lab analyses and report were completed by Michael Schlafmann (1991), for his Senior Thesis requirement for the department of Anthropology at Yale University.

As the housing market declined pressure for development of the site decreased allowing time for a 3 feet by 30 feet trench to be opened. This exposed a broad area of the site where the test pits determined a concentration of lithic debris. The predominant lithics were quartz, from block and cobble sources; minor amounts of chert were recovered. The discovery of a

Susquehanna biface in the plowzone spurred everyone's digging activity. A scatter of cordmarked exterior potsherds lay below the plowzone (26cm bs), as well as one post-mold, plus one definite and one possible hearth feature.

In 1991 the charcoal from unit N100'W27' was sent off to Beta Analytic to determine which occupation used the hearth. It was anticipated to be circa 3000 yrs. B.P. However, the 6,910 +/- 80 BP date {Beta-44418} returned on the charcoal raised new research problems. The multicomponent site needed to be better stratified, if possible, and could further data recovery establish the presence of any diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts?

An archaeology class at Mattatuck Community College made themselves available to work on the site in the fall of 1991. Led by Lucinda McWeeney and Archaeological Research Services (Lucianne Lavin and Marina Mozzi), 4 new units were opened on the land which remained fallow due to the slump in the housing market. Discovery of Bowman Brook incised potsherds established the presence of a Middle Woodland component. A broken, quartz Levanna biface indicates a Late Woodland component. Discovery of several features, fire cracked rock, postmolds and organic stains in the northeast section of the site (top of the knoll), just north of the original postmold will force continued recovery efforts into December. To date, we have not found diagnostics from the Middle Archaic Period. However, some of the bifacially worked lithic material suggests at least one occupation was unable to obtain quality stones to work with for tools.

Schlafmann, Michael J. 1991. Archaeological Testing At 2 Baker Avenue, Westport, Connecticut.

A report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Yale University. BA Program in Archaeology

Noah Webster House, West Hartford

contributed by Barbara L. Calogero

The grounds surrounding the Noah Webster House and museum addition were tested in 1989 in preparation for expansion of the office and storage space adjoining the house. This summer, more intensive investigation, funded by the Noah Webster Foundation and the Connecticut Historical Commission, resulted in the recovery of more than 20,000 artifacts from relatively undisturbed middens.

RHODE ISLAND

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Providence Gas Pipeline Corridor Providence County, Rhode Island

contributed by Ronald Dalton, PAL, Inc.

A phase I historical and archaeological survey with supplemental testing was conducted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. under the direction of Alan Leveillee (Principal Investigator) and Ronald Dalton (Project Archaeologist) for the Providence Gas Pipeline Construction Corridor. The Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, a division of Tenneco, Inc. is constructing a 25 mile-long gas pipeline through portions of Burrillville, North Smithfield, Smithfield, Johnston, and Cranston, Rhode Island.

The phase I survey included background and documentary research followed by a walkover and surface inspection in order to develop a sensitivity model to guide subsequent testing. As a result of these activities 12 prehistoric sites and 9 historical sites or historic resources were located and documented.

The results of this archaeological survey support the observation that complex settlement and subsistence systems were in operation during the prehistoric period in the upland interior zone of Rhode Island. Survey results suggest that the relatively low frequencies of known sites recorded for the interior regions are the result of fewer systematic locational surveys in these areas. The 12 loci of prehistoric activity identified represent only a fraction of the sites projected to exist beyond the narrow survey limits. As more intensive archaeological surveys are conducted in the upland interior, it is expected that increasing numbers of sites will be added to the State inventory.

A variety of historic cultural resources were identified along the pipeline corridor and will be either avoided or restored after construction. These historic resources range from various components of seventeenth and eighteenth century farm and mill complexes to early railbeds, stone walls, and other elements of the historic landscape.

Archaeological Survey of the Segment 15 - Lincoln Lateral - Gas Pipeline Project Smithfield and Lincoln, Rhode Island

contributed by Ronald Dalton, PAL, Inc.

A phase I historical and archaeological survey was conducted by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. under the direction of Alan Leveillee (Principal Investigator) and Ronald Dalton (Project Archaeologist) for Northeast Settlement Project - Segment 15 Gas Pipeline Construction Corridor. The Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, a division of Tenneco, Inc. and Stone and

Webster Environmental Services are planning to construct a 2.3 mile-long gas pipeline through portions of Smithfield and Lincoln, Rhode Island.

The phase I survey included background and documentary research followed by a walkover, surface inspection and subsurface testing. As a result of these activities, two prehistoric sites, two historic granite quarry areas, and elements of an obscure eighteenth century historic community were located and identified. The Town Line (Smithfield - Lincoln) Swamp prehistoric site is situated on a sandy knoll in close proximity to a moderate sized stream. Quartz biface fragments and the presence of associated chipping debris suggests that the manufacture and maintenance of chipped stone tools took place at this location. This site represents the remains of a small camp situated on an elevated sandy knoll within the prehistoric swamp.

The Reservoir Site was discovered on a small level terrace adjacent to Reservoir Road in Smithfield, Rhode Island. A single Stark-like projectile point base and midsection of argillite was recovered during subsurface testing. This projectile point type is considered to be diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period and is believed to have an approximate time range from 7,500 to 6,500 years before present (Fogelman 1988, Mahlstedt and Johnson 1984). Both of these pre-historic sites may represent small camp sites temporarily occupied by inhabitants operating out of larger base camps and were utilized during foraging or hunting activities.

During the survey, several historic cellar holes were observed along an unimproved road on Rocky Hill in Smithfield. This road is shown as the "Hanton City Trail" on the Georgiaville, Rhode Island topographic quadrangle map. The remains of a substantial granite quarry near the Hanton City Trail were discovered along an overland section of the proposed pipeline route. The cellar holes and the quarry appear to be associated with the historic Hanton City. Hanton City was in its prime sometime around 1732-1734. The citizens of this small historic settlement were primarily shoemakers who made shoes by hand and carried them to market in Providence. By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, mechanized shoe manufacturing techniques and mass production greatly reduced the retail cost of shoes, resulting in economic stress among local craftsmen. The industrialization of the shoe business was an important factor leading to the abandonment of Hanton City.

Recommendations for additional intensive or site examination level archaeological investigation of the two prehistoric sites were made. Avoidance of the significant historic cultural resources, via realignment of pipeline segments, has already been implemented.

Fogelman, Gary L.

1988 Projectile Point Typology for Pennsylvania and the Northeast.
Fogelman Publishing Company, Turbotville, PA.

Johnson, Eric and Thomas Mahlstedt

1984 Guide to Prehistoric Site Files and Artifact Classification System.
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Boston, MA.

**Data Recovery at the Joyner Site (RI - 706)
Jamestown (Conanicut Island), Rhode Island**

submitted by Ronald Dalton, PAL, Inc.

The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. of Pawtucket, Rhode Island in cooperation with the Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc. of the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut is conducting a program of data recovery at the Joyner Site (RI - 706) on Jamestown. Research at this site will be coordinated by Alan Leveillee (Principal Investigator) and Ronald Dalton (Site Supervisor) from the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. together with Kevin McBride (Principal Investigator) and James Poetzinger (Site Supervisor) from the Public Archaeology Survey Team. The Native Narragansett tribal representatives and consultants for the project are John Brown and Ella Sekatu of the Narragansett Indian Archaeological Anthropological Committee. The Joyner prehistoric site is located adjacent to Route 138 (Elder Avenue), approximately .6 kilometers from the island's western shore. Prehistoric cultural materials were first discovered there in 1981 during a cultural resource management study sponsored by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation. The study was conducted by the Public Archaeology Facility of the State University of New York at Binghamton for Wilbur Smith Associates in conjunction with the preparation of an environmental impact study for the planned improvements to Route 138.

A site examination level study conducted in 1982 resulted in the refinement of site boundaries and the discovery of complex lithic, floral, and prehistoric ceramics comprising an assemblage representing multiple depositional events spanning several millennium. Data recovery level investigations were conducted by John Milner Associates in 1988 thru 1990.

The Joyner Site encompasses an area of approximately 1,956 square meters: 1,448 square meters will be impacted by the planned road improvements. Data recovery investigations in 1988 examined only 24% of the site. Recently, the Rhode Island Department of Transportation has determined that additional data recovery investigations are warranted within the unexcavated site areas. It is expected that the current supplemental data recovery will provide additional insights into the complex nature of this multi-temporal - multi-cultural site.

At present, the research team is locating, identifying, and inventorying cultural features resulting from and reflecting prehistoric activity in the peripheral areas surrounding the central activity locus examined by previous research. Over 200 cultural features scattered across the site are being examined and analyzed. The results of these data recovery investigations including specialized analyses of archaeological and paleoenvironmental data will provide a more complete understanding of the prehistoric landscape and enable a consideration of what behaviors, ideas, and beliefs that might be represented in the material remains of the Joyner Site.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

*submitted by Wes Stinson, Archaeologist,
N.H. Division of Historical Resources*

Site Survey

Wes Stinson with volunteers participating in the State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) conducted development generated archaeological site survey in the Souhegan River valley of southern New Hampshire. Three years of survey (1987-1990) of small scattered parcels in this virtually undocumented region have resulted in the discovery of 15 new archaeological sites including 7 prehistoric sites and one apparent Contact Period site.

Three of the identified sites, 27HB1 (Hume Site), 27HB2 (Thorntons Ferry Site) and 27HB5 (Milford Native American Indian Cemetery) have been investigated through excavation.

27HB5 Milford Native American Indian Cemetery

The site is located on a sandy rise on the south bank of a tributary brook near its' confluence with the Souhegan River. The site occupies riverbank sand deposits and the brook appears to occupy a former river channel. South of the site there was a low swale-like area which might have been an older river channel. The site area gently slopes to the east and south giving the location a somewhat dune-like appearance. The occupied area appears to be limited to that part of the landform with an elevation above 254 feet AMSL. This places it just above the 100 year flood pool which is at approximately 250 feet AMSL.

The site was discovered in late summer 1989 as a result of commercial construction activity. After topsoil had been removed from a portion of the site, a thin scatter of artifacts were observed and collected. This included three Late Archaic quartz projectile points (Squibnocket). The owner/developer was kind enough to allow SCRAP excavations which resulted in the discovery of features, including the burial of a 3-4 year old child. With the discovery of the burial, excavations were halted and the Native American Indian community notified. With development about to commence, removal of the burial was completed with their participation and a lengthy series of negotiations with the owner/developer began.

Excavations began anew in May 1990 and quickly identified at least four more burial features. One 2 x 2 meter square also revealed a row of postholes. The identification of additional burials halted excavations again. This corresponded with a similar halt in construction planning and a subdivision of the property. The burial area was temporarily not under immediate threat of destruction. Further negotiations with the developer/owner became difficult and concern for the site and burials increased significantly in the fall of 1990.

Excavations were resumed in an attempt to both preserve the burials and to mitigate the destruction of the site. The selected area to pursue was the row of post holes identified in the

spring. This resulted in the uncovering of the south side of a structure approximately 11 meters long and estimated to be 4-5 meters wide. There was evidence of an entrance on the east end (in the post pattern) and evidence of trash dumping on the west end (on the brook bank). The structure was oriented exactly due east-west. Within the structure there were two burial features identified just inside the eastern entrance. One appeared to have a post hole fitting the structures' exterior wall pattern within the southeastern corner of the feature. The north side of the structure could not be found. This probably reflects the deflation of the site by the combined effects of wind and cultivation. This location has very strong prevailing winds down the Souhegan River Valley from the northeast.

The extensive work conducted at the site resulted in the identification of numerous features, all with exclusively organic fill. A few pieces of Late Woodland pottery were recovered, minor FCR, an episode of chert biface reduction, a few bear teeth and extensive graphite were noted. One disk of sheet lead crudely toothed on the outer edge and with three holes bored in the approximate center was recovered and is considered to be a trade item and Contact Period artifact. Virtually all artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. Much badly fragmented and poorly fired brick was recovered and is difficult to distinguish from the late prehistoric/Contact pottery and historic redware sherds. The site is also near the location of a 1745 cabin referred to in the town history. A few pieces of ceramics and metal hardware might represent this cabin, while the brick is currently thought to represent the waste from a local brick making episode as there is clay underlying the site.

The burials all have distinct orientations. The cemetery cluster at the crest of the slight rise has at least 6 burials, all with a longitudinal orientation of northeast-southwest (45 to 50 degrees). Excavations revealed three large river cobbles in an arc on the southern edge of the cemetery area. They appeared to be attempts to mark the area and not individual burials. Two burials within the structure were oriented exactly north-south and were on the south to south-easterly facing slope of the site.

The one burial excavated was lying on it's back, had the head to the southwest and was facing northwest. The remains were in fair to poor condition. There were no grave goods. The burial features within the structure had strong soil staining roughly in the form of a flexed burial. Metal detection and Ground Penetrating Radar were used to examine the burials and unexcavated areas. No evidence of metal or other artifacts was recorded. The GPR readings and the stains suggested that the north-south oriented burials (inside the structure) were placed with the head to the south. All burial pits were almost exactly rectangular, were approximately 1.6 meters long and .7 meters wide with one exception which was 2.5 meters long and was 1.3 meters wide.

The analysis and subsequent reburial of the excavated child burial remains to be negotiated. It is the hope of the Division that the remains will eventually be reburied in their original grave. Given the lack of evidence of extensive domestic use, the site is considered to represent either mortuary ceremonialism or an epidemic episode with an extended family cemetery created as a result. A late 17th century date is estimated pending access to funds for carbon dating and additional analysis.

27HB1 Hume Site

The Hume Site is composed of three loci, two demonstrating extensive tan rhyolite debitage and considered to represent short duration knapping stations. The third loci is considered to be a downslope discard locale. The temporal affiliation would appear to be primarily Middle Archaic with a probable Paleo component at loci A. The Paleo component assignment is based on a diagnostic side scraper of what appears to be a Champlain Valley chert.

The site was discovered on the top of extensive glacial deltic sand deposits along the Merrimack River in Merrimack New Hampshire. The site was on the western edge of the land form and is more oriented toward a large wetland formed from a large glacial kettle pond. The location could also have been utilized as a overlook point for the Merrimack Valley.

The bulk of the tens of thousands of pieces of knapping debris recovered from this site remain to be analyzed. There was only one Archaic Period diagnostic recovered, a basal portion of a finely worked Merrimack point made out of a high quality fine grained quartzite.

This site is one of many small sites we are finding in New Hampshire. The A loci was approximately 9 meters long and 5 meters wide. The site was discovered by two shovel tests which produced a total of five flakes. The site was almost written off because of the low artifact count in the shovel testing phase. Loci C was only discovered after extensive work had been going on at loci A. Repeated use of a path to the site passed by a slight flat spot on the western edge of the delta top. An "intuitive" shovel test produced two flakes. A bracket test four meters north produced over 300 flakes as it hit the center of a large knapping "feature". The C loci is approximately 7 meters in diameter.

27HB2 Thorntons Ferry Site

The Thorntons Ferry Site, so named because it was found in the Thorntons Ferry delta sand deposits of glacial Lake Merrimack, appears to be a small, late Paleo short duration campsite or a butchering spot. Excavations revealed distinct activity patterning on the living floor with in-situ tools scattered in one area and flakes and debitage in another. One fluted point base of a reddish-brown rhyolite was recovered. A small quantity of both bone and graphite is also in the collection. Materials present include red and mustard chert of the type commonly considered to originate in Pennsylvania; a highly weathered material currently considered to be Kineo rhyolite; and a reddish-brown rhyolite probably of Saugus derivation. Clean up of a minor (unintentional) episode of site damage resulted in the recovery of a Meadowood point base of unweathered Kineo. No comparable material was recovered around the location of the collapsed baulk from which the point was recovered. It is considered to represent, along with a small, barely subsurface, campfire circle of three small rocks, an extremely brief episode spent replacing a point broken while hunting.

The site was first encountered during intuitive testing late in the 1987 field season. One shovel test yielded 27 flakes. Six bracketing shovel tests, at four meter intervals, were negative. The site is small, barely 5 meters in diameter, and exhibited low artifact density. Excavation of nine one by one meter squares resulted in the recovery of approximately 1600 artifacts in 1/8 inch screens. Most of the artifacts recovered were small retouch flakes which would not have been recovered in 1/4 inch screens.

The site is along side a relic stream channel on a small alluvial fan which formed on the shore of a large glacial kettle pond, now primarily a wetland. The location is sheltered from the east and southeast by the Thorntons Ferry delta formation. The site is approximately 1 to 2 meters above the existing wetland, the estimated shoreline of Glacial Lake Merrimack. The site is on state owned land and is now protected. Future survey and additional testing of the area is planned to determine if there are additional Paleo loci present.

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

contributed by Richard A. Boisvert

Efforts through the summer field schools directed by the NHDHR have focused upon multi-component habitations situated on Lake Winnepesaukee and the Winnepesaukee River. Although these areas have received relatively intensive survey efforts through the past years, substantive excavations have been limited to a handful of salvage efforts, all of which have been located along the river. In an attempt to broaden the scope of research, survey and excavations have been executed along the shores of the lake as well as at new riverine sites.

The Hutchins Site (27-BK-4) was surveyed as part of the 1990 field school and was the focus of the entire 1991 field school. The site is located in Tilton, NH along a broad, slow moving reach of the Winnepesaukee river. Occupations include the full extent of the Woodland Period, with the recovery of a wide variety of ceramic styles, and extends back at least to the Middle Archaic on the basis of the collection of diagnostic projectile points from the lowest culture bearing levels. An unexpected aspect of the site was the preservation of abundant faunal remains with up to 5000 fragments per cubic meter in the high density areas of the site. Extended range of contact, at least indirectly, was evidenced by the recovery of a rejuvenation flake of Ramah chert. The specimen exhibited a high degree of use wear and was probably removed from the parent piece for the purpose of reshaping. The identification of the raw material was made courtesy of Arthur Spiess of the Maine Historical Preservation Commission. The bulk of the analytic efforts through the coming winter will be spent on the initial processing and interpretation of the Hutchins Site material.

An intensively occupied multi-purpose habitation was the subject of extensive testing on Stonedam Island which is located in Meredith, NH approximately 2 miles northeast of the Weirs Beach site. Excavations in 1990 and 1991 revealed a 7000 year (minimal) span of occupation and

deposits up to a meter deep. Although analysis of the materials has only begun in earnest, several suggestive elements have emerged. An intensive laccosterine orientation (which was expected) was validated by faunal evidence for fishing and reptile collection and a concomitant lack of evidence for exploitation of terrestrial game. Evidence of a vigorous woodworking technology (refurbished axes, adzes and ax chips produced by use on-site) is the basis of an inference for dugout canoe manufacture. A complex ceramic technology is reflected in a broad array of stylistic types which include Vinette I Early Woodland wares and a series of later fabric impressed types. On-site ceramic manufacture is documented by the recovery of fired waste clay which was tempered with the same grit as some of the ceramics. Exotic lithic raw materials have been tentatively identified, suggesting contacts to the west (New York) and north (Berlin, NH). A fragment of an atlatl weight has been tentatively identified by the State Geologist as being most likely to have been derived from the Ohio Valley. An intensive chipped stone tool industry is exhibited over much of the site, with some areas containing debitage in excess of 15,000 flakes per cubic meter. Given the nature of these preliminary indications, it is clear that analysis of the Stonedam Island site will be significant, especially considering that these excavations are the first in the lakes region to be carried out on a non-riverine setting.

In addition to the site specific research, a survey targeting potential lithic raw materials has been initiated in the Ossipee Mountains which lie northeast of Lake Winnepesaukee. This research will have direct implications on the interpretation of the lithic inventories throughout the state and will complement the detailed analysis of the Mt. Jasper rhyolite from Berlin, NH which is nearing completion.

Plans for future research will include survey and testing along the Ossipee River and Ossipee Lake. This work will be accomplished as part of the 1992 field school. This area has been selected in order to provide a better context for the interpretation of the Lake Winnepesaukee data and to provide a bridge to the interesting new findings in Maine.

Data Recovery at two prehistoric sites on the Suncook River mouth, Pembroke and Allenstown, New Hampshire

contributed by Victoria Bunker, Phd, Archaeological Consultant

During the summer and fall of 1991, data recovery was completed for two prehistoric archaeological resources located near the confluence of the Suncook and Merrimack Rivers in central New Hampshire. This work was undertaken as part of a three-year cultural resources management program for construction of two replacement gas pipelines for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, under contract to Stone and Webster Engineering Corp., Boston.

The sites studied included the MacNamara and Mason sites, two of nine prehistoric sites which cluster around the confluence of the Suncook and Merrimack Rivers. These nine sites represent repeated habitation from the Archaic through the Woodland periods with large multicompo-

nent sites at the immediate river confluence and small, single component sites and stray finds at greater distances.

The Mason site is located near a small perennial stream on a high terrace, over 600 feet from the Merrimack River and elevated some 100 feet above it. Its setting is that of the first glacial outwash terrace above the river, visually distinguishable as a step or tier above the recent alluvial terraces which directly border the river. Numerous sites are located along the entire length of the Merrimack in a similar setting and range in age from Paleo-Indian to Woodland.

These constitute a distinctive type of site, characterized by little to no stratigraphic development, small size and assemblage homogeneity. The function of such sites has not yet been tested and their role as special activity or seasonal sites will be explored. The Mason site is characterized by discrete horizontal material clusters, defined by diverse stone tool materials. Argillite, quartz and volcanics predominate in the assemblage. Datable artifacts recovered include Middle and Late Archaic bifaces, and Middle Woodland pottery. Other tools included a flaked and ground stone adze, cores, untyped bifaces and expedient quartz tools. Three features were excavated. All contained fire modified stone and charcoal. One included an unusual pebble deposit which has been interpreted as stones for "stone boiling".

The MacNamara site is located on a low, slightly rounded, alluvial terrace of the Merrimack River over 1600 feet from the river. The site included two horizontally separated components, both dating to the Late Archaic period. The components are distinguished by different diagnostic tool types with a Brewerton-like biface from one and a Squibnocket biface from the other. More importantly, each is distinguished by the use of distinctive stone tool materials. The Squibnocket component is characterized by locally available quartz and dark gray porphyritic volcanic stone while the Brewerton component is characterized by Mt. Kineo rhyolite, from Moosehead Lake, Maine. The significance of the site is in the presence of the discrete Mt. Kineo deposit which raises important questions concerning the relationship of the site to the local settlement system and broader trade patterns. Limited amounts of Mt. Kineo rhyolite have been recorded at other Suncook River sites, including the discovery of a Mt. Kineo Susquehanna biface at a site at the immediate Suncook and Merrimack River confluence. Evidence suggests that the Suncook River may have served as an important route for the introduction of Kineo rhyolite into the interior of central New Hampshire.

On-going study and analysis at both sites will include radio-carbon dating charcoal from features, analysis of floral and faunal remains to complete environmental reconstruction and identify occupation season, functional and morphological artifact analysis and on-site distribution analysis to define site activities, and comparative artifact analysis to address intra-site relationships. Specifically, continued research will explore the role of the Mason site and the relationship of the MacNamara site to interior Maine and the distribution of Mt. Kineo rhyolite.

Vermont

Cultural Resources Program on the Green Mountain National Forest

contributed by Dave Lacy

David Lacy and Shelley Hight continue to manage the Cultural Resources program on the Green Mountain National Forest (Vermont). In addition to conducting the on-going compliance and inventory surveys (resulting in the documentation of a large number of 19th century resources, as well as occasional prehistoric sites), initiatives in two other directions have yielded worthwhile results in the last year.

On the historically recent end of the spectrum, increased funding for broadscale inventory efforts (vs. narrower "impact zone" assessments) has highlighted the value of the extensive, largely undisturbed historic transportation networks (e.g., Stage and County roads) which still cross-cut the Forest.

On the earlier end of the spectrum, recent discovery of a large (ca. 10 acres --- and growing) upland (2300' a.s.l.) prehistoric site in Bennington County provided an opportunity to take full advantage of our recently signed Partnership with the Abenaki Research Project. This arm of the Abenaki Nation consists of individuals with a commitment to research and environmental review; our Partnership is a cooperative effort to include Abenaki knowledge and guidance in our research and management efforts on the Forest.

1991 "Sites on Farms" Project in Franklin County

contributed by Jim Garman, UMass

As the homeland of the Missisquoi Abenaki, northwestern Vermont is a region of extremely high archaeological sensitivity. Since dairy production in the lower Missisquoi River watershed has the potential to disturb or destroy sites, Vermont State Archaeologist Giovanna Peebles recently initiated a new program sponsored by the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the Vermont Natural Resource Conservation Districts and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. Besides assuring SCS compliance with section 106, the Sites on Farms Program had the additional goals of refining the environmental sensitivity model currently in use by VDHP and publicizing archaeology in Franklin County.

Project Archaeologist Jim Garman (UMass-Amherst) assessed the impact of 35 SCS-funded construction projects in Franklin County, Vermont, ranging from Animal Waste Storage Structures (AWSS) to Streambank Stabilizations to Wildlife Ponds and Permanent Barnyards. Field methods included interviewing farmers and collectors, systematic coring and STP transects and, where possible, monitoring of actual construction. One of the limitations of the field

methodology was undoubtedly the sample size. Data collected this summer indicate that the average amount of ground impacted by the construction of an AWSS ranges from 1.75 to 2.10 acres. Subsurface sampling was necessarily limited by both time and personnel constraints.

Although no sites were recorded in immediate impact areas, publicity about the project resulted in the recording of three sites. VT-FR-244 is a surface scatter of lithics with Meadowood and Levanna diagnostics; VT-FR-245 is an historic sawmill on the Rock River dating from the mid-nineteenth century; and VT-FR-248 is a missile silo complex in Swanton dating from the Cold War era.

The most important information gained from the Sites of Farms program revolved around the extent of SCS construction and the destructive impact of the techniques used in building these federally-funded structures. Given that there are approximately 3000 SCS field offices nationwide, the degree of non-compliance with Federal law is significant. Recommendations from the Sites on Farms program include additional training of SCS personnel in cultural resource awareness; developing an archaeological sensitivity checklist for use in the field by SCS engineers; and improving communication between SCS field offices and the VDHP. A report from the project is currently in preparation and will be available from VDHP by the end of October.

RECENTLY RECEIVED
RADIOCARBON DATES

From Westport, Connecticut...

Institution responsible for the excavation: *Yale University*

Laboratory : *Beta Analytic* Sample (charcoal, shell, bone, etc.): *Charcoal*

Principal Investigator(s): *Lucinda McWeeney*

Town: *Westport* U.S.G.S. Quad: State: *CT*

Name of Site: *2 Baker* Date: *6,910 ± 180 BP* Lab number: *Beta-44418*

From Branford, Connecticut...

Institution responsible for the excavation: *Yale University*

Laboratory : *Beta Analytic* Sample (charcoal, shell, bone, etc.): *Wood(maple)*

Principal Investigator(s): *Lucinda McWeeney*

Town: *Branford* U.S.G.S. Quad: State: *CT*

Name of Site: *Kelsey Island Peat* Date: *1,110 ± 100BP*

Lab number: *Beta-44474*

From North Haven, Connecticut...

Institution responsible for the excavation: *Yale University*

Laboratory : *Beta Analytic* Sample (charcoal, shell, bone, etc.): *Wood/Seeds*

Principal Investigator(s): *Lucinda McWeeney*

Town: *Westport* U.S.G.S. Quad: State: *CT*

Name of Site: *Quinnipiac Meander* Date: *1,570 ± 80 BP*

Lab number: *Beta-44475* (looking for late-glacial buried meander channel)

From Millbury Massachusetts...

Institution responsible for the excavation: *PAL, Inc.*

Laboratory: *Beta Analytic* Sample (charcoal, shell, bone, etc.): *Charcoal*

Principal Investigator(s): *Alan Leveillee*

Town: *Millbury* U.S.G.S. Quad: *Grafton* State: *MA*

Name of Site: Date: Lab number:

Millbury *3320±80 BP* *Beta 48967*
(*Feature 9 Cremation Burial feature, Bone fragments and tolls found in asso.*)

Millbury *3830±110 BP* *Beta 48968*
(*Feature 5 Cremation burial feature-*)

Millbury *3320±80 BP* *Beta 48969*
(*Feature 6 Cremation burial feature, Nut, Bone and Biface fragments found in asso.*)

PUBLICATIONS, NEW REPORTS

Kerber, Jordan E.

1991 *Coastal and Maritime Archaeology-A Bibliography.* Scarecrow Press,
Inc. Metuchen, NJ.

Petersen, James B.

1991 *Archaeological Testing at the Sharrow Site: A Deeply Stratified Early To Late
Holocene Cultural Sequence In Central Maine.* The Maine Archaeological
Society, Inc. Augusta, ME

GENERAL
ANNOUNCEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL

1992 VAF Foreign Travel Tour

The Vernacular Architecture Forum, (VAF) will again sponsor a two to three week study tour to Ukraine, the second largest republic currently within the Soviet Union. Last year's tour by ten VAF members was highly successful and extraordinary by all accounts.

The 1992 tour will take place in July, with travel of fourteen to twenty-one days (depending on travel arrangements and scheduling possibilities of tour participants). The tour will begin or end with several days in Budapest, Hungary, or Prague, Czechoslovakia (again, depending on preferences of tour participants.), with the bulk of the time spent in western central Ukraine. We will be based in the wonderful old city of Lviv for seven to ten days (Tom Hubka described it as the Paris of Eastern Europe), and will take several day and overnight excursions into the Carpathian Mountains and other regions of western Ukraine, ending with a week-long visit to the Kiev area. Activities throughout the trip will include visits to museums of folk architecture and ethnography, architectural monuments, archaeological sites, and to historic and contemporary rural villages and homes. There will be meetings with scholars including architects, historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, preservationists, museum workers, and others. Special interest tours or meetings with Ukrainian specialists can be arranged to suit the specific interests of tour participants.

Objectives of the tour are to expose VAF members to vernacular architecture and its study in other parts of the world, and to help establish and strengthen scholarly contacts between VAF members and Ukrainian scholars. To that end, tour participants are encouraged to bring examples of their scholarly works or works of other American scholars in vernacular architecture studies to share with Ukrainian counterparts.

The tour will be limited to twelve participants. If you would like a report on the 1991 tour, or if you are interested in participating in the 1992 VAF Study Tour to Ukraine, or who would like more information, please direct your inquiries to Myron O. Stachiw at one of the following addresses:

Research Department-Old Sturbridge Village
1 Old Sturbridge Village Rd.,
Sturbridge, MA 01566,
(508) 347-3362;

P.O. Box 193
East Woodstock, CT
06244

Please respond no later than January 1, 1991.

(203) 928-9190

NATIONAL

Legacy Resource Management Program

Prompted by the 1991 Defense Appropriations Act, the Department of Defense (DoD) has established a new program for the stewardship of natural and cultural resources. The Legacy Resource Management Program, or LEGACY, seeks to answer Secretary Cheney's call for DoD to become the "federal environmental leader". During the first year of the program, the DoD has initiated activities to analyze current cultural and natural resources programs within all services and to look at topical areas such as "data management", "decision framework", and "program development". LEGACY also funded over 100 projects that would graphically demonstrate "stewardship" of resources. There are several DoD-wide projects which include such topics as inventorying rock art on military property and creating historic contexts for permanent construction cantonments. There are also projects related to archaeological data collection and the assemblage of a massive database of archaeological and environmental data for the central plains states. Curation and repatriation are other large, nation-wide initiatives. The DoD is working with several other agencies in "partnership" to make the best use of the systems created by other agencies. The Advisory Council and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) are assisting with cultural resource program review. This is one of the most comprehensive attempts to define and achieve "stewardship" of resources that DoD has ever attempted. It is also providing a wonderful opportunity to work with biologists, geophysicists and spatial analysis experts on integrated projects. Many projects involve GIS systems as well as other automated data managing systems and automated bibliographers that may be accessible to the general historic preservation community.

Several New Englanders, as well as other well known names in archaeology and historic preservation are actively involved as partners in LEGACY. Marie Bourassa, on loan from the New England Division of the Corps of Engineers is acting as the cultural resource program coordinator. Constance Ramirance, HPO for the Army, is the cultural resource program director. Frank McManamon, Consulting Departmental Archaeologist for the NPS is as active partner in program development. Eric Hertfelder, former RISHPO, now executive director of NCSHPO, is helping in program review. Tom King and Pat Parker are advising on traditional properties and archaeological sites. David Chase, formerly of RISHPO office, now curator at the National Building Museum, is heading up a large exhibit project "Building for World War II".

Copies of the September Report to Congress are available upon request. Questions about LEGACY may be directed to: Marie Bourassa, CEHSC-FN Bldg 358, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5516 (703-355-7970). Also, comments on DoD's cultural and natural resource programs are being actively sought. If you have a complaint or a compliment, please send it along now!

REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY 1992 ANNUAL MEETING

The 1992 annual meeting of the
Conference on New England Archaeology will be held
at the Conference Center Meeting Hall,
Old Sturbridge Village,
Sturbridge, Massachusetts

on Saturday, May 2, 1992

Topic: USES OF THE PAST

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Historical Cemeteries and Burials: For a comprehensive bibliographic publication on historical mortuary behavior and material culture, I am seeking final contributions of references and materials. The bibliography will include studies of mortuary sites, materials, and death practices dating from the period of European expansion (15th-20th century): archaeological cemetery studies, whether or not excavation was undertaken; locational studies for known or suspected graves; studies of cemetery landscapes, grave markers and artifacts from the grave; physical anthropology; historical studies of deathways; law and the reburial controversy; and archaeological and anthropological method and theory regarding death ritual and its material culture. The bibliography will be indexed by keyword; an abstract and/or description of contents for any references would facilitate the indexing process. Conference papers will be included only if a copy of the paper is sent; for other unpublished materials, please indicate its repository. Please address inquiries to:

Edward L. Bell
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Ma 02116

STATE

In June 1991, the Ledyard Planning Commission became the most recent local government to amend its subdivision regulations to explicitly protect historic sites, archaeological resources and human burials. Ledyard's regulations are particularly noteworthy for their clarity and direction to would-be-developers and their advocacy of in-situ preservation wheresoever possible. The Ledyard Department of Planning consulted with the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, the Office of State Archaeology, the State Historic Preservation Office, and local residents and developers in order to draft a carefully balanced, workable local review process. The town's revised subdivision regulations should strengthen and improve the partnership between Ledyard's Department of Planning and the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Council to identify and preserve previously unmarked Native American burials and cemeteries.

A key provision of Ledyard's revised regulations provides for requesting the technical expertise of the Office of State Archaeology and/or State Historic Preservation Office in the identification and evaluation of historic and archaeological properties. The Archaeological Resource Protection Handbook previously distributed by the State Historic Preservation Office to all 169 Connecticut towns, provides further guidance and advice on the range of preservation alternatives available to local governments to preserve archaeological sites.

The Office of State Archaeology, State Historic Preservation Office and the Ledyard Department of Planning (William R. Haase) should be further consulted for assistance in designing local mechanisms for protecting historic and archaeological properties. All Connecticut towns possess the legal authority and responsibility to take affirmative action to conserve their irreplaceable cultural heritage

State Archaeology Library

The Office of State Archaeology at The University of Connecticut and The Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office have jointly established an archaeological resource library. Located at the Office of State Archaeology, the library includes a diverse range of site reports, government publications, monographs, journals and newsletters on eastern North American archaeology.

The newsletters in the collection include, among others, Archaeological Conservancy, Archaeological Society of Connecticut, American Indian Archaeological Institute (*Artifacts*), Society of American Archaeology, National Park Service (*Federal Archaeological Reports* and *Archaeological Assistance Program Technical Briefs*), Rhode Island Archaeological Council, and Society of Industrial Archaeology-New England Chapters. The library also has a wide range of periodicals available.

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

Please submit a brief paragraph on your current New England Archaeological research for inclusion in the next CNEA Newsletter. Also submit any new bibliographic titles for books, articles, reports, etc. in American Antiquity format. Thank you.

Please return by February 15, 1992 to:

CNEA
c/o The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
387 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860

or to your local CNEA Steering Committee representative. [If possible send your contribution on a computer diskette (with paper copy) using a Macintosh application or an ASCII file format]. Please specify the computer model and word processor operating system used to create your file. Your diskette will be returned to you. Begin by stating your research topic, research questions, and how your data are used to answer your research questions.

NAME:

INSTITUTION:

MAILING ADDRESS:

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY:

RESEARCH TOPIC:

C-14 DATES (See page 29)

PLEASE MAIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

REQUEST FOR
RADIOCARBON DATES

Please report C14 dates as fully as possible.

Date: _____ ±B.P.

Laboratory: _____ Lab number: _____

Institution responsible for the excavation: _____

Principal Investigator(s): _____

Name of Site: _____

Town: _____ U.S.G.S. Quad: _____ State: _____

Sample (charcoal, shell, bone, etc.): _____

Describe feature or object that was dated:

Diagnostic artifacts (temporal or cultural) directly associated with the date:

Bibliographic references:

CNEA NEWSLETTER SUBMISSION POLICY

The purpose of the CNEA newsletter is to strengthen communication and facilitate a continuous interchange among archaeologists who work in New England.

To this end researchers are encouraged to submit short abstracts on their current research by topic or region, bibliography, and radiocarbon dates.

One volume of the newsletter will also include a position paper which is solicited by the steering committee addressing the annual meeting topic.

Any other submitted papers will be reviewed by the steering committee prior to their inclusion in the newsletter.