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Conference on New England Archaeology

Volume 25, 2006

Through the Kaleidoscope: Refocusing the Lens

Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Introduction

A kaleidoscope's attraction is its ability to make seemingly infinite combinations of color and shape. It's an apt metaphor for New England archaeology. Like most professionals, archaeologists continuously evaluate the current state of the discipline in order to remain current and relevant. There are many people who call themselves archaeologists, but their jobs differ widely. Often we think in the limiting terms of "academic" and "CRM" archaeologists, but in fact there are archaeologists in museums and historical organizations, classrooms, research groups, and all levels of government, and there are "avocational" archaeologists who may not make their living as archaeologists but are often as committed to the same professional standards. I imagine many of you identify with more than one of these labels—assuming a different role depending on your audience. Our audiences are equally diverse, including kids, the general adult public, clients, college and university deans and students, government officials, school teachers, community leaders, Native Americans, and professionals in related disciplines such as anthropology, geology, and history—not to mention all of our colleagues. These groups of archaeologists and audiences combine and interact in many ways. Whenever we stop to reflect on the future of the discipline, we need to consider the many aspects of the archaeological kaleidoscope.

There are indicators that archaeology is in need of some critical evaluation and focusing. Around the time the CNEA steering committee was choosing its "kaleidoscope" topic for the 2006 conference, the Society for American Archaeology published in the *SAA Archaeological Record*, the second article in a proposed three-part series on the state of archaeology (Moore 2005, 2006). Moore's predictions for the future of archaeology are not comforting. In the first article Moore argues that the United States is on the verge of a serious economic depression similar in scale to that experienced in the early 1930s. In his second article Moore describes CRM as having reached its peak.

While Moore's prediction of an economic depression is open to debate by people better trained to assess our current economy, there are other indicators to support his concern for archaeology's future. The recently proposed change to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which would considerably scale back the program, is particularly notable. Threats in the government and CRM system are paralleled in university departments that hesitate to replace retiring professors or which replace them with part-time faculty. And all sides are at risk with the large-scale retirement of baby boomer archaeologists who hold many of the senior positions. If CRM is heading towards a natural decline and departments are scaling back, what is next? Moore says the pendulum that had swung toward making "CRM" the dominant archaeology at the expense of "academic" archaeology is moving again to a new ethic "that involves Public Archaeology and multivocal interpretive discourse" (Moore 2006: 32). I'd like to speculate a little about this future.

We can look for inspiration to two important pieces of legislation that helped define our profession. This year we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Antiquities Act and the 40th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The

Antiquities Act has less influence in New England than in many regions, but it is nonetheless significant because it was the first time the federal government stated clearly that it was in the public interest to care for our archaeological heritage. The NHPA furthered this federal commitment to preserving archaeological sites for the public by creating an expanded system for protecting historic and archaeological resources. Many states rallied to develop parallel legislation for state undertakings. This has led to enormous growth in the amount of data we have collected and in the depth of our knowledge of the archaeological past, from the earliest Native American sites to recent historical sites. It is time now to address the spirit of these laws and to complete the work undertaken for the public good by considering the collections we have created and the public that should have opportunities to enjoy them. To me that means we need to take all we know about the archaeology of New England and present it to the public in ways that allow them to engage with the past in personal and meaningful ways. To succeed we will need to do two things—find a solution for the curation crisis and develop effective ways to present the past to a variety of audience to create a “multivocal” experience. Collections management and public programs may seem independent, but in fact they are directly related and represent our final and perpetual obligation to the archaeological resources.

Collections

Discussions of the curation crisis in archaeology have been ongoing for decades and need not be repeated here (Childs 1995). We know that there are shortages of space, training, and funds to care for our collections, and a common suggestion is to look to the public. If we are facing a difficult period, finding a solution to the curation crisis is critical. Remember when your parents said why should we buy you another toy when you didn't take care of the last one? Or why should we buy you another 'X' when you haven't finished the first? We are in a similar predicament with our collections. Simplistic yes, but true. Unfortunately, understanding these facts won't solve the problem. The solution to the curation crisis will elude us until the research value of old collections is recognized by the discipline.

Existing archaeological collections are not exhausted of their research potential. A colleague of mine recently said, “Work with existing collections?—who wants to do that—it's boring!” It's only as boring as you make it. It makes sense to spend some time reexamining existing collections using new technologies, applying current theoretical models and inviting other audiences, such as descendent communities, to participate in the process. The pace of development will continue to determine somewhat the pace of excavation and collections acquisition and sometimes the depth of analysis, but there are a number of situations in which we should

be routinely using existing collections.

- We should return to look at collections before we begin a new excavation. I have been the collections manager for Massachusetts's state-owned collections for eight years. Only once in that time has a professional archaeologist come in to look at a collection before beginning a new excavation.
- Students need to be encouraged to work on older collections. This serves many purposes. First young archaeologists need to handle artifacts to learn the material culture of the region. A six-week field school is good field training, but often does not include sufficient laboratory or artifact analysis training. Existing collections provide the perfect learning lab to prepare young professionals to enter the field. Not only can they handle material, they will be learning from previous archaeologists about how our interpretations have evolved. Letting students hone their skills in an existing collection provides training in curation and will help to solve the curation crisis. Training in curation and collections management is not regularly taught to young archaeologists—as the value of collections are realized training will receive similar value and be added to the curriculum.
- When considering a research question it seems economically wiser to consider whether a site or sites have already been excavated that, upon re-examination, may answer the current questions. A stigma has been attached to research that does not begin with new excavations—this must change. Archaeology is the interpretation that takes place after an excavation and yet lab research is consistently undervalued.

For any of these situations to be possible all excavations must be held to the highest standards of excavation, be fully documented, and properly cared for from the moment they are removed from the ground. The mindset should not be to complete the current excavation, but to create a permanent and accessible research database. As our mindset changes, the solutions to the curation crisis will follow.

Public Programs

While archaeological collections should inspire continued professional research, they are also the primary resource for public programs, another argument in favor of investing in long-term curation. Moore says we are headed toward a period in which public archaeology is dominant. Collections are the raw material of research

and interpretation, but public programming is the vehicle for opening a 'multivocal interpretive discourse.' Collections can provide the groundwork for inspiring support for future research, but only if they are preserved and then presented to the public through exhibits, publications, and other creative programs that make archaeology relevant to a variety of audience.

When presenting archaeological information for the public there is a choice to be made. You can settle for simple education or you can strive for true interpretation. The National Park Service (Moyer, Hembrey, and Little 2004) makes a strong case for true interpretation, which is presenting the past in a manner that truly engages people, which helps them to connect the past to their personal experience and to experience a sense of revelation. When *educating*, there is a correct answer to which you guide the audience. When *interpreting* you present the facts and guide people to draw their own conclusions—which may or may not be same as yours (you are free to hope that they are close to yours!). Living with giving the public the freedom to draw their own conclusions is not natural for most archaeologists trained to build an argument based on data, draw a logical conclusion, and convince a community of their peers. A multivocal approach to public archaeology will demand a willingness to accept the variety of interpretations—just as we often agree to professional disagreements. This does not mean that we should accept unfounded conclusions in our professional work or that we need agree to conclusions that do not consider all of the data. Our public programs need to be well designed to limit erroneous conclusions and far-fetched interpretations by public audiences.

There is much ground to be covered in educating the public. In the course of my work in Massachusetts I have had people say to me that they didn't realize that there were Native Americans in New England and others have said they didn't realize there were slaves in the North. Archaeology is particularly well suited for presenting these pasts. I also once had a man bring a pick up truck full of medium-sized field stones to the office, which he was sure were Native American tools. I don't mention these not out of sensationalism, but to illustrate the amount of work ahead of us.

Recommendations for Professionals in Public Programming

All archaeologists work with the public. I don't think I have ever met an archaeologist who hasn't invited a high school student onto their site, given tours or lectures to a small group of interested people, consulted on a museum exhibit, or gone to speak in a classroom. It is, however, a question of frequency and scale. All archaeologists should commit to doing at least one public program a year—preferably more, and they should be proactive about it. Rather than waiting to be asked—create an opportunity.

- In developing a program, consider "bang for the buck" when it comes to education. At least until we reach a time when public archaeology is routinely accepted as an integral part of our professional activities (i.e., one in which our time spent in public programs receives equal value to that spent in research or business pursuits), it makes sense to engage in programs that reach as many people as possible. For example, visiting a class of fourth graders reaches 20 to 30 kids. Reaching a group of 10 teachers and teaching them how to responsibly include archaeology in their curriculum will reach an exponentially larger number of people in the long run. If five of those 10 teachers incorporate archaeology regularly for 10 years, you will in effect, have reached as many as 1500 kids.
- Work with you state's department of education to have archaeology added as part of the regular curriculum. I spoke with someone who was involved with drafting the curriculum frameworks for history and social studies in Massachusetts (DOE 2003; Wendell Bourne, personal communication, 2000) and he said archaeology isn't included because the archaeologists weren't organized enough to offer them the material they needed. Next time you hear that your state's curriculum guidelines are up for review and revision—call and find out how you can help.
- Archaeologists teaching at the college and graduate level must continue to encourage their students to undertake public program activities and value them as they should come to value collections projects. Not only will it boost their resumes for the job market, provide real life experience, and help to build a professional network to draw from upon graduation, it will add to the number of archaeologists doing public work. And wouldn't it be great if they could get academic credit?
- In the world of CRM/preservation archaeology, archaeologists should be routinely developing publications, exhibits, and websites that report their results at least to the communities that have been most directly affected by a project. I've seen a variety of great popular reports, but distribution seems to be limited and is one more issue to confront.
- Support your town's efforts to preserve archaeological sites. If they aren't being proactive consider getting involved. Help your local town

library, museum, or historical society to develop a program of exhibits using local collections or walking tours that highlight an ancient landscape. In Massachusetts there are many towns that have taken archaeology into account either by developing a community-wide archaeological survey (Loparto 2005), creating local advisories groups, creating a repository for local collections, and even purchasing sites to preserve them. I'm sure there are similar examples throughout New England.

Conclusion

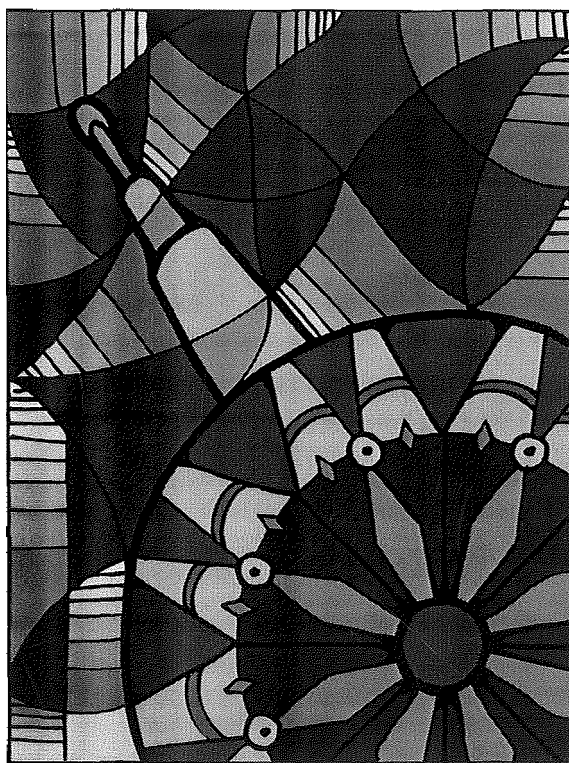
Archaeologists have done some amazing things in public archaeology; the goal now should be to develop sustainable programs in public archaeology and collections management. This essay on collections and public archaeology may seem to have taken us far a field from the upcoming conference in Sturbridge, and the papers we look forward to. But look closely at the day's program, which includes Native American colleagues contributing their voices to the discussion, a reanalysis of common material types, and papers that address stone structures—one of the topics most in need of public education programs. New England Archaeology is well positioned for a refocused future.

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Acknowledgements

Thanks to Brona Simon for pointing me in the direction of Moore's articles



26th Annual Conference on New England Archaeology

May 13, 2006

Old Sturbridge Village

- 9:00 **Coffee and registration**
- 9:30 **Welcome**
Mitchell Mulholland, 2006 CNEA Chair
- 9:35 **Opening remarks**
Ann Marie Mires, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
- 9:45 **Submerged Landscapes and Settlements:
A New Focus for Underwater Archaeology in Southern New England**
David S. Robinson, PAL, Inc. and University of Connecticut
- 10:15 **The House Fast Among the Graves at 61 High Street, Ipswich, Massachusetts**
Kathleen Wheeler, Independent Archaeological Consulting
- 10:45 **Classifying the Most Obvious Artifact in New England: A Preliminary Taxonomy for the Fieldstone Wall**
Robert M. Thorson, University of Connecticut
- 11:15 **Break**
- 11:30 **Sacred Stone or Stone Walls? Interpretive Dimensions of a Traditional Cultural Property**
Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services
- 12:00 **Bridging the Gap: Characterizing Champlain Valley Chert**
Matthew T. Boulanger, Missouri University Research Reactor/University of Missouri-Columbia
- 12:30 **Lunch**
- 1:45 **Business Meeting & Raffle Drawing**
- 2:00 **In and Out of Contact:
The Archaeology of Eastern Pequot Reservation Life in 18th- and 19th-Century Connecticut**
Steven W. Silliman, University of Massachusetts, Boston
- 2:30 **Kaleidoscope of Archaeology**
John Peters, Jr., Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs
- 3:00 **Restoring Parts of Native New England: Thoughts on Scattered Collections**
Marge Bruchac, University of Massachusetts Amherst/Five College Repatriation Committee
- 3:30 **Closing Remarks**
Kerry Lynch, 2007 CNEA Chair

Abstracts

Submerged Landscapes and Settlements: A New Focus for Underwater Archaeology in Southern New England

David S. Robinson, PAL, Inc./University of Connecticut

Derived from three Greek words meaning, "beautiful-form-to-see," kaleidoscopes use light and reflection to bring together fragments and create a symmetrically-patterned whole. By changing the kaleidoscope's viewpoint or focus, previously unseen unique new patterns emerge. As archaeologists, our interpretations of the past are colored and shaped by our perceptions of the fragmentary evidence before us. How we see and organize these fragments into patterns depends upon the condition of our own (as well as our discipline's) mental kaleidoscope. Until our viewpoint or focus shifts, we tend to continue seeing (and expecting to see) the same types of artifacts, sites and cultural patterns in the same types of ways. This certainly has been the case for underwater archaeology in southern New England, for which shipwrecks have always been the dominant focus. Within the last four years at PAL, however, this focus has adjusted to include submerged landscapes and settlements from the pre-contact periods. This paper describes some of the progress made to date in the development of effective field methods for identifying and testing submerged landscapes, as well as the lessons learned from on-going dialogue and collaboration with Native peoples, Danish underwater archaeologists, geologists and state and federal cultural resource managers as we engage in efforts to redefine the way we see the past submerged beneath our waters.

The House Fast Among the Graves at 61 High Street, Ipswich, Massachusetts

Kathleen Wheeler, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC

In August 2001, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC was called in by a private landowner to conduct survey in his side yard. Mr. Kurt Smith wished to build a small addition to his 19th-century house, but his property backed up directly upon a cemetery along High Street. In the 1970s, Mr. John Kilgour, a former owner, had cut a driveway into his front yard from High Street, resulting in the discovery of a brick sarcophagus. The backhoe operator struck a corner of the sarcophagus cover, exposing the skeletons of an adult and a child. The interred were identified as Mrs. Martha Winthrop and her young child, said to have died of a plague. Mrs. Winthrop was the wife of John, founder of Ipswich, and Martha and her child were the first persons interred in the Ipswich town cemetery, set aside in 1634. Witnesses at the time of the uncovering noted unspecified artifacts in the grave "...making it a plague grave." Mr. Kilgour further testified that when the sewer service was connected to the house, the contractor found the rear of the house was set on tombstones.

IAC was called in to confirm that no graves were in the Area of Potential Effect, so the present owners could build their addition. We completed a nearly 100% recovery effort, but found no graves. We did, however, uncover a partially earth-fast house in the front yard, which was probably abandoned in the mid 18th century. The following presentation offers a recounting of the discovery.

Classifying the Most Obvious Artifact in New England: A Preliminary Taxonomy for the Fieldstone Wall

Robert M. Thorson, University of Connecticut

Everyone knows what a stone wall is, but how can they best be defined and classified as artifacts? I recommend this definition: An object composed of natural or synthetic stone that is continuous in plan view, elongated (I suggest a minimum length four times width) and with no minimum height if the stone is stacked but with a minimum height of 50 cm for a single line of abutting stones. Objects that are not walls are classified as rows (spaced), concentrations (not elongate), or notable stones (singular). I recommend six families of stone walls with many subtypes, based on the criteria described in my 2005 book *Exploring Stone Walls* (<http://stonewall.uconn.edu/ExploringStoneWalls.htm>). Participants will be asked to comment on the strengths and weaknesses of this taxonomy relative to their needs.

Sacred Stones or Stone Walls?

Interpretive Dimensions of a Traditional Cultural Property

Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

What do you get when you combine archaeologists, a town airport commission, a federal agency, an American Indian tribe, and a group of stone piles in the woods? The answer is a situation that challenges traditional standards of cultural resource interpretation, and a scenario in which issues of epistemology and cosmology have profound im-

plications for a \$40 million runway project. This presentation will consider an unfolding case study in traditional cultural property documentation, and will describe the elusive quest for consensus among competing constituencies.

Bridging the Gap: Characterizing Champlain Valley Chert

Matthew T. Boulanger, Missouri University Research Reactor/University of Missouri-Columbia

Geochemical analysis provides archaeologists with a method of understanding and explaining how stone quarries functioned in Native American resource-procurement and trade systems. Archaeologists in New England have not readily adopted such rigorous analytical methods; rather, most have preferred to combine visual criteria and personal knowledge to identify potential artifact sources. This failure to employ quantitative methods has led to what Luedtke called the archaeometry gap. In an attempt to shorten this gap, instrumental neutron activation analysis is used to characterize known chert quarries within Vermont's Champlain Valley. Samples from the northern, central and southern portions of the valley were analyzed, and the results bode well for future artifact-sourcing projects. Vermont's documented chert sources vary in concentrations of several elements, and samples from each quarry form relatively homogeneous compositional groups. Further, multivariate statistical analyses are capable of producing discrete geochemical fingerprints for each quarry.

In and Out of Contact:

The Archaeology of Eastern Pequot Reservation Life in 18th- and 19th-Century Connecticut

Stephen W. Silliman, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Archaeology plays a pivotal role in revealing the ways that Native American communities confronted the colonization of their lands and lives by Europeans and EuroAmericans over the last 400 years. An understanding of this process in New England requires that we stay in and out of contact. Staying "out of contact" means to avoid thinking about complex colonial interactions as simply "culture contact" and to conduct archaeological research on Native lives well past the pivotal moments of the early 17th century. Being "in contact" means that we should involve contemporary Native Americans in that ongoing research and dialogue about recent history. Using three seasons of archaeological fieldwork on the Eastern Pequot reservation in southeastern Connecticut, I will discuss the advances made on both of these fronts through the long-term, collaborative research project that has developed between the Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation and the University of Massachusetts, Boston.

Kaleidoscope of Archeology

John "Jim" Peters Jr., Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs

Jim has been Executive Director of the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs for seven years. He follows the foot steps of his father Slow Turtle who held the position for some 18 years. Jim will share some of his conflicts dealing with the disposition of his ancestors, the Commonwealth's Native Unmarked Burial Law and the Wampanoag's approach to NAGPRA. He will conclude with his perspective on the field of archeology.

Restoring Parts of Native New England: Thoughts on Scattered Collections

Marge Bruchac, University of Massachusetts Amherst/Five College Repatriation Committee

In their search for meaning, archaeologists inevitably destroy much of what they encounter. Non-Native interferences in Native sites have resulted in physical, spiritual, historical and political disconnections that are now difficult, if not impossible, to repair. Standard excavation practices dusted away indigenous context and spirit, and different materials from the same site were scattered into the collections of different museums. Some protective legislation has emerged to prevent further damage, but have we sufficiently addressed the damage already done? Restorative methods and better institutional cooperation are called for to re-assemble scattered collections. A number of factors complicate the process, including: poor documentation; professional secrecy; issues of trust; selective blindness; collector's fetishes; the persistence of the "vanishing Indian" paradigm; and federal legislation (NAGPRA) that categorizes unrecognized tribal remains as "culturally-unaffiliated." Better attention to the complex regional history and more cooperative consulting could facilitate repatriation while avoiding further confusion in Native New England, past and present.

Vote on CNEA By-law Revisions to be Held at Annual Meeting

In 2005, the CNEA Steering Committee appointed Tonya Largy to revise CNEA's by-laws. In accordance with Article X, Section 1 of the by-laws, the proposed revisions are being published in this newsletter, to be voted on at the Annual Meeting on May 13. Questions or comments should be directed to Tonya Largy at: tonya.largy@verizon.net.

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

BY LAWS

ARTICLE I. NAME

Section 1. The name of this organization will be the Conference of New England Archaeology (CNEA).

ARTICLE II. PURPOSES

Section 1. The purpose of the Conference shall be:

- a. To strengthen communication and facilitate a continuous interchange of information among archaeologists who work in New England;
- b. To sponsor an annual conference covering current theoretical and research advances in New England archaeology; and.
- c. To distribute a newsletter containing information relevant to current research which enhances communication among archaeologists.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership: Membership is open to any person in agreement with the objectives of the Conference as stated in Article II above, upon payment of the ~~prescribed dues~~ annual conference registration fee.

Section 2. Voting: Each Member shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the Members.

Section 3. Termination of Membership: The Steering Committee may, by a three-fourths vote, remove from the membership rolls any Member whose acts are contrary to the purposes of the Conference or who otherwise makes improper use of membership. Such action by the Steering Committee may be subject to appeal by the following procedures: Upon request by the affected party, the Steering Committee or the voting membership present at the annual meeting may reinstate membership upon a three-fourths vote of either party.

Section 4. Termination for non-payment: Membership shall be terminated upon non-payment of ~~dues for three months following the annual reminder to pay dues~~ conference registration fee. Reinstatement shall be automatic upon payment of ~~accrued dues~~ fees.

ARTICLE ~~IV~~ V. STEERING COMMITTEE

Section 1. Authority: The business of the Conference shall be managed by a Steering Committee which shall have full power to administer, direct and conduct its affairs.

Section 2. Number: The Steering Committee shall be composed of six members who shall be chosen as provided in Article VI.

Section 3. Vacancy: ~~In the event of a vacancy on the Steering Committee, the Steering Committee shall have the power to make an interim appointment, which appointment shall terminate at the next Annual Meeting of the Members, and the remaining term of the office, if any, shall be filled by election of the Members.~~ Chair: The Steering

Committee Chair will be selected from the slate by a vote of the membership or by the Steering Committee as circumstances require, as outlined in Article VI, Section 4.

Section 4. Meetings: The Steering Committee shall meet as necessary to plan the Annual Meeting, to produce the newsletter, and to conduct the business of the Conference.

Section 5. Quorum: A quorum of the Steering Committee shall consist of ~~a majority~~ four of its members.

Section 6. Sub-Committees: The Steering Committee may establish such standing and *ad hoc* sub-committees as they may deem advisable in the administration and conduct of the affairs of the Conference. The Steering Committee may appoint individuals from the general membership to serve on sub-committees.

~~a. The Steering Committee shall establish a standing Conference Sub-Committee:
The Chairman of the Conference Sub-Committee shall act as the Conference Coordinator;~~

~~b. The Steering Committee shall establish a standing Newsletter Sub-Committee:
The Chairman of the Newsletter Sub-Committee shall be Newsletter Editor;~~

Section 7. Term of Office: The Term of Office for the Steering Committee will be two years. Terms will be staggered, and three new members will be elected annually. Any Steering Committee member may succeed himself or herself in office.

Section 8. Removal: A member of the Steering Committee may be removed for non-attendance at meetings after written notice and a three-quarters vote of the Steering Committee.

Section 9. Annual Report: The Steering Committee shall prepare an annual report for submission to the Members. A summary of the results of the Annual Meeting and a summary of the financial status of the Conference shall be included in that report.

ARTICLE IVV. MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Meeting: The Annual Meeting shall be held on one day in ~~mid-May~~ the Spring of each year.

Section 2. Quorum: A quorum for the transaction of business shall be four of the Steering Committee plus 15% of the total membership.

Section 3. Business Meeting: A business meeting will be held at the Annual Meeting for the purpose of electing new Members to the Steering Committee and for conducting other business that may arise.

ARTICLE VI. NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Section 1. Nominations by Members: Members interested in serving on the Steering Committee may ~~nominate themselves by completing the nomination form available at the registration desk at the Annual Meeting, and by submitting the completed form to the Conference Coordinator, provided that the Conference Coordinator receives the nomination form by the time appointed by the Steering Committee~~ submit their name or the names of others for consideration by completing the nomination form available at the registration desk at the Annual Meeting. Names so submitted will be considered by the Steering Committee for inclusion on the following year's ballot.

Section 2. Nominations by the Steering Committee: The Steering Committee may nominate ~~Members, provided nominees meet the criteria established in Section 3, below~~ candidates.

Section 3. Criteria for Nominations:

~~a. Nominees shall be Members in good standing of the Conference;~~

~~ba.~~ Nominees shall be willing to serve and attend the meetings necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Conference;

~~eb.~~ To the extent feasible, nominations will be encouraged from Members representing a broad geographic distribution throughout New England, and

from Members representing the broad interests of prehistoric, historic and industrial New England archaeology.

Section 4. Preparation of Ballot: ~~The Conference Coordinator shall prepare a ballot of candidates who have been nominated and appear to meet the criteria for nomination. The Steering Committee shall prepare a slate of candidates from the nominations as defined in Sections I and II of Article VI, provided the nominees meet the criteria established in Section III above.~~

Section 5. Elections: Election of the Steering Committee shall be ~~by secret ballot conducted at the business meeting at the Annual Meeting. Candidates must make every reasonable effort to attend the business meeting conducted at the Annual Meeting.~~

ARTICLE VII. OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers: The Officers of the Conference shall be a Conference Coordinator, a Newsletter Editor, a Secretary/Treasurer, and other such officials as may be appointed and determined by the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee shall select officers ~~from its Members at its discretion.~~

Section 2. Conference Coordinator: ~~The Conference Coordinator shall chair the Conference Sub-Committee, and shall be responsible for planning and arranging for the Annual Meeting. The Conference Coordinator's duties shall include: planning and organizing the Annual Meeting, developing an agenda and conducting the business meeting, and preparing the ballot and overseeing the election of new Steering Committee Members making arrangements for the Annual Meeting.~~

Section 3. Newsletter Editor: The Newsletter Editor ~~shall chair the Newsletter Sub-Committee, and shall be~~ responsible for publishing the Newsletter of the Conference. The Newsletter Editor's duties shall include: receiving contributed articles, editorial review, printing and distribution of the Newsletter.

Section 4. Secretary /Treasurer: The Secretary/Treasurer shall have charge of such books, documents and papers as the Steering Committee may determine, and shall have custody of all funds and property of the Conference subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Steering Committee. The Secretary/Treasurer may endorse, on behalf of the Conference, checks, notes and other obligations, and shall deposit same to the credit of the Conference at such bank (s) as the Steering Committee may designate. The Secretary/Treasurer shall sign all receipts and vouchers, and shall sign all checks and promissory notes, except in cases where the signing shall be expressly assigned by the Steering Committee to another officer. The Secretary/Treasurer shall regularly enter on the books of the Conference a full and accurate account of the Conference, and shall exhibit such books at all reasonable times to the Steering Committee.

ARTICLE VIII. FISCAL YEAR

Section 1. The Fiscal year of the Conference begins on ~~March 1 and shall end on the last day of February June 1 and shall end on May 31.~~

ARTICLE IX. DUESFEES

Section 1. The Steering Committee may determine the amount of any ~~dues payable to the Conference for Membership fees necessary for the operation of the Conference.~~

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended by the Membership of the Conference by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of its Members in attendance at the Annual Meeting, providing that the proposed amendments to the by-laws be available for review to the membership thirty days prior to the Annual Meeting.

Musings of a GOF on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of CNEA

Michael Roberts, John Milner Associates, Inc.

After last year's meeting Tonya Largy asked me if I would make my remarks on the anniversary available to this year's Newsletter. Thankfully Barbara Donohue had video taped them and I recently received the tape. What follows is a transcription of that tape with a few edits and some additions resulting from my discovery of a Coalition for Archaeology in Massachusetts folder when I moved my office.

Anniversaries are great. That's when they trot out the old folks to talk about what it was like back then. I don't know whether it was in '73 or '74, but I was still an engineer working for the AVCO Corporation in Wilmington, MA, and I had started taking some graduate courses with Ruth Tringham at Harvard because I was really interested in use-wear analysis and that kind of stuff. And I discovered that once a month, at the Semitic Museum, there was an archaeology forum. There were all kinds of people. There were Byzantine archaeologists, people from AIA, art historians, anthropologists, people with a wide range of interests, but they had one thing in common, and that was an interest in understanding the past, no matter what discipline they were coming from. We began talking about cultural-resource management, and then there was Charlie Nelson, who was at that time a professor at UMass Boston, and he became very interested because he had, as I had, seen this kind of thing begin in the West and spread to the rest of the country. So at one point Charlie decided to hold an event at UMass Boston. He invited a lot of folks from all over the country and I believe we filled the lecture hall. Tom King showed up, a bunch of people from SUNY Binghamton, and there again, we had a varied group of people—we had art historians and archaeologists from all over new England—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, as well as Massachusetts.

There was one striking thing about that conference that I'll never forget. Doc Robbins, who was then the unpaid and unfunded State Archaeologist, came up to the podium and he held up a book and said, "In this book is the history of a family—everything that we know about this family or will ever be known about this family, and this is the only copy of the book." And he ripped a bunch of pages out of the center of the book and he said, "That's what happens every time someone destroys an archaeological site." There were a lot of people in that room who were very impressed by that, I obviously was because I'm still talking about it.

After that particular conference, I think Charlie said, "Anyone interested in following up on this topic, let's meet downstairs and see about organizing archaeology." So we went down to a classroom and sat around for the rest of the afternoon talking about archaeology, and after a while my partner over there (Georgess McHargue), who was with me, and is still with me, and who was a long-time political activist, said, "What you need to do is to get organized so that you can get these things taken care of." And as I said, Tom King was there and he had words to say and at the end it somehow turned out that I was the person who was supposed to coordinate this thing, and thus the Coalition for Archaeology in Massachusetts, or CAM, was born. And again, and this is the theme that I want to stress here, there was every kind of ar-



Mike Roberts accepts an award recognizing his contributions to New England archaeology from 2005 CNEA Chair, Tonya Largy. Photo by Mitchell Mulholland.

chaeologists there. I remember John Rosser, who was a Byzantine archaeologist, he was really active, and we had teachers who were really active in CAM. So that was the beginning, and we had a monthly newsletter that we sent out, and we had another thing. We invented something that we called the Golden Coprolite Award (which you might want to think of starting) that we gave to the state bureaucrat who we thought had been the most obstructive in that year. But we had two principal goals for the organization. One was to get a staff archaeologist at the Massachusetts Historical Commission, and the other was to get postage for Doc Robbins, because he had been paying all the State Archaeologist's postage out of his own pocket.

As we moved along, one of the first things that happened was, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works found out that they had to do all this archaeology, and the DPW would be calling me, that is, Jim Elliot would be calling me in my engineer's office at AVCO and saying, "Well, we have to do all this archaeology now. Where can we get an archaeologist?" So that became a topic of conversation within CAM for a while and not long after, Geoff Moran started the Public Archaeology Lab out of Brown University. A couple years later, I founded the Institute for Conservation Archaeology at Harvard. And thus CRM began for real in Massachusetts.

And our lobbying with the Coalition (which the chair of the Ways and Means Committee said was one of the most effective he had ever seen) resulted in Frank McManamon's having his first job out of college as the first archaeologist at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. And a very serendipitous thing happened. Frank's office mate was Pat Weslowski, and Pat learned about archaeology from Frank in the MHC. So when she became State Historic Preservation Officer, she understood about archaeology and she was a great friend to our Coalition and archaeology.

But in 1980, we came together and had a meeting of the Coalition at UMass Amherst and there was a critical mass of archaeologists that were actually doing archaeology now.

By then, it was clear that we needed to have an archaeological forum where we could talk archaeology and not just how to save everything. Then we said okay, New England is only the size of many of the other, larger states, so let's try to get all the archaeologists in New England together under one umbrella. And one of the things I was really interested in seeing happen was to continue that kind of cross-pollenization that had been happening before between various groups in the Coalition. I had also become really concerned about the division between the SHA and SAA. Because here were people talking historic archaeology to themselves, and people talking prehistoric archaeology to themselves and very little opportunity to talk to each other. So one of the things that we did when we started this organization was to say, "We're going to bring historic and prehistoric archaeologists together to talk about a single topic and to come at that topic from their different disciplines."

And I think that's worked.

We've had 25 years of really interesting and productive meetings. I think I've been at most of them. There are a couple of things I'd have wanted to do differently. I'd really have wanted to try to engage more of our northern colleagues, whether it was holding these meetings closer to them, rotating them, or whatever. I think it's really important to get those folks into it.

The other thing that I'd really like to see comes from the fact that we've really had some excellent presentations as we went along. We're going to see more of them today. And I'm kind of sad that we don't have access to those presentations now. I wouldn't have wanted to start a formal proceedings system. Many or most of our best papers have come off the back of an envelope, and you can't get in the way of that spontaneity. Somehow, we should try to record what we do here so that we can go back and look at it and take the lessons that this little group is learning from each other and spread them further. The technology is at the point now that I think we could do something very easily and distribute these really wonderful papers we've been hearing over the years and the discussion that follows, which in some cases has been even greater. I'm looking forward to a whole lot more of these meetings, but I doubt if I'll be here on the 50th.



Current Research

CONNECTICUT

WestConn News

Laurie Weinstein, WestConn

WestConn students have been helping Laurie Weinstein with a variety of projects. First, Amanda Choun, has been researching the ethnohistory of the Weantinock Indians for Weinstein's upcoming book in Wadsworth Thompson's series, "Case Studies in Archaeology," and a journal article. Weinstein's long-term study began with an archaeological sensitivity project for Northeast Utilities in 1998 about site integrity at Lover's Leap. Since that time, much of the documentary record relating to the indigenous populations in western Connecticut has been researched by her and her students.

Second, Weinstein has been collaborating with the City of Danbury to establish a Historical Commission with the aim of becoming a Certified Local Government. Once the city is certified, Weinstein and her students in WestConn's new Cultural Resource Management minor will work with the city to make archaeological sites a focus of preservation planning. WestConn student, Laura Sullivan, has been working on this project to nominate historic properties to the State Register. Students electing to minor in the new program within the Department of Social Sciences must complete 18 credit hours, take courses in preservation and historical research and complete a field school and an internship with a CRM firm.

WestConn students were also privileged last year to excavate Dr. Mark Stiger's Folsom "house" site in Gunnison, Colorado and to tour Mesa Verde.

CT Yankee Atomic Power Company Research Program, Haddam

Nick Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archeologist, University of Connecticut

American Cultural Specialists, LLC, (AMCS) has completed over three years of archaeological investigations of 520 acres of woodland surrounding the CT Yankee Atomic Power Company in Haddam. CT Yankee tends to donate property to either private groups or

CONNDEP for preservation.

AMCS' crew excavated a total of 2,774 50 cm square shovel tests and 58.5 one meter or larger units during the Phase I archaeological reconnaissance and Phase 2 intensive archaeological surveys. Twenty-two of the 24 archaeological sites located during the Phase I surveys are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The prehistoric sites contain over 37,000 artifacts and represent the following components: four Late Archaic Laurentian Tradition; seven Late Archaic-Early Woodland Narrow Point Tradition; three Terminal Archaic Broad Blade; six Early to early Middle Woodland; three late Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland; and two Late Woodland.

Several sites contain significant historical components, with the majority representing 18th- and early 19th-century farmsteads. Of particular interest are a series of historic home and work sites associated with the Venture Smith family. Smith was a West African prince and captive who worked his way out of slavery to become a successful river trader and farmer.

The AMCS report is on file at the Connecticut Office of State Archaeology, University of Connecticut.

Excavations at the Friends of the Farm at Hilltop Prehistoric Site #1, Suffield

John P. Pretola, Bay Path College

During October 2004, and again in October 2005, students in John Pretola's archaeology class at Bay Path College conducted subsurface testing of the Friends of the Farm at Hilltop (FOFAH) #1 site, in Suffield. Long known to local collectors as part of the State Line collecting locus, the site lies on one of the lowest cut-and-fill terraces of the Connecticut River. To date, a series of 11 shovel test pits and four one meter squares have been excavated. Data recovery confirms this is a light-density plowzone site. Artifacts include secondary and tertiary flakes of Normanskill Chert, quartz, and quartzite, fire-cracked rock of Hampden Basalt and a single, late Late Woodland pottery sherd. A Late Woodland age for the site is reasonable given the geomorphological position of the site, and truncated prehistoric features may exist, although, given our limited excavations, none have yet been

identified. This site has the potential to shed light on small, Late Woodland sites in the central Connecticut River Valley, and future efforts will focus on locating truncated features.

MAINE

Leith Smith and Leon Cramer, Maine Historical Preservation Committee

18th- and 19th-Century Quarries Identified During Pipeline Survey, Westbrook

Historical archaeologists under the direction of Kathleen Wheeler and Alexandra Chan from Independent Archaeological Consulting of Portsmouth, NH, surveyed some 120 miles of the Wood Chopping Ridge, Brewer, Seasmont, Richmond, and Westbrook Loops for the Maritimes & Northeast Phase IV Gas Pipeline Project. Twelve 19th-century house/farmsteads and several granite quarrying sites on Lorenzen Hill in Westbrook were identified. Traces of quarrying activity suggest that most operations were on a small scale, household basis and may have been seasonal in nature. One 19th-century farmstead was identified by a cellar hole for a modest dwelling, a stone-lined well, and barn foundation. Site occupants may have been farmers during the warm months of the year and stone-cutters during the winter, when they could split the stone and slide it downhill over frozen ground to the Presumpscot River (via nearby Inkhorn Brook).

Different identified quarrying methods, dating from the 1770s through the late 19th century, included steam drilling, wedging and hammering on large granite slabs. Most features, however, showed the distinctive triangular or wedge shape at the split edges of stone characteristic of the flat-slot cape chisel. This technology was used from the 1770s to the 1830s. Steam drilling, identified in one area, dates to after 1849, when the Joseph J. Couch patented the drill, and indicates continued exploitation of the exposed bedrock well into the second half of the 19th century. Steam drilling may also indicate that later quarrying developed into a commercial enterprise from the small-scale operations characterizing this rural farming area in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

All but one of the sites were considered potentially eligible for listing

in the National Register. Where rerouting of the pipeline cannot be engineered to avoid sites, Phase II determinations of eligibility will take place in the spring. One-hundred and eighty-seven stone walls crossing the project corridor were documented on the ground and plotted on maps so they can be reconstructed after construction of the Phase IV loops.

Barnabas Soule Site, Freeport

Norm Buttrick, James Leamon and 15 students at Freeport Senior High School are investigating the Barnabas Site, an early 18th-century resettlement site on the Cousins River. Ongoing investigations are attempting to establish the size of the building by focusing on the north end of the cellar foundation. This work has included excavation of several trash pits containing period artifacts. Identification of the superstructure has proven difficult and may suggest that the house was smaller than previously thought. Additional foundation testing is planned for next season.

Artifacts of particular interest include large pieces of yellow dot and combed slipware and a base of a Westerwald mug found in the trash pit area, a door key, two pronged fork, a rat-tailed pewter spoon, a brass button and a piece of burned flint, as well as Chinese export porcelain, creamware, delftware and a large quantity of coarse redwares came from the northern part of the foundation area. Student contributions to the final report include documentary research on the Soule family as well as analysis, conservation and cataloguing of artifacts.

Franco-American Archaeological Study, Lewiston-Auburn

Barry Rodrigue and his students at the University of Southern Maine's Lewiston-Auburn College are engaged in an ongoing project to identify industrial Franco-American archeological sites in the Lewiston-Auburn area. Sites found through documentary research and field testing are registered with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Documentation and recovered materials are archived in the Franco-American Collection at USM-LA, which is the largest such repository in the State of

Maine and the third largest in the United States.

Fort St. George, Phippsburg

The 10th and final season of fieldwork was carried out at the 17th-century Fort St. George of the Popham Colony in September 2005 under the direction of Jeffrey P. Brain. The identification of two more buildings that are shown on the map of the fort drawn by John Hunt was confirmed. The Hunt map has proven to be a reliable guide to the archaeology of the site and thus is an important historical document that may prove useful in the analysis of other early forts. Ten years of seasonal investigations have produced many important insights into this sister colony of Jamestown, including a comprehensive picture of material culture, architecture and activities of the initial year of an English colony. As no new fieldwork is planned, attention will be shifted to final analysis, publication and exhibition of the project's findings.

17th-Century Chadbourne Homestead, South Berwick

The summer of 2005 was the 11th season of excavations at the Humphrey and Lucy Chadbourne Archaeology Site (ca. 1643-1690), a fortified homestead and saw milling complex destroyed in a French and Indian raid during King Williams War. Excavations in 2005 focused on the cellar of Structure 2, an earth-fast outbuilding located behind the Chadbourne manor house. It was hypothesized that the structure was a barn and dairy, with the cellar being used as a cooling area, but a paucity of artifacts and limited structural information did little to confirm this theory. Test excavations approximately 100 feet from the main building complex revealed the presence of another component of the site—what appears to be a Native American longhouse dating to the late prehistoric or early Contact period. This find adds new information to the documentary record, which indicated that Humphrey Chadbourne purchased the property in 1643 from Sagamore Rowls, who described the land as adjacent to his old planting grounds.

The most significant discovery of the season took place in the laboratory. Tin-enameled earthenware

found in several contexts across the site dating to 1664-1690 was identified as Aucilla Polychrome, a ware manufactured in Mexico City ca. 1650-1700. The pieces derive from four plates, all in the same pattern. This is the first known discovery of Spanish colonial majolica in New England. If readers know of any other such majolica finds, please contact project director Emerson W. Baker of Salem State College at: ebaker@salemstate.edu.

The Chadbourne family were lumber merchants who were involved in the extensive "triangular" trade of North America, the Caribbean and Europe, and the site is full of remnants of these connections. For example, Totnes ware has been found on the site, which is not surprising considering Lucy Chadbourne belonged to a wealthy merchant family headquartered in Kingswear Devon, a few miles down the Dart River from Totnes. Evidence of trade to Iberia and the Azores comes in the form of several different forms of Lisbonware. Indeed, "Lisborne dishes" are mentioned three separate times in the 1683 probate inventory of Humphrey Chadbourne's sister and neighbor, Patience Chadbourne Spencer. The presence of Aucilla Polychrome ware is another indication of the Chadbourne's trading sphere, and suggests clandestine trading between the English and Spanish merchants in the Caribbean. This find poses a new potential source for unknown tin-enamelled wares from other early New England sites.

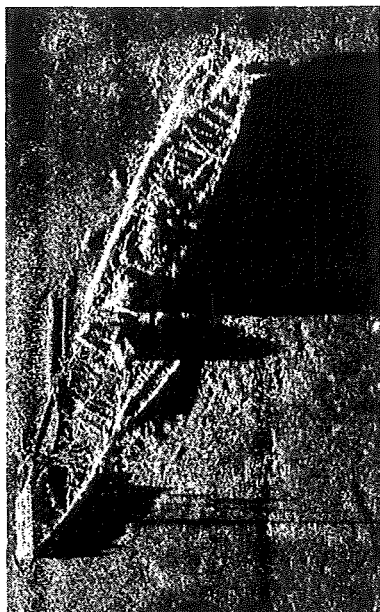
MASSACHUSETTS

SHIPS Initiative

Victor Mastone, MA Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources

The Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (BUAR) has initiated the Shoreline Heritage Identification Partnerships Strategy (SHIPS). SHIPS, developed in partnership with the Newburyport Maritime Society, capitalizes on the need to respond to casual reporting of coincidental shoreline discoveries and the on-going need to inventory shoreline cultural resources. The SHIPS program is a multi-level approach providing an opportunity to involve the public in the archaeological process at the discovery level. Through a local historical society/museum partnership with the BUAR,

SHIPS gives people who "walk the beaches" and who have an interest in local maritime history, a way to report what they see. For more information go to the BUAR web site: <http://www.mass.gov/czm/buar/>.



ROV-documented shipwreck.
Curtsey of David S. Robinson.

Deepwater Marine Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and ROV-Based Site Inspections in Massachusetts Bay

David S. Robinson, PAL, Inc.

David S. Robinson of the Public Archaeology Laboratory Inc. and the University of Connecticut, working in cooperation with the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources and researchers from Ocean Surveys, Inc. and Fathom Research, LLC, and consultant Ralph Pedersen, has completed a marine archaeological reconnaissance survey of 20,183 acres of seafloor within Massachusetts Bay. The survey identified 30 targets of interest with potential to be post-contact archaeological deposits (i.e., shipwrecks). Eleven of the targets were visually inspected and documented using an ROV (remotely-operated vehicle), at water depths of approximately 150 to 300 feet. The ROV was equipped with a digital video-camera, laser measuring scale and transponder to track and record the vehicle's position underwater with GPS during the survey. Six of the inspected targets proved to be uncharted wrecks of wood- and steel-hulled vessels dating

from the late 19th through middle to late 20th centuries. Interpretation of the ROV data and archival research to identify the wrecked vessels and the nature of their loss is on-going.

Arnold Arboretum, Boston

Suzanne Cherau, PAL, Inc.

In fall 2004/spring 2005 PAL conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the 265-acre Arnold Arboretum in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston as part of an ongoing Harvard University project to prepare an Institutional Master Plan (IMP) for short- and long-term planning purposes.

The Arboretum, established in 1872 for the cultivation of woody trees and shrubs of North America and eastern Asia, is owned by the City of Boston under a unique 1,000-year lease agreement with Harvard. It currently contains some 7,082 accessioned plants representing 4,544 botanical and horticultural taxa as well as a herbarium collection in excess of 5 million specimens and library holdings in excess of 40,000 volumes. The original park layout was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted.

From an archaeological standpoint, the Arboretum contains nine recorded pre-contact period archaeological sites, all of which were identified from artifact collections that date back to the 1930s through 1960s. In the early 1990s the Boston City Archaeology Program undertook a reconnaissance survey of the parklands and conducted an intensive survey of one of the pre-contact period sites. The survey identified nine additional archaeological sites (farmsteads, mill/dam complex, burial ground), all dating to the post-contact period prior to the Arboretum's tenure.

The reconnaissance survey, under the direction of Suzanne Cherau, synthesized all the previous archaeological studies and collections, and compiled an up-to-date sensitivity assessment of significant resource areas within the park. PAL also provided a status of the archaeological collections at the Arboretum and commentary about their research significance. One of the interesting aspects of this survey was the information collected about the evolution of programmed cultivation practices and designed landscapes from the late 19th through late 20th centuries, and how they affected the belowground

integrity of pre-Arboretum cultural strata. With the exception of the one professional archaeological survey in the 1990s, all of artifacts recovered to date from the park were found by grounds staff in areas that were exposed through active cultivation activities, including mandatory 20 x 20 x 20 ft. tree planting holes.

Archaeology in Harvard Yard, Cambridge

Patricia Capone, Christina Hodge, and Diana Loren, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology

The Fall 2005 course Anthropology 1130: The Archaeology of Harvard Yard literally brought today's Harvard University students in touch with the fragments of their shared past by providing hands-on experience in historical archaeology. Research was framed by historical archaeology, regional history of Native American education, research design, surveying, archival research, stratigraphy, artifact analysis and public archaeology.

In its early days, the Yard included not only the 1642 Old College, the first university building in the country, but also the Harvard Indian College, completed in 1655 as a place to train Native students. The University recently commemorated the 350th anniversary of the Indian College. Though the Indian College was a short-lived institution, its legacy remains integral to Harvard as we now know it.

The recent class focused on two excavation areas: one at the foot of Massachusetts Hall, to mitigate planned improvements to the building, and the other located near present-day Matthews Hall, to search for material related to the former Indian College. Near Massachusetts Hall, the oldest building on campus (1720) and notable for housing troops during the Revolutionary War, students found ceramics, fauna, glass, and smoking pipes dating from the 17th through 19th centuries, with the 18th century most represented. At the Matthews Hall Site, the majority of objects recovered date to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Unfortunately, no evidence of the 17th-century Indian College was identified. The students' web site chronicling the course's progress can be found at: <http://www.peabody.harvard.edu/harvardyard/>.

Excavated materials provide a richer view of the lives of students and

faculty living in Harvard Yard, as well as those from the surrounding community. The resulting collections have been accessioned by the Peabody Museum and are available for research and teaching. We anticipate future research and analysis of this season's archaeological findings, as well as of material from previous years of excavations, and we intend to spotlight archaeological and historical research on the Harvard Indian College in the Hall of North American Indian in late 2006.

Taylor's Fort Archaeological Project, Charlemont

Aaron Miller, Taylor's Fort Archaeological Project

This spring and summer the excavation of an 18th-century fortified farmstead will be underway in Charlemont. The Taylor's Fort Archaeological Project is directed by historical archaeologist Aaron Miller and sponsored by various local historical and community agencies. In the mid 1700s Charlemont was considered the western frontier of New England and the few permanent residents were forced to fortify their homes in response to the impending French and Indian War. The project seeks to shed light on the interaction between the domestic and military aspects of the site between 1754 and 1763, the daily lives of the inhabitants during this stressful period and the significance of material representations of status to these settlers in this remote area. On October 7th 10-5 the public is invited to visit the site and the weekly progress of the field season will be posted on the web at: <http://www.taylorsfort.org>.

Dedham's Village Cemetery

Barbara Donohue, John Milner Associates, Inc.

Timelines, Inc. (now John Milner Associates, Inc.), in association with Vollmer Associates, has prepared a Preservation Management Plan for the Village Cemetery in Dedham. This plan is the first step in the development of a detailed Master Plan whose guiding principles are to recognize the significance of past changes in the cemetery's landscape and to plan improvements accordingly. The present cemetery witnessed various landscape changes from its 1636 beginnings as the

town's first burying ground to its 1840 reconfiguration guided by the rural cemetery movement. According to an 1847 town history, at this time over 500 trees and shrubs of more than 50 varieties had been planted and more than 30 monuments of marble, free stone, and granite were erected and surrounded by suitable fences. Work on the master plan is ongoing.

Frary House Excavations, Deerfield Elizabeth Harlow, UMass, Amherst

The Department of Anthropology of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, in conjunction with Historic Deerfield, Inc., conducted its summer field school during July and August 2005 at the homelot of the Frary House/Barnard Tavern, one of Historic Deerfield's furnished museum houses. Under the direction of Bob Paynter, assisted by Niels Reinhardt, Elizabeth Harlow and Quentin Lewis, field research built upon previous investigations into activities and occupants during the late 18th-century tavern period and also the complex building history from the late 17th through mid 20th centuries. The fieldwork also explored cultural changes to the landscape.

Two excavation units revisited a feature located during Brooke Blades' 1978 excavations, and formerly interpreted as a short trench for a well-builder's lifting device. Its distinctive aspect, clearly confirmed by our 2005 excavations, is its alignment with several late 17th-century foundations on other Deerfield lots. All of these sites exhibit a departure from the unvarying parallel-to-the street house orientation that has prevailed since the rebuilding of the English settlement after most of it burned in 1704. Our excavations revealed that the feature is longer than originally noted, an observation consistent with our new interpretation of its being a possible 17th- or early 18th-century sill stain.

Another revisited feature appeared beneath and adjoining a unit created by Rita Reinke in 1989. One meter below present grade, and extending down over another meter in depth, about a meter and a half of dry-laid stone wall was uncovered. It appeared to curve, and preliminary findings from a resistivity survey (with the help of Elizabeth Norris, also of the University of Massachusetts), suggest a circular feature about two meters in

diameter. Initially seeming likely a part of the foundation of one of numerous outbuildings formerly on the lot, the probable circular nature of the feature, sized larger than a typical local well, casts doubt on that interpretation. Moreover, a late 20th century date for some of the many artifacts found in association with the wall suggests it should have been visible within recent decades, so the lack of documentation for any structure here is surprising.

Other units were placed to investigate the construction and use of the south wing of the house, built as a tavern in 1796. Along with much architectural material, artifacts recovered include ceramics and table glass possibly used in the tavern, such as annularware and a wineglass stem. Searches near the main door disclosed virtually no sheet refuse scatter, suggesting a landscape aesthetic of orderliness for this public place. However, to the rear of the ell, a substantial trash pit dating from the early 19th century appears to represent tavern debris. Further artifact analysis is underway.

Mariamante Parcel, Gill

Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

To assist in land management, the Town of Gill sponsored a reconnaissance and intensive survey of the Mariamante Parcel, located in the northern part of the Riverside National Register Archaeological District. Site 19-FR-268 had been previously recorded in the study area on the basis of the Rodimon Collection, but systematic testing had never been conducted. A combination of outreach, reconnaissance and testing recorded several Native American sites, and confirmed that Native people occupied the vicinity during the Paleoindian period and all subsequent pre-Contact time periods. The survey generated considerable public interest and local media coverage.

Mount Tom State Reservation, Holyoke and Easthampton

Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

The Department of Conservation and Recreation sponsored a reconnaissance and cultural resources inventory with limited subsurface testing at the Mount Tom Reservation. Located on the west side of the Connecticut River, Mount

Tom is a major landmark in the Valley. Evidence of pre-Contact Native American occupation was discovered on the lofty heights of the reservation, and it was learned that an isolated farmstead existed there during the Revolutionary period. In the 19th century, Mount Tom became a popular tourist destination, as evidenced by the ruins of a mountaintop hotel and roadways. This investigation evaluated several 19th-century industrial sites, numerous stone quarries and sites related to Civilian Conservation Corps reservation-building projects from the 1930s.

Native American and Pilgrim Sites, Kingston

Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

Investigations were conducted for a sewer extension project near the Jones River in coastal Kingston. Testing identified four concentrations of Native American artifacts, as well as subsurface features, representing southern portions of the Spring Street Site (19-PL-118), which was previously recorded on the basis of artifacts found in the vicinity. A habitation surface dating to the Woodland period was identified. Additionally, the Isaac Allerton Historic Site was added to the state site files for the first time. Allerton was a *Mayflower* passenger who owned the property after 1628. The earth-fast foundation of the Allerton house was excavated in 1972 during a survey led by Plimoth Plantation archaeologist James Deetz. The recent sewer survey encountered soil stains possibly representing the foundation sill of an outbuilding associated with the Allerton Site. Cumulatively, it was shown that the study area is an unusually complex and important locale in the archaeological heritage of the state, which witnessed occupations during Middle and Late Archaic periods and the greater Woodland period, and may have been one of the earliest places of interaction between Native Americans and the English in Massachusetts. Based on the findings, the sewer project was redesigned in order to avoid and preserve the cultural resources.

Kingston Library Collection

Craig Chartier, Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project

The Plymouth Archaeological

Rediscovery Project recently catalogued and analyzed two archaeological collections curated at the Kingston Public Library Local History Room. These collections, totaling 4,321 items, were recovered by Lester and John Cram from the Smelt Pond area of Kingston and excavated by James Deetz in 1972 from the Allerton Site. The project analyzed the artifact types, their temporal associations, the raw materials used to make them and the sites they came from in an effort to identify any significant trends indicating collector bias or real archaeological trends. The data showed that the Crams were atypical avocational collectors in the sense that they conscientiously collected a wide range of material, with artifacts in their collection dating from possibly the Paleoindian through 17th century, with the majority dating to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Both the Cram and Deetz collections contain a wide range of artifacts and materials that add to our knowledge of the pre-Contact and 17th century history of Kingston.

Turners Falls Airport Paleoindian Site, Montague

Tim Binzen and Kerry Lynch, UMass Archaeological Services

The Turners Falls Site (19-FR-324), previously cited in the literature as the Hannemann Site, is an important source of new data concerning Paleoindian settlement during the Bull Brook phase of the Early Paleoindian period. The site recently has been the subject of investigations for a runway reconstruction project, during which four loci of Paleoindian material were defined. Diagnostic artifacts include fragments of Gainey-like points, channel flakes, a side scraper and a unifacial end scraper. The lithic assemblage is dominated by jasper in yellow, red and brown hues. Many of the artifacts exhibit signs of thermal alteration.

Paleoindians evidently conducted a wide range of activities at the site. It is clear that fluted jasper points were manufactured there, and that multiple channel flakes were removed to create the single, final flutes on points. The site is unique among regional Paleoindian sites for the degree to which its lithic assemblage is dominated by jasper. Evidence suggests that the site may have been occupied by people who were among the first to

venture along the Connecticut River corridor following the draining of glacial Lake Hitchcock. For details, please refer to the *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society*, Volume 66(2):46-57.

Sediment cores from the dune formation at the site have been subject to a series of analytical procedures. Preliminary results indicate that magnetic susceptibility may be a useful analytical tool in Paleoindian research, as it promises to enhance our understanding of site occupations and formation processes. This form of analysis seeks markers of organic composition and burning activity that may be invisible to the naked eye in the typical, well drained sands of Northeastern Paleoindian sites.

Berkshire Museum "Excavating the Collection," Pittsfield

Leanne Hayden, Berkshire Museum

Over the summer the Berkshire Museum was awarded a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services for a new initiative called "Excavating the Collection." The project will transform the museum's permanent collection by allowing us to inventory and catalog a significant portion of the estimated 25,000 permanent objects and to enter the information into the computerized collections software system, PastPerfect. The new system will allow photographs to be inputted and make objects easier to retrieve so that the extent of the collection will be readily accessible to staff and to the public in the future.

The Berkshire Museum's unique collection is the result of the variety and diversity of donors from the late 1800s and early 1900s. This is especially true of the Ethnographic collection, which consists of Native American, Oceanic and African material totaling over 2,500 objects, with 1,000 Native American objects from over 50 tribes. These objects represent various categories of material culture including tools, household equipment, weapons and clothing. Many of the New England artifacts, especially lithics, came from people's yards and were donated by amateur archaeologists making the Berkshire Museum an important repository for local artifacts.

The lack of consistent record-keeping practices at the Museum in the past kept the collection from being extensively inventoried, leading to many

surprising "finds" in the museum's basement. For example, noted ethnographer/anthropologist Frank G. Speck's collection of Iroquois and other east coast Native American tribal artifacts includes rattles, dolls and other items he collected in the early 20th century. Another treasure rediscovered during the inventory is the Northeast American Indian Art Collection of Kenneth and Judy Seibel, containing 171 archaeological pre- and post-Contact artifacts. Some rare finds in this collection include wooden ladles, pipes, pendants, moccasins, pottery sherds and trade beads. As a CRM archaeologist, it was a thrill to work with these rare archaeological objects neatly stored in the museum's collection. Unfortunately there is not much provenance information for these artifacts, however, the comparative value of these finds is limitless. I suspect that, like the Berkshire Museum, many other museums in New England harbor forgotten archaeological treasures that may lead to new archaeological discoveries today.

Chadwick Lead Mill Site, Salem/Marblehead

Suzanne Cherau, PAL, Inc.

From 2002 to 2005 PAL conducted archaeological survey and site examination investigations at the Chadwick Lead Mill Site at the Salem and Marblehead town line, in advance of the cleanup of inorganic lead contamination and the construction of a new housing development. A reconnaissance survey, involving extensive archival research to document the land use history of the site and a walkover survey to evaluate existing conditions, was followed by subsurface testing focused on the worker housing, which was determined to have the greatest potential to contribute knowledge about 19th- and early-20th-century mill worker living conditions.

The testing strategy was designed to collect data about the site's physical layout and integrity, content and complexity and date(s) of occupation. Additional site-specific research questions focused on the use of space and material culture of the Chadwick Lead Mill tenement community and comparisons of the socioeconomic condition of the Chadwick Lead Mill workers to other historically and archaeologically

investigated industrial worker communities in the region.

The archaeological investigations were directed by Suzanne Cherau, principal investigator, and Jennifer Bonner Banister, project archaeologist. Unfortunately, the investigations revealed extensive post-lead mill 20th-century disturbances related to the adaptive reuse of the property by various commercial businesses and rental housing, subsequent demolition and bulldozing of the site and recent soils testing, which destroyed any meaningful archaeologically contexts within the site.

Lot Harding House, Truro

Craig Chartier, Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project

In November 2005, prior to repair work on the foundation of the Lot Harding House, Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project conducted a site examination. The Lot Harding House is located within the Pamet Historical area (MHC #TRU.1) and the Cape Cod National Seashore. Testing included the excavation of three 1 m by 50 cm and one 1 1/2 m by 50 cm hand-excavated trenches adjacent to the sills of the house. A total of 2,852 artifacts were recovered. Three features, all dating to the 20th century, were also identified. The archaeological testing supported a mid to late 18th-century construction date for the house and also identified evidence of building alteration in the 18th century. However, neither the original foundation nor builder's trench was identified. The area immediately adjacent to the Lot Harding House was rich in artifacts, but many portions were impacted by previous 20th-century utility, bulkhead and sill shoring construction.

Agawam Site, Wareham

Craig Chartier, Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project

Archaeological research continued on the Agawam Site in East Wareham, which is believed to be part of the Wampanoag community of Agawam. Significant archaeological remains at the site appear to be a western continuation of the Car Tracks site that was first reported by Stockley in 1962. Recovered artifacts point to a significant occupation during the Terminal Archaic through

Early Woodland and again in the Late Woodland to Contact periods. The site has the potential to significantly add to our understanding of settlement patterns, degrees of mobility, resource procurement and the transition from steatite bowl use to early pottery that characterizes the change from the Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland periods.

A total of 11 features were identified during the course of fieldwork. Four of these contained significant finds and were subsequently radiocarbon dated. The largest of these, Feature 1, was a 50 cm-deep, pit-like feature measuring 130 cm north to south by 100 cm east to west. Within this feature two Late/ Transitional Archaic period projectile/spear points were recovered: an unfinished or discarded chert Orient Fishtail and a complete dark purple-grey rhyolite Small Stemmed variant. These points were found at the 30-35 cm and 35-40 cm levels in association with pieces of poorly-fired pottery. Two samples of charcoal were submitted for radiocarbon dating with the resulting dates being 2170 +/- 30 years BP and 2610 +/- 30 years BP.

Feature 5 was a complete clay pot that had been misfired and dropped into a shallow pit. One sample of charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon dating with the resulting date being 770 +/- 30 years BP.

Feature 8 appears to represent one or two tree falls or rotted tree stumps subsequently used for the disposal of a small amount of shellfish remains. A concentration of very dark brown soil at its center held the majority of the shell recovered. One sample of shell was submitted for radiocarbon dating with the resulting date being 440 +/- 40 years BP.

Feature 9 appeared to be a living floor or refuse disposal area consisting primarily of shellfish, faunal, pottery and lithic remains. At its maximum extent, the feature measured approximately 2 m by 1.2 m and was oriented with the long axis running southwest to northeast. A dense concentration of shell and very dark soil was found beneath the feature's southwest quadrant. One sample of shell was submitted for radiocarbon dating with the resulting dates being 1540 +/- 40 years BP.

Maple Grove, Wareham Craig Chartier, Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project

Intensive survey testing at the Maple Grove subdivision in Wareham in June of 2005 identified four prehistoric sites, with diagnostic prehistoric material and a feature being found at only one. Prehistoric artifacts recovered consisted of six pieces of chipping debris, one core fragments, 10 shatter fragments and one possible Middle Archaic projectile point midsection. One historic site with one identified and one potential feature was also identified. This site is a refuse disposal area and potential house site associated with the operation of the Kinney and Morse Stave mill in the late 19th century.

Long-Sought-For Pond, Westford Martin G. Dudek, John Milner Associates, Inc.

JMA conducted an intensive survey across archeologically sensitive areas within an overall project area comprising approximately 146 acres. A total of 844 artifacts were recovered, with 841 historic or modern artifacts, two quartz shatter and one prehistoric flake of a fine-grained, unidentified stone. One prehistoric find spot and four historic archeological sites were identified. The latter sites include two standing late 18th- to early 19th-century dwellings with additions, a possible foundation remnant from the mid 19th century, and a granite-lined cellar hole with associated late 18th- to early 19th-century artifacts. In addition, an existing campground contains cottages and other campground buildings. Originally dating to ca. 1885, the campground was expanded to its current configuration in the 1920s. Other historic elements on the property include two granite markers, two quarry areas, two granite-lined road culverts and a historic earthen road that was discontinued by the mid 19th century. No additional archeological work is recommended for the prehistoric find spot, the mid 19th-century historic site or around the standing historic structures due to extensive ground disturbance. The historic road and granite-lined cellar hole are outside of project impacts. Documentary research for the road and a site examination for the cellar hole were recommended if future development will adversely affect these two historic sites. Documentation

of the standing historic structures was recommended.

The Old County Road, Williamsburg Barbara Donohue, John Milner Associates, Inc.

An intact remnant of a discontinued county road was identified as a result of an intensive survey conducted for the proposed Northampton Water Treatment Plant. The section of the road in the project area, originally laid out in 1766 by the Hampshire and Franklin County Commissioners, was discontinued in 1852 when an increased economy necessitated a more direct and easier to navigate route between Williamsburg and neighboring Whately. Following further historic research and photo documentation, the "Old County Road" was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A "properties associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history" and Criterion C "properties embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." As the proposed project will have an adverse effect on the Old County Road, a data recovery survey designed to investigate and document the construction techniques employed in laying out the original highway will be conducted this spring.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SCRAP and NHDHR Continue Joint Projects Training Avocational Archaeologists

Contributed by Edna Feighner, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

Edna Feighner and Dick Boisvert will be leading the SCRAP Program this summer in Colebrook, New Hampshire on a Paleoindian site found during a pipeline survey. Additionally The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) will lend its archaeology labs for SCRAP training for cataloging historic materials recovered from a mid 19th-century site in Dover. The site contained a discreet deposit from the short-term occupation of a French Canadian immigrant widow with nine children. For information on

assisting with this year's fieldwork, see the field school announcement in this newsletter.

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Cornish

Tim Binzen and Kerry Lynch, UMass Archaeological Services

An archaeological overview and assessment survey of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site is nearing completion. Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848–1907) was one of the most prominent American artists of the 19th century; he pioneered the integration of architecture, landscape design and monumental architecture. As his popularity grew and commissions poured in, Saint-Gaudens built a large studio where his assistants could work. The artist developed initial models and sculptural concepts and directed his assistants. In 1904, his large studio burned. It was replaced with a redesigned structure, the Studio of the Caryatids, which burned in 1944. The overview and assessment survey has enabled the creation of a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources on the property to assist the National Park Service in future management decisions and to enrich the interpretive experience for members of the public. Archaeological resources include deposits related to the burned studios, which contain sculptural tools and fragments of statuary.

Wantastiquet Mountain, Hinsdale

Robert G. Goodby, Franklin Pierce College

A field school jointly sponsored by Franklin Pierce College and the New Hampshire State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (NHSCRAP) was held in July at the Wantastiquet Mountain site (27CH89) in Hinsdale. A crew of 15 archaeologists directed by Dr. Robert Goodby worked on the edge of an undercut, eroding bank of the Connecticut River. They excavated the last remnant of a large alluvial terrace that, over the past century, has been washed away by hurricanes and the effects of normal erosion. First discovered and recorded by Art Whipple, initial excavations by the 2004 Franklin Pierce field school recovered artifacts from the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods and carbon

from three features that returned dates between 700 and 1500 B.P. Faunal remains from the site, analyzed by Tonya Largy, included bones of turtle, black rat snake and timber rattlesnake.

The 2005 excavations focused on salvaging as much information as possible from the remaining portion of the site and on clarifying the geomorphology and cultural stratigraphy. This work resulted in the precise identification of two distinct cultural strata: an upper stratum containing large quantities of cord-wrapped-stick impressed pottery and Levanna points, and a lower stratum that lacked pottery but included quartz Small Stem points. Additional faunal remains were recovered, including numerous snake vertebrae, and an intact circular hearth feature was exposed in the lower stratum radiocarbon dated to 4440 B.P. (Beta 208461). The Late Woodland stratum began immediately under a buried A horizon, an old ground surface that had been covered by more recent deposits, likely from 20th-century hurricanes. Over much of the site, the two strata were separated by a layer of ice-rafted water-worn cobbles deposited after the initial occupation. Some of these cobbles were used by the Late Woodland inhabitants of the site to construct hearths, but most were unmodified. There is no evidence of a plowzone at the site.

In addition to ceramics and stone tools, abundant evidence of stone tool manufacture was recovered. The site's inhabitants reduced cobbles of quartzite and quartz; the remains of cores, core fragments, worked cobbles and flakes representing all stages of lithic reduction were recovered. Quartzite was the most abundant material at the site, followed by quartz and a smaller amount of rhyolite. Small retouch flakes of chert were also recovered. Analysis of this site is ongoing and a final site report is anticipated by the end of 2006. In addition to support from the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, work at the site was supported by the Monadnock Institute at Franklin Pierce College.

An Update on the White Mountain Mineral Spring Site, North Conway

Alan F. Smith, John Milner Associates, Inc.

The White Mountain Mineral Spring Site documents a late 19th- and early 20th-

century mineral spring water and tourism industry. It was an era that influenced the town, the state and the nation as part of a world-wide trend. The initial archaeological assessment of the proposed Mineral Springs High School project area produced evidence of two historic archaeological sites, the White Mountain Mineral Spring Bottling/Barreling Plant Site and the Nash House Site, named for the initial resident of the house and probable founder of the White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company (1882–ca. 1930). Further site examination and data recovery was conducted at the Nash Site, whereas the Bottling Site was avoided by school construction. Archival research continued on both sites and on the extant White Mountain Mineral Spring House/Pavilion, which covers one of the sources of spring water. The hexagonal house/pavilion was deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 and is the only mineral spring house standing in the state of New Hampshire. The White Mountain Mineral Spring Company constructed an industrial and lavish residential/commercial complex and tourist attraction that bottled soda and water so pure that it was well suited for long voyages on passenger and cargo ships because it did not turn brackish.

Lowe's Site, Plymouth

Martin G. Dudek, John Milner Associates, Inc.

John Milner Associates conducted Phase I and II archaeological investigations on the Lowe's Site. The site is situated on an ancient river terrace or levee south of the Baker River and was initially excavated with 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits (STPs) at an 8 m interval across the northern edge of the terrace. Fourteen fragments of decorated (incised and cord-wrapped or impressed) and plain Native American ceramics were recovered from STPs or from the surface of the field. The Phase II excavation of 90 STPs and four 1 m x 1 m excavation units recovered an additional 34 sherds. The artifacts were recovered across an "L" shaped area approximately 85 m east-west, with a maximum north-south area of approximately 55 m. Of the total 48 pottery sherds recovered, 33 sherds (69%) came from the surface or the plowzone, and 15 sherds (31%) came from the subsoil. The historical artifacts recovered from the terrace displayed a

similar stratigraphic pattern: most found within the A-Horizon, but many recovered from the B-Horizon.

The most likely explanation for the occurrence of both prehistoric pottery and historical artifacts within the subsoil is that they had been transported downwards from the plowzone by bioturbation within the sandy soil (e.g. root growth and rodent burrowing). Small artifacts are transported downwards within the soil column by means of bioturbation more readily than large artifacts. The largest Native American pot sherds were recovered from the A-Horizon, only relatively small fragments were recovered from depths below 30 to 40 cm b.g.s. Similarly, only small fragments of historical artifacts were recovered from relatively deep contexts.

The Native American pottery recovered from the Lowe's Site can be generally placed within the late Middle Woodland (Ceramic) period and Late Woodland (Ceramic) period, ca. A.D. 600–1550. Most of the sand-tempered Native American ceramic fragments are small and weathered. Few pieces retain exterior surface treatment. No lithic flakes or flaked tools were recovered from any of the excavated STPs or from the surface of the Lowe's Site. No evidence of cultural features was identified. The site was recommended as ineligible for the National Register due to the low density and apparent low complexity of the site, in addition to plowing impacts.

RHODE ISLAND

African American Community Development and Social Structure in Late 18th-Century Newport

Akeia A. Benard, University of Connecticut

Akeia Benard's ongoing dissertation project will analyze the formation and development of a community among free and enslaved African Americans in the late 18th-century Newport, using documentary evidence, archaeological evidence and landscape studies. The focus of the study will be internal social structure and the development of a social hierarchy within the early African American community. Furthermore, Benard will attempt to uncover the factors that contributed to social stratification within the early African-

American community in Newport. Elements such as kinship networks, marriage patterns, labor, consumer choice and landscape will be analyzed to explore how African Americans created and maintained social structure within their community.

Archaeology at the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard Site, Newport: Middling Sorts at the ca. 1720–1775 Wood Lot

Christina J. Hodge, Boston University

The historic Wanton-Lyman-Hazard (WLH) House in Newport, Rhode Island, is owned by the Newport Historic Society and maintained as a Colonial period house museum. Systematic archaeological testing was first undertaken at the property in 2000 in advance of yard renovation and reinterpretation. From 2000 to 2004, Dr. James Garman of Salve Regina University led summer field schools at the WLH site, which has proven remarkably rich. Numerous significant features from the Colonial period were found in 2000 that were targeted by excavations in 2001, 2003 and 2004. Christina Hodge is writing her doctoral dissertation on the "Wood Lot" portion of the WLH site.

Archaeology in the 0.04 acre Wood Lot, which was a separate property until after the Revolutionary War, uncovered several features dating from ca. 1720 to 1775, including: the stone foundation of a roughly 16 x 24 ft. enclosed-end chimney house, a stone-lined privy shaft, an unlined privy shaft, a trash midden, a trash pit and yard surfaces. Household artifacts and food remains from these features provide an intimate portrait of domestic behaviors and consumer tastes in non-elite households. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that middling sorts did not simply mimic the refined, fashionable behaviors of local elites. They selectively adopted and adapted developing Georgian practices,

fashioning their own forms of gentility based on local contexts and idiosyncratic personal tastes and needs. The Wood Lot assemblage and other materials from the WLH site are curated at the Newport Historical Society and are a valuable resource for archaeological and historical research.

GENERAL

Subsurface Testing for Submerged Settlements: Lessons Learned from Denmark

David S. Robinson, PAL, Inc.

In September 2005, David S. Robinson of the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., and the University of Connecticut, spent two weeks at sea diving in Denmark with staff from the Viking Ship Museum conducting underwater archaeological testing along the edge of a submerged paleochannel outside the medieval port city of Nakskov. The project was conducted as part of the planning process for proposed deepening of the existing navigation channel into the port.

Four of the six study areas surveyed contained stone age cultural materials dating from 6,000 to 8,000 years ago. An undisturbed forest floor deposit in one of them held contextually intact hearth and lithic reduction workshop features dating from the middle to late Mesolithic Period. Robinson's involvement in the investigation was made possible through a pre-doctoral research fellowship from the University of Connecticut Anthropology Department and the Viking Ship Museum's Visiting Researcher Program. Robinson is looking forward to applying the pioneering sub-surface testing methods used in Denmark to investigations of submerged pre-contact archaeological sites in southern New England.

David Robinson examines a 7,000-year-old flint transverse arrowhead discovered in situ while excavating a lithic reduction feature underwater Danish site.



Conferences, Field Schools, Announcements

NEW PUBLICATIONS

New Book: *Cross-Cultural Collaboration: Native Peoples and Archaeology in the Northeastern United States*

Jordan Kerber's (Colgate University) recently edited a book entitled *Cross-Cultural Collaboration: Native Peoples and Archaeology in the Northeastern United States* (published by the University of Nebraska Press, due fall 2006) is about Native American involvement in archaeology, primarily in the Northeast, and how the relationship is changing between archaeologists and many federally and state-recognized, as well as non-recognized, tribes in the region. In addition to consultation mandated by legislation, the volume explores diverse ways in which both groups work together outside the regulatory compliance process.

The volume includes 20 chapters prepared by 33 authors (26 archaeologists and 9 Native Americans), covering material largely from 11 northeastern states, as well as portions of the Maritimes in southeastern Canada. The articles highlight the process and details of collaborative case studies in archaeology, ranging from consultation in compliance with federal, state and local laws and regulations, to voluntary cooperation involving educational, research, and museum-related projects. The fact that several Native Americans contributed to the volume is a positive sign of collaboration in its own right. The papers examine such key questions as: Why is collaboration between American Indians and archaeologists important (ethically, theoretically and practically)? What are some of the benefits and pitfalls? How can the process be improved? Are there steps to achieve effective collaboration? The book is relevant to other geographic areas, as it offers a comparative framework for addressing and evaluating a growing number of collaborative case studies elsewhere. For ordering information, see the University of Nebraska Press web site: <http://www.unp.unl.edu>.

New Book: *Archeological Investigations at the Carns Site, Coast Guard Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts*

The National Park Service is pleased to announce the publication of *Archeological Investigations at the Carns Site, Coast Guard Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts* (2005), authored by Dr. James Bradley of ArchLink. The book is available at the Eastern National bookstore at Salt Pond Visitor Center in Eastham for \$5. The report is the culmination of 16 months of archaeological fieldwork during which NPS archaeologists battled coastal storms and erosion to excavate over 300 square meters of the Carns site, which dates to the Early and Middle Woodland periods between 2,100 and 1,100 years ago.

The intriguing story of the Carns Site began in 1990 on the day after Thanksgiving, when Park Service archeologists began salvaging what was believed to be a prehistoric hearth eroding out of the bluff on Coast Guard Beach. In a dramatic series of digs between 1990 and 1992, the archeologists raced winter storms and eroding beaches to uncover several fire pits with pottery from at least 16 different vessels, post molds, shell concentrations, and dark stains. Stone projectile points and other stone tools manufactured on the site suggested that Native peoples had set up small camps here, far inland from the coastal beachfront that had existed 2,000 years earlier.

Evidence suggests that during Early and Middle Woodland periods new ideas, technologies and even people moved into New England from population centers in the Ohio Valley. These new technologies included the widespread use of pottery, the introduction of the bow and arrow, and the possible advent of cultigens, especially corn and beans. The Carns site, dating to this poorly understood but dynamic period, represents an important contribution to our knowledge of Cape Cod history.

New Popular Report: *The Wonder of the Age*

Under an IDQ contract with John Milner Associate's New England regional office, Georgess McHargue produced an illustrated 30-page popular report titled

The Wonder of the Age: An Archeological Exploration of the White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company and Its Owners.

The report documents excavations at the White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company Site of Conway, NH. The site contained archeological remains and one piece of standing architecture related to a mid 19th- through early 20th-century bottling plant for mineral water and the quite luxurious home of the plant's original owners, the Thomas Nash family. The White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company, as it was known, played an important role in the state's spa industry, which at its height attracted numerous tourists and summer residents to the area. As the site was to be used for a new high school, the archeology contract specifically required creation of a popular report for use by students and townspeople. Limited copies will be available for town and school use, with CD's being produced in the future. For more information, Contact JMA at 978-486-0688.

Re-analysis of Flagg Swamp Rockshelter

A paper titled "Flagg Swamp Rockshelter: A Summary" by Shirley Blancke and Arthur E. Spiess will be published in the spring issue of the *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society*. It provides new information on the elk finds from an old site and argues for the possibility of bear ritualism. New tables and some of the original figures take the 25-year-old report to a new level of analysis and display the data in more accessible form.

Dissertation to Re-examine Excavations at the 18th-Century Tyng Mansion Christa Beranek, Boston University

In the late 1970s the Tyng Mansion in Tyngsborough, Massachusetts was destroyed by fire. The loss of this historic structure prompted two archaeological excavations at the site, first by Stephen Mrozowski in 1980 and then by Mary Beadury in 1982. In 2002 Christa Beranek of Boston University returned to the site to conduct further excavations as part of her larger project of reanalyzing the field notes and artifact collections from the earlier work. Her three field seasons have revealed

evidence for two 18th-century structures: the Tyng Mansion constructed in the late 1760s or early 1770s and an earlier house 30 meters to the south that was probably built in the 1730s. Both of these houses and the surrounding trash deposits speak to the lives of the Tyng family during the 18th century. The Tyngs were "culture brokers," and served as a crucial link between their rural town and the larger colonial society. Beranek's analysis has revealed ways in which the Tyngs used items of dress, social practices of dining and hospitality and architectural styles, among other things, to maintain their standing in both urban and rural communities in the 18th century. Her work will be available this winter in a dissertation from Boston University tentatively titled *Identity Formation Among the Inland Elite of Massachusetts in the Eighteenth Century: An Archaeological Case Study of the Tyngs of Dunstable*.

CONFERENCES

Upcoming Conference Challenges Current Predictive Models

As a challenge to CRM archaeologists in New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) is preparing a conference/symposium this fall or winter, tentatively titled *Testing the Use of the Predictive Model in New Hampshire*. It is felt that sensitivity assessments depend too greatly on the 20-year-old predictive model as it now stands, and that over

the past few years surveys have identified sites in areas classified as having marginal sensitivity. It is imperative that archaeologists be aware of areas where significant archaeological sites have been written off in the past and look at project areas with open minds. Dick Boisvert and Edna Feighner request presentations to test/discuss/challenge/support the use of the New Hampshire model. Look for more information on this conference soon.

FIELD SCHOOLS

**University of Connecticut
Archaeological Field School,
Mashantucket, CT
May 30-July 7**

The University of Connecticut Anthropology Department, in conjunction with the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center, offers an archaeological field school in the theory, methods and techniques of terrestrial archaeology. The field school focuses on excavating a series of prehistoric and 18th-century sites on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in southeastern Connecticut. This year's investigations include a highly significant Late Archaic period site, where the remains of several Native American pit houses have been identified.

Instruction will include all phases of excavation, mapping and artifact and feature recording. Participants will also receive instruction

in laboratory methods and documentary research. Prior to actual excavation, participants will attend lectures and receive reading materials regarding specific sites and archaeological techniques. Participants will also visit other archaeological sites in the area and receive a tour of the museum and its facilities.

This variable credit (up to six) course is open to all students and does not require previous archaeological experience. In addition to the terrestrial field school, some students will take part in a two-week investigation in Portugal. This will involve a survey of Forte Sao Lourenco, a coastal fortification used from the Medieval period through the 19th century. For inquiries regarding field school contact Kevin McBride by e-mail at: kevin.mcbride@uconn.edu.

Eastern Pequot Reservation Survey, CT

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, is offering a five-week, six-credit archaeological field course on the Eastern Pequot reservation, located in southeastern Connecticut. The Eastern Pequot community has occupied this historic reservation since 1683 and has strong ties to the landscape where their ancestors have lived for thousands of years. In close collaboration with the Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation, the field school under the direction of Professor Stephen Silliman will undertake its fourth year of intensive survey of tribal lands to identify and document archaeological sites dating from several thousand years ago into the recent colonial period. The field school focuses primarily on sites dating to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries in an effort to study indigenous responses to colonialism. Alongside tribal interns, field school students will receive training in archaeological techniques such as map-making, shovel test surveying, soil analysis, excavation, artifact processing and material culture identification. Students will have the unique opportunity to participate in a collaborative and engaged archaeology alongside Native American community members—including tribal leaders, elders, adult members and youth—in a joint effort to recover aspects of Pequot history in southern New England. An application form and additional information can be obtained

CNEA Book Raffle!

Once again CNEA will sponsor a book raffle at the Annual Meeting with titles generously donated by Springer, Electa Kane Tritsch, and Robert Thorson.

Please contact Victor Mastone at: victor.mastone@state.ma.us if you wish to donate additional titles.

Raffle tickets are \$1 each or 8 for \$5!
See CNEA committee members for tickets



at http://www.faculty.umb.edu/stephen_silliman/research.html. The application deadline is April 7, 2006. Those wanting to apply after the April 7 deadline should inquire as to available space before submitting an application. You may contact the field school director at: stephen.silliman@umb.edu or 617-287-6854.

**Hassanamesitt Woods Field School,
Grafton, MA**
May 30-23

The Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston is excited to offer a 2006 Archaeological Field School on the Hassanamesitt Woods Property in Grafton, Massachusetts. Located within easy daily commuting distance of Boston, this historic 203-acre property was once part of the 17th-century "praying Indian" settlement of Hassanamisco. This year's excavations will concentrate on identifying and excavating features and deposits on the Muckamaug Site, a 5-acre 18th- and 19th-century farmstead formerly inhabited by Nipmuc members of the Hassanamisco community. The last known inhabitant of the site was Sarah Boston, a Nipmuc and legendary character known to hoist kegs of rum over her shoulder and do the work of three men. Students will be instructed in open excavation technique, identification of cultural features, proper site recording and environmental sampling strategy. Interested students should be in good physical condition and able to work an 8-hour day in a heavily forested environment. This field school can be taken for graduate or undergraduate credit through the Division of Corporate, Continuing, and Distance Education at UMass Boston (CCDE). For tuition costs contact the CCDE at 617-287-7900 or visit the website at <http://ccde.umb.edu/fieldstudy>. For more information you can also contact Dr. Stephen Mrozowski at: Stephen.Mrozowski@umb.edu.

CNEA Thanks:

- ♦ Old Sturbridge Village for continuing to provide meeting space and equipment for the Conference on New England Archaeology, as well as space for planning meetings;
- ♦ Our generous book raffle donors: Springer, Electa Kane Tritsch, and Robert Thorson.
- ♦ Outgoing members of the Steering Committee for their time and energy.

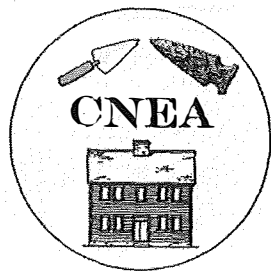
NH State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program Summer Field School, Colebrook, NH

Three 2-week sessions beginning: June 26, July 10 and July 24

The 2006 Prehistoric Archaeology Field School will take place in Colebrook, NH at a site that contains evidence of Paleoindian and Archaic components that are situated on an outwash terrace overlooking the Connecticut River. Previous investigations in 1997 only partially documented the site and the 2006 field school will focus on acquiring information in order to nominate this site to the National Register of Historic Places. The field school will document the full extent of the site, conduct intensive mapping and undertake small block excavations designed to evaluate the extent and composition of the Paleoindian component.

The field school will be conducted in three, two-week sessions, beginning June 26, July 10 and July 24. Investigations will be conducted Monday through Friday from 8 AM to 4 PM, with occasional evening lectures and workshops. The field camp will be headquartered at Coleman State Park where students can take advantage of special arrangement for camping and

meals. All fieldwork and instruction will be directed by Dr. Richard Boisvert, NH State Archaeologist assisted by Edna Feighner, DHR staff archaeologist, and conforms to the standards for archaeology set by the National Park Service. For more information, contact the NH Division of Historical Resources at 603-271-3558 or on the web at <http://www.nhscrap.org>.



Conference on New England Archaeology

26th Annual Meeting

Saturday May 13, 2006

Old Sturbridge Village

9:30–3:30; registration begins at 9:00

Through the Kaleidoscope: Refocusing the Lens

C N E A

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