



CNEA 2006-2007
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Conference on New England Archaeology

Volume 26, 2007

Rules of Engagement: A Reflection

Edna Feighner, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

Today, some of the most important questions in contemporary archaeology may not center on theoretical perspectives, but on more socially responsible questions of "why" and/or "who"? Why are we doing archaeology, and who are we doing it for? Who are the "stakeholders" in this?

Who are the "stakeholders"? Federal regulations identify them as "consulting parties", or those groups or individuals with a vested interest or concern about the effects that a federally funded or permitted project may have on cultural resources. In the past, the federal agencies sought out those consulting parties, while today the archaeologists are actively engaged in establishing dialogue with those "stakeholders".

We know that archaeology is not simply a process of describing what we found in the dirt, not just a matter of recording and describing the hard data, it's more about the interpretation. We also know that different people may make different interpretations and that basic descriptions are not as fixed as initially perceived — descriptions or interpretations can change as new data are collected. I believe that part of that new data can be obtained through open discourse, dialogue with the "stakeholders". For the archaeologist of today, it's about dialogue, and, in order to inform, it involves public education.

Through the years we have acknowledged the importance of dialogue with other disciplines. Although archaeological field methods may not have changed dramatically over the years, our audience and stakeholders have. I believe that one of the most important changes in our field has been that of public outreach, partially reflected in the initiation of open dialogue with communities that are affected by our work.

Is it that over the past thirty years stakeholders have changed, or was it simply that as archaeologists we were not trained to think about "stakeholders"? Why did we not hear their voices? Are we listening today?

As I reflect on my field experiences over the past 30 years, I can say that we are learning to listen.

27th Annual Conference on New England Archaeology

April 21, 2007

Old Sturbridge Village

- 9:00 **Coffee and registration**
- 9:30 **Welcome**
Kerry Lynch, 2007 CNEA Chair
- 9:45 **Rules of Engagement—Public Archaeology in New Hampshire**
Richard A. Boisvert, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
- 10:15 **Poly-Communal Archaeology in Deerfield, Massachusetts**
Siobhan M. Hart, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts Amherst
- 10:45 **Break**
- 11:00 **More Than Just Marine Debris:
Massachusetts' Shoreline Heritage Identification Partnerships Strategy—SHIPS**
Victor T. Mastone, Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources
- 11:30 **Diverse Approaches and Views:
Re-telling the Story of Eighteenth-Century Slavery in Many Voices**
Kathleen Wheeler, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
- 12:00 **Lunch**
- 1:30 **Business Meeting & Raffle Drawing**
- 1:45 **The First of the Mohegans: Lost Collections from Fort Shantok, Village of Uncas**
Jeff Bendremer, Mohegan Tribe Cultural and Community Programs Department
- 2:15 **Voluntary Collaborative Indigenous Archaeology in Central New York:
Personal Experiences and Insights**
Jordan E. Kerber, Department of Anthropology and Native American Studies &
Longyear Museum of Anthropology, Colgate University
- 2:45 **Rules of Engagement and the Penobscot THPO Program**
Bonnie Newsom, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Penobscot Nation
- 3:15 **Closing Remarks**
Robert Goodby, 2008 CNEA Chair

Abstracts

Rules of Engagement—Public Archaeology in New Hampshire

Richard A. Boisvert, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

For over 25 years New Hampshire has engaged the public in archaeology through the State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP). This has taken place successfully over such a long time span and under various coordinators because the program makes it explicit that we (the professionals) work WITH the avocational community in a true partnership. While not conceding the professional roles and responsibilities, a real partnership has evolved, with a broad integration of avocationalists in not only field recovery but also laboratory processing, data entry, analysis, report preparation, and public presentation. We believe that this full-scale participation has been the key to the long term success of SCRAP.

Poly-Communal Archaeology in Deerfield, Massachusetts

Siobhan M. Hart, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts Amherst

There are some New England places and spaces where Native peoples, past and present, are becoming more visible. There are many more, however, where Native pasts and presents continue to be marginalized, contested, and subject to historical erasure. Community-based archaeology is an important method for combating these processes and decolonizing archaeology. It can be even more powerful when multiple communities (Native and non-Native) are engaged. In this paper, I explore the complexities of working with diverse stakeholders to confront historical erasures through archaeology. I advocate an approach I call "poly-communal archaeology" and offer a case-study involving a seventeenth-century Native American site in Deerfield, Massachusetts.

More Than Just Marine Debris:

Massachusetts' Shoreline Heritage Identification Partnerships Strategy—SHIPS

Victor T. Mastone, Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources

In the field of underwater cultural resource management, outreach and educational efforts traditionally concentrate on reaching the recreational diving community. The Shoreline Heritage Identification Partnerships Strategy (SHIPS) was developed by the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources in partnership with the Newburyport Maritime Society to capitalize 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 geared toward people who essentially "walk the beaches" on a regular basis and who may have an interest in local maritime history. It is a multi-level approach to provide an opportunity for involving the public at the discovery level in the archaeological process, through a local historical society/museum in partnership with a state cultural resource management agency. This approach has broader application outside Massachusetts.

Diverse Approaches and Views: Re-telling the Story of Eighteenth-Century Slavery in Many Voices

Kathleen Wheeler, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC

In October 2003, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) recovered the remains of eight African-Americans from beneath a city street. The location had been long rumored to have been the site of the "Negro Burial Ground," and was posted as such along the Portsmouth Black Heritage Trail. In the process of recovery, analysis, and interpretation of human remains, IAC partnered with multiple groups, including:

- the African-American descendant community (researchers, pastors, students, members of the Portsmouth Black Heritage Trail),
- an avidly interested public,
- Strawberry Banke Museum,
- forensic anthropologists,
- scientists from the University of New Hampshire and USDA,
- DNA biologists, and
- clients and contractors.

In working with these various constituencies, we were challenged to tell a fuller, more compelling story of those individuals recovered from the segregated burial ground. This paper offers some of the lessons learned and where we propose to go from here in continuing to inform both a professional and lay audience about the role enslaved labor played in the Portsmouth seaport.

The First of the Mohegans: Lost Collections from Fort Shantok, Village of Uncas

Jeff Bendremer, Mohegan Tribe Cultural and Community Programs Department

The progenitor of the Mohegan Tribe, the great sachem Uncas, founded the fortified village of Shantok in the 1630s. Now a National Historic Landmark, the site has been popular with pothunters and professional archaeologists for a century. In 1998, the Mohegan Tribe purchased the site from the State of Connecticut and began the process of reclaiming its heritage along with the archaeological collections from Fort Shantok. With judicious, supplemental archaeological work to supply context, these collections are beginning to provide vital insight into seventeenth-century Mohegan lifeways, and a window for contemporary Mohegan tribal members to view and appreciate the world of their ancestors.

Voluntary Collaborative Indigenous Archaeology in Central New York: Personal Experiences and Insights

Jordan E. Kerber, Department of Anthropology and Native American Studies/Longyear Museum, Colgate University

Collaborative indigenous archaeology in New England and across the United States has been on the rise over the past sixteen years with the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and recent amendments to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Most of these incidents of Native involvement in archaeology, however, have been mandated by legislation. Another approach pursues voluntary collaboration between Native peoples and archaeologists. This paper focuses on such a pursuit involving the author's offering of a series of archaeological workshops in Central New York to young members of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York during the summers of 1995 through 2003. Insights into the challenging prospects of future voluntary collaborative indigenous archaeology with the Oneida and other Native groups will be discussed.

Rules of Engagement and the Penobscot THPO Program

Bonnie Newsom, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Penobscot Nation

In 2003, the Penobscot Nation entered into an agreement with the National Park Service to assume responsibility for managing historic properties on tribal lands. As part of an overall effort to preserve tribal culture and history, the Penobscot THPO evaluates and protects historic properties on tribal lands, consults with federal agencies under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and promotes tribal historic preservation through public education and outreach. An effective approach to these activities requires engaging both tribal and non-tribal entities. This presentation highlights engagements such as communicating with tribal landowners, building relationships with federal agencies, and intertribal dialogue.

Current Research

CONNECTICUT

Native American Sites Recorded in Salisbury, Canaan and North Canaan
Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

A public outreach event led to the recording of sixteen Native American sites in Salisbury, Canaan, and North Canaan and obtained update information on two other sites. At two of the newly recorded locations, unmarked Native American burials reportedly were found during the twentieth century. Some intriguing patterns were noted among the sites in general. First, stone pestles have been found quite often in the Salisbury area. Second, there appears to have been a considerable amount of settlement by people of the Laurentian Tradition of the Late Archaic period, who used high-quality varieties of chert. Third, the area surrounding the Twin Lakes (Washing and Washinee) would probably qualify as an archaeological district if a systematic survey to inventory sites were ever conducted around the shores of those lakes and their associated wetlands. Interestingly, one recently recorded site contained an apparent Stark-variant point. Little evidence currently exists for Middle Archaic occupations in the upper Housatonic drainage in Connecticut. Whether this is due to the previous misidentification of Neville-Stark diagnostics, or indicates that the people of the Middle Archaic actually avoided this part of the region, is an open question.

Data Recovery at Preston Plains, Preston

Timothy Ives, University of Connecticut

As a planning element of the Mashantucket Pequot Energy Center project, data recovery excavations at the Preston Plains archaeological site will conclude this year. Located in Preston, Connecticut, this site occupies an extensive sand and gravel outwash plain that harbors significant prehistoric Native American cultural deposits. These deposits suggest low-intensity usage during most of the Holocene, but significantly, there is an interregnum of high-intensity usage dated to the 5th millennium BP by a series of radiocarbon dates. This usage is

manifested by large pit features, possibly numbering in the hundreds, that measure from 1 to 2.5 meters deep.

Though first assumed to be the subsurface remnants of pit houses, most lack obvious "floor deposits" and many appear to have been rapidly backfilled. Numerous hearth-like features and limited quantities of chipping debris are concentrated above and surrounding these large pit features. Laurentian and Narrow-Stemmed "tradition" point styles have been recovered in mutual association here and, curiously, a series of intergrades bridges the Brewerton-eared/notched and Squibnocket Triangle types. Thus, Preston Plains affords a new opportunity to re-examine the correlation between tool forms with cultural signatures in southern New England's Late Archaic sphere.

The function of these pits is the primary research question posed at Preston Plains. Their morphological variability demands the consideration of multiple explanatory models that currently include: anthropogenic tree throw, pit house, burial, occult ceremonial manifestation, and storage pit. Equally ancient sites with similar features in eastern Massachusetts may articulate with Preston Plains to form a previously under-recognized Archaic phenomenon, or complex. This postulated under-recognition may be attributed to the low archaeological visibility of these large and typically artifact-poor features.

MASSACHUSETTS

Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Boston Harbor Islands

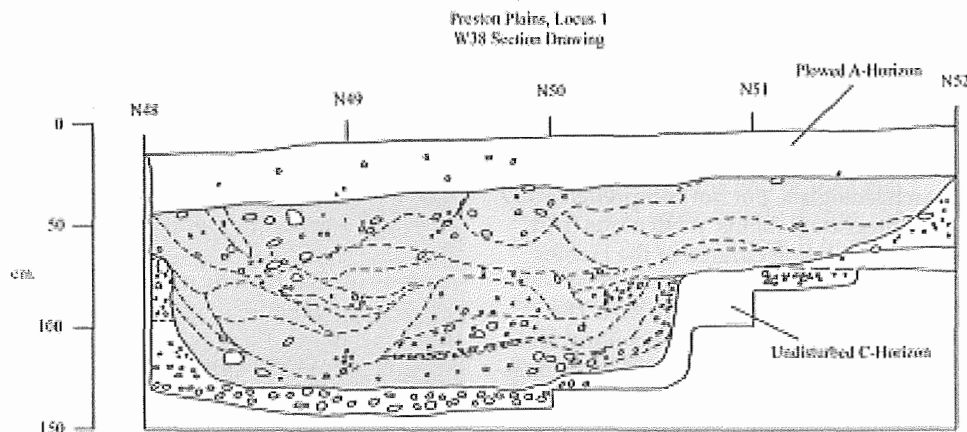
Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

A current study on behalf of the National Park Service is reviewing all previous archaeological research conducted on the Boston Harbor Islands. The report will summarize the methodologies, findings and management recommendations from more than forty surveys, and will provide thematic historical contexts useful for future analysis and preservation of the varied cultural resources on the Harbor Islands.

Late Archaic/Early Woodland Site Rediscovered, Concord

Martin G. Dudek, John Milner Associates

The Littleton Massachusetts branch of JMA performed Phase I and II investigations in connection with a water treatment plant near the Sudbury River in Concord, Massachusetts. The work relocated a pre-contact Native American site containing points dating to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland that had been previously identified by an amateur archeologist. The site contained a hearth with charcoal dated to 2430 ± 60 years BP (GX-32660), camp-related activity areas associated with tools of the Brewerton tradition (5000–



Large pit feature exposed in profile at Preston Plains. Courtesy Timothy Ives.

4000 BP), and a Small Stemmed point (4000–2000 BP). Tonya Largy's analysis of calcined bone from the site indicated that most bone fragments were mammal and included deer. No shell, fish bone, or turtle bone has been identified in association with the B-horizon features and calcined bone deposits. The presence of deer and small mammal suggests that this particular site was not occupied in the spring through summer.

John and Priscilla Alden Family Sites National Historic Landmark Nomination, Duxbury

Edward L. Bell, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Since 2001, Tom McCarthy (History Department, US Naval Academy, Annapolis) has been conducting research to prepare a National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination for the John and Priscilla Alden Site Family Sites, in Duxbury, Massachusetts. The nomination includes the ca. 1630 Original Alden Homestead Site, partially excavated in 1960 by pioneering, self-taught, historical archaeologist Roland Wells Robbins (1908–1987). His 1969 publication, *Pilgrim John Alden's Progress: Archaeological Excavations in Duxbury* (Plymouth: The Pilgrim Society), has been cited by a bevy of scholars to understand findings from other seventeenth-century sites throughout New England, and for comparisons with sites in the Chesapeake region. The Original Alden Homestead Site has provided crucial comparative data, particularly for the interpretation of "First Period" architecture and for studies about redware. Artifacts from Robbins' dig were part of the major 1982 exhibition, "New England Begins," at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. A series of reexaminations of the artifact collections has been undertaken by several well-regarded historical archaeologists, but not comprehensively to integrate Robbins' meticulous field documentation curated at the Henley Library at the Thoreau Institute at Walden Woods in Lincoln, MA. The curated archaeological collections, and additional artifacts and features from as-yet-unexcavated areas at the site have enormous potential to provide comparative data to inform pressing, nationally important research questions about history, life experiences, and material culture in early seventeenth-

century North America.

Many New England historical archaeologists have contributed information to McCarthy that assists to establish the significance of the historic property and its associated archaeological collections. McCarthy's contacts include Emerson (Tad) W. Baker (Salem State College), Mary C. Beaudry (Boston University), Edward L. Bell (Massachusetts Historical Commission), Craig S. Chartier (Massachusetts Archaeological Professionals), Karin J. Goldstein (Plimoth Plantation), Daniel P. Lynch (Soil Sight), Mitchell T. Mulholland (Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst), and Robbins' biographer Donald W. Linebaugh (University of Maryland). Notably, one of the property's areas of significance is its association with Roland Wells Robbins. The property reflects a formative period in the history of historical archaeology in New England, and conveys Robbins' activities within the reconstruction, restoration, and recreation trends in US historic preservation. The final NHL nomination will be a useful research overview of relevant scholarly research in the history, archaeology, and architecture of 17th-century New England homestead sites; of the prospects of retrospective archaeological collections research projects; and, following Linebaugh's thorough biographical research, of Robbins' role as a well-known practitioner during an incipient period in the development of New England historical archaeology. The nomination will be considered by the Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board later this year.

Native American Site in East Longmeadow

Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

A reconnaissance survey for a proposed Lowe's Home Center found that nearly all of the project area had been previously disturbed by sand and gravel operations. However, a narrow section of wooded terrace merited testing and as a result, the Pecousic Brook Native American Site was identified. The lithic assemblage, while small, is composed of a variety of local and non-local materials. The design of the project will ensure the avoidance and preservation of this resource.

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Project Update, Lynnfield, Saugus, Wakefield Martin G. Dudek, John Milner Associates

JMA-Littleton is currently engaged in an on-going intensive survey for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company's Essex-Middlesex Project. The 8-mile pipeline corridor winds through the towns of Lynnfield, Saugus, and Wakefield in Essex and Middlesex counties, north of Boston. Two Native American sites have been identified, one dating to the Early Woodland times (3000–2000 BP).

Reconnaissance Survey at the George D. Harlow Airport, Marshfield

Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

A study at Harlow Field reflected a positive trend whereby the Federal Aviation Administration encourages comprehensive airport-wide reconnaissance surveys, not simply case-by-case assessment of limited areas where specific construction undertakings are proposed. The result for each airport is an assessment of archaeological sensitivity airport-wide, with a report that can be used for planning purposes for years to come. During construction of the airport in the 1960s, the collector Raymond Seamans, Jr. found Native American artifacts, noting that he had seen "numerous sites all along the low-lying meadows adjacent to the Green Harbor Marsh" and adding that "stone tool manufacturing was evident" and that "some areas along the margins of the airstrip may have survived." The Seamans Collection includes artifacts from the airport vicinity, including projectile points of various types (Atlantic, Susquehanna, Small Stemmed, Meadowood, Greene, Woodland Lanceolate and Stemmed, Small and Large Triangles) as well as point tips, edge tools, bifaces, cores, a perforator, a pestle, and chipping debris. Historic maps indicate that a riverside dock offered access to the Green Harbor River during the 1830s. An historic trace of Old Colony Lane was identified leading to the dock location. Sensitivity findings are guiding survey design for programmed undertakings proposed at the airport.

**Native American Sites at
Turners Falls Airport, Montague**
Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological
Services

No airport in New England is known to have a more varied archaeological record than the Turners Falls Municipal Airport. As a result of recent surveys for proposed vegetation removal, and previous work dating back to 1987, nearly the entire airport has been covered by archaeological reconnaissance and/or intensive (locational) surveys. Newly identified Native American resources include concentrations of chipping debris at the Mineral Hill, Sandy Knoll, and West Mineral Road Findspot Sites. The West View Historical Site, which appears to represent a small, late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century farmstead, also was identified. These resources can now be preserved and appropriately managed by the airport.

**Paleoindian Site Preservation
Plan at Turners Falls Airport, Montague**
Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological
Services

Consultation between the Federal Aviation Administration, the MHC, airport officials, aviation engineers, and archaeologists has resulted in the finalization of a Preservation Plan for Site 19-FR-324. This remarkably intact Paleoindian site is within the area of potential effect for the proposed runway reconstruction and extension project at the airport. The new runway and taxiway have been redesigned so that the site will be avoided and permanently preserved from erosion and other threats.

**Rediscovered Middle Archaic to Late
Archaic/Early Woodland Site, Norfolk**
Martin G. Dudek, John Milner Associates

JMA's New England office recently completed Phase II and III fieldwork at a pre-contact Native American site in Norfolk, Massachusetts. The site had been previously identified by an amateur archeologist and contained points dating from the Middle Archaic to Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods. Current excavations revealed two charcoal-rich features, one with a Neville projectile point dating to 8000 to 7000 years ago and the second with charcoal

dated to 4280 ± 80 BP (GX-32434). Other areas included stone tools and tool-making debris dating from Middle Archaic and Late Archaic times (8000–3000 BP). Recovered materials are currently being analyzed and cataloged in the Littleton lab.

**Attleborough Red Felsite Quarry
Identified, North Attleborough**
Dianna L. Doucette, PAL

PAL archaeologists identified a large pre-contact quarry that Native Americans exploited at least 4000 years ago for material to make their stone tools. An intensive survey of the Christina Estates project area completed in March 2006 identified two sites—the Cushman I and II sites, both of which consist of high densities of Attleboro red felsite chipping debris and bifaces. PAL conducted site examinations on both sites in June and found the Cushman I site consists of a small lithic workshop and possible campsite on a terrace overlooking a vernal pool and wetlands. An Attleboro Red Felsite Susquehanna preform was recovered along with thousands of pieces of Attleboro Red chipping debris. A Middle Woodland component was also identified by the presence of a hornfels Jack's Reef projectile point and several hornfels and Pennsylvania jasper flakes.

The site examination at the Cushman II Site, located approximately 80 meters away from Cushman I, exposed a huge lithic quarry with



Cushman II Site. Courtesy D. Doucette

associated workshops. Several Susquehanna preforms were recovered during the site exam along with thousands of pieces of Attleboro Red Felsite chipping debris. In several areas within the quarry bounds, the ground surface is littered with debitage, bifaces in all stages of production, as well as hammerstones and other quarry tools such as wedges. Also identified were quarrying pits cut into the talus slopes of the outcrops.

**Large Archaic Site in Northeastern
Massachusetts, North Reading**
Dianna L. Doucette, PAL

PAL recently completed data recovery investigations within the J.T. Berry Rehabilitation Center project area in North Reading. The Massachusetts Historical Commission requested an archaeological survey be conducted at the site of the proposed residential and commercial development primarily due to the presence of previously recorded Native American sites (19-MD-12, 13 and 14) that were discovered on or near the property in the early to mid-twentieth century and documented by Ripley Bullen. In his *Excavations in Northeastern Massachusetts* published by the Robert S. Peabody Foundation (Bullen 1949), Bullen describes the "State Sanitarium" sites as part of his survey of the Shawsheen and Upper Ipswich River drainages in northeastern Massachusetts. Although little specific data is available, most of the 61 pre-contact Native American sites recorded in the greater vicinity of the project area have yielded tools with date ranges spanning thousands of years, from the Late PaleoIndian to Late Woodland periods (ca. 10,000–500 BP).

The archaeological investigations uncovered evidence for pre-contact occupation at the site between approximately 8000 and 1000 years ago, spanning the period from the Middle Archaic through the end of the Late Archaic and again briefly during the Middle Woodland Period. If temporally diagnostic artifacts are used to identify the period(s) of the site occupation, then there is no evidence for pre-contact activity at the site that post dates 1000 B.P. Projectile points representing the Middle Archaic Period (Neville, Neville variant, and Stark), the Laurentian Tradition (Brewerton), the Small Stemmed Point Tradition (Squibnocket Triangle and Small Stemmed), and the

Middle Woodland (Jack's Reef) were identified. Samples of charcoal from several types of features, including hearths, very large pit features, and storage/trash pits have been collected and sent out for radiocarbon dating, and the results of this analysis will further refine the picture of site occupation.

The majority of the lithic material recovered from the site consisted of various types of rhyolite and quartz. The majority of the identified stone tools were manufactured from rhyolite, and less frequently quartz, argillite, and quartzite. Along with the many projectile points, bifaces, scrapers, drills, ground stone tools, and features, over ten thousand of pieces of chipping debris were recovered. A cache of three large bifacial quarry blanks and hundreds of flakes of a grey rhyolite likely from the Wakefield, along with a Neville projectile point manufactured from the same material were found together indicating the source was being utilized during the Middle Archaic. More complete analyses of these materials will help determine where the quarry sources are and what kind of lithic technology is present at the site and in comparison to other sites in the Ipswich and Shawsheen River drainages.

The J.T. Berry project area is located on a sandy terrace overlooking Martin's Brook. The location of Martin's Brook among the Shawsheen and Upper Ipswich River watersheds, lends itself to a variety of resources, trade, and travel routes. Bullen points out that canoe travel would have been easily accessible and in no way is this inland area isolated:

The Merrimack River and its tributaries offer communication to the west and north. Two routes leading to the ocean are available. The easiest follows the Merrimack; but it is also possible in times of high water, to paddle by canoe from Foster's Pond through the swamp to Martin's Pond and so, via Martin's Brook, down the Ipswich River to the shore. Only a short distance separates the upper Ipswich River

from the headwaters of the Mystic River, flowing into Boston Harbor. The mouth of the Neponset River is only five miles further south. The headwaters of these two rivers are close to the headwaters of streams flowing into Narragansett Bay on the southern shore of New England" (Bullen 1949:6).

Archival research included examining Bullen's cultural material and field notes at the R.S. Peabody Museum in Andover, Massachusetts. In a separate report among Bullen's field notes at the R.S. Peabody Museum, there is a page written by an unknown author dated October 8, 1914:

North Reading State Tuberculosis Hospital grounds: This large site is a flat topped ridge laying between Martin's Pond and the Ipswich River partly cultivated and partly pine woods. Soil is very sandy—almost a fine dust in parts. It seems to have been a large work-shop site as a large quantity of flint chips are to be found all along the right (or north) side of the private way leading from Town road to hospital buildings. This town road cut through the site, as I found several arrows and chips in the gravel bank at the side of road. I have never seen a place where so many chips could be found at a given time, as in about one hour I collected nearly three quarts, and found a number of rough knives and arrows.

Overall, preliminary results suggest that the J.T. Berry Site was intensively and repeatedly utilized by Middle Archaic and early Late Archaic populations, and less frequently for Late

Archaic populations associated with the Small Stemmed Tradition, for a variety of domestic, subsistence related, and possible ceremonial activities. These groups most likely targeted the abundant resources that would have been associated with the nearby riverine wetland and upland forest environment. Although feature analysis has yet to be completed to provide seasonality information, it can be suggested that these occupation were probably timed to coincide with seasonally abundant natural resources.

Reconnaissance Survey at the Gardner Airport, Templeton

Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

An airport-wide archaeological reconnaissance was completed for the Gardner Airport, which is located entirely within the neighboring town of Templeton. The study identified limited areas that exhibit high sensitivity for Native American sites. In a remote wooded section of the property, the Sheen Historical Site was identified, consisting of two large nineteenth-century cellar holes, retaining walls, a stone-lined well, and evidence for outbuildings. The findings of the survey will enable prudent measures for future compliance and for preservation of the cultural resources at the airport.

Four New Native American Sites, Tewksbury

Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

Intensive (locational) testing for a municipal sewer system resulted in the identification of the Babicz Road Native American Site near a small wetland. In combination with previous surveys completed for other portions of the sewer project since 2002, which identified the Redgate, Regina, and Mill Street Bridge sites, a total of four previously unrecorded Native American sites have been identified in various sections of Tewksbury.

Native American Site at Barnes Airport, Westfield

Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

An intensive (locational) survey was

performed on behalf of the 104th Fighter Wing of the Massachusetts Air National Guard at their installation at Barnes Airport. Testing of the limited undisturbed zones that exist within the survey area led to identification of the Barnes Native American Site on a sandy ridge southwest of the Hampton Ponds. Although small, the lithic assemblage from the site is composed of a noteworthy variety of materials. The site now can be avoided and preserved during future development on the property.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Investigation at Tannery and Mill Sites, Sullivan
Timothy Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services

Archaeological investigations, mapping and documentary research were performed for two historical industrial sites that will be affected by the Route 9 highway improvement project: the Edwin Locke Tannery (Site No. 27CH125), which was briefly in operation from 1879 to 1882, and the Leslie Goodnow Turning Mill (Site No. 27CH126), which thrived from 1889 to 1918. The survey offers new insights into the nineteenth-century economy of rural Cheshire County.

GENERAL NEWS

USET Promulgates Resolution on Sacred Stone Landscapes

United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc. (USET) a non-profit, inter-tribal organization representing member tribes on a regional and national stage has recently promulgated a resolution encouraging consultation with and education of federal agencies and State Historic Preservation Officers regarding sacred ceremonial stone landscapes found in ancestral territories and emphasizing the importance of protecting these features. New England Tribal members include:

- Penobscot Indian Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribes
- The Narragansett Indian Tribe

- The Mashantucket Pequot Tribe
- The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
- The Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians
- The Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut

The resolution is reprinted on page 10. For more information about USET, visit their website at <http://www.usetinc.org/index.cfm>.

Massachusetts Archaeology Month Accepting Events

Ann-Eliza Lewis, Massachusetts Historical Commission

October is Archaeology Month in Massachusetts. Hosted by the State Archaeologist and the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Massachusetts Archaeology Month is one of the largest around with 70 to 100 events every year; please consider hosting an event in 2007. Especially popular events include walks, hikes, and canoe trips through archaeological areas. Exhibits, lectures, and family programs are also well attended. MHC's calendar and poster will be available later this summer. The deadline for inclusion in the print calendar is May 1, 2007; late planners can be included in the on-line version of the calendar. For more information please contact Ann-Eliza Lewis at the MHC (ann-eliza.lewis@sec.state.ma.us; 617-727-8470).

An Update from the Massachusetts Archaeological Society

Tonya Largy, Massachusetts Archaeological Society

I am happy to report that activity is increasing both within the Society and at the Robbins Museum. One exciting accomplishment is the recent expansion and ongoing development of our website. Please take a look. Our address is: <http://www.massarchaeology.org>. Exhibits are continually being developed with hundreds of artifacts available for viewing.

The Education Committee has developed an Outreach Program in elementary schools and small local museums in southeastern

Massachusetts. Craig Chartier is offering a program for children on the third Saturday of each month, which is well attended.

MAS co-hosted the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation with the Northeast Antiquity Research Association, held in Fitchburg, which resulted in one of the most successful meetings held in recent years. Two hundred and forty-three people attended from many states east of the Mississippi.

The Middleborough Cultural Council awarded the Society \$700 to enable us to reprint our publication, *Wapanucket*, which went out of print in 2006. Originally published in 1980, this book by Maurice Robbins, reports the excavation of a multi-component site with significance beyond the borders of Massachusetts. Copies can be ordered from the Robbins Museum, P.O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346. We celebrated this event on March 31st with an exhibit and lecture held at the Middleborough Public Library. Dr. James Bradley discussed his recent research on the Palaeo-Indian component at Wapanucket. This was followed by an Open House for the public at the Robbins Museum.

A major action undertaken by the Trustees was a carefully considered vote to bring the Robbins Museum under compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). To this end, our volunteer staff has undertaken the large task of completing the computerized inventory of our collections which is more than 50% complete. Assisting us in this effort are members of the Native community, led by Kenny Alves, of the Wampanoag Confederacy, whose time and work is greatly appreciated.

MAS will offer several programs during Archaeology Month in October. Check our web site for event details.



UNITED SOUTH AND EASTERN TRIBES, INC.
USET Resolution No. 2007:037

SACRED CEREMONIAL STONE LANDSCAPES FOUND IN THE ANCESTRAL TERRITORIES OF UNITED SOUTH AND EASTERN TRIBES, INC,
MEMBER TRIBES

- WHEREAS, United South and Eastern Tribes, Incorporated (USET) is an intertribal organization comprised of twenty-four (24) federally recognized Tribes; and
- WHEREAS, the actions taken by the USET Board of Directors officially represent the intentions of each member Tribe, as the Board of Directors comprises delegates from the member Tribes' leadership; and
- WHEREAS, within the ancestral territories of the USET Tribes there exist sacred Ceremonial stone landscapes and their stone structures which are of particular cultural value to certain USET member Tribes; and
- WHEREAS, for thousands of years before the immigration of Europeans, the medicine people of the USET Tribal ancestors used these sacred landscapes to sustain the people's reliance on Mother Earth and the spirit energies of balance and harmony; and
- WHEREAS, during and following the Colonial oppression of Southern and Eastern Tribes, many cultural and ceremonial practices, including ceremonial use of stones and stone landscapes, were suppressed; and
- WHEREAS, the properties which comprise these sacred landscapes are threatened by the encroachments of imminent development; and
- WHEREAS, whether these stone structures are massive or small structures, stacked, stone rows or effigies, these prayers in stone are often mistaken by archaeologists and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) as the efforts of farmers clearing stones for agricultural or wall building purposes; and
- WHEREAS, archaeologists and SHPOs, categorically thereafter, dismiss these structures as non-Indian and insignificant, permitting them to be the subjects of the sacrilege of archaeological dissection and later destruction during development projects; and
- WHEREAS, Federal laws exist, including, but not limited to, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as amended with 36 CFR Part 800, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Executive Order 13007, and all other related laws, rules, regulations and executive orders that support the rights of Tribal Nations, but have yet to proactively influence protection of sacred ceremonial stone landscape sites; and
- WHEREAS, many sacred ceremonial stone landscapes are on lands controlled by or are within projects which are advised, funded or permitted by government departments and agencies such as the Department of the Interior, Department of The Army, Department of Agriculture, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Communications Commission, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and The National Register of Historic Places; and
- WHEREAS, claiming them as products of farm clearing, professional archaeologists and the SHPOs annually pass judgment on the significance and potential protection of these sacred ceremonial stone landscapes and their structures within USET ancestral territories; therefore, be it
- RESOLVED the USET Board of Directors requests that all relevant government departments and agencies actively and formally facilitate consultation with the federally recognized Indian Tribes of the region regarding the sacred ceremonial stone landscapes; and, be it further
- RESOLVED the USET Board of Directors recommends that the Federal departments and agencies facilitate regional workshops between Tribes, State Historic Preservation Offices, archaeologists and Federal Departments and Agencies to facilitate a better comprehension of these concerns and a correction in these dismissive and destructive local policies; and, be it further
- RESOLVED the USET Board of Directors requests a draft Federal Government enforcement policy for the protection of the National Historic Preservation Act under Executive Order 13007; and, be it further
- RESOLVED the Federal Government will provide the member Tribes of United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc. with assistance, when requested, for the protection of historical sites and sacred landscapes within their ancestral territories.

CERTIFICATION

This resolution was duly passed at the USET Impact Week Meeting, at which a quorum was present, in Arlington, VA, on Thursday, February 15, 2007.

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Brian Patterson, President	Cheryl Downing, Secretary
United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.	United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.

Conferences, Field Schools, Announcements

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Two New Books Edited by Kerber

Jordan Kerber (Colgate University) has recently edited two books: *Cross-Cultural Collaboration: Native Peoples and Archaeology in the Northeastern United States* (published by the University of Nebraska Press, 2006, <http://unp.unl.edu/bookinfo/5069.html>); and *Archaeology of the Iroquois: Selected Readings and Research Sources* (published by Syracuse University Press, 2007, <http://www.syracuseuniversitypress.syr.edu/spring-2007/archaeology-iroquois.html>). To order and for information, please access the websites listed above.

Wampanuket Reprinted by MAS

Wapanucket, by Maurice Robbins (1980) reports the excavation of a multi-component site with significance beyond the borders of Massachusetts. The volume, which went out of print last year, has been reprinted through a generous grant from the Middleborough Cultural Council. Copies can be ordered from the Robbins Museum, P.O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346.

FIELD SCHOOL, VOLUNTEER, and INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

2007 Mohegan-ECSU Archaeological Field School, Uncasville, CT June 18–July 27

The 2007 Mohegan/ECSU Archaeological Field School is set to enter its 13th consecutive summer making it one of the oldest and most successful field collaborations with a Native American tribal government. Our mission is to investigate both pre- and post-European-contact historic resources in and around the historic Mohegan reservation, which was founded in the late seventeenth century. These resources consist of many known and undiscovered archaeological sites set in a rich historical landscape, which includes tribal burial grounds, Mohegan homesteads, fortified village sites, and numerous other historic sites both ancient and modern. Archaeological survey and large-scale excavations contribute to the tribe's efforts to better understand historic Mohegan life-ways,

trade, warfare, belief systems, subsistence and economics.

The Mohegan/ECSU field school is a rare opportunity to work directly with members of the Mohegan tribe and its tribal government as well as members of other tribal nations while earning six credits from Eastern Connecticut State University. Each project is authorized directly by the Mohegan Council of Elders and operates under the supervision of the tribe's Cultural and Community Programs Department. Besides learning excavation techniques and the broad expanse of Mohegan history, the program concentrates on exploring the relationship between archaeologists and Native Americans, both past and present, through a Native American lecture series. Professionals, scholars, and dignitaries from various tribes speak to the students about their diverse areas of expertise. In recent years, there has been a good mix of Native and Non-Native students, which has helped to enhance the experience for both. Together we are building a new basis for cooperation and partnership as we explore the past for future generations. For more information, contact Jeffery C. Bendremer, Mohegan Tribe, 5 Crow Hill Rd., Uncasville, CT 06382 (860) 862-6394 (jbendremer@moheganmail.com).

2007 University of Connecticut Comprehensive Summer Field School in Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology, Mashantucket, CT, Grafton, MA, and Upstate NY May 29–July 7

Don't miss this opportunity for hands-on field experience in both historical and prehistoric archaeology. This program is designed to give students comprehensive experience in archaeological excavation, survey techniques, and laboratory procedures and expose them to a variety of archaeological sites. The field school is available for three or six credits through the Department of Continuing Studies, University of Connecticut. Programs and schedules can be very flexible to accommodate students' interests.

Schedule

May 29–June 22: Three-credit field school. Three weeks at the Mashantucket

Pequot Reservation, CT on a pre-Contact Native American site (commuter students only).

One week in Grafton, MA at an Historic Native American site. Open to both residential or commuter students. Students responsible for cost of camping and food.

and/or

June 24–July 7: Three-credit field school in Historical Archaeology. Camp and excavate at an historic mining "ghost" town in the Adirondacks of upstate New York. Students responsible for cost of camping and food. Underwater Program available for students with Scientific Diving Certification

For further information contact: Dr. Kevin McBride: kmcbride@mptn.org phone: 860-396-6814 or Sarah Sportman: sarah.sportman@uconn.edu

2007 Western Connecticut State Field School at a Revolutionary War Encampment, Redding, CT May 29–June 29

Western Connecticut State University's summer archaeology field school will be investigating a 1778 Revolutionary War winter encampment in Redding, Connecticut. We were asked by Kathleen von Jena, Dan Cruson, and the Town of Redding to survey, map and test this site. Our data will then be compared to a variety of other Revolutionary War encampments, most notably, Putnam Park, also in Redding. In preparation for our field school, several students—Laura Sullivan and Emily Sicilano—have been working on the background research about the Revolutionary War. They will be joining Dr. Laurie Weinstein in a trip over spring break to Valley Forge to meet with the curator of the Park and examine the material culture of the War. Students interested in joining us on the summer field school, directed by Dr. Laurie Weinstein and Dr. Beth Morrison, will learn survey techniques, compass and map skills, shovel test pits and excavation. See: <http://www.wcsu.edu/summer/> for more information about registration. Contact Laurie Weinstein for more information (weinsteinl@wcsu.edu).

2007 SCRAP Field Schools at Webster Farm, Franklin and Durham, NH

The NH Division of Historical Resources will offer two archaeological field schools this year through the State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program in Franklin and Durham, NH.

Webster Farm, Franklin NH

The 2007 field school will focus on several hundred acres of alluvial terraces on the Merrimack River on the Webster Farm, the location of a variety of archaeological sites including a mid-eighteenth century fort, pioneer homesteads, Contact period Native American sites, and Late Prehistoric sites. The goals of the field school include precisely locating and mapping these sites with an array of remote sensing, GPS, and GIS techniques along with rigorous archaeological reconnaissance methods including systematic shovel testing. This setting holds archaeological data that bridges the Late Prehistoric through the late-eighteenth century historic era and has the potential to reveal one of the most dynamic transitions in the state's history.

The field school is co-sponsored by the NH Division of Historical Resources under the State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) and Plymouth State University. All fieldwork and instruction will be directed by Richard Boisvert, NH State Archaeologist and Edna Feighner, NHDHR staff archaeologist. Participants can join either as volunteers under the State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) or as credit students through Plymouth State University.

For more information contact Richard Boisvert, State Archaeologist at richard.a.boisvert@dcr.nh.gov or by mail at 19 Pillsbury St. 2nd Floor, Concord, NH 03301-3570.

Oyster River Environs Archaeology Project

June 18–July 13 (Two 2-week sessions)

A four week archaeological field school will be conducted at the site of the Field-Bickford Garrison, located on Durham Point at the mouth of the Oyster River on Little Bay. The field school will be conducted under the auspices of the NH State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (SCRAP) in cooperation with the CRM firm of Crane

and Morrison with Craig J. Brown as project coordinator. The field school is open to the public and has the dual goals of investigating a highly significant early historic site while engaging members of the public in professional quality archaeology.

The Field-Bickford Garrison was initially built prior to 1638 as a pioneer homestead, ordinary (tavern), and ferry landing. It served as a key point of entry to the Oyster River Plantation, one of the first English settlements in New Hampshire. The site was one of the fortified structures attacked in the famous Oyster River Plantation Massacre of 1694. A preliminary inspection of the site has identified the probable house cellar and artifacts on the adjacent shore that date to the period in question.

The field school will take place from June 18 through July 13 and consist of a pair of two week sessions. For more information contact Richard Boisvert, NH State Archaeologist at richard.a.boisvert@dcr.nh.gov.

Greene Farm Archaeology Project Accepting Volunteers, Warwick, RI

Since 2004 the Greene Farm Archaeology Project has focused on researching the cultural landscape transformations of the past 400 years on one of the few remaining Providence Plantations in Warwick, Rhode Island. During three years fieldwork and laboratory analyses, archaeologists have surveyed one-fifth of the 150 acre property and located dozens of historical archaeological features. To date, excavations have concentrated on recovering information from three areas: a seventeenth-century house, an ironworking feature (colonial period), and a kitchen outbuilding (late eighteenth century) associated with the extant Manor House (c. 1690-present). This summer's excavations will concentrate on the seventeenth-century domestic structures.

The Greene Farm Archaeology Project is an interdisciplinary research project designed to facilitate research with a broad range of scholars and volunteers, using established and experimental archaeological methods. The project is based at Brown University, where it is co-directed by PhD candidates in Anthropology/ Archaeology and American Civilization with the support of the Joukowsky Institute of Archaeology and the John

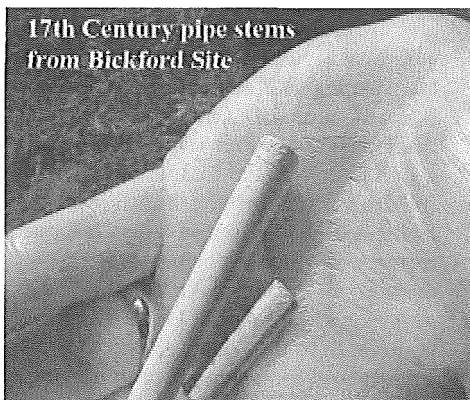
Nicholas Brown Center for the Humanities.

We invite volunteers to participate for any length in the upcoming excavations, which will occur on weekdays from June 5 through July 3, with additional opportunities to work on laboratory analyses for the remainder of July and August. No previous excavation experience is necessary, though an introductory course in anthropology, archaeology, or early American history is preferred. For more information, contact:

Krysta_Ryzewski@brown.edu

Paid Summer Internship: Industrial Architecture/Archaeology, Dartmouth, MA

The Allen Mill Committee seeks an advanced student or researcher in architecture or archaeology with some knowledge of industrial structures for a one month summer internship. The intern will catalog and re-house architectural and other materials from the Allen Mill property, a partially rebuilt grist- and sawmill in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts. The site was used from the late seventeenth through mid-twentieth centuries. This important cataloging project will contribute to the Allen Mill's National Register nomination. The project requires roughly one month of full-time labor. It offers a flat \$1500 stipend. The successful applicant will be able to choose the dates of the internship: four weeks of full-time labor sometime between June 1 and August 31, 2007. Interested applicants should submit via mail and email: a letter of application, CV or resume, and contact information for two references. Submissions should be addressed to Mr. Andy Burnes, Allen Mill Committee, 2 Jordan Road, South Dartmouth, MA 02748 (aburnes@hallkeen.com).



**17th Century pipe stems
from Bickford Site**

Membership Information

Membership is open to all persons who ascribe to the objectives of the Conference and who agree to uphold the highest ethical standards in the pursuit of knowledge derived from archaeological sites. Member benefits include the newsletter and conference admission.

Organization

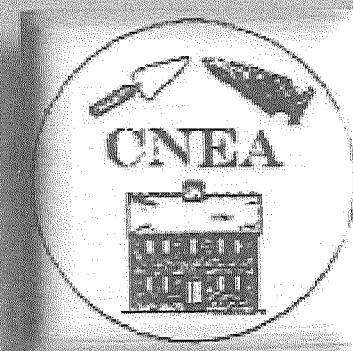
Conference organization is performed by a 6-member steering committee that meets three times a year. Election to the steering committee is by nomination of Conference members in good standing. Committee responsibilities include selection of a theme and speakers for the annual meeting and production of the Conference new letter, brochures and announcements.

Past Meeting Topics

- Materializing Anthropology
- Celebrating 20 Years of CNEA
- Settling of New England
- Maritime and Coastal Archaeology
- Archaeology of Race and Ethnicity
- Interpreting Environments
- Interpreting Cultural Identity
- Constructing New England's Pasts
- Archaeology of Place
- Commonality and Diversity
- History and Archaeology
- Presenting Archaeology to the Public
- Marginal Environments
- Human Burials
- Cores and Peripheries
- Interpretation of the Structural Form
- Trade and Communication Networks
- Households
- Social Systems
- Uplands and Lowlands

Conference On New England Archaeology

Dedicated to facilitating continuous communication between archaeologists who work in New England

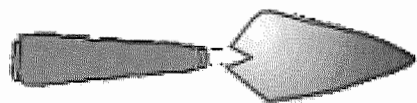


Membership Information

Conference on New England Archaeology

The Conference on New England Archaeology was founded in 1979 to strengthen communication and facilitate a continuous interchange of information among archaeologists who work in New England.

CNEA publishes an annual newsletter highlighting current regional research and sponsors an annual conference on a variety of topics in New England archaeology.



Annual Meeting

The annual meeting is held in May of each year at various locations within New England, and provides the opportunity to share ideas and information. Between 8 and 10 speakers are invited to present on topics that cover a wide range of current issues brought together under a common theme. Highlights of the conference include informal artifact identification and display, the annual CNEA raffle of archaeology books and election of new steering committee members.

Formal morning and afternoon presentations are divided by a lunch break and business meeting. The chance to catch up with old friends is provided by an informal gathering at the close of the meeting.

Conference on New England Archaeology Membership Application

Name

Address

Phone

E-mail

Annual membership fees are \$17.00 or \$20.00 at the annual conference. Please make checks payable to:
Conference on New
England Archaeology

Application form should be sent to:

Charlotte Taylor
RIHPHC

150 Benefit Street
Providence, RI 02903

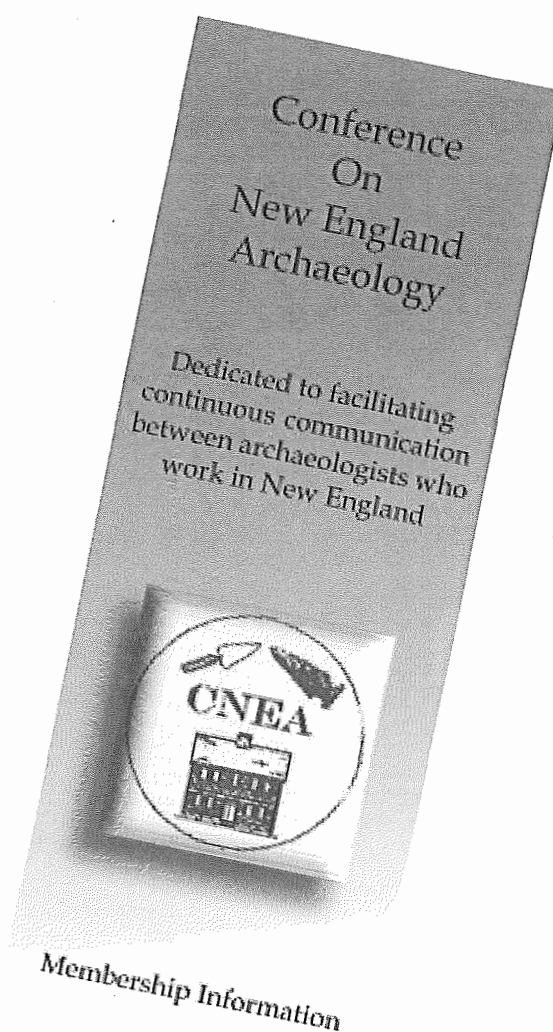
CNEA News

New Brochure Unveiled

CNEA has a new membership brochure designed by Leith Smith. A copy of the brochure is included with the newsletter and PDF versions are available from CNEA Steering Committee members. Please post or copy and distribute the brochure to colleagues, graduate students, and undergraduate students in archaeology to help CNEA encourage broader dialog between professional archaeologists of all specialties studying the New England past.

CNEA Newsletter Distributed Electronically

For the first time, the CNEA Newsletter will be distributed electronically in a PDF file as well as via paper copies. Please circulate the PDF to interested colleagues and encourage them to join and contribute to both the conference and newsletter.



CNEA Book Raffle!

Once again CNEA will sponsor a book raffle at the Annual Meeting with titles generously donated by **Springer Publishing**.

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

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 donor: Springer Publishing.
- ♦ Outgoing members of the Steering Committee for their time and energy.



Conference on New England Archaeology

27th Annual Meeting

Saturday April 21, 2007

Old Sturbridge Village

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

Rules of Engagement

C N E A

The Conference on New England Archaeology was formed in 1979 to strengthen communication and facilitate a continuous interchange of information among archaeologists who work in New England. CNEA publishes an annual newsletter highlighting relevant current research and sponsors an annual conference on a current topic in New England archaeology. Member benefits include the newsletter and conference admission.

\$17 in advance
\$20 at the door

Send checks payable to CNEA to:
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Send news items to:
Margo Muhl Davis, editor
muhl@bu.edu

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