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The Archaeology of Households: Alternative Approaches

Dean J Saitta

A major issue in anthropological theory concerns the place of the household in models of society and social change (e.g., Yanagisako 1979; Arnould and Netting 1982). This issue should be of particular concern for archaeologists inasmuch as the primary unit of archaeological analysis--the site--is in large part structured by behavioral processes occuring at the household level of social interaction. In this paper I consider the nature of household production in non-industrial societies, i.e., those societies traditionally labelled by anthropologists as "tribal" and "peasant" societies. I adopt this focus because I think

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that a firmer understanding of the processes affecting household production in such contexts will greatly enhance our ability to deal with some unresolved issues in the historic and prehistoric development of New England and elsewhere. I start with a brief overview of some attempts that have been made to model household production in non-industrial societies, and discuss some criticisms of these attempts with respect to their consequences for theory building. Next, I specify what I feel are some necessary features of an alternative approach to understanding household production, and discuss one form such an approach might take. Finally, I explore the implications of this approach for historic and prehistoric archaeology in New England, and beyond.

Modeling Household Production

A useful starting point for considering household production in non-industrial societies is Sahlins' (1972) model of the "Domestic Mode of Production" (DMP). Though conceived to make sense of productive processes in "tribal" societies, Sahlins suggests the model's applicability to all non-capitalist societies. The DMP is seen to have the following features. First, productive decisions are exclusively the charge of individual households, with society's principal relations of production obtaining between "husband and wife, parent and child (1972:77)". Secondly, few demands on domestic productive activity are envisioned beyond those relating to the biological reproduction of the household. That is, the DMP is cast as "structurally underproductive", with household work effort responding primarily to changes in internal producer/consumer ratios. When households do produce beyond biological requirements, this is seen as a rather begrudging response to the integrative demands of the larger society. In the case of "tribes", these demands emanate from the Big Man political economy, the logic of which (competitive feasting leading to reciprocal flows of goods between "tribal" segments) counters the inherent atomistic tendencies of individual productive units.

Another useful model of household production in non-industrial societies--one perhaps familiar to historical archaeologists because of it's formulation in the context of New England historiography--is Merrill's (1977) "Household Mode of Production" (HMP). Merrill's model is both similar to and different from Sahlins'. Like Sahlins, Merrill conceptualizes his units of production (northern rural farmsteads in the late 18th/early 19th centuries) as non-accumulating entities, with productive activity oriented primarily toward meeting household subsistence needs. The HMP differs from the DMP, however, in that household reproduction does not occur independently of relations with other households. Rather, "production is planned with one eye on the needs of one's own household, and the other on the needs of neighboring households (Merrill 1977:63)", i.e., production is regulated by community as well as household need. Households participate in community-wide labor and product exchange networks, and it is these interhousehold exchange relations that function as relations of production in the HMP. Further, these exchange relations integrate rural society by enmeshing households in a network of reciprocal indebtedness. In Merrill's words, "each unit is only independent if it willingly surrenders it's independence to the rest of the community by entering into transactions which keep others continually beholden to it, and it continually beholden to others (1977:65)". Thus, in contrast to Sahlins' DMP, Merrill's HMP requires society, rather than oppos es it.

Recognizing that my treatment of these models has been only very schematic, some problem areas can be identified which require more theoretical work. First, the models do not allow for variation in non-industrial productive organization. In the DMP the domestic unit is cast as the exclusive unit of production, with alternative forms of productive organization unrecognized. As Cook (1974) and Donham (1981) point out, this may be a mistake. At least for "tribal" groupings, we might expect labor to circulate through a variety of institutional (i.e., supra-household) arrangements for organizing production, depending upon specific social and technoecological constraints (see also Braun and Plog 1982 for other kinds of arguments, drawn from evolutionary ecology and organization theory, relating to this point). Merrill's HMP improves upon the DMP in this respect, opening up as it does the household to wider social connections, and thus to the possibilities for different kinds of productive arrangements. Nonetheless, like Sahlins, Merrill presents a one-dimensional social landscape stark in it's operational simplicity. Merrill's rural world is one where everyone behaves in conformance with the "public good", where relations of inequality are lacking, and where the existence of debt implies a smoothly functioning social order. This image contrasts sharply with others pointing to significant socioeconomic differentiation--and tension--in the early New England countryside (Innes 1978; Szatmary 1980).

The lack of complexity inherent in the DMP and HMP poses a second problem for these models; namely, that they hold out few dynamics capable of generating change. By assuming a uniform distribution of constraints upon and rewards for behavior across a population, accounting for change is difficult, and the consequences for theory building potentially severe. Thus, Sahlins relies on only very vaguely defined "political pressures" as a stimulus for productive intensification and change in "tribal" societies, pressures which are ultimately attributable to the psychological drives of his agent of social integration, the Big Man (Paynter and Cole (1980). Merrill, for his part, does not directly

address the question of how the HMP is transformed, i.e., how it's communal social relations give way to the impersonal, competitive relations of the capitalist marketplace. His formulation does, however, open the door for such a shift to be explained in similar psychological terms--as much a product of changing human "values and ideals" as any set of institutional mechanics (e.g., see Clark 1979).

The question , then, is how we might redress these perceived difficulties and come up with more satisfying models of household production. Minimally, we need to 1) subject households in concrete situations to a wider range of social forces affecting productive activity; 2) consider how these forces make differential demands upon household productive effort; and 3) consider how these demands might condition spatial and temporal variation in inter- and intra-household relations of production. Clearly, this is a tall order, one demanding more sharply defined analytical entry points and even new conceptual tools for making sense of how societies work. I introduce next a way to conceptualize household production which takes stock of the complexity likely to exist in non-industrial settings, and its implications for social change.

An Alternative Approach

Wolf's (1966) ideas on household production in "peasant" society are an important part of this alternative approach. Wolf starts with the idea that surplus production is a universal feature of all societies. What distinguishes societies, for Wolf, is the institutional way such surpluses are mobilized. Wolf conceptualizes a number of demands on household production beyond those relating to biological reproduction. He represents these demands for social surplus production with the notion of "funds". The replacement fund defines that measure of surplus necessary to reproduce the household's technical capacity for production (e.g., investment in seed stock, fertilizer, tools). The ceremonial fund describes surpluses targeted for the maintenence of social order via the staging of community ceremonies. religious and political events, etc. Finally, the rent fund describes surplus production payable to regional "elites" as a means to ensure household access to various factors of production that the peasant does not control, such as land. Other sources of demand are also conceivable beyond those conceptualized by Wolf. Paynter (1982), for example, contributes the notion of a transportation fund. This describes the cost to household producers of moving themselves and their products to ceremonial sites, elite dwellings, markets etc.

The notion of fund payments is thus a practical processual way to think about the social concerns motivating household production, and

should be helpful in theorizing about <u>any</u> productive situation, not just those involving "peasantry". However, as they stand Wolf's funds are empirical generalizations, i.e., they represent descriptive rather than analytical categories (Ennew, Hirst and Tribe 1977; Friedmann 1980). Still needed is theory which directs attention to the larger, <u>relational</u> context of such surplus flows, and which can make <u>changes</u> in the magnitude and configuration of household fund payments over time more meaningful. The need for such theory is particularly acute where the social landscapes of interest--such as colonial New England--incorporate more variation in productive arrangements than can be captured with Wolf's descriptive model, to say nothing of the "tribal" world.

I think that a "class" perspective can be particularly useful in meeting this need. By the term "class", I refer not to socioeconomic strata or status, but rather to the <u>processes</u> which organize the extraction and distribution of surplus labor in a concrete society (Resnick and Wolff 1982). Wolf identifies a particular kind of class process in his model of peasant production; specifically, that situation where surplus is extracted from primary producers by a landowning elite in the form of rent. Households can be situated in other kinds of class processes. Thus, we can have a situation where households do not pay into rent funds per se because they control their means of production, yet continue to extract surplus from themselves in order to meet the other distributional imperatives outlined by Wolf. Yeoman farming in early New England is I think usefully discussed in such terms (e.g., Weiss 1982). At the other extreme, we can have households totally divorced from the means of production, whose members are dependent upon external markets in labor and goods as a means to realize their biological and social reproduction. We identify such surplus extraction arrangements with the capitalist class process.

Still other kinds of social arrangements for extracting surplus--each sustained by particular sets of political and ideological processes involving the distribution of surplus labor--are conceivable. Building theory about these sets of processes (also referred to as "modes of production") is a continuing concern within anthropology (e.g., Wolf 1981). At the same time, many anthropologists are coming around to the view that we can expect households to participate in a <u>variety</u> of class processes simultaneously (see Halperin 1982). And, just as we might expect surplus labor to be <u>extracted</u> from any given household in different ways, so too might we expect households to differentially <u>receive</u> surplus labor, either because they have a direct lien on the production of other households (via, say, land tenancy relationships, debt), or because their members perform certain political, economic, or ideological functions which allow any particular extraction process to exist (e.g., political and religious functionaries, agents

of exchange, etc.). This view of the social productive landscape in turn leads to a particular notion of social change. That is, change is seen to be constituted by individuals or social groups pursuing (via a variety of strategies and alliances) different interest vis-a-vis existing arrangements for extracting and distributing surplus labor (Resnick and Wolff 1982; see also Brenner 1977).

Implications for the Archaeological Study of Households

Having outlined the key features of a class approach to understanding household dynamics in non-industrial societies, it remains to explore its implications for archaeological research in New England and beyond. A major question in New England historiography concerns the nature of rural social life in the antebellum period and the relationship of rural households to a developing capitalist national economy. Current thinking of this question is largely polarized: some historians argue that an entrepreneurial, accumulative logic was motivating rural productive behavior from the beginning of colonial occupation (e.g., Lemon 1980), while others--such as Merrill--argue for a more conservative logic firmly grounded in communitarian values which opposed capitalist penetration (see also Henretta 1978). Given that the documentary evidence brought to bear on this question is sometimes problematic either because of its localized nature or its disproportionate representation of "elite" behavior, historical archaeologists are in a prime position to contribute to this debate. In archaeological application, the approach outlined above implies a complex mapping procedure aimed at distinguishing between households that are performing, extracting, and otherwise receiving surplus labor; the proportions of surplus involved; and the various forms such extraction processes assume. By keeping Wolf's fund payments in mind, and by expecting such payments to be distributed in all kinds of mixes across households, we should be able to concretize the structure of class relations in the historic past, and ferret out some stimuli for change that are more properly culturological rather than psychological in cast.

For example, and drawing on some suggestions made recently by Paynter (1981, 1982), insight into the existence of alternative arrangements for extracting surplus can perhaps be gained by considering household demographic profiles relative to the distribution and quality of various fixed means of production such as arable land, storage facilities, outbuildings, fencelines, etc. Such data should disclose patterns of differentiation among rural producers, and help determine whether some households were paying differentially into rent funds in order to meet other social demands on production. Analyses of refuse from household middens might also reveal differences in pan-household production practices or quality of diet that would compliment re-

search in this direction (e.g., Bowen 1975; South 1977; Schuyler 1980). Analyses of the content and composition of household artifact assemblages might disclose relative amounts of investment in replacement and transportation funds (and thus the extent of household reliance on external markets for their biological and social reproduction), as well as the relative visibility of exchange agents in the larger society (e.g., Adams 1976; Spencer-Wood 1979). Finally, relative amounts of effort channelled into maintaining public buildings and features could serve as an index of the relative size of ceremonial funds, and perhaps even the nature of political and ideological liens on household production. Taken together, then, and when used to supplement documentary data, such lines of evidence should potentially inform about the cumulative demands on household production, the tensions visited upon rural producers, and even the strategies households employed to resist surplus extraction or realize certain other class interests. The result can be new and different understandings of social process and change in antebellum New England.

Different understandings of episodes in New England prehistory should also be attainable given the conceptual focus described above. One problem area coming immediately to mind concerns the nature of cultural dynamics during the Late Archaic period. Do Late Archaic burial ceremonialism and stylistic elaboration of material culture reflect "new" behaviors allowed by increasing technoeconomic efficiency in an improved environment, or do they reflect a cultural system seeking to dissipate certain social stresses by intensifying nonsubsistence production (Fund 1978; cf. Root 1980)? Investigation of this intriguing latter possibility invites us to consider the demands for social surplus production in "tribal" systems, the forms such production takes, and how it is distributed. Presently, few behavioral models exist which seek to address such dynamics. Work by Friedman and Rowlands (1978) and Lightfoot and Feinman (1982) are the most notable recent attempts. Friedman and Rowlands develop a baseline model of "tribal" social reproduction and show how the expansionist tendencies of the "tribal" exchange structure generates interhousehold competition for prestige, productive intensification, differential accumulation and deployment of surplus, and thus different evolutionary trajectories over time. Lightfoot and Feinman, on the other hand, stress a more harmonious view of the workings of "tribal" systems. Focussing upon change as a response to certain "managerial" problems brought about by increasing sedentism, these authors use a relatively standard Big Man model (mentioned earlier) to interpret intra- and inter-site material patterning in the American Southwest. Though open to a number of criticisms, what recommends these studies is their shared interest in how social surplus is mobilized. For "tribal" systems, we need to redouble our efforts in this direction, considering the political economy (Harbsmeier 1978;

Paynter and Cole 1980) as well as the ideology (Hodder 1982) of surplus extraction arrangements, and what these relations might imply for social change in given contexts of production.

Development of such behavioral models for tracking "tribal" social process in the prehistoric past still leaves significant methodological problems to contend with. The studies just cited use settlement differentiation and inter-household differences in storage capacity to make statements about how surplus is being mobilized in concrete situations, and in turn inferences into the nature of social competition and accumulation. Theoretical effort can be usefully channelled into coming up with other material axes sensitive to determining the relative degree of surplus "circulation" or "withdrawal" in prehistoric societies (e.g., Rathje 1978). Mortuary activity is one obvious axis, but other ideans are floating about in the archaeological community which relate to what technological regimes can tell us about surplus extraction arrangements. It has been noted that technological change can relate to more than just changes in household or social group subsistence strategies (Green and Sassaman 1982). Indeed, one area that is currently ripe for theory building in the area of lithic studies is the role played by technology in social communications, i.e., in signalling boundaries between or within social groups (Cross 1983). But technology and technological change can also be about facilitating control over the productive process (Braverman 1974). With this idea, we have a bridge back to those class processes discussed about (Paynter, personal communication). An initial step in filling out this linkage would seem to involve the development of technological typologies in terms of what particular attributes or features imply about the social structure of activity coordination, and the possibilities for producer resistance where processes of surplus extraction are concerned (e.g., Braverman 1974, especially pp. 184-235; see also Gilman 1981).

Conclusion

In this paper I have discussed several extant models of household production in non-industrial societies, raised some criticisms of these models, outlined an alternative approach to the archaeology of households, and discussed some of the methodological considerations attached to its "operationalization". This alternative approach employs as its unifying feature a particular notion of "class", one which directs attention to the variability in social relations organizing the extraction and distribution of social surplus. If only in broad outline, the approach discussed here conforms to that recently suggested by Kohl (1981), who in a review of materialist approaches in archaeology calls for theory which addresses the "conflicting needs and strategies" of social groups as they pursue their places in the productive process.

I hope that the participants in this conference will think hard about the issues such a focus raises, and bring their own interactions with household archaeology to bear upon them.

Acknowledgements

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An Afterword

Methods of description and interpretation in the archaeology of households: an afterword on Saitta's paper.

Frank McManamon 30 November 1982

Dean Saitta has given us a thought-provoking presentation on the variety of ways that the concept of household might be used to illuminate and explain past behavior. Not the least of Saitta's contribution in this regard is the large bibliography of recent publications and papers on the topic. I hope many members will explore some of these sources in preparing for the Annual Meeting.

Dean briefly refers to the methodological and conceptual difficulties that face archeologists who attempt to identify archeological deposits associated with a specific household or a specific aggregate of households. The archeological remains of dwellings, facilities (e.g., wells, trash pits) and other ancillary structures have been essential to most descriptions and identifications of households using archeological data. Archeologists working with historic period remains often have these kinds of structural data available. Historic period sites that were occupied for more than a very short period, (one generation), however, will contain the remains of more than a single household (as defined in documentary records, for example). Historic period sites occupied over hundreds of years will require substantial chronoligical or stratigraphic analysis to distinguish among the deposits

those associated with particular households (e.g., Moran, Zimmer and Yentsch 1982:54-81).

Archeologists working with New England's prehistoric remains face even more substantial problems of identification. The two prehistoric studies mentioned by Dean that define households lean heavily on the kind of features that seem to be rare in New England prehistoric sites. Other examples of this "traditional" approach to identifying prehistoric households that might be consulted for comparison include Flannery (1976:13-47), or, closer to home, the intrasite house patterns delimited in Tuck (1971) and Ritchie and Funk (1973).

The difficulty, of course, comes when the archeological remains must be interpreted in terms of human households. Even when structural remains are present it must be determined whether the deposits were contributed to by one household, part of one, or more than one and whether these contributions were made at the same or different times. One way of attacking this interpretive problem is by investigating the formation processes that have built and affected the remains by answering such questions as: were they deposited quickly or over several seasons or years; do they reflect many, a few, or a single-kind of activity; and, were they deposited by many, a few, or only one person?

A concomitant means of addressing this dilema is, as Saitta implies, developing different effective ways of viewing households and relationships among them. Archaeologists, both historic and prehistoric, will almost always be dealing with deposits contributed to by aggregates of human households. These aggregates might be derived from spatial or temporal proximity of households. In either case, the data reflect a reality different from that reflected by much ethnological or documentary data. Archeologists' concepts and methods of dealing with households should be tuned to the reality of the depositional data.

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Current Research

Connecticut

The Public Archaeology Survey Team, UConn is in the process of completing a Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of the 30 mile Interstate 84 Corridor through eastern Connecticut. To date 80 prehistoric (+) and 15 historic sites have been located. Prehistoric occupations range in age from early Archaic through Contact. Preliminary analysis indicates a much different settlement pattern in the eastern highlands of Connecticut compared with the Connecticut River lowlands, generally characterized by a much more dispersed settlement pattern in the highlands of eastern Connecticut.

P.A.S.T. has completed the fifth field season of research in the lower Connecticut River Valley. This season's survey focused on reconstructing the development of the tidal marshes from the mouth of the Connecticut River, to the limit of modern tidal influence, approximately 20 miles up river. Radiocarbon dates from several marshes have been collected, and a detailed reconstruction of the development of the marshes has recently been completed. The establishment of the marshes appears to be correlated with sedentary villages in the area, which appear some time around 4-600 A.D. Field work in the 1983 season will concentrate on testing and excavating several of these "sedentary" villages to determine the precise nature and extent of occupation.

P.A.S.T. will also begin a study of the Contact period in the lower Connecticut River Valley beginning in the summer of 1983. Research will focus on the time period between 1500-1700 in an attempt to determine the nature of European contact on aboriginal lifeways in the lower Connecticut Valley. Preliminary research by P.A.S.T. indicates substantial changes in aboriginal economic and social organization during the final Woodland Period that may be independant of European contact.

NOTE: EACH NEWSLETTER SHOULD CONTAIN AN INSERT WITH TWO MAPS, MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, AND NOMINATION FORM. IF YOURS IS MISSING, CALL GAIL GUSTAFSON, 401-277-2678.

During the Summer of 1982, Connecticut archaeologists, under the direction of Harold Juli, returned to Saybrook Point at the mouth of the Connecticut River for a third season of excavations at the site of Connecticut's earliest European coastal settlement (1635) and an area occupied continuously for 350 years. Funding for the project has been provided by the Sachem Fund and the Fort Saybrook Monument Park Association, Old Saybrook, Connecticut. The site consists of an 18-acre undeveloped parcel of land. In addition to the 17th century occupation, the site saw agricultural and commercial activities throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, marked chiefly by maritime use as a wharf and subsequent construction of a railroad station and yard. The excavations are part of a multi-year project designed to study the settlement history of Saybrook Point. To date, archaeological testing has revealed an area containing 17th and 18th century artifacts, archaeological remains of the town wharf 1820-1870 and the footings of a railroad engine house and turntable 1870-1920. In addition to the archaeological and documentary research relating to the area's settlement history, the site will ultimately be developed as a park with archaeological features interpreted for the public.

Artifacts are being studied at Connecticut College, New London, CT. Unpublished reports of 1980 and 1981 seasons' results are on file with the town of Old Saybrook, CT.: Archaeological Investigations at Saybrook Point, 1980, 1981.

The American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, CT, is preparing for the excavation of a mastodon in Western Massachusetts. Dr. Roger W. Moeller, Director of Research, has visited the site repeatedly to recover bone, ivory, seeds, white spruce cones, and artifacts from the site. The site was discovered in the process of backhoeing a bog for a farm pond. The first item that caught the machine operator's eye was a large segment of pure white tusk. Subsequent examination of the small pile revealed large slabs of bone with apparent butchering marks. A three phase project is proposed: sifting and flotation in the spoil pile, a survey of the adjacent area for possible camp sites, and the actual removal of the remainder of the animal and associated faunal, floral, and cultural data.

The AIAI has also completed the second season of excavation at the Templeton site (6LF21). Although the primary focus of the excavation was to expand the known boundaries of the Paleo-Indian component reported in 6LF21: A Paleo-Indian Site in Western Connecticut (Moeller, 1980), the Early and Late Archaic and Transitional (Early Woodland) components were more productive of new information. Despite the several score bifaces fitting into many of the existing projectile

point typologies in the Northeast for the Late Archaic, the working hypothesis is that this is actually representative of a single occupation marked by great diversity in lithic selection and biface manufacture. One-eighth of each 3cm level in each of the 38 1.5m squares was flotated. Since the flotation sample was taken from the same .375m by .75m section, the resulting column samples will reflect more precisely the nature of the artifactual and ecofactual remains and their distribution.

This spring and summer, a volunteer crew under the direction of John Worrell (Old Sturbridge Village) and David Simmons (University of Pennsylvania) conducted excavations at several sites relating to the early nineteenth-century mill village of Phoenixville, CT. Preliminary and intensive excavations were undertaken at three sites which front on what was then the turnpike from Hartford to Providence: the Latham house, built as company housing by the Sprague Manufacturing Co. in the early 1820s; the Gurley/Taylor house, a non-company house, also built in the 1820s; and a blacksmith shop, in operation from about 1822 to 1836. A portion of the front yard and the front foundations of the Latham house were excavated, yielding considerable information on the construction sequence, landscaping, and early use of the house. Data from this site, a mill official's house, will be compared with that obtained from two nearby company tenements, excavated by the OSV Field School in Historical Archaeology in 1980. These sites, in turn, will offer comparison with the Gurley/Taylor house, built by a blacksmith as part of an expansion of a craft neighborhood near the mills. The house was sold to a fellow blacksmith and then to a poor, single woman, both of whom were attracted to Phoenixville from other towns. A number of areas in and about the Gurley/Taylor house were excavated, revealing several significant changes to the structure early in its use, including the filling in of an unusual stone feature--possible a spring house or root cellar--underneath a portion of what is now the front terrace. Entered from the lower floor of the house, the chamber was capped with cut stones, one of which measures 14 1/2 feet in length. The blacksmith shop, which has yielded numerous artifacts relating to the craft, continues to be dug this fall. In addition to these sites, preliminary excavations were undertaken at the Adams house, an 1820s-1830s dwelling which later housed a millinery shop, and the Phoenix mill, a stone textile mill built by the Phoenix Manufacturing Co. in 1823. Artifactural analysis of the domestic sites is now beginning and will continue this winter, as will further documentary research. The excavations at Phoenixville will serve as the basis of a dissertation by Simmons on the community and its neighborhoods during the early nineteenth-century.

In an attempt to understand the nature of public perceptions of archaeology and as part of the effort to identify key areas of public misperception of the field, detailed questionnaires are being prepared for both general public and professional archaeologist audiences by Ken Feder, Central Connecticut State College. In particular they are interested in determining general public awareness of recent advances in archaeological analysis as compared to the general level of awareness of 'fringe area' topics such as Atlantic, Barry Fell, Creationism, Ancient Astronauts, Etc. Mail surveys will be sent to professional teaching archaeologists inquiring as to the coverage, or lack thereof, that they provide in their undergraduate classes of sensationalist claims made by the popular media in the name of archaeology. Questionnaires will be handed out in undergraduate classes where their familiarity with general archaeological topics will be assessed. Here too, it will be attempted to determine their familiarity with and their acceptance of what can be called fringe area of 'Cult Archaeology' (Cole 1980). the goal is to identify and explain public misperceptions of our field and to identify the nature of these misperceptions. It is hoped that the results might be able to isolate key areas of confusion in terms of public understanding of archaeology and where professionals might improve their communication with the generally very interested but usually uninformed public.

During the past field season, work in the Farmington River Archaeological Project FRAP by Ken Feder, Central Connecticut State College concentrated on analysis of materials recovered in the two previous years of work. A detailed analysis of the lithic material from the Alsop Meadow Site (4900 BP was initiated. Alsop will afford a unique opportunity to analyze the manufacture of stone tools as an enormous quantity of material was recoveredand all phases of the manufacturing process are represented. Beyond this, an examination of an upland portion of the Farmington Valley was begun. In particular, possible rockshelter occupations were examined which may have served as temporary, seasonal camps for those living in the larger sites located on the Valley floor. Barbara Calogero, now at the University of Connecticut located one such shelter which was partially excavated. Based upon typology of the lithics and ceramics, the shelter was utilized beginning at least 4000 years ago and use continued into the Late Woodland period. During the coming winter possible rockshelters will be identified for testing in the spring and summer of 1983. In particular it will be attempted to determine the precise nature of Upland utilization--for what resources and during which seasons--as well as the nature of change or stability of Upland utilization during different time periods.

Maine

Work has been completed on the first of three seasons of full-scale excavation at Fort Pentagoet under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. With the aid of archaeological data, ground penetrating radar scans, and contemporary plans, all five of the major structures within the curtains have been located, and the Officers' Quarters completely excavated. The compound was compact, buildings sharing a common outer wall with the rectangular curtain, and surrounding a modest cobblestone parade with a central well. All buildings were built of slate imported from the Mayenne district of France and mortared with a clayey mud, except for the chapel which was a timber framed wattle and daub construction built over the entrance. The compound enclosing an area of about 789 m^2, was about half the size of the later seventeenth century forts St. Jean on the St. John River, and William Henry at Pemaquid, and probably served a maximum garrison of two officers and eighty men.

The Officers' Quarters is of a unique split level construction, having three rooms, one of which is a cellar chamber complete with corner fireplace and littered with ax-butchered food remains. The larger ground-floor chamber is also fitted with a slate fireplace which like its basement counterpart is built up against the curtain wall. Except for the split level feature, the room and heating arrangement resemble those of the Officers' Quarters at the English Fort William Henry. All evidence indicates total destruction of this structure by the Dutch in 1674, first by artillery bombardment, then burning of the wooden interior of the buildings, and finally further blasting of the curtain walls so that the building was left entirely in rubble. Alaric Faulkner, University of Maine, Orono.

David Yesner, U. of Southern Maine and the archaeology lab are analyzing the materials recovered from excavations of the past two summers in Casco Bay, SW Maine. In particular, there is a focus on detailed faunal analysis in order to get at patterns of environmental and subsistence change; sectioning of mammalian teeth, fish otoliths, and shellfish to get at seasonality of resource exploitation; and measurement of shellfish to get at seasonality of resource exploitation; and measurement of shellfish sizes and weights to get at effects of the human population on their resource base.

Also, at the U. of Southern Maine, excavations undertaken last summer (the final field season) on Moshier Island have been able to establish the relationship of cultural and ecological change on the inner islands of Casco Bay. Change from the exploitation of warmer water shellfish species (e.g. oysters and quohogs) to cooler water species (soft-shelled clam) seems to have occurred during the Early Ceramic (Woodland) period. During this period, mussels were a temporary focus of interest, and the soft-shelled clams exploited were quite small; this probably reflects both changes in the ambient temperature and geomorphological evolution of the estuaries at the inner margin of the bay.

A 6 week survey and excavation program in Washington County, Maine, was supported by the University of Maine and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. On Roque Island a shell midden site was tested by a crew of 8. Dump areas and housepits were sampled in the 3 week excavation hampered by poor weather. The second 3 weeks were spent in survey on the St. Croix River flowage system. Efforts were concentrated on previously reported site areas. Although water levels were high, new data leading to an overall understanding of the St. Croix River system were obtained. David Sanger, UMaine, Orono, was assisted on this project by Thomas Chase, UMaine, Orono, graduate student.

Analysis of the Hirundo site faunal assemblage, made up of calcined fragments, was continued by James A. Knight, UMaine, Orono graduate student. Experiments in burning and bone strength are leading to insights on factors affecting preservation in acidic soils. The results will constitute Knight's MS thesis.

Research continued on the Boothbay project, Maine. Two theses were completed in 1982. An additional 2 theses are in progress. Catherine Carlson is examining fish remains from 20 tested shell middens sites, while Thomas Chase is analyzing mollusc and terrestrial animal bones. Seasonality, site function, and ecosystem utilization are among the research questions being analyzed. Work has been financed by Sea Grant, the MHPC, and UMO.

As part of a long term study of coastal subsidence, 2 prehistoric archaeology related projects are active. Sediment cores from Passamaquaddy Bay, New Brunswick, and Damariscotta River, Maine are being analyzed to help determine local sea level curves. The Damariscotta work is integrated into the Boothbay area research as part of a study of Maine ecosystem change through the Holocene. This interdisciplinary study involves geologists (bedrock and surficial deposits), engineers, historians, biologists, and archaeologists. It is funded by contracts with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

In 1982 two MS theses stemming from the Boothbay project were completed. Mary E. Hancock completed a study of growth and seasonality determination using Mya arenaria taken from several environmental zones within the Boothbay area. Unlike some shellfish species, Mya growth patterns apparently restrict seasonality statements. After the summer growth slows, seasonal determination becomes difficult. Two archaeological site samples were anlyzed using the control specimens from the same area.

A second thesis, by Douglas Kellogg, analyzed the results of 3 years of survey in the Boothbay area. Nearly 200 shell midden site locations were examined and compared with an equal number of randomly selected non-site locations. Long cherished ideas about site locational factors were examined statistically and were found to require modification. A detailed study to examine the influence of erosion on the site sample was also undertaken.

Massachusetts

Joan Gero and Bob Hasenstab are working with the M.A.S./Norwottuck Chapter on a large, bluff-top, Middle Woodland site overlooking the Deerfield Valley in Greenfield, MA. They are trying to determine the site's function, i.e., whether it's a single occupation or a series of recurrent camps.

Bob Hasenstab, Alan McArdle, and Mitchell Mulholland are experimenting with the application of geographic information systems to the analysis of archaeological and environmental distributions.

The Cape Cod National Seashore Archaeological Survey project completed its fourth field season in late November. Chris Borstel was Supervisory Archaeologist assisted by Joyce Fitzgerald, Susan Chase and George Stillson. Work this year centered at Coast Guard Beach in Eastham and High Head in North Truro. Analysis of the prehistoric data continues. A series of site maps have been drawn and intrasite units of analysis selected. Computer files on the content assemblages and structural characteristics of these units are being compiled and checked in preparation for statistical analysis. Substantial amounts of fauna (shell and bone) remain to be analyzed more fully; however, an ambitious program of shell thin-section analysis for seasonality information is underway directed by Mary Hancock.

Bob Hasenstab is analyzing Iroquoian regional settlement and environment in New York State, under the auspices of the Rochester Musuem and Science Center

John Cross has been examining lithic craft specialization and would like to hear from others interested in knapping experiments, Late Archaic lithic traditions, and/or the division of labor in prehistoric societies.

The Division of Cultural Resources of the National Park Service, Boston, has just completed recataloguing and reorganizing the archaeological collections of Salem Maritime National Historic Site under the direction of Alan T. Synenki. One of the primary objectives of the collections management project was to make the artifactual materials accessible to historical archaeologists for research purposes.

Collections from three sites are available for use. The Narbonne House is the largest of the three (approximately 150,000 artifacts), reflecting the site's long, continuous occupation (ca. 1670-1960). Considerable variability within and between artifact classes (particularly ceramics and glass) exists in the collection. The site is relatively well provenienced, making inter- and intra-site artifact comparisons possible. There is also a considerable amount of documentary history available on the Narbonne House occupants.

The Central Wharf archaeological collection consists of both domestic and industrial late 19th- and early 20th-century material. Approximately 300 glass vessels exist in the collection, most of which were locally manufactured. Because this material was recovered under the constraints of on-going construction, precise stratigraphic information is lacking. Fortunately, however, a portion of this material can be correlated with specific wharf structural features.

The Derby House collection consists of a very small number of ceramic and glass materials recovered during restoration work without archaeological supervision. Consequently, these artifacts have no known stratigraphic provenience. Nevertheless, several of the items in this collection may be of interest to ceramic historians or museum curators for display purposes.

Those wishing to use these collections should contact the Chief, Division of Cultural Resources, National Park Service, 15 State Street, Boston, MA, or the Superintendent, Salem Maritime National Historic Site.

Mary Beaudry, (Department of Archaeology, Boston University), and research assistants Douglas George and Donald Jones have begun work on an 18-month project involving collections from several early Plymouth Colony sites. The National Endowment for the Humanities has provided funding that will permit the publication of information about at least three sites excavated in the 1930s and 1940s by Henry Hornblower, J.O. Brew, and others. Collections and notes from the R. M., Edward Winslow, and John Howland sites are housed at Plimoth Plantation. The project will result in a monograph that will describe the sites and give a catalog of finds from each site with provenience data when it is available. Work thus far indicates that recent scholarship on 17th-century archaeology and architecture will permit significant re-evaluation of house plans, features, and activitiy areas at each site. The major aim of the project is to provide historical archaeologists in New England and elsewhere with a body of comparative data for 17th-century studies.

Barbara Luedtke is currently writing up the Shattuck Farm project and will soon be starting a new project studying stone properties that will involve library research at first.

New Hampshire

From May through August of 1982 the New Hampshire Historical Society sponsored excavations at the site of Joseph Hazeltine's pottery in Concord, New Hampshire. The work at this 19th-century site (ca. 1842-1880) was conducted by an archaeology class from the Society and was under the direction of David Starbuck (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), Mary Dupre (New Hampshire Historical Society), and Gary Hume (N.H. State Historic Preservation Office). This redware shop was in the Millville district of Concord, the location of many early potters. Historical records indicate that the shop operated four wheels and had a kiln behind it. Research here was intended to locate the shop, establish its integrity, determine what types of products were being made, and determine how the kiln had been constructed. Excavations located and exposed the foundations for the northern end of the potter's shop, along with great quantities of waste pottery, kiln bricks, and stilts (tripods of clay used to separate pots inside the kiln). Further work is planned for 1983, at which time the remainder of the shop and kiln will be exposed.

Three field seasons (1980-82) have been carried out by Howard Sargent on the Russell's Inn site, a prehistoric, multicomponent site in George's Mills, New Hampshire. The 1982 season produced a portion of a fluted point, a side-scraper and a graver together with a small number of flakes; all are of a distinctive lithic material which contrasts with all other lithics on the site.

Other components thus far include Middle Archaic (Stark and Merrimack points, steep-bitted flake scrapers), Late Archaic (small-stemmed and Squibnocket triangular points, hafted adze, reworked ulu), Transitional (Orient fishtail), Early Woodland (Meadowood point and scrapers), Middle Woodland (corded-stick impressed ceramics) and Late Woodland (incised ceramics, Levanna points).

Most of the data that have been recovered have come from a 10m x 10m excavation. Analysis will begin this winter, and a preliminary report will be prepared by next spring.

A survey of prehistoric sites along the upper Merrimack River in Concord, New Hampshire continued through the summer of 1982 under the direction of David Starbuck (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), Victoria Kenyon (New Hampshire Historical Society) and Mary Dupre (New Hampshire Historical Society). The focus for site survey and excavation was Garvins Falls, the most extensive falls and one of the most intact prehistoric sites on the River north of Manchester.

The site, reported by collectors to extend for over 1 mile along the east bank of the River, was subdivided into regions; systematically sampled with shovel test pits; and selected features were then excavated. Deposits were found to extend to c. 1 meter in depth, with fairly extensive occupations dating to the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland periods. Excavated artifacts appeared similar to those recovered from the Neville and Smythe sites in Manchester and included Neville, Stark, small-stemmed quarts, Jack's Reef Corner-Notched, and Levanna projectile points, as well as considerable debitage and Middle Woodland pottery. Features included just three hearths, one of which was a massive roasting or drying platform measuring roughly 2 meters in diameter and with a Levanna point and Middle Woodland pottery in association.

Artifact analysis is ongoing and should be completed in 1983. Because of the extent of the site, only selected regions could be tested in 1982, and additional fieldwork is being contemplated for either 1983 or 1984 in order to finish verifying site extent and integrity. The 1982 work was funded by the New Hampshire Historical Society and Plymouth State College.

Analysis of over 200 prehistoric features recovered during resource mitigation at the Smolt Site on the Merrimack River in Litchfield, New Hampshire, is underway. Radiometric dates have revealed that the site was most intensively occupied during the Late Archaic period. Paleobotanical analysis and attribute analysis of feature morphology will be used to determine feature function and site activities. The paucity of flaked stone tools at the site suggests that special food procurement activities may characterize the site. Victoria Kenyon, B.U.

The archaeological excavation of the Puddle Dock waterway at Strawbery Banke Museum began on July 1, 1982 for a 10-week field season. Excavations this summer investigated the wharves and warehouses on Puddle Dock that existed there from the 1690s until the waterway was filled in about 1900. Test excavations last summer revealed wooden wharf beams and spread footers, the stone footings of warehouses, and numerous associated artifacts. The artifacts provide information about early commercial activities and especially about the English trade of ceramics, glass, and manufactured goods for wooden items of all kinds along with fish and furs from New England.

The project is directed by Faith Harrington, (Ph.D.candidate at the University of California at Berkeley), working with archaeologists Aileen Agnew, Kathleen Wheeler, Judy Dolan, and Bruce Follansbee. Several volunteers who gained excavation experience last summer at a public education project in historical archaeology, offered through the Museum, are also involved.

The Follet Site is an urban coastal site on the now filled tidal inlet of Puddle Dock and contains deep stratigraphic deposits dating from the second half of the 17th century. Excavations are currently revealing excellent preservation of the wooden structural remains of the wharves and warehouses and thousands of artifacts of leather, bone, glass, ceramic, metal, and wood. Preliminary findings provide clues to maritime economic and political activities, and the associated artifacts help document the prevailing preferences in import-export items during the late 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Accurate information on the location, dimensions, and construction techniques of the vanished buildings and wharves will provide Strawbery Banke Museum with ideas for the creation of a more accurate historical landscape and the interpretations of its changes through time.

New York

Dean Snow and Bill Starna began the Mohawk Valley Project this past summer combining field school crews from SUNY Albany and SUNY Oneonta. One of the sites examined was the Elwood site in Ft. Plain, a small Chance phase village. The main midden area was completely excavated, and a single longhouse was completely exposed. Another line of post molds was discovered, but further cartographic work will be necessary to determine whether this was part of another house or a section of stockade.

Subsequent work in the project will concentrate on paleodemographic and subsistence problems and excavations will continue along with intensive regional survey. Survey work to date has confirmed over 200 sites. Future field seasons will involve field school enrollees, graduate students, and adult volunteers. Dean Snow has also applied to the National Science Foundation and to the Center for Field Research for funds to support excavations at two sites; the probable site of Tenotoge, largest of the Mohawk villages first visited by Dutch travellers in 1634,and a village established by Huron captives later in the same century.

The Northeastern office of Soil Systems Inc. is presently managing two major projects in New York City. In addition, to support the needs of one of the projects (175 Water Street), Soil Systems has developed a major regional conservation center.

With the field work and analysis complete, the Telco project, under the direction of Diana Rockman, is nearest to completion. The site, a city block in lower Manhattan, is composed of landfill deposited in four episodes dating from the 1730s through the 1780s, since when the block has been continuously occupied. The two separate resource categories (the materials and features in the eighteenth-century land fill and the later eighteenth- and nineteenth-century occupational remains) structured the research perspective. This project focuses on archaeology of the city rather than on archaeology in the city. The site is studied in the context of its urban environment and the larger socioeconomic forces structuring this environment. The analysis of close to 500,000 artifacts contributes to our understanding of the site.

Across the street, at 175 Water Street, one of the most ambitious urban archaeological studies in the country is also nearing completion under the direction of Dr. Joan Geismar. Like the Telco site, 175 Water Street, focuses on both the "made land" of lower Manhattan and

the subsequent occupation of this land. This site complements the Telco site in that its features are earlier than the principal features of the Telco site. As so often happens in archaeology, a major site feature was discovered very shortly before the planned completion of the field work. This feature was the intact remains of an early eighteenth-century merchant ship. The feature was significant because of the extremely good preservation of the wood and the fact that since her decking was still intact all the important elements of her construction were still available for study.

Given the unique nature of the feature, specialists in nautical archaeology took charge of the field work and analysis of the ship itself. Warren Riess and Sheli Smith, with the assistance of consultants such as Dick Steffey of Texas A & M, completed the excavation within the time allotted (one month) and the project met its construction deadlines. The ship, 100 feet long with a 26-foot beam, was a three-master with six gunports. She was a relatively large ship for her day and embodied the latest advances in marine architecture of the time. While the entire ship was documented, only the first 20 feet (the most important portion) was saved for conservation treatment and eventual reconstruction.

The over 1.5 million artifacts recovered from this site, along with those of the Telco site, are being successfully documented, analyzed, and reported by "ARDVARC," a computerized data-base management system developed by Mitchell Mullholland of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and presently in extensive use by Soil Systems.

To conserve the bow section of the ship and a selection of artifacts from the Telco and Water Street sites, Soil Systems has developed a major conservation laboratory at its New England location in Groton, Mass. The lab, designed to support the needs of archaeologists and museums across the country, has full capability to deal with materials from both wet sites and desiccated sites. With a full-time professional conservator, one full-time and several part-time technicians, the facility can offer complete conservation services from on-site consultancy to long-term complex treatment. Impregnation tanks of 7,000 gallons' capacity and proximity to the "high-tech" facilities of Routes 128 and 495 allow for clustering of projects, thus reducing cost to clients. As a result, those presently experiencing a need for conservation of materials from wet sites should contact Soil Systems, Mike Roberts at 316 Boston Road, Groton, Mass. (617-448-6375) to enquire about having their materials included with the processing of the ship wood and artifacts. Further cost savings may be realized through the use of one of the largest freeze-dry systems in the country (at a nearby AVCO facility).

Rhode Island

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission conducted recovery operations at a 17th century Narragansett cemetery. The cemetery was partially disturbed by bulldozing necessitating the recovery of at least six individuals. Grave items include European wine bottles, a case bottle, a German stoneware vessel dated 1630, latten seal-and-baluster spoons, brass hair ornaments, spoons, lattles and cups, and textiles. The textiles and brass items will be treated by Soil Systems, Inc. The skeleton material will be examined for stress, disease, age and sex. Bone samples will be x-rayed and subjected to atomic absorption analysis. A range of management options for the intact portion of the cemetery is under consideration, including in situ preservation and excavation. We are very appreciative of the many hours contributed to the effort by individuals from the University of Connecticut at Storrs, Brown University, the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., the State Department of Environmental Management Rhode Island College, and Wilbur Smith and Associates.

The Commission awarded survey and planning grants for work in coastal zone prehistory and contact period burial practices. Rhode Island College is conducting a comparative study of two coastal salt ponds: Potter and Trustom; the Public Archaeology Laboratory is surveying the Pettaquamscutt River; Dave Bernstein (PhD candidate at SUNY Binghamton) is using material from the Greenwich Cove Site focusing on questions of seasonality, diet, and sea level change; Michael Hebert is conducting collections research and cursory field inspection related to contact period cemeteries.

Pierre Morenon, Rhode Island College is currently involved in final data recovery on four prehistoric and one Eighteenth Century sites in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. These sites will be removed by the expansion of Route 4. Among the unanticipated discoveries of this project were complex historic and prehistoric deposits along the original course of Scrabbletown Brook near the Hannah Gardiner Farm site. Sites are being examined in terms of "catchment areas" which describes the diversity of environmental resources associated with settlement locations. One hundred control areas, representative of Rhode Island, will be studied to contrast with the Route 4 catchment areas.

The staff of the Public Archaeology Laboratory, formerly of Brown University, have incorporated as The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., 217 Angell Street, Providence, Rhode Island. Members of the new corporation include Deborah Cox, Joan Gallagher, Duncan Ritchie and Peter Thorbahn. The closing of the Brown facility resulted in the need for a non-profit organization to conduct research in the prehistory and history of the Northeast. Thus the staff elected to continue their research and the promotion of conservation and public appreciation of our archaeological heritage.

Recent contracts completed by the organization include:

a background study and intensive survey in Pembroke, Mass. resulting in the delineation of three areas of prehistoric activity recommended for further testing.

an intensive survey in Plymouth, Mass. that located the High Cliff II site which contained felsites, quartz, chalcedony and argillite chipping debris.

a locational survey in Jamestown, R.I. which defined the southern boundary of the Jamestown Archaeological District.

site examinations of the Walker Point, Fram North and Fram South sites in East Providence, R.I. Diagnostic artifacts from the Middle, Late and Terminal Archaic and the Middle Woodland cultural periods were recovered.

In addition, PAL, Inc. is presently conducting an intensive survey of the New England Energy Park in Fall River, Mass. - the largest construction project ever in New England.

A regional assessment in the summer (1982) by Pierre Morenon, Public Archaeology Program at Rhode Island College of prehistoric land uses in the Trustom Pond Wildlife Refuge produced modest evidence for Native American activity. This was surprising given the assumed productivity of salt ponds in South Kingstown and the known prehistoric record associated with other salt ponds in southern Rhode Island, notably Potter's Pond. Further research in 1983, funded by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, will focus on the relationship between environmental productivity and prehistoric activity. Trustom and Potter's Ponds will be used as case studies for this research.

Under the direction of Geoffrey P. Moran, a Cultural Resource Division was established late last year in the Providence Office of Wilbur Smith and Associates, an international transportation planning and engineering design firm. In the contract for the EIS (draft and final) of the proposed Interstate 84 (Providence to Hartford connector), an opportunity was available for regional archaeology with a study area of some 340 square miles. An archaeological assessment study which involved random testing and the application of both macro and micro scale models, was nearly completed before the governor terminated the Interstate 84 project for Rhode Island. John Scullane (formerly SUNY Binghamton) and Mike Hebert (NYU, and recent consultant in R.I.) supervised the prehistoric and historic components of this study, respectively, produced a "termination report". In the termination report, an attempt is made to model prehistoric settlement patterns at two scales within the study area. The Macro-model, based upon one developed at the Public Archaeology Facility at the State University of New York at Binghamton, is derived from cultural ecological theory and minimization, and optional forager models. In this application, points are awarded for a number of desirable environmental features within one kilometer squares.

Analysis of the relationship between known site locations and composite scores was carried out with the SPSS statistical package. A statistically significant relationship exists between the composite score of a square and the probability it will contain a site. However, the relationship is weak, with only limited predictive power. We hypothesize that the low correlation coefficient results from the homogeneity of the environment and from the failure to include certain potentially critical variables such as proximity to Narragansett Bay and the presence of rock-shelters and steatite outcrops.

The inductive micro-scale model is based on previously recorded data from southern New England. It states that approximately 80 percent of the sites within the project area will be within 150 meters of water, on slopes less than eight percent and on soils that are not poorly drained. The model was highly supported when tested with data from the R.I. Historical Preservation Commission site files (84 percent of 77 sites were in this strata). The two sites discovered during the probabilistic phase of field work were also in the high strata.

Stephen Mrozowski of Brown University has been awarded a Lounsbury Fellowship from the American Museum of Natural History to conduct an analysis of flotation samples from the privies found in the Queen Ann's Square Project. Newport, Rhode Island. Analysis will focus upon the identification of possible imported foodstuffs through floral analysis of seeds from the privies. Anyone interested in the results or who could be of any help in the project can contact Mrozowski at Brown.

Other News . . .

In late August 1982 Dick Ping Hsu was appointed Regional Archaeologist, North Atlantic Region, National Park Service. Frank McManamon, who held the position before Dick, will continue to be involved actively in archaeological research projects and remains as the Principal Investigator of the Cape Cod National Seashore Archaeological Survey. No stranger to the Northeast, Dick Hsu supervised the excavations at Fort Stanwix National Monument, Rome, New York, and coauthored the report of that investigation, Casemates and Cannonballs. Dick has worked on archaeological investigations throughout the NPS system. Before transferring to the North Atlantic Regional Office he worked for Chief Anthropologist Doug Scovill in the NPA Washington headquarters.

The Public Archaelology Program at Rhode Island College is seeking papers for a forthcoming symposium at the NEAA meetings in Syracuse. The focus of this sumposium is Resource Use in Rhode Island. Papers which deal with specific resources (plants, clay, marine, lithic....), how these resources have been utilized by past populations and/or their general distribution in Rhode Island and the Narragansett Bay area are sought. Several possible topics for papers have been suggested; historic granite quarrying, Native American plant utilization and settlement location, environmental diversity in Rhode Island and the development or predictive models, or shellfish distribution in Narragansett Bay and prehistoric maritime exploitation. For further information please write: Pierre Morenon, Anthropology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908.

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1981 The Forts of Maine, 1607-1945: An Archaeological and Historical Survey. Augusta: Main Historic Preservation Commission and Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

Copies of this are available for $2.50 from the Maine State Museum, State House, Augusta, Maine 04333.

Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and Interpretations (Roger W. Moeller, editor, 1982) was published as Occasional Paper number 3 of the American Indian Archaeological Institute. Authors are Roger Moeller, Russell Handsman, Victor Carbone, William Gardner, Jay Custer, Gregory Waselkov, Michael Stewart, Barbara Kauffman, and Joseph Dent. It is available from the AIAI, Box 260, Washington, CT 06793

Starbuck, David R.
1982 A Middle Archaic Site. Belmont, New Hampshire. New Hampshire Department of Public Works and Highways, Concord, New Hampshire

Whitlatch, Robert B.
1982 The Ecology of New England Tidal Flats: A Community Profile. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

By Laws

Revisions

The following revisions to the Bylaws (see Vol. 1 No. 2) are proposed by the Steering Committee. The Bylaws as revised will be discussed and voted on at the Annual Meeting Saturday, 12 February 1983. Copies will be available on the registration table.

ARTICLE IV. MEETINGS
Section 1. delete "on two consecutive days."
Section 3. delete "on the second day of" and add "at"

ARTICLE V. STEERING COMMITTEE
Section 7. Change "1981" to "1983".

ARTICLE VI. NOMINATION
Section 1. delete "five o'clock P.M. on the first day of the annual conference" and add "the time appointed by the Steering Committee".

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS
delete "circulated" and add "available for review".

The Steering Committee has proposed a slate of candidates to run for the 1983 Steering Committee. They are in addition to anyone else filling in a nomination form and notifying a member of the '82 Steering Committee before 9:30 a.m., February 12, 1983.

Pat Rubertone, Brown
Myron Stachiw, BU
Dave Yesner, U. of Souther Maine
Kevin McBride, UConn
Peter Thomas, UVt
Vikki Kenyon, BU
Pierre Morenon, RIC
Mary Beaudry, BU

The 1983 Conference

The Archaeology and Interpretation of Households

The third annual conference will be held Saturday, the 12th of February 1983 in the Conference Center, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Massachusetts. This years Conference entitled "The Archaeology and Interpretation of Households," will be organized differently than last year. It will be a one day conference with prepared papers on theory and case studies pertaining to the topic. For one discussion of the topic see the article by Dean Saitta in this NEWSLETTER. The Steering Committee has asked the participants to meet at Sturbridge Village the afternoon before, on Friday, 11 February, to discuss the topic and papers with each other. This will hopefully lend to a more cohesive presentation the next day at the conference. The proceedings from both this year's conference (1983) and last year's (1982) may be published in Man In The Northeast.

During lunch, there will be a business meeting which will include nominations for 6 new people to the Steering Committee. You may nominate yourself (see tear off sheet enclosed) and have all nomination forms in by 9:30 a.m., the day of the Conference. The membership will vote by ballot. Also, during the business meeting the revised by-laws will be voted on. See Business Meeting Agenda, below.

The conference registration fee is $8.00 for members and $13.00 for non-members. The fee includes conference registration and lunch. Lunch will be a box-type that can be eaten during the business meeting. A reception, $1.00, will immediately follow the day's presentations at the Conference Center and will provide wine, beer, and chips.

To attend the Conference there is no entrance fee into Old Sturbridge Village. If you or your family would like to enter the Village, though, the fee is $7.50, adults and $3.50 for children. There is a discount conference rate ($1.00 off) if 20 or more people indicate before hand that they wish to see the Village. Please mark the appropriate box when you pre-register for the Conference.

The number at Sturbridge Village is 617-347-3362

Agenda

"The Archaeology and Interpretations of Households"

Friday, 11 February 1983
1:00-5:00 p.m. Participants will meet in Sturbridge, Mass.

Saturday, 12 February 1983

8:30-9:30	Coffee and Registration
9:30-12:00	Presentations b Alan Swedlund, Russell Barber, Coffee Break Mary Beaudry, Bo Peter Thorbahn, Public Archaeology Lab
12:00-1:30	Business Meeting and Lunch
1:30-4:00	Presentations by: John Worrell, Old Sturbridge Village David Yesner, University of Southern Maine Suzanne Spencer-Wood, UMass, Boston Kevin McBride, University of Connecticut David Starbuck, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

CORRECTION

John Cole, UMass, Amherst will be giving a presentation also on Saturday AM.

Reception immediately following the presentations.

Agenda for Business Meeting

I. Vote on Bylaws

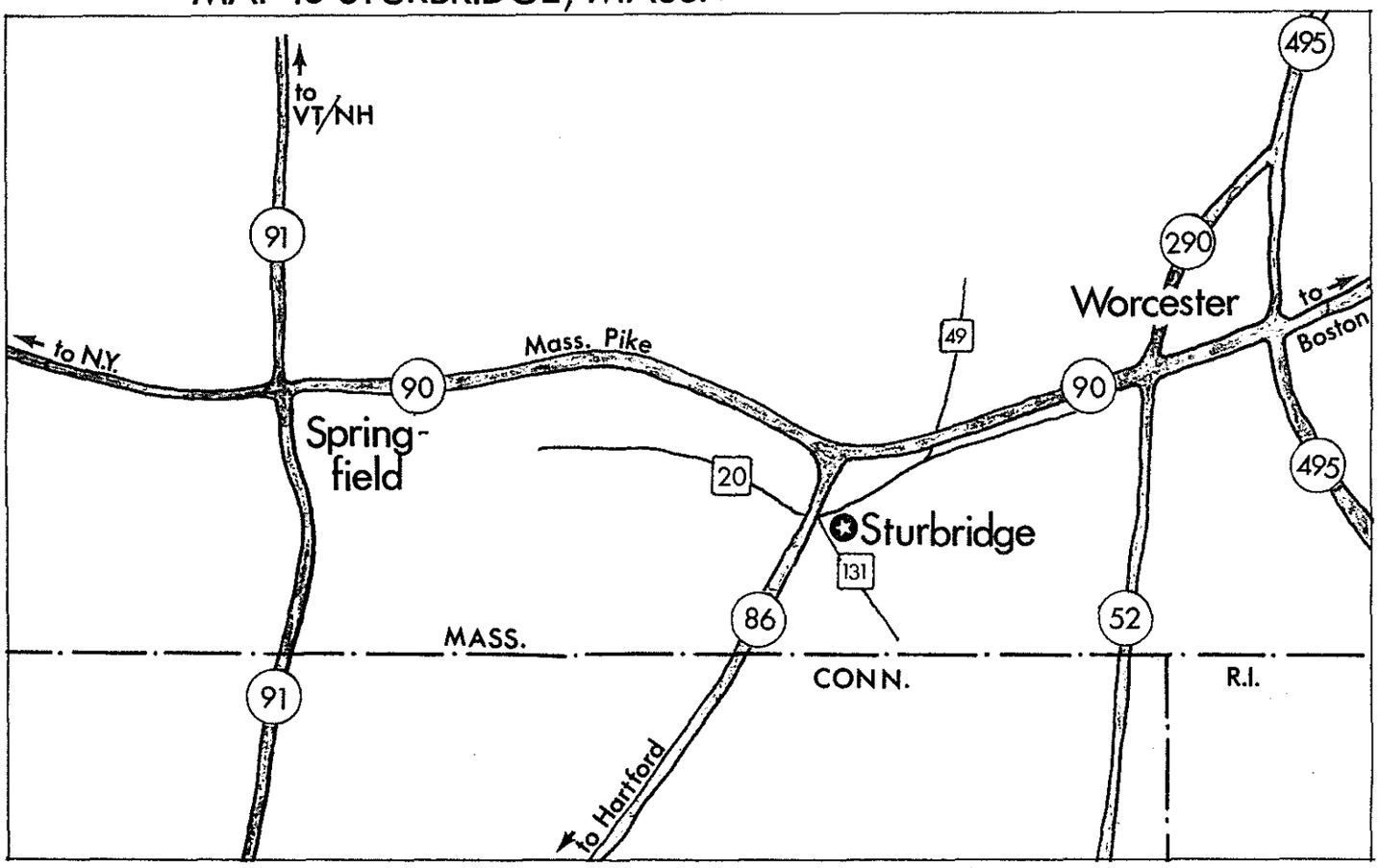
II. Report on Finances

III. Annual Report

A. Discussion of CNEA goals and activities
B. Discussion of communications
C. Discussion of meeting format

IV. Election of 1983 Steering Committee

MAP to STURBRIDGE, MASS.



HOTELS:	OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE MOTOR LODGE	$35-$40 Range	617-347-3327
	Sturbridge Coach Motor Lodge	$44-$46 Range	617-347-7327
	Carriage House Motor Lodge	$33-$43 Range	617-347-9311
	The Herritage	$18-$20 Range	617-347-3943

Prices are subject to change without notice and do not include tax.
Price ranges for single-double occupancy.

tear off along dotted line

NOMINATION FORM
1983 STEERING COMMITTEE
CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

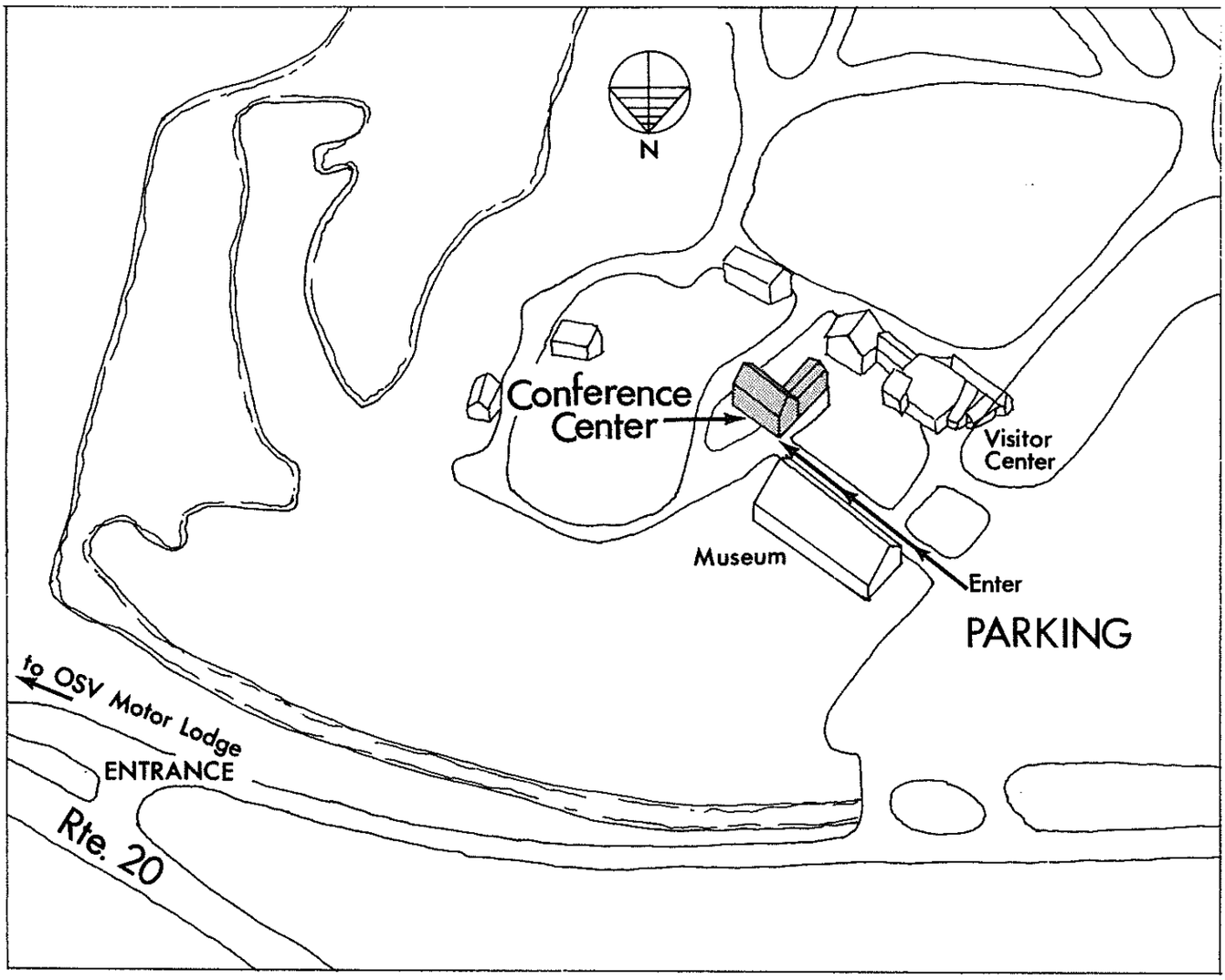
I wish to nominate _____, to be included on the ballot as a candidate to run for Steering Committee Member, 1983, Conferenece on New England Archaeology.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

The Steering Committee has proposed a slate of candidates to run for 1983 Steering Committee. See page 31.

MAP of OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE



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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION 1983

PRE-CONFERENCE REGISTRATION (February 12, 1983)

The $5.00 membership fee covers the period March 1, 1983 through the last day of February, 1984. It also includes two issues of the NEWSLETTER.

The $8.00 Conference registration fee includes Conference registration and lunch.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

PHONE _____

Send to:
Beth Bower
Museum of Afro-American History
Box 5 Dudley Station
Roxbury, MA 02119

☐ 1983 Membership @ $5.00 $_____

☐ 1983 Conference Registration $_____

- ☐ member @ $8.00
- ☐ non-member @ $13.00
- ☐ reception @ $1.00

☐ Past NEWSLETTERS (Please indicate) @ $2.50 $_____

☐ Nominee for the 1983 Steering Committee (Please also sign the Nomination Form on the other side)

TOTAL AM'T ENCLOSED $_____

☐ Yes I would be interested in a reduced rate to see the Village