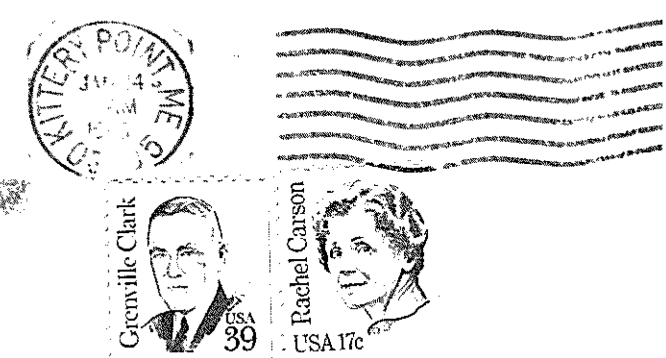
Conference on New England Archaeology

CNEA NEWSLETTER

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

Faith Harrington
New Hampshire Historical Society
30 Park Street
Concord, NH 03301



D. Dincauze
Dept. of Anthropology UMASS
Amherst MA 01003

CNEA Conference on New England Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF CNEA ANNUAL MEETING

The 1986 Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, March 8th, at the University of Massachusetts Harbor Campus in Boston. The conference will focus on the topics of "Trade, Communication, and Transportation Networks." A variety of data oriented, theoretical, and interpretive research papers will be presented in the morning. Papers will run about 30 minutes with time for questions following each paper. Following the formal presentations, box lunches will be available. After lunch, the annual business meeting will be held for election of new officers and yearly reports. In the afternoon, last year's format with round table discussions will be revived again this year, but changed slightly since this year's discussion leaders will be the people who presented papers in the morning, along with a co-discussant. Last year's round table discussions were provocative and prompted spirited discussions.

The Steering Committee hopes you will find the 1986 conference absorbing and welcomes your comments and ideas.

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1986 ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

"TRADE, COMMUNICATION, AND TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS"

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT BOSTON SMALL SCIENCE AUDITORIUM, SCIENCE BUILDING

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1986

8:30-9:30 a.m.	Registration (Coffee and doughnuts)
9:30-12:30 p.m.	Presentations
12:30-1:30 p.m.	Lunch (Box lunches provided those who pre-register)
1:30-2:00 p.m.	Business Meeting (Yearly reports, elections)
2:00-4:00 p.m.	Round Table Discussions
4:00-6:00 p.m.	Social Hours (Wine and beer, donation $1.00)

****DURING JANUARY, A FLYER WILL BE SENT SEPARATELY TO ALL CNEA MEMBERS WITH THE CONFIRMED SPEAKERS, TITLES OF PAPERS, AND ROUND TABLE DISCUSSANTS AND TOPICS DESCRIBED.****

DIRECTONS TO UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT BOSTON, HARBOR CAMPUS:

The University of Massachusetts at Boston is a cluster of red brick buildings just east of the Southeast Expressway, Rt. I-93, south of the main city of Boston. From the north, take exit 15 off the Expressway; it is labeled, "Columbia road—JFK Library." From the south, take exit 14 , labeled "Morrissey Boulevard—JFK Library". Follow signs to U. Mass. Boston and/or JFK Library - they are close neighbors.

Parking is under the University buildings, and is free on weekends. Park under the **Science Building** and take the elevator to the first floor, where you will see the door for the **Small Science Auditorium** where the morning session will be held.

IMPORTANT: On weekends, most stairways are locked for security reasons. BE SURE TO USE THE ELEVATORS ONLY!

ELECTION OF 1986 STEERING COMMITTEE

Four new Steering Committee members will be elected at the Spring Meeting. Faith Harrington and Mitch Mulholland will serve one additional term, until 1987.

Nominations for the new positions are as follows:

DEBORAH COX	Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
RICARDO ELIA	Office of Public Archaeology, Boston University
ARTHUR SPIESS	Maine Historic Preservation Commission
LUCIENNE LAVIN	Peabody Museaum of Natural History, Yale University
HAROLD JULI	Connecticut College
KEN FEDER	Central Connecticut State University

Additional nominations may be sent to Faith Harrington (address inside front cover) and write-in candidates will be accepted during the election on March 8th, 1986.

POSITION PAPER, ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 8, 1986

The following paper was submitted by James W. Bradley who offers his thoughts on the process of how prehistoric exchange evolves into historic trading practices, a topic directly related to the subject of this year's CNEA meeting—"Trade, Communication, and Transportation Networks". This paper is meant to introduce and stimulate thinking on these topics. It is abstracted from a forthcoming book entitled, *Accomodating Change: The Evolution of the Onondaga Iroquois, 1500-1655* which will be published by Syracuse University Press.

Native Exchange — European Trade, or, Coming to Terms with Cross Cultural Dynamics

by
Dr. James W. Bradley
Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Over the last decade or so, there has been a marked resurgence of interest in the Contact period. As a general term, contact period often has been used to describe not only the initial encounters between Native Americans and Europeans, but the subsequent phases of cultural adjustment as well. If one interprets the term broadly, it can be argued that, for several native groups in the Northeast, the Contact period still continues. The term can, of course, be broken down into more discrete and useful subdivisions, for example, protohistoric — the period of indirect or intermittent interchange between Native Americans and Europeans (the 16th century), and historic — the period when direct and regular contact occurred (usually defined as commencing with permanent European settlement).

Why belabor the issue of definition? One reason for the popularity of the Contact period, however defined, is that it presents an excellent opportunity to examine complex cultural processes. Whether one's research interests emphasize intra-cultural or cross cultural dynamics, continuity or change, the Contact period can serve as a laboratory for tracking how two very different cultures responded to another. In such a cross cultural situation, definition is of paramount importance.

Take "trade" for example, a phenomenon of some consequence in the Northeast during the 16th and 17th centuries. While trade was important to both Native Americans and Europeans, each understood the process in a very different way. For Europeans, "trade" meant some sort of formalized, commercial exchange, usually involving buying and selling, and the presence of a market place. For Native Americans, "trade" was more a matter of reciprocal exchange through which either perishable or nonperishable commodities could be acquired. The notion that the pursuit, acquisition, and accumulation of material goods by an individual for his/her own gain could be a positive trait, was foreign to a native way of thinking (Martin 1978: 151-152). For native people in the Northeast, "trade" did not have any

commercial overtone until late in the prehistoric period. Since Europeans and Native Americans approached "trade" from radically different bases, one from a capitalist mode, the other from a kin-ordered mode (Wolf 1982: 77-79, 83-96), the question becomes how do these two economic systems interact? To what degree was each redefined by exposure to the other?

On the Native American side, the effects of European contact on trade can be seen in the restructuring of traditional exchange networks. Over the course of the 16th century, the networks through which goods were traded changed as distinctly as did the materials which flowed through them. While the archaeological record is admittedly biased as to what was actually exchanged, the emphasis seems to have been on symbolically charged substances—marine shell, native copper, exotic lithics—which were intended for ritual (including mortuary) use, and which were not locally available (Hammell 1983, 1985). At present, the evidence indicates that a series of overlapping exchange networks operated across northeastern North America during the Late Woodland stage. While the range of these networks was extensive, the quantities of material which moved through them was small (Trigger 1976, I: 168-175); (Fitzgerald 1982: 9, 289-291).

During the prehistoric period, this pattern changed dramatically. One significant factor was volume, whether it was the traditional substances such as shell, or the newly available European analogs, more material began to move through the exchange networks than had for the several hundred years previous. Nor did this increased flow diminish as the century went on. One consequence of this was an emphasizing and systematizing of particular exchange networks as more and more material flowed through them. This was especially the case after 1550 as the presence of Europeans became a less random and more predictable phenomenon. As coastal trading coalesced around particular points, so too the movement of material inland tended to center on particular corridors. By the end of the 16th century, the character of the exchange system was nearly opposite from what it had been a century earlier. Instead of small quantities of material circulating widely through an extended series of networks, large quantities now followed increasingly specific routes to a more limited number of destinations.

The final step in the evolution of historic trading systems for the pre-Contact exchange networks was the establishment of permanent European settlements early in the 17th century. Many of these colonial settlements were, of course, founded specifically to engage in trade. Equally important, however, they also provided a set of fixed points to which the native trading systems could be anchored. It was from this basis that the well known trade routes of the 17th century emerged.

While one effect of European contact was the gradual redefinition and systematizing of native exchange networks, Native Americans in turn exerted a profound influence on European economic practices. As interactions between natives and newcomers increased, other Europeans began to learn what Verrazano had already found to be true—that native people as consumers has specific and selective tastes. They did not always want what Europeans happened to offer them. For Europeans, the lesson was simple: if a reliable, commercial system was to operate, than it must produce the goods that native people wanted. As a result, New World market demand began to reshape Old World production during the first half of the 17th century.

The growing influence of this market pressure can be seen most clearly in Amsterdam, the great entrepot of 17th century Europe. While collecting, storing, and reselling may have been the key elements in the city's prosperity (Braudel 1984: 236-239), these commercial activities were supplemented by the making, or assembling, of components in order to produce the goods which the New World market demanded. This process can be seen in two related ways. One was a division in production where some items were made for domestic consumption, while other, different versions were made for trade. Brass and copper kettles, though not made in Amsterdam, are a good example. Axes, knives, textiles, and clay smoking pipes may also follow a similar pattern. Second, and closely related, was the production of goods solely for export market. Glass beads are an example. So are firearms which, if not made in Amsterdam were at least assembled there. Novelty items such as pewter pipes, especially those with effigies, also fall in this category. Although most visible in the Netherlands, this pattern of specialized production for export undoubtedly developed in other countries as well. The trade-oriented ironwork, such as tanged arrowheads and scrolled scrapers found on French sites certainly suggests this.

By the late 17th century, the manufacture of goods designed specifically for the Native American market had become a large and well established practice, one which produced a steady supply of trade guns, trade blankets, trade beads, and other stock merchandise. It was on this foundation, shaped in part by native demand, that new entrepreneurs such as the Hudson Bay Company built their own formulas for success.

During the 16th century, two very different economic systems began to interact across northeastern North America. One was a European system oriented to trade with all its attendant commercial and market overtones. The other was a series of indigenous native exchange networks based on reciprocity. One of the reasons why the 16th century is of such interest is that it provides the opportunity to see how these two radically different systems interacted and with what results. If we are to do this, however, and really begin to probe the cross cultural dynamics of the 16th and 17th centuries, the first steps are to define our terms and to keep our own cross cultural perspectives in order.

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OF INTEREST

(**OF INTEREST** is a section of the newsletter which contains short articles that the editor(s) feel the membership will find interesting. In this issue, Victoria Kenyon submits the following article on a recent bill brought before the New Hampshire State Legislature regarding the preservation and disposition of Indian skeletal remains and associated grave items. Since this issue contains important implications for archaeologists, it is included here. In the second article, Virginia Fitch announces the fifth anniversary of the founding of CNEA.)

PAN INDIANISM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: THE CASE OF SENATE BILL 37

by
Dr. Victoria Kenyon
Prehistoric Sites Archeologist
New Hampshire Historical Society

Introduction

The issues surrounding discovery and treatment of Indian skeletal remains inspire as many opinions as there are archeologists, curators, Native Americans and politicians. This fact has been recently recognized in New Hampshire with the introduction of Senate Bill 37 into the State Legislature at the request of Beverly Bolding of the Mother Earth Indian Church with the intent of providing for the preservation and disposition of Indian skeletal remains as well as associated grave items. On one level, the bill elaborated extant historical preservation legislation. On a second level, it was a response by the executive branch to a request by Bolding to return excavated skeletal remains to the Native community. Among those remains were bones found in the 1800's and sent to the Museum of Natural History in Paris. Popular belief had designated the skeletal material as the famous 17th century sachem Passaconaway although no proof exists for such assignation. Further, no record of the skeleton exists in Paris. Concurrent with Bolding's request for new legislation, a parcel of state land was designated as a reburial ground in northern New Hampshire by the Governor's office.

In the absence of an Indian Council in New Hampshire, Bolding and the Mother Earth Indian Church initiated the legislative process. Senate Bill 37 was drafted by the Legislative Services and voted by the Senate. The Bill passed to a House study committee at which time the professional and avocational archeological community became involved. The purpose of this summary is to document this involvement.

Chain of Events

A chronicle of the developments surrounding Senate Bill 37 is presented here. The events began in October 1984 when the governor's attempts to retrieve skeletal remains made national news *(The New York Times,* Tuesday, October 9, 1984, p. A12). One year later, we face an entire redraft of the original bill. An itemized list of events appears in the Newsletter of the New Hampshire Archaeological Society (Vol. 1, No. 2, New Series, pp. 5-7).

At the 1985 spring meeting of the New Hampshire Archeological Society, the State Archeologist announced to the membership that legislation on reburial had been brought to the House. The society designated a representative to give testimony at the next committee hearing. Several professional and avocational archeologists testified against the Bill as ammended. Testimony focused on lack of archeological definitions in the Bill and prohibition of adequate study and dissemination of results from burial analysis. Futhermore, the Bill failed to provide adequate protection of reburied items and did not address rapid decomposition of objects in acidic New Hampshire soils. Finally, the Bill designated a single individual to be selected by the Governor as "Indian Representative" namely the Native American Mother Earth Indian Church.

Confusion reigned during the committee hearing on the Bill. Committee members had not been presented with the ammended Bill on which the archologists had testified. At a subsequent work session, a governor's aide intimated that no opportunity existed for restudy of the Bill and failed to distribute written testimony to the committee. Ultimately, in late April, 1985, the Bill was sent to interim study by the House committee.

Strong testimony was developed against the Bill by the membership of the New Hampshire Archeological Society. In a letter to the Governor, The Society defined 5 areas of concern in the Bill:

I. Disposition of skeletal remains and grave items, such that (a) since direct descent or religious belief cannot be defined for all past peoples, remains greater than 500 years in age should not be reburied and (b) since artifacts provide great illumination of past culture, they should not be reburied;

II. Designation of Indian representatives, such that since the Mother Earth Indian Church is not the sole Indian group in New Hampshire, a mechanism be provided to insure wider Indian representation;

III. Prohibited acts, such that penalties apply to all individuals including Indian groups;

IV. Discovery of remains, such that (a) distinction be made between accidental discovery and professional field research and (b) exclusive excavation by the State Archeologist of all burial would be inappropriate;

V. Funding, such that funding for excavation, analysis, and curation should be provided by the State.

Throughout the procedure, the State Historic Preservation Office had not officially commented on the form or content of the Bill. In July, the State Archeologist, in an unofficial capacity, testified on the Bill in variance to all other archeological opinion.

A final committee work session was held in August, 1985. At that time, all wording of the Bill was discarded. The committee has decided to entirely redraft the legislation.

Issues

Senate Bill 37 provided equal treatment for all Native American burials despite any cultural associations or age. While many population changes may have occurred during New Hampshire's 10,000 years of prehistory, all remains are considered ancestral to present day Native Americans in New Hampshire by the Bill. This reflects the Pan Indian approach to Native American tribal unity and supercedes historic tribal distinctions. This is further reflected in the personnal of Beverly Bolding whose petition initiated the Bill. Bolding founded the Native American Mother Earth Church of Monterey, California, which is an unrelated Christian Church. She has variously identified her descent as Mohawk, Abenaki, and as an Apache Medicine Woman, and is known as Shaman Pee Wee. Her background and approach to the issues is truly Pan Indian.

The tone of the Bill reflects Bolding's view that "the Indian way is that remains stay in the ground to replenish the earth...it's a part of the sacred circle of life--the religious belief of all tribes--that you don't break the cycle. If you do, you can't go to the happy hunting ground" *(Portsmouth Herald,* April 26, 1985). Yet archeological and ethnohistorical data reveal diverse burial customs and religious beliefs through time and across space. Indeed, known prehistoric burials in New Hampshire exhibit diversity in form and content. Equal treatment--i.e., reburial--of diverse remains may not be in the best interest for preserving the diversity they represent. Burials and associated remains provide valuable insight into all past cultures. Reburial of such items in blankets in unmarked graves, as proposed by Bolding, does little to preserve that diversity. The permanent loss of information would thus be insured.

The Future

A strong voice by New Hampshire's archeological community has prompted rewriting of Senate Bill 37. Compromise positions clearly must be taken to insure protection and respectful treatment of Native American skeletal and artifactual remains. The original Bill boasted strong support from the executive branch in spite of its many weaknesses. Politics and emotions surrounded the Bill at every step of its development. The remodeled Bill should more completely reflect the complex issues surrounding disposition of past human remains. Questions of ethnic identity, separation of church and state, and the role of single individuals must be addressed.

Many states have faced similar legislation (many references are available but not presented in this summary), and many states will be awaiting the outcome of New Hampshire's legislation that has wider precedent-setting implications.

Note: This summary is based on correspondence and communication with many archeologists working in New Hampshire including Mary Lou Curran, Donald Foster, Justine Gengras, Dennis Howe, Gary Hume, Martha Pinello, Brian Robinson, and David Starbuck. The synthesis is my own.

CNEA 1980 to 1985: A BRIEF HISTORY

by
Virginia Fitch
Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission

The year 1985 marks the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Conference on New England Archeology. At this time it seems worthwhile to review what our original purpose was, to outline where we have been, and to give some thought to future directions. Many of you may not retain a library of past newsletters and conference agendas, or you may have joined within the last few years. We hope the following discussion will be of interest and generate renewed vigor for CNEA.

The CNEA was conceived in 1979 at a fall forum sponsored by Geoff Moran, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, and born in 1980 during a session chaired by Mike Roberts at the Northeastern Archaeological Association annual spring meeting.

The primary goal of CNEA responded to a need for improved communication among New England archaeologists. The goal was, and remains, to encourage rapid dissemination and exchange of research results, information, and theoretical and methodological approaches employed by archaeologists working in various specialty areas and time periods. Critical to this goal was the concept that contributions need not be "finished" for publication, but rather that presentation of interim results and unpolished ideas can produce a dynamic dialogue in addition to keeping us all current with work ongoing in the region. The main vehicles for achieving this goal are the two yearly newsletters and the annual meeting.

The theme of the 1981 and 1982 conferences, two day sessions held at Harvard University, were "Upland and Lowland New England Settlements" and "Social Systems and Material Patterning". In 1983, the location was changed to Sturbridge Village and a one day format introduced the topic of "The Archaeology and Interpretation of Households" for discussion. The one day format combining discussion and paper presentation sessions continued at the 1984 conference on "Construction the Past" at Brown University and the 1985 conference entitled, "What Cheare Ne'top: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Contact Period", which convened again at Sturbridge. Conference attendance has hovered around one hundred, making it possible to maintain a fairly informal atmosphere.

Remember that the success of CNEA as an organization depends on the input of its members. Your contributions to current research are vital and any articles you may wish to submit for publication are most welcome. Some suggestions for topics that have received little attention in the past are artifact conservation and curation and innovative techniques for dealing with methodological problems related to topics such as specific site types (ie. burial or urban sites) and general field and laboratory strategies.

CURRENT RESEARCH

CONNECTICUT

The Greater New Haven Archaeological Society, under the directorship of LUCIANNE LAVIN (Peabody Museum of National History at Yale) and co-directorship of DAVID H. THOMPSON (President, GNHAS) and RENEE KRA (Yale), has initiated excavation of the Robillard Bird Sanctuary in Milford, CT. Stratigraphic and typological data indicate at least two major occupations: Late Woodland and Terminal Archaic. Both occupations are associated with an extensive shell midden. The occurrence of Narrow Point forms below the Terminal Archaic hearths suggest a possible Late Archaic component as well.

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The Second Annual Conference on Northeastern Pottery was held at the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale this past September. Organized by LUCIANNE LAVIN and RENEE KRA, it was attended by archaeologists representing 10 Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states. The conference featured "show and tell" pottery collections and round-table discussions. Major topics included techniques of classification and the possible contribution of pottery analyses to sociological and cognitive studies. Guest lecturer was MARY ANN NIEMCZYCKI (Rochester Museum and Science Center), who spoke on the complementarity of attribute analysis and typology in pottery classification.

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MAINE

The Piscataquis Archaeological Project (PAP) consortium completed its second season of field work in 1985 with continued test excavation at the stratified Brigham site, initial excavation at the similarly stratified Derby site, identification of still other stratified and shallow sites as well as collections documentation in the Piscataquis River drainage of north central Maine. JIM PETERSEN taught an archaeological field school for the University of Maine at Farmington, which included undergraduate and post-graduate students and over 20 trained volunteers in the excavation of the Brigham and Derby sites. The stratified sequences at the latter two sites represent the entire Holocene epoch (nearly 3 meters deep at Brigham with 13 macrostrata, of which the 11 uppermost contain cultural remains and nearly 2 meters deep at Derby with 10 macrostrata, of which at least 7 contain cultural material). To date, 6 radiocarbon dates have been processed, including 1 Late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic date, 1 Middle Archaic date and 4 Middle and Late Woodland (Ceramic) period dates, all of which are in stratigraphic order. Other Early/Middle Archaic and various Late Archaic components have been documented through stratigraphic position and cross-dating artifacts from both sites. Ongoing interdisciplinary analyses are being conducted by various participants and consultants to the PAP, including additional radiocarbon dating, geochemical analysism, identification of faunal and floral remains, various material culture studies and collections documentation as well as aerial photograph terrain analysis for the broad study area.

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The Cultural Resource Management program at the University of Maine at Farmington conducted several archaeological surveys in 1985. These included a Phase I reconnaissance survey on the lower Androscoggin River under the direction of NATHAN D. HAMILTON, which documented the presence of a Contact period aboriginal site in the study area for the Pejepscot Hydroelectric project. In addition, the UMF CRM program conducted an intensive Phase II study in the Williams Hydroelectric project area under the direction of JIM PETERSEN and DAVID PUTNAM, where 14 prehistoric aboriginal sites have been identified in two seasons of field work on the central Kennebec River. Several Late Archaic, Early Woodland (Ceramic) and Middle Woodland (Ceramic) period components have been isolated there.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Archaeological Collections Management Project (ACMP), under the direction of LINDA A. TOWLE, has been re-inventorying the archaeological collections from Minute Man National Historical Park in Concord. These 59 collections contains 135,000 artifacts from 34 sites which were excavated by 11 different archaeologists over tha last 20 years. The sites include 18th century farmsteads which were occupied at the time of the skirmish at the old North Bridge on April 19, 1775. The collections are being re-analysed, and new site interpretations and new maps are being prepared by DARCIE A. MACMAHON and GEORGE STILLSON. JEANNINE DISVISCOUR and DOREEN CROWE have inventoried the collections. A final report on the Minute Man collections will be available during 1986.

LINDA TOWLE has recently completed a 6-month assessment of the archaeological collections at the Parks within the North Atlantic Region (Maine to New Jersey). This was the first phase of the Accountability project, during which all the archaeological projects which have been conducted at every Park, and the size of the collections was estimated. Over 610,000 artifacts have been recovered at 23 Parks. The cataloging will begin this winter with the collection at Lowell National Historical Park in Lowell, MA.

ELIZABETH A. LITTLE is serving a two year term as president of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc. She has recently completed a survey of the literature on archaeology in Massachusetts for a paper, "Archaeology in Massachusetts, 1980-1985," which was presented at the State Update Symposium, Eastern States Archaeological Federation conference in Buffalo, New York in November of 1985. At the Nantucket Historical Association, J. CLINTON ANDREWS and ELIZABETH A. LITTLE, Curator of Prehistoric Artifacts, have been recording and reporting on the shellfish, lobsters, whales, etc., washed up on Nantucket Island by storms, and other hitherto undocumented island resources. The Nantucket Historical Association has commenced background documentary and architectural studies of the Jethro Coffin ("The Oldest") House, a National Historic Landmark believed to have been built on 1686, to be used in conjunction with a planned archaeological study of this houselot

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As part of the first year of a five year cooperative agreement between the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service and the Center for Archaeological Studies at Boston University, preliminary excavations were conducted on the site of two of the Boott Mill's boarding houses in Lowell, MA. The excavations are part of a larger, interdisciplinary study of the Boott Mill operation and the lives of the Booth Mill workers. The project is being supervised by MARY C. BEAUDRY (Boston University), RICARDO J. ELIA (Boston University), and STEPHEN A. MROZOWSKI (National Park Service). Fieldwork was supervised by DONALD JONES (Boston University). Documentary research is focusing on a varity of topics including a study of Lowell's utility system by EDWARD BELL, a graduate assistant at BU. KATHLEEN BOND (BU) is conducting an oral history project as part of the study. GREGORY CLANCY, a graduate student in the American Studies Program at BU is examining the architectural development of the Boott Mills, Boott Mill Boarding Houses, and the Boott Mill Agents House under the supervision of RICHARD CANDEE (BU). GERALD KELSO (NPS) and MROZOWSKI will be conducting an analysis of pollen and plant macrofossils. KARL J. REINHARD of Texas A & M University will be responsible for the analysis of parasite ova.

Excavations at the boarding houses exposed a rich and well preserved archaeological record only a few inches below the surface of a parking lot. Remains of a well were discovered, along with several elements of the boarding house's drainage system. Several foundation walls and yard areas were also uncovered during the excavation. Documentary research carried out to date has provided information relating to the operation of the boarding houses in rich detail. Boarding house keepers, for example, were responsible for furniture and linen as well as the purchase and preparation of most of the food. Documentary research has also uncovered some records of purchases made by the individual keepers from local grocers. We have also discovered that keepers often raised livestock in the boarding house yards. Augmenting this documentary research will be a series of interdisciplinary analyses that will focus on the use of yard space and the overall quality of life for the mill workers. Pollen and macrofloral analysis will attempt to answer questions concerning the diet of the mill workers including the use of wild plants. This work will also try to identify specific plant communities that would have been fostered by the evolving urban/industrial landscape. Analysis of parasite ova should provide some idea of the health status of the workers. Through interdisciplinary research we hope to understand the processes that contributed to the evolution of the urban/industrial landscape of Lowell and that shaped the daily lives of the Boott Mill workers. Many of these workers were women and therefore it may also be possible to delve into the question of gender and how it can be studied archaeologically.

The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY INC. is in the process of completing the first of two field seasons on the Central Artery North Project in Charlestown, MA. The excavations, a series of eight sponsored by the Department of Public Works, began in June with the Henley Distillery Site. This site was comprised of two distilleries representing separate chronological periods of rum production: the first from 1741 to 1775, and the second from 1790 to 1869. Excavations of the earlier distillery revealed extensive remains of the distillery operation including the foundation of a firebox and wooden vats which were both circular and square. While excavating the later distillery, the remains of a 17th century cellar and hearth base were uncovered along with associated structural features and a wood-lined privy dating from 1690 to 1720. This site awaits proposed mitigation next season.

The largest and most complex site of the project, City Square, has developed into one of the most significant historical sites in the northeast. This was the site of the "Great House" originally used as the dwelling for Governor Winthrop (build in 1629). The building was later used as a meetinghouse and tavern until its destruction in 1775. Extensive remains of the stone foundation including a brick floored cellar and fireplace base have been exposed, as well as the partial foundation and cellar of a contemporary dwelling behind the Great House. Much of the original lot has also been uncovered and contains numerous trash pits and at least five privies which were used throughout almost the entire occupation range.

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Researchers and potters at Old Sturbridge Village are continuing to work with JOHN WORRELL in investigating all aspects of local redware production and the farmer-potters who produced and marketed the common wares in rural central New England. Recently the researchers have been focusing their attention on a half-dozen craftsmen who worked in Brimfield and Holland, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut during the last half of the 18th and first quarter of the 19th centuries. Several striking similarities have been traced in the personal and local connections of all in this group, but there are emerging definable differences in production techniques such as ceramic type and form distinctions, decorative details, kiln types, kiln stacking furniture, etc.. Documentation is extremely sparse, but diverse documentary and material evidences are being analyzed individually and comparitively.

Fieldwork is currently focusing on the production site of 18th century potter John Hinds in Holland. Following a brief exploratory excavation of the kiln site by OSV staff and volunteers last June, several hundred sherds of vessels and kiln furniture are being processed, analyzed, compared with details of thousands of similar pieces derived from other local sites, and reproduced by the museum potters experimentally. Further excavation is scheduled during the spring of 1986.

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FRANK MCMANAMON writes that several reports on the Cape Cod National Seashore Archeological Survey are in various stages of production. A volume on the historic period and historic period archeology by Patricia Rubertone and others is in the final stage of editing. A volume on the excavation of a small stemmed tradition component written by Christopher Borstel also will be printed this year. A volume on the Indian Neck ossuary, including a detailed report on the skeletal population by Ann Magennis, will probably be available in early 1986. Additional volumes to be completed in 1986 include reports on the sample unit survey, excavations at Fort Hill and Coast Guard Beach, and a synthesis of work performed to date.

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The Chapel Cove Site (19NF81) in Quincy, Massachusetts, was tested during the UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT BOSTON field school in archaeology. The site was once large, with a series of Archaic and Woodland components, but now contains only a relatively small undisturbed area with features thought to date mainly from Middle Woodland times. The midden is composed almost exclusively of soft shell clam, with small quantities of other bivalves in some features. Bone is well preserved, but uncommon, with deer forming the most important constituent; fish bone is very uncommon. The artifact inventory is diverse, containing scrapers, utilized flakes and grinding equipment, as well as points and other bifaces. Drills are common and represented mostly by broken tips; highly decorated pottery with a mixture of grit and shell temper is also common. Carbonized plants were present and include seeds. The purpose of the testing is to document the extent and internal structure of the undisturbed portion of the site and to provide additional comparative data for reconstructing the prehistory of Boston Harbor.

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The UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT BOSTON field school in archaeology joined with the SOUTH SHORE CHAPTER of the MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY in order to complete the Chapter's project at the Green Hill Site, near Great Blue Hill, in Canton. Test excavations were conducted in the flood plain at widespread points around the main area of the site. Low densities of cultural debris, including diagnostic tools, were recovered in all the test pits, but no features were found. Although the density of cultural debris is low, it is well within the levels of concentration accepted for defining the presence of archaeological sites in southern New England. It is possible, however, that the densities of material which were encountered are characteristic of the flood plain of the Neponset River in general, and not the immediate environs of the Green Hill Site in particular. This possibility will have to be evaluated carefully since it could have an impact on how archaeological sites are defined for the purposes of public archaeology.

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The first year of the four year Minute Man National Historical Park archeological project under the direction of ALAN T. SYNENKI has been completed. The goals of the project are to (1) conduct a systematic park-wide survey to identify and evaluate the park's archeological remains, (2) resolve site-specific interpretive questions, and (3) address regional questions such as the evolution and use of space on New England farmsteads. The focus of the project is on historic period sites particularly those that date to the 17th and 18th centuries. The products of this year consist of the completion of a research design, documentary research, and preliminary geophysical investigations. The research design describes the problems to be investigated, the broad classes of data to be collected, the sites to be investigated, and the general site discovery and examination techniques to be used. Documentary research, conducted by project historian JOYCE MALCOLM has concentrated on a site by site inventory of structures and outbuilding identified in various probate and tax records. A detailed review of available 17th and 18th century records pertaining to the Jonas Bateman and David Brown properties was undertaken in order to determine if the currently designated cellar is the of David Brown's 18th century house. A magnetometer and resistivity survey of the David Brown site was conducted by ALAN SYNENKI, ALISON DWYER, GEORGE STILLSON, and DICK HSU in order to locate a possible post-1756 house cellar identified through the documentary research. Analysis of the survey data is currently being conducted. These data, along with photogrammetric data, will be used to guide subsurface testing of the site in the summer of 1986.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Under the direction of FAITH HARRINGTON, State Cooperative Regional Archeology Plan (SCRAP) volunteers at Strawbery Banke Museum are progressing well on the artifacts from the Sherburne House Site. Over one thousand bags of artifacts from the 1983, 1984, and 1985 field seasons have been processed so far at Strawbery Banke's archeology building. Flotation and identification of the floral evidence from the site will begin in February under the direction of MARTHA PINELLO. Excavations were supervised last summer by KATHLEEN WHEELER, University of Arizona, and MARTHA PINELLO, Strawbery Banke, and focused on a rear addition which represents the "Georgianization" process at this 1695 house site. The artifacts are now being studied to see if there is any indication that the material culture of the site occupants, as well as the architecture, experienced a transformation during the first half of the 18th century, and if so, exactly what the driving force was behind this transformation. A research paper summarizing the material culture research will be available in the spring.

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During the summer of 1986, FAITH HARRINGTON will be teaching a course entitled, "The Archaeology of Maritime Communities," from July 14th to the 21st at the Shoals Marine Lab of Cornell University and the University of New Hampshire in conjunction with SCRAP. Course lectures will focus on the archaeology of coastal communities with an emphasis on the settlement and development of cod fishery and trade distribution center here during the 17th century. A preliminary reconnaissance survey undertaken by ROBERT FARRELL, Cornell University, and DAVID YESNER, University of Southern Maine, indicates that there are well preserved stratified sites and a possible prehistoric component at the Shoals. Students will learn professional methods of field survey, test excavation, recording techniques, and artifact identification and processing.

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In connection with its statewide, regional archaeological survey, the State Cooperative Regional Archeology Plan is requesting bibliographic data on the archaeology, history, land use, settlement patterns, or any other aspect of New Hampshire's past. Information on books, articles, unpublished reports, manuscripts, etc. on these topics is welcome. Professors and teacher can help by referring us to students papers. Please call the SCRAP lab at 603-224-5404 if you know of pertinent information.

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CORRECTION:
In the late spring and summer of 1985, a fourth field season was conducted at the site of Sewall's Falls on Concord, NH. This is an extensive complex of prehistoric sites located on both the east and west banks of the Merrimack River, and all testing to date has been below (south of) the falls. The 1985 work, sponsored by SCRAP was under the direction of DAVID STARBUCK (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) and west bank excavations focused upon a single, well stratified site on the second terrace above the river. Distinct Middle and Late Archaic components were found, with the earlier site at a depth of circa 80-100 cms. and the later site at c. 40-60 cms. Both occupations included large quantities of bone fragments-chiefly turtle shell-and each included several hearths. The Middle Archaic component contained several Neville points, including one that had been reworked onto a perforator, and a complete, full-grooved axe. The Late Archaic component included numerous small-stemmed quartz points and two gouges. Only 10 square meters were excavated in 1985, and some additional testing will be conducted here as an adjunct to further survey efforts in 1986.

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RHODE ISLAND

BOYD DIXON (University of Connecticut) has recently conducted a study of the Ochee Spring steatite quarry in Johnston, RI. Detailed mapping of sixty soapstone bowl impressions demonstrated the production of four shapes and a limited range of dimensions. Statistical analysis of the distribution of vessel shapes revealed a strong tendency for non-random spacing within each category of bowls. Discrete loci of vessel production by shape may result from short-term quarrying events conducted by a small but well-organized group. This pattern would not be expected from sporadic use of the quarry by individuals. Involvement in a network of long-distance reciprocal exchange of exotic trade goods probably fostered the intensive exploitation of this lithic resource. The presence of soapstone bowls and atlati weights in burials across southern New England is but one manifestation of this interaction sphere during the Terminal Archaic Period.

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JORDAN KERBER (Brown University) served as project archaeologist/principal investigator for the Wayland Prehistoric Site Survey, Phase II. The project, which was supported by a matching grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, involved an archaeological survey of inland, upland areas from the Sudbury River in order to obtain a more representative picture of prehistoric settlement throughout the town of Wayland. Several small, low-density prehistoric sites were discovered and provided a distinct contrast to the larger, previously known sites concentrated along the Sudbury River. It was suggested, therefore, that the concentration of sites along the river does not represent an accurate pattern of settlement throughout the town but rather reflects an emphasis by collectors to focus their activity on the floodplain. In addition to locating prehistoric sites in the inland-upland portion of Wayland, other goals of the project were to provide town officials responsible for land use management and planning with information and recommendations to protect any archaeological sites threatened by disturbance, and to inform town citizens and school children about the prehistoric inhabitants of the Wayland section of the Sudbury, Concord, Assabet region. The project was run by volunteers from the Wayland Archaeology Group and students from Brown University. Fieldwork was carried out from the end of March to June 1st, and a final report has been prepared.

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ANNE DOWD, Principal Historic/Archaeological Planner for the Rhode Island Department of Transportation, reports that the following cultural resource surveys took place during the 1985 field season.

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. conducted auger testing near the confluence of the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck Rivers in downtown Providence, RI. Their results indicate that the Memorial Boulevard Extension project will not have any impact on archaeological resources within or adjacent to the Covelands Archaeological District.

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, INC. has completed supplemental Phase II work for the Route 44 project in Smithfield and Glocester, RI. Additional testing at the Steere's Beach Club Site (RI 270) has established boundaries and identified several activity areas. Diagnostic stone tools and radiocarbon dated features indicate utilization of the area over a 6,000 year period. Testing at Barnes Barn and Acid Works Complex RI (RI 423) has established site boundaries and identified the remains of several structures which were elements of 19th century pyroligneous acid manufactory. The significance of the site lies in its potential to add data regarding rural adaptations to industrialization in 19th century New England. National register forms have been completed for these sites, as well as the Austin Avenue Industrial Complex (RI 423), the Cutler Tavern Site (RI 4244), and the Long House Site (RI 344).

The RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION has completed a Phase I architectural survey for South Main Street in Coventry, RI. Fifty-one properties of historic interest were identified in the project area. It appears that the Phase II evaluation will conclude that many of these structures will be considered significant as part of an historic district.

WILBUR SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC. identified four sites during a Phase I archaeological survey for the Quonset Point/Davisille Improvements project in North Kingstown, RI. Three historic sites: the Vaughn House Site (RI 1313); the Costen-Carpenter House Site (RI 1314); and the Tourjee House Site (RI 1315) lacked integrity to warrant evaluation for the National Register. The McHale Site (RI 1312), a prehistoric site, produced quartz flakes and a Squibnocket triangular point in an area roughly twenty meters square. Phase II evaluation has been recommended for the site but the landowner has denied permission for further excavation.

WILBUR SMITH AND ASSOCIATES, INC. has undertaken a Phase I and II cultural resource survey for the Route 138 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) project in Jamestown, RI. During the Phase I, six prehistoric sites were identified, four of which (RI 1254, RI 1256, RI 1258 and RI 1259) were recommended for Phase II investigation. In addition, a historic period stone enclosure used as an animal pound was identified and recommended for Phase II site evaluation. The Phase II concentrated on all five sites,

of which three were judged to be significant in terms of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility, RI 1256 appears to be a single component, limited activity site located in the interior of Conanicut Island. The main activity appears to be lithic manufacture (using argillite) but support activities are indicated by the presence of utilized flakes. RI 1259 is intrepreted as a multi-component limited activity site dating to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland. Discrete clusters of raw materials such as quartz and argillite, a variety of diagnostic projectile points, and an overall separation in raw material distribution suggest repeated visits to the area. As with RI 1256, lithic manufacturing, with support activities, appears to be a major activity at RI 1259. The Jamestown Town pound does not have an archaeological component but the structure has been declared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY TEAM, INC. completed a Phase I survey of the Snake Hill Road project area in Glocester. Twenty historic archeological and architectural sites were identified, two of which were recommended for Phase II evaluation. The S. Steere Site (RI 1241) includes an 18th century farm house and a possible outbuilding nearby. The R. Brown Site (RI 1242) is a Federal style house on the north side of Snake Hill Road. Historic period artifacts are associated with each of these sites.

The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY TEAM, INC. also completed a Phase I survey of the Rockville Alton Road project area in Hopkington, RI. Ten historical properties were identified, none of which appeared to have associated archaeological components. Two twentieth and possibly 19th century historic scatters were also located; these scatters could not be associated with the identified properties. One prehistoric site was located; but is outside of the project area. As none of the sites or properties located will be impacted by the proposed project, Phase II work has not been recommended.

Additionally, ANNE DOWD writes that any CNEA member who wishes to recieve RIDOT cultural resource management reports on a regular basis is encouraged to send their name, address, and institutional affiliation to: Anne S. Dowd, Department of Transportation, Planning Division, State Office Building, Providence, RI 02903.

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VERMONT

PETER THOMAS and the staff of the CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM at the UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT have been involved in several projects over the past eight seasons. The following are among the most recent. The Highgate Converter Station Site consists of a roughly 10 acre area within which 50 to 100 brief occupations probably took place. This site area is located between two small streams at the edge of an outwash plan and about 160 feet above the Missiquoi River in Highgate. Five nuclear activity areas dating from the Late Archaic (4290 ± 60; 3170 ± 80), Early Woodland (2520 ± 90), and Middle to Late Woodland periods were intensively evaluated. At least seven hearths were recorded in the 137.5 square meters which were excavated; flake counts, using 1/8" mesh, ranged between 0 and 536 per square meter. Other portions of the site exhibit evidence of less intensive use.

This project has implications for planning sampling strategies and drawing inferences from fairly intensive reconnaissance phase testing in New England. T sampling program began using 8m intervals between test pits on a staggered interval grid. Of 180 test pits excavated, only 5 were positive; expanded to 301 test pits, the total number of positive pits was 18. A 4m interval grid was required in most cases to establish the spatial characteristics of most cultural loci. Well over 2000 m^2 of the site actually contains evidence of past occupations. Secondly, the archaeological evidence recovered has implications for understanding how communities during the past 4000 years organized to exploit subsistence resources in this part of the watershed. A good case can be made that most cultural loci within this locale represent the former presence of small task groups moving in to hunt then returning to a larger base camp or village. Such occupational episodes leave relatively litte archaeological evidence, particularly when task groups come in with a fully prepared tool kit or if activities involve organic materials that do not survive easily. Areas of intensive butchering are only visible today using soil phosphate analysis. Even though it may be difficult to find such sites and even though the returns in numbers of artifacts may be low, evaluation of such sites is critical if we are to come to grips with reconstructing settlement and subsistence patterns in Vermont or throughout the Northeast.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey for the Chittenden County Circumferential Highway, a 13.5 mile corridor around Burlington, is in its second year. Intensive surface collection of 277 acres of plowed fields and the use of over 3,000 test pits in a wide variety of environmental zones (many of which had not been tested previously) identified 51 prehistoric sites in the first year. Nearly all sites identified appear to be relatively small and contain fairly low densities of artifacts.

In much of the project area, small sites are clearly focused along major streams or their smaller tributaries. Many of these sites appear to be single component, although cultural deposits related to several periods of occupation are known to overlap within at least 6 sites. Nearly all cultural periods are represented in the inventory of recently discovered sites: Paleo Indian—2; Early Archaic—1; Laurentian Archaic—6; Late Archaic stemmed—2; Undefined, but probably Archaic—5; Terminal Archaic—1; Early Woodland—1; Middle-Late Woodland—4; Late Woodland—1; Contact, possibly 1. Of the 51 newly identified sites, age estimates cannot be made for 28, or 55%. Additional testing at these sites might provide temporally diagnostic information. Continued reconnaissance surveys this year identified another 8 prehistoric sites. More intensive evaluation of 15 sites is currently underway.

VT-WD36, a small single component Late Woodland site is located on a small terrace (54 m^2) at the junction of a cascading stream and the West River in Ball Mountain Lake, Jamaica, VT. The site was evaluated in conjunction with hydro-electric development at the Corps of Engineers flood control dam (elev. 870' m.s.l.). Limited excavation (6.5 m^2) of the terrace produced portions of 5 triangular points, 2,320 flakes (98% quartzite, 2% chert), four pieces of burned mammal bone and a possible hearth. All artifacts were recovered either from the organic duff or the very top of the A horizon; in other words, there has been virtually no vertical drift in over 400 years at this upland site. Further excavation will occur if the hydroelectric project is licensed.

A cultural resources survey for a highway upgrade is Searsburg along the Deerfield River identified two 19th century industrial sites: a tannery and a clothespin/washboard factory. Preliminary historical background research and field documentation have suggested that these sites are significant and National Register eligible. Further documentation and archaeological investigations are anticipated.

Management plans for 3 U.S. Corps of Engineers flood control dams and reservoirs are in progress. These are 1000± acre projects in West Townshend, North Hartland, and Thetford. Historic research has identified and provided a context for evaluating the over 100 (combined) historic sites. Prehistoric sites have been identified within the Townshend and North Hartland reservoirs. Environmental background studies and limited field surveys for archaeological sites will be used to produce archaeological sensitivity maps for the Corps so that adverse impacts to archaeological sites can be avoided during flood control operations, recreational development and woodlot management.

PETER THOMAS has developed a time-sequence map of the changing lower Winsooki River channel in Burlington, VT. Fifty to two hundred meter long backhoe trenches, excavated in the course of a survey for a highway borrow pit area, revealed datable geomorphological sequences. These sequences, a series of 19th century land surveys, and modern aerial photographs were used to reconstruct the recent history of the river. Lateral channel migration of from 600-1,000 feet in a half century is apparent. This period, c. 1820-1870, corresponds with the major episode of land clearing in Vermont. It is suggested that such land use had a major impact on the hydrology of the Winsooki. Studies in the Otter Creek and Missquoi River Valleys also suggest major changes during the 19th century.

Other archaeological projects, mostly reconnaissance surveys, have been undertaken in St. Johnsbury, Ferrisury, Shoreham, Weybridge, Wallingford, Moretown, Shelburne Falls, Cambridge, Proctor, Hubbandton, Essex, Chimney Point, and Middlebury.

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The Department of Anthropology at the University of Vermont (UVM) conducted an archaeological field school in 1985 under the direction of JIM PETERSEN. In cooperation with PETER THOMAS and the UVM Cultural Resources Management program, PETERSEN, JACK WOLFORD and MIKE HECKENBERGER directed 14 students in the excavation and surface collection of two prehistoric aboriginal sites threatened by development of municipal Pearl Street Park in Essex Junction, VT. Late Archiac, Early Woodland, and predominant Late Woodland period remains were recovered from both sites, which seem to indicate the presence of small, ephemeral encampments at both locations over time.

*****

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

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

CURRENT RESEARCH

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

Please return by April 30, 1986 to:

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New Hampshire Historical Society
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Concord, NH 03301

or to your local CNEA Steering Committee Representative.

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Mail to:

Deborah Cox
The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
217 Angell Street
Providence, RI 02906
(401) 861-2888