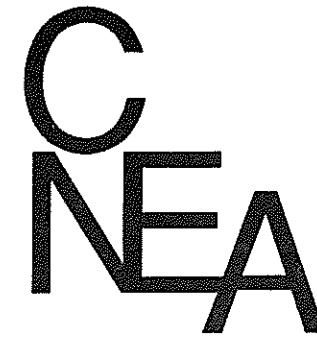
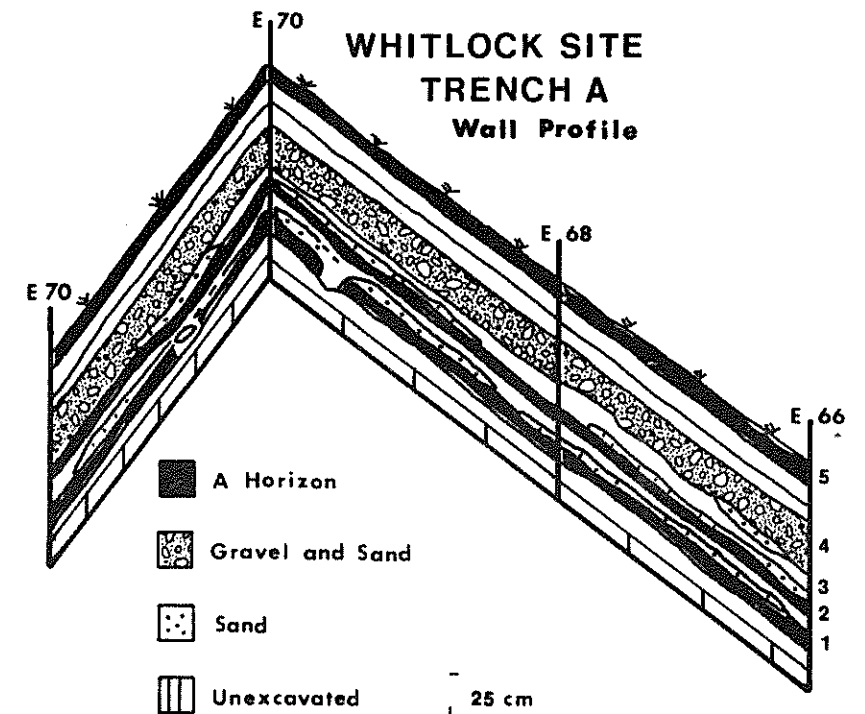




Conference on
New England
Archaeology

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 12, No. 1 January 1993



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PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS

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Old Sturbridge Village
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TREASURER AND MEMBERSHIP:

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COVER: East-South Wall Profile, 6 meters long. From Trench A of the Whitlock Site, 1992 excavation. Strata identified include:

1. Buried A horizon, older Weantinock Indian landscape.
2. Buried A horizon, younger Weantinock Indian landscape.
3. Colonial plowzones.
4. 19th century flood deposits and plowzones.
5. Modern surface and A horizon.



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CURRENT RESEARCH MASSACHUSETTS

Cover Illustration-The Fort Hill Project: Recovering Buried Histories: Archaeology at the Weantinock Indian Planting Fields.

*contributed by Claire Carlson (UMASS- Amherst) and
Russell G. Handsman (Institute for American Indian Studies)*

In the summer of 1992 the Institute for American Indian Studies (formerly AIAI) continued its archaeological and historical studies of the traditional homeland of the Weantinock Indian people and their kin (CNEA Vol. 11, No. 2). The work this summer focused on the Weantinock Indian planting fields at the Whitlock site, located on the floodplain of the Housatonic River in present-day New Milford, Connecticut. More than 25-30 acres in extent, these fields, where corn was planted and harvested, were probably at least five centuries old when colonial settlement began in the early 1700s. Soon after the first settlers arrived, the planting fields began to be subdivided amongst the colonists. In less than 30 years, the Weantinock people no longer had the legal right to use any of their ancestral corn fields. Designed as part of the long-term Fort Hill Project, the study has as its objectives to explore buried landscapes and cultural features associated with the planting fields, to study the history of Holocene flooding and floodplain formation along the river, and to create archaeological perspectives on the 18th-century conflicts and relations between Native Americans and colonists in northwestern Connecticut.

Extensive excavations this summer were conducted with the support and cooperation of the Center For Field Research and Earthwatch, in Watertown, Massachusetts, who recruited 10 interested and enthusiastic volunteers from around the country to work on the project with the research staff and volunteers from the IAIS. An approximately 65 meter long backhoe trench was excavated perpendicular to the Housatonic River at the onset of fieldwork, to provide orientation for two 2 x 10 meter excavation trenches. The backhoe trench revealed a complex and intact series of cultural landscapes and flood layers, up to the maximum depth of the trench at 2 meters below datum. A radiocarbon sample was obtained from burned wood at the base of the trench's stratigraphic profile. The results from the backhoe trench guided our excavation strategy in two ways: 1) it showed how flood layers had buried and preserved a series of cultural landscapes and soil horizons representing more than 1000 years of regional and local land uses, and 2) it revealed the location of preserved features as well as artifacts, of both Weantinock and colonial origin, in various strata. Based on these stratigraphic clues, the block excavations were located 25 and 80 meters west of the river's edge.

The landscape histories exhibited in the backhoe trench were echoed in the two block excavations. Block A, closer to the Housatonic, contained a long and apparently unbroken record of floodplain development, flood history, and changing land uses (see cover illustration). An upper, 25-30 centimeter-thick stratum of organically-enriched sands and gravels represents the 19th century when farming and forest clearing (charcoal industry) were at their historic peaks in

northwestern Connecticut. Presumably the intensity of surface runoff and the erosion of topsoil increased dramatically during this period, resulting in the deposition stratum which helped bury earlier landscapes and protect them from the destructive effects of modern plowing. Block B was archaeologically different than Block A. Block B contained evidence for a living area with preserved features, located stratigraphically and spatially within one of the later Weantinock landscapes. This lends support to the various historical accounts (see the maps of Samuel de Champlain for example) which suggest that habitation areas were an integral part of traditional planting fields.

Both block units contained complex micro-stratigraphy, such as several 19th and late 18th century plowzones, and a thin, discontinuous layer of flood-deposited sand which sealed an earlier Weantinock occupation associated with a well-preserved A horizon. Evidence was also isolated of early colonial plowscars (narrow and shallow) cutting across and into the top of the later Weantinock landscape. The assemblage from this stratum included fragments of colonial pipes as well as thin-walled, incised Native American ceramics.

This summer's fieldwork has demonstrated the long-term research potential of the Whitlock site. The buried landscapes and settlements preserved there are one part of the heritage of the Weantinock Indian people. It is up to us now, to ask new questions that can further illuminate how such fields were used and what happened in them as the colonial conquest of Indian New England continued.

Current Research- National Park Service *contributed by George Stillson, NPS*

Analysis on site materials recovered from four field seasons at the Carns Site, Coast Guard Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore, in Eastham, Massachusetts is underway. George Stillson, project archaeologist and research director for the site, is being assisted by Maria Capozzi, lab supervisor, and archaeologists Emilie Donlan, Mary Troy, Nancy Pendleton, and Bill Byrne. Much of the work is being done at the new home of the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Center in the Boott Mill at the Lowell National Historical Park. A substantial Middle Archaic occupation is suggested by a large assemblage of Stark projectile points. An intensive Middle Woodland occupation is indicated by a large number of Fox Creek projectile points and two radiocarbon dates. A date of $2,000 \pm 80$ BP (Beta-48237) was received on the intact firepit found by Dan Carns, which precipitated the work at the site. A date of 920 ± 100 BP (Beta-48238) was received on a refuse pit which had been excavated through a thick anthrosol deposit. This pit contained prehistoric pottery.

Since the site lies just east of the northern edge of present day Nauset Marsh, paleoenvironmental information was sought by driving 143 vibracores, one of which penetrated to a depth of almost seven meters. The work was done by Jon Boothroyd, URI Geology Department chair assisted by URI Geology Department graduate students Scot Graves, Denis Newcomer, Kim Peterson, C. Galagan and V. Tamm.

Stratigraphy in these cores showed a salt marsh peat underlain by a freshwater peat. Peat samples from two of these cores were examined for rhizomes by Charles Roman, NPS Coastal Research Center at URI, to determine the location of the freshwater/saltwater peat interface. Samples of both cores were radiocarbon dated. Basal freshwater peat was dated at 2100 ± 70 BP (Beat-53707) in one core and 2200 ± 70 BP (Beat-53711) in the other. Salt water inundation is indicated by a brackish peat regime dated at 1610 ± 80 BP (Beta-53708) and a full saltwater peat at 1150 ± 70 BP (Beta-53706).

Palynologist Gerald Kelso, NPS Cultural Resources Center, has analyzed pollen from one of these cores. Paleobotanist Lucinda Mcweeney, Yale University, has examined pilot samples of macrofossils from the same core. Both independently have identified an open water situation during the freshwater peat development. Dates for the freshwater peat development coincide with generally accepted dates for Fox Creek components elsewhere, and the dates for freshwater to full saltwater peat coincide with the Middle Woodland period.

On-site pollen profiles have been taken and are under analysis by Kelso. Box cores through the profile, specifically the anthrosol, were taken and are in the process of being sampled for chemical, sedimentological and petrographic thin section analysis. A pilot sample of a thin section analyzed by Paul Goldberg, formerly of Hebrew University, Tel Aviv, indicates a colluvial anthrosol developed on a podzol. Phosphate tests on the microstratigraphy of the anthrosol have been performed by Brian Howes and Dave Schlesinger, Biology Department, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. Fractionated tests of organic, inorganic, and total phosphates show total phosphate readings to be less revealing of human activity than the fractionated results.

A symposium on the site and the research under process is being prepared for the 33rd annual meeting of the Northeastern Anthropological Association in Danbury, Connecticut, March 24-28, 1993. The semiannual meeting of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society will be held, tentatively April 3, 1993, at a location close to the Carns Site and will be devoted to the ongoing research at the site.

Current Survey Research on Martha's Vineyard:

Gay Head- Tribal Trust Lands and Abutting Lands:

contributed by Suzanne Glover (PAL, Inc.) and Kevin McBride (PAST/UCONN)

Suzanne Glover, PAL, Inc. and Kevin McBride, PAST/UCONN have been working closely with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) to complete an archaeological survey of 160 acres of Tribal Trust Lands and an additional 140 acres of abutting lands, totaling approximately 10% of the town of Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard. The archaeological investigations were designed to provide information that could be used by the Tribe to compile a thematic nomination for any National Register eligible properties on Tribal Trust Lands as well as prepare a management plan for these resources and assist the Tribal Land Use Committee with future acquisition plans. Documentary research and field investigations resulted in the location and identification of at least 26 dwelling/farmstead sites dating from the early 18th through late 19th centuries. These sites include above-ground structural remains (dwellings, barns, outbuildings, animal pens) along with substantial artifact assemblages and associated field systems. The farmsteads are interconnected by a network of secondary and tertiary cart paths and stone bridge wetland/stream crossings. These structural and landscape elements are remnants of the historic native Old South Road Community in Gay Head. Both individually and collectively, the sites contain sufficient context and information potential as well as an excellent physical integrity to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district.

The results of the archaeological investigations and related documentary research along with a study of community structure and land use patterns among the Gay Head Wampanoag were recently presented by McBride and Glover at the Gay Head Wampanoag History Conference sponsored by the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) to promote awareness of the rich Native American history of Martha's Vineyard and environs.

Chilmark: Squibnocket Ridge

contributed by Suzanne Glover and Holly Herbster (PAL, Inc.)

Suzanne Glover and Holly Herbster of the PAL, Inc. are currently completing an archaeological survey of the nearly 300-acre Squibnocket Ridge peninsula in the southwest section of the town of Chilmark. This survey was conducted under the auspices of the Vineyard Open Land Foundation on behalf of the Cape Cod Company. The Squibnocket Ridge area contains nine previously recorded sites consisting primarily of shell middens of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation. These sites are being preserved within conservation lands designated by the Vineyard Open Land Foundation and the property owners. The archaeological survey conducted by PAL, Inc. located and identified an additional twelve prehistoric site areas and other archaeologically sensitive areas within building envelopes and buildable lots.

Three of the sites contain a range of archaeological data (projectile points, chipping debris, organic remains, aboriginal pottery, shell middens, pit features) associated with a prehistoric occupation that are from the Late Archaic/Transitional Period and possibly Early Woodland Period. Two of these sites will be avoided during construction activities, but the third, situated within a section of the proposed access road, cannot be avoided. Mitigation measures in the form of additional excavation and data analyses are currently being conducted at this site area, which contains a shell midden component and has the potential to yield radiocarbon-datable materials. Obtaining a radiocarbon date for this site is critical, since it would represent the first such temporal indicator for the Squibnocket Ridge portion of Chilmark.

Old Sturbridge Village: The James Johnson Sawmill Sites *contributed by Martha Lance*

Old Sturbridge Village has conducted an extensive archaeological and historical analysis of 38 sawmill sites located in the upper Quinebaug River watershed in the central Massachusetts towns of Sturbridge and Southbridge. Funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project is one component of a long-term multidisciplinary study of the "Tradition and Transformation" of rural New England. Martha Lance headed the Quinebaug mills investigation, with C.J. Pelletier as surveyor and computer analyst. John Worrell directed the overall project.

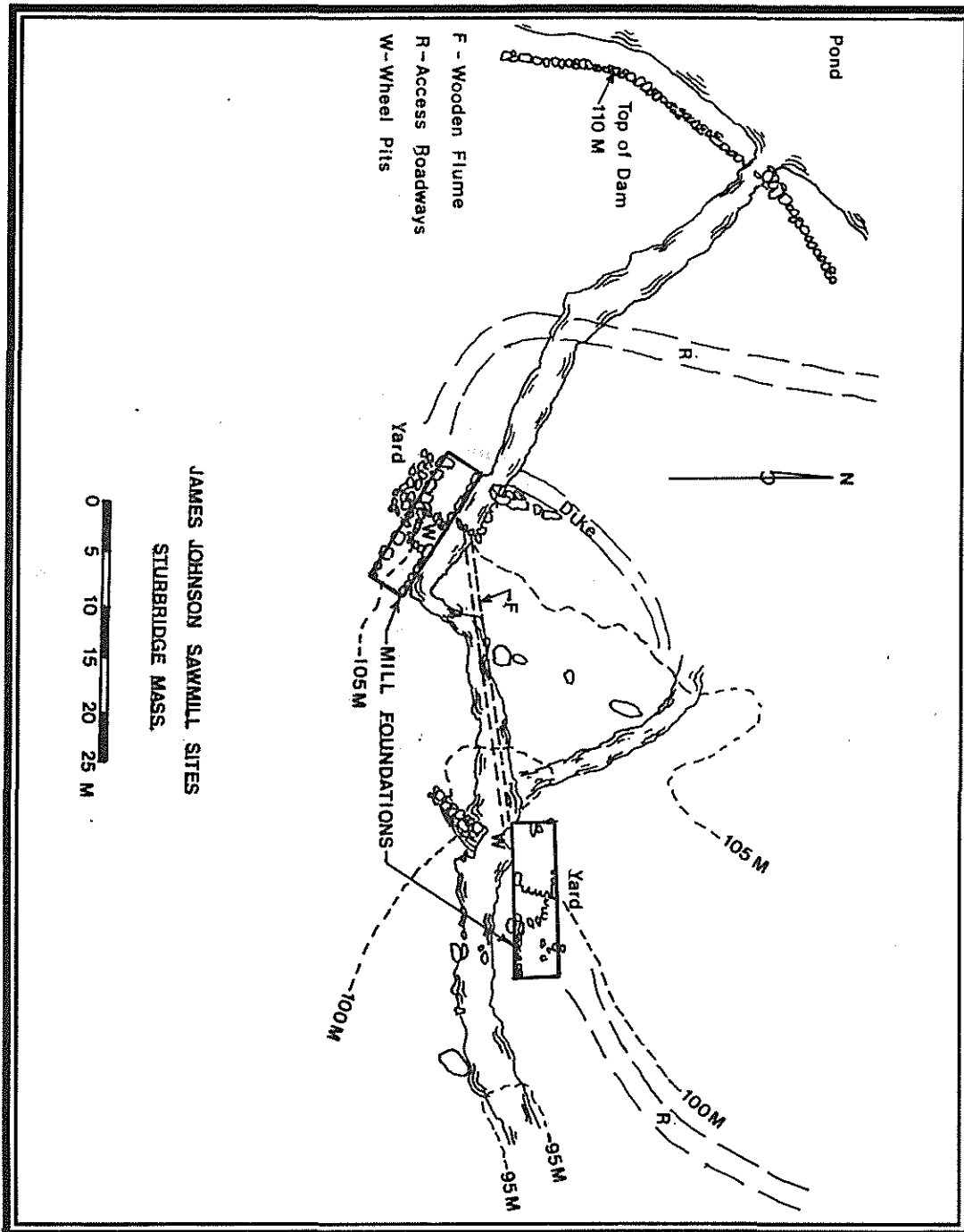
The pervasion of industrialization into the early 19th century New England countryside created a demand for timber that transformed rural economic and ecological systems. As woods became goods another natural resource, waterpower, similarly became a commodity to be bought, sold, and controlled. The ability to control water, improve technology, acquire woodlots or timber, and hire labor determined who would profit most in the burgeoning lumber and fuelwood trade. Expanded market opportunities encouraged sawmill owners to move mill structures and equipment to new locations, and to create and enlarge elaborate hydrological systems including dams capable of holding back many acre-feet of water.

During the past year the focus of this study has been on the holdings of James Johnson who had two mill sites and related features in a large, remote timber stand presently owned by Old Sturbridge Village. Although Johnson was one of the wealthiest landowners of Sturbridge in the early decades of the 19th century and had a large residence near the center, these mills and a nearby small residence do not appear in tax lists, censuses or other public documents. Furthermore, the elevated rough topography, small hydrological potential, and the distance from public roads and centers of development made the presence of sawmills there most puzzling. Deeds revealed little specific information about the sites' successive owners, developers, or the phases of use and occupation, making archaeological investigation all the more valuable. The story that has unfolded typifies the local transition from agrarian to commercial wood-related

industry, as vast acres that were virtually worthless to 18th century cultivators became sufficiently valuable to warrant difficult and ingenious exploitive strategies during the early 19th.

The 1992 OSV Field School and staff focused their excavations on the upper of the two adjacent sawmill sites and on the site of a small residence nearby. The mills were found to have been in use sequentially. Although there was little difference in the size of the two sawing floors, the siting and hydrology of the earlier (upper) mill and its simpler power system took far less effort and engineering to set in motion. Extreme heat alteration surrounding the site showed the mill to have burned early in the 19th century. Its successor was situated less than 100' downstream, but below a large overshot wheel. Its situation demanded more sophisticated technology and a great amount of site preparation for access and yard space, but it allowed timber to be sawn with as little as 25% of the water flow required by the earlier mill. The small upland brook is seasonal and water conservation and efficiency were crucial for Johnson's larger ambitions. The irregular terrain denied the development of a large millpond, but a series of seven or more small ponds was created and linked together to provide the needed storage capacity. This combined to permit the exploitation of hundreds of acres of remote timberlot at the height of the demand created by three developing textile villages in the vicinity.

Excavation at the dwelling site revealed three phases of occupation. The first appears to have been a simple, temporary residence, perhaps the movable cabin of timber choppers and sawyers similar to one documented in the papers of a neighboring timbering family. The second and third stages of residence at this site were increasingly permanent and included a cellar and large hearth, indicating year-round residence. Only the final stage provided clear evidence of female presence in the household, however. Stratified materials show the site to have been abandoned by the end of the 1830s, apparently at the time that Johnson constructed a sawmill on a larger stream nearer to roads and development, and probably also coinciding with the exhaustion of timber on this remote complex of land.



The Orchard Cove Site, Canton, Massachusetts

contributed by Ann Davin and Dianna Doucette, PAL, Inc.

Ann Davin, principal investigator, and Dianna Doucette, project supervisor, of PAL, Inc. are currently analyzing the results of a site examination and data recovery program at the Orchard Cove Site in Canton, Massachusetts. Archaeological investigations were conducted prior to the construction of a continuing care retirement facility known as Orchard Cove. The site area extended over most of the nine acre project area bordered by Pequid Brook. The project area was considered to have high archaeological potential due to its environmental setting, location within the Ponkapoag Praying Indian Plantation, and proximity of numerous known prehistoric sites.

The data recovery program focused on three activity areas containing high densities of prehistoric cultural material and one area with a moderate density of cultural material and features located within the site boundaries. Research questions were aimed at obtaining information concerning the original environmental setting of the site and how exploitation patterns of natural resources changed from the Middle Archaic Period to the early historic period. It was hoped that evidence of changing subsistence patterns may have been present at the activity areas where diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates indicated occupation from the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Early Woodland, and possibly Middle to Late Woodland periods.

The most unusual discovery during the data recovery was an oval stone feature that measured seven meters (N/S) by five meters (E/W) in the northwestern part of the site. This feature enclosed a totally stone-free area and consisted of largely unburned cobbles ranging in size from 10 centimeters to 40 centimeters, that were arranged in a linear pattern measuring 25 to 75 cm wide. Vertically, the stones extended from 35 to 65 centimeters below the ground surface. Two small pockets of oxidized soils were located within the stones with one containing charcoal radiocarbon dated to 5130 ± 100 B.P. (Beta-49837). A moderate amount of chipping debris and a possible Neville projectile point were also recovered from within the stone concentration. This feature has been tentatively identified as some type of structure.

The southwestern activity area contained a dense concentration of cultural materials and features within a small area. Features included lithic reduction areas, hearths, shallow and deep pits, food preparation and processing areas. Diagnostic cultural material included 16 Small Stemmed projectile points and a basal fragment of a Mansion Inn blade. Numerous drills, groundstone tools and fragments, bifaces, and utilized flakes were also recovered along with almost 4000 pieces of chipping debris representing 13 different types of lithic materials. Calcined mammal bone and charred nut fragments were also recovered. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupation of this area between 3800 ± 80 B.P. (Beta 50660) and 2780 ± 100 B.P. (Beta 50757).

The other two areas contained evidence of Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Middle/Late Woodland occupations either through diagnostic projectile points or radiocarbon dates. A low density of historic cultural materials, primarily redware type ceramics, was also located during the archaeological investigations. No evidence of historic structures was located or any concentrations identified during the archaeological investigations.

Rockwood Estates, Canton, Massachusetts

contributed by Ann Davin and Holly Herbster, PAL, Inc.

Staff of PAL, Inc. including Ann Davin, principal investigator, and Holly Herbster, field supervisor, recently completed an intensive archaeological survey of the Rockwood Estates project area located in the southeastern part of Canton, Massachusetts. During the walkover, a circular depression measuring approximately 9 meters in diameter was found in the northwestern corner of the project area. Subsurface testing located a small dry-laid stone foundation and a fill deposit 60-70 cm below the ground surface. The foundation extends one meter to 1.5 meters below the ground surface and was built into the south face of a terrace overlooking wetlands. The presence of window glass, handwrought nails, and two slate fragments tentatively suggest that this was a wooden-frame structure with a slate roof. No brick fragments were recovered. A low density of lithic chipping debris (hornfels, quartz, and Blue Hills rhyolite) and ceramics was also recovered. Ceramics were limited to several types of redware; coarse red earthenware; lead-glazed and unglazed types (1600-1800); redware with a white slip under the glaze (1650-1795); and red coarse unglazed (1650-1900). Three pewter items were also located in and immediately around the cellarhole. These most closely resembled cufflinks that were very similar to examples which date to the eighteenth century at the Fort Michilimackinac Site (Stone 1974;76). A brass button was also found with a cotton thread still attached. This button most closely resembles Type 1 which was manufactured between 1726-1776 (Hume 1985-90-91).

Background research determined that this section of Canton along York Road was originally part of Ponkapoag Praying Indian Plantation. Due to its relative distance from the main area of EuroAmerican settlement to the north around the Neponset River and Ponkapoag River, Native American settlement continued here longer than elsewhere in the town. Mid-nineteenth century documents of Canton describe this area as largely wilderness where "one would meet more Indians than whites" (Huntoon 1893:44). Additional background research and subsurface testing is required before it can be determined whether this is a Native American or EuroAmerican occupation.

CONNECTICUT

Preliminary Data Collection for a Systematic Regional Survey of Southeastern Connecticut. (Update on the Louis Bayer Project)

contributed by Kathy Hoy (UConn)

Field research is continuing to progress with the careful examination of an extensive, regional, prehistoric, stone tool assemblage which has been surface collected solely by the man who owns it, Mr. Louis Bayer. A wide variety of lithic tools comprise the approximately 2500 piece collection. The oldest stone tools are identified as Early Archaic and the most recent dates are associated with the Late Woodland period. The majority of the material was found from the early 1930s throughout the late 1980s. This was a period when most of Connecticut was farmland.

Initially, I photographed Mr. Bayer's entire collection. Since this time we have been conducting field visits together to identify, photograph, map, and document site locations associated with specific artifacts. Two hundred and eighty nine sites have been identified thus far and this work is still ongoing. Br. Bayers' knowledge of his collection and other assemblages owned by private collectors throughout the region have been recorded on numerous cassette tapes during the course of our fieldwork.

Mr. Bayer was employed as a game warden for thirty three years. He retired in 1970. His territory covered thirteen towns in southeastern Connecticut. While working for the state of Connecticut, he established friendships with many of the farmers throughout the region who owned contact period farms. Most often, these farmers owned artifact collections which they had acquired from their own land. Mr. Bayer has introduced some of these people to me throughout our period of field research. All of them have allowed me to photograph, map, and document their private collections. Most of these people have also invited me to return to their farms if additional information is required to complete the regional survey. This informant data is inclusive in the current number of 289 site locations.

All of the preliminary data just mentioned will be utilized to establish a systematic, regional survey of this area of southeastern Connecticut.

RECENTLY RECEIVED
RADIOCARBON DATES

From Carver, Massachusetts...

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

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

Principal Investigator(s): *John Cross*

Town: *Carver* U.S.G.S. Quad: *Plympton* State: *MA*

Name of Site: Date: Lab number:

Locus #1 *4000±90 BP* *Beta-57028*
(*Feature 3, EU13, 30-35 cmbs, felsite chipping debris, charcoal and FCR found in asso.*)

Locus #2 *6470±80BP* *Beta-57029*
(*Feature 6 W 1/2, EU02, 60-65 cmbs, felsite flake, calcined bone and charcoal found in asso.*)

Locus #1 *7840±260 BP* *Beta-58111*
(*Feature 15, EU24, 55-70 cmbs, chipping debris, charcoal and FCR found in asso.*)

Locus #2 *7130±110 BP* *Beta-58112*
(*Feature 15b E 1/2, EU13-N, 55-60 cmbs, charcoal only found in asso.*)

Locus #1 *2310±80BP* *Beta-58113*
(*Feature 2, EU01-NW, 35-40 cmbs, charcoal only found in asso.*)

Locus #2 *6440±120BP* *Beta-58114*
(*Feature 21, EU17, 35-40 cmbs, charcoal only found is asso.*)

Locus #1 *7570±150BP* *Beta-58115*
(*Feature 6, EU19, 50-75 cmbs, feature is part of a burial shaft, quartz chipping debris, Neville-like points, and cbone were found in asso.*)

RECENTLY RECEIVED
RADIOCARBON DATES

From Boston, Massachusetts...

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

Laboratory: *Geochron Laboratories* Sample (charcoal, shell, bone, etc.): *Charcoal*

Town: *Boston* State: *MA*

Name of Site: Date: Lab number:

Spectacle Island *1415 ± 110 BP (C13 corrected)* *GX-18221*
(*Unit S2-W5, Level 4 (30-40 cmbs), Southern Midden*)

Spectacle Island *1040 ± 110 BP (C13 corrected)* *GX-18220*
(*Unit N10-W4, Level 45A, (40-45 cmbs), Northern Midden*)

From Charlestown, Rhode Island...

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

Principal Investigator(s): *Deborah C. Cox*

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

Town: *Charlestown* Quad: *Carolina* State: *RI*

Name of Site: Date: Lab number:

Pasquiset Swamp *3820 ± 70 BP* *Beta-57027*

(*Unit EU01, Level 4, 30-40 cmbs, Feature 1 E 1/2, charcoal and FRC found in asso.*)

RECENTLY RECEIVED
RADIOCARBON DATES

From Millbury, Massachusetts...

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

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

Principal Investigator(s): *Alan Leveillee*

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

<u>Name of Site:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Lab number:</u>
<i>Millbury</i> (Feature A- Located near a cremation burial complex, charcoal only found in asso.)	<i>1840±120 BP</i>	<i>Beta-56221</i>
<i>Millbury</i> (Feature B- Located near a cremation burial complex, charcoal only found in asso.)	<i>850±70BP</i>	<i>Beta-56222</i>
<i>Millbury</i> (Feature 26- Cremation burial feature, cbone and groundstone tool fragments found in asso.)	<i>3280±80 BP</i>	<i>Beta-56223</i>
<i>Millbury</i> (Feature 17- Cremation burial feature, cbone fragments and biface fragments found in asso.)	<i>3130±60 BP</i>	<i>Beta-56224</i>
<i>Millbury</i> (Feature 18- Cremation burial feature, cbone, biface fragments, ochre deposit found in asso.)	<i>1460±90BP</i>	<i>Beta-56225</i>
<i>Millbury</i> (Feature 4- Cremation burial feature, drill/perforator, stone pestle and biface fragments found in asso.)	<i>3410±100 BP</i>	<i>Beta-56226</i>

RECENTLY RECEIVED
RADIOCARBON DATES

From Jamestown, Rhode Island...

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

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

Principal Investigator(s): *Alan Leveillee*

Town: *Jamestown* U.S.G.S. Quad: *Wickford* State: *RI*

<u>Name of Site:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Lab number:</u>
<i>Joyner</i> (Feature A-grid 1.- Charcoal only found in asso.)	<i>640±100 BP</i>	<i>Beta-58836</i>
<i>Joyner</i> (Feature 250- High density of quartz chipping debris found in asso.)	<i>1780±70BP</i>	<i>Beta-58838</i>
<i>Joyner</i> (Feature 265- Charcoal only found in asso.)	<i>3750±90 BP</i>	<i>Beta-58839</i>
<i>Joyner</i> (Feature 265A-Charcoal only found in asso.)	<i>3630±90 BP</i>	<i>Beta-58840</i>
<i>Joyner</i> (Feature A-Charcoal only found in asso.)	<i>1810±80BP</i>	<i>Beta-58842</i>
<i>Joyner</i> (Feature 308-A quartz scraper found in asso.)	<i>870±80 BP</i>	<i>Beta-58843</i>
<i>Joyner</i> (Feature 197- Charcoal only found in asso.)	<i>1000±70BP</i>	<i>Beta-58844</i>

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON
NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
1993 ANNUAL MEETING

SATURDAY MAY 8, 1993

LOCATION TO BE ANNOUNCED

TOPIC: Diversity and Commonality in New England Archaeology

For More Information Contact:
Dorothy Krass
Archaeological Services
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003
(413) 545-1552

THE WARWICK CONFERENCE

TOPIC: Archaeology and Local Planning

Saturday, February 20, 1993

Warwick City Hall Auditorium
Warwick, Rhode Island

Sponsored by
The Warwick Historic District Commission and The Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission.

For more information contact:
Alan Leveillee
The Public Archaeology Laboratory
387 Lonsdale Ave
Pawtucket, RI
(401) 728-8780

REGIONAL

CONNECTICUT
ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS WEEK

October 9-17, 1993

Walking tours, visits to on-going archaeological projects, lectures, slide shows, etc.

All interested individuals and organizations are invited to join in the celebration. Archaeologists, historical and cultural organizations, museums, libraries, and any others who find archaeological education pertinent to their program interests are asked to actively participate in organizing and hosting events and activities during Archaeology Awareness Week. If your organization would like to participate please contact:

Nick Bellantoni, State Archaeologist
CT State Museum of Natural History
University of Connecticut, U23
Storrs, CT 06269-3023
(203) 486-5248

or

Dave Poirier, Staff Archaeologist
CT State Historic Preservation Office
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(203) 566-3005

Dr. Curtiss Hoffman is preparing an update of the inventory of radiocarbon dates of Massachusetts. Cultural resource managers with radiocarbon dates obtained since 1987 are encouraged to forward copies of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA 02325

Request for Research

Katy Bragdon is seeking current research information on Late Woodland and early Contact Period settlement and structures. Please send research to:

Katy Bragdon, Dept. of Anthropology
College of William and Mary,
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Frank McManamon is continuing to investigate effective site discovery and investigation methods and techniques and the use of sampling in the Northeast and other similar environments. Recent analysis and dialogue about site discovery and the effectiveness of sampling, probability or other types, indicate that there is a need for more attention to these essential aspects of archaeological resource management in the Northeast, and many other parts of the world. One method and technique that has been used during the past fifteen years in many archaeological surveys in the area shovel test pits and sampling of one kind or another. Shovel test pits are a discovery technique that involve the relatively quick excavation of a circular or small squarish unit of soil, usually 50 cm square or in diameter, and the screening of the pit contents to detect any artifacts that would indicate an archaeological site. Sampling is a method of arranging spatial units, referred to as sample, that being focused on is probability sampling which, used correctly, enables one to quantitatively judge the precision of the sample date relative to the larger universe from which the sample has been drawn. McManamon has prepared a short paper on the topic, which was presented at the 1992 SAA meeting, and is interested in exchanging information, data, and opinions on the topic with others who are interested. He can be contacted at the Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 200013-7127. Also any reports/papers etc. regarding Cape Cod or coastal prehistory in Southern New England would be appreciated.

New Publications

SMALL THINGS CONSIDERED:

Guidelines for Field Recording in Archaeological Excavation

by John Worrell, David Simmons, Martha Lance and Will Gates

Recently printed by Old Sturbridge Village. This 66 page archaeological field manual contains blank recording forms with the invitation for you to duplicate them and adapt them for your use. Available for \$10.00 plus postage and handling from the Old Sturbridge Village New England Bookstore, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566

CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

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

Please return by March 15, 1993 to:

CNEA
The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
387 Lonsdale Ave
Pawtucket, RI 02860

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

NAME:

INSTITUTION:

MAILING ADDRESS:

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY:

RESEARCH TOPIC:

C-14 DATES (See page 29)

PLEASE MAIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

REQUEST FOR
RADIOCARBON DATES

Please report C14 dates as fully as possible.

Date: _____ $\pm$ B.P.

Laboratory: _____ Lab number: _____

Institution responsible for the excavation: _____

Principal Investigator(s): _____

Name of Site: _____

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

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

Describe feature or object that was dated: _____

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

Bibliographic references: _____

CNEA NEWSLETTER SUBMISSION POLICY

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

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

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

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