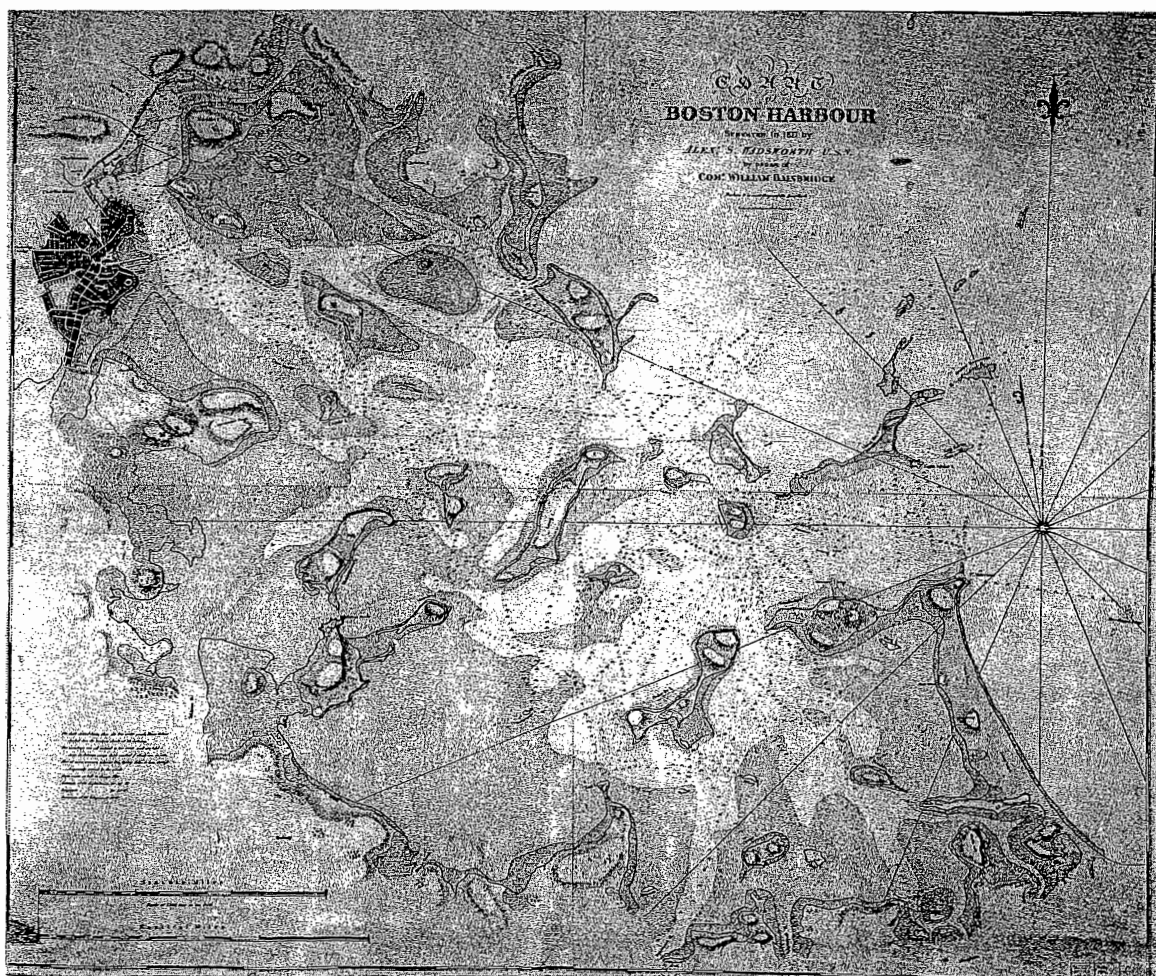


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CONFERENCE ON  
NEW ENGLAND  
ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

Volume 21      April 2002



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2001 - 2002**

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## CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

### NEWSLETTER

Volume 21     April 2002

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## Materializing Anthropology: Contributions of Barbara E. Luedtke to New England Archaeology

*Contributed commentary by Brona G. Simon  
Massachusetts Historical Commission*

"Materializing Anthropology" is a fitting topic for this year's CNEA conference in memory of Barbara Luedtke. Throughout her career, Barbara emphasized the importance of rigorous scientific studies of all classes of cultural material – lithics, tool types, pottery, floral and faunal remains, and features. Her own contributions to material studies, especially of lithics and pottery in New England, are significant. Such studies are critical tools for anthropological research that uses archaeological data. It is only through the analysis of classes of material culture within spatial and temporal parameters of individual sites and regional distributions that archaeologists can attempt to answer questions about social organization, trade networks, territoriality, settlement and subsistence systems, and cultural identity.

Barbara was a very active member of the CNEA since the organization first began. She served two terms as an elected member of the Steering Committee. She gave papers at four meetings and was a discussant at a fifth. Importantly, after giving the papers, she submitted them for publication. At the 1982 CNEA conference on "Social Systems and Cultural Remains," she presented a case study of the presence of Pennsylvania Jasper at Middle Woodland sites in New England and its implications for trade (Luedtke 1987). At the 1984 conference, she presented a paper entitled "Flexible Tools for Constructing the Past," a well-crafted blueprint of how artifacts, features, and lithic types should be described in the literature, for accuracy and comparability (Luedtke 1986b). In 1986 she was a discussant for the session "Trade, Communication and Transportation Networks." Barbara contributed the position paper on "Creating and Interpreting Cultural Identity" for the 1996 meeting and gave the opening remarks (Luedtke 1996). And finally, she was thrilled to be invited to give a paper at the 1999 meeting on "Maritime and Coastal Archaeology in New England." There she presented her retrospective "Archaeology on the Boston Harbor Islands after 25 Years" (Luedtke 2000). She had told me that this was an important personal goal that she wanted to finish and publish.

Having earned her Ph.D. at the University of Michigan, Barbara's area of expertise in lithics fit in perfectly with the archaeological record of Native American New England, where severe soil acidity results in poor preservation of classes of organic artifacts. Lithics are frequently the only type of cultural material found on New England sites.

"By studying the attributes of stone tools and chipping debris we can learn exactly how these tools were made...[R]esearchers...can identify manufacturing methods and traditions that help them define cultural entities, trace relationships among such entities, or chart the development of craft specialization. Use-wear studies help us determine how stone tools were used, thus providing insight into past technologies and economies, and very precise information about what activities took place at a particular site. Also, by determining the sources of particular kinds of chert, we can define social territories and trace trade networks" (Luedtke 1992:1).

"Archaeologists working in all areas and time periods have often recognized 'exotic' materials that could not have originated in the vicinity of the site where they were found, and which must have been brought or traded from a distance. If the original source of such materials can be determined, hypotheses about trade and social interaction can be tested, forming the basis for higher-level studies of adaptation, cultural change, and the development of complex economies." (Luedtke 1978:414). This lofty goal was the subject of Barbara's doctoral dissertation (Luedtke 1976), and led her to use trace element analysis as a means of

identifying different sources of lithics throughout her career (Luedtke 1978, 1979, 1987; Luedtke and Meyers 1984; Luedtke et al. 1998). Her comprehensive publication, *An Archaeologist's Guide to Chert and Flint* (Luedtke 1992), is recognized globally as the sourcebook and reference guide for all archaeologists engaged in studies of chert and flint.

Having spent her graduate and post-graduate studies in analyzing cherts from the Midwest, Barbara devoted the same level of scrutiny and interest in the less attractive lithics common to New England. New England has few sources of chert or jasper; the dominant lithics include rhyolite, quartz, quartzite, fine-grained volcanics, hornfels, and some metamorphic stones.

Barbara's use of trace element analysis identified Pennsylvania as the source of jasper found on Middle Woodland sites in eastern Massachusetts, rather than from the more local jasper sources in New England (Luedtke 1987). Thus she established material evidence of relationships between Middle Woodland peoples in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, at a time when it had been generally thought that Massachusetts people had only been marginally involved with Middle Woodland ceremonialism and trade (Luedtke 1987:44-45). She outlined future research questions that could explore the nature of these social and trade relations (Luedtke 1987:45).

Petrographic and geochemical analyses helped Barbara to identify "Melrose green," as a fine-grained rhyolite commonly misidentified by archaeologists as a New York chert (Luedtke et al. 1998). Through archival research and field inspection, she was able to "rediscover" the quarry site of "Melrose green" in a modern suburb north of Boston. "Melrose green" has been found on Woodland period sites on the Boston Harbor Islands (Luedtke et al. 1998). In this case, her identification of a local quarry source for "Melrose green" is relevant to the study of territoriality and relationships among local groups rather than large-scale trade networks (Luedtke et al. 1998; Luedtke 2000; Luedtke in press).

Barbara recently studied the distribution of lithic material types on the harbor islands in relation to their quarry locations on the mainland. She believed that she found a pre-Contact territorial boundary across the middle of Thompson Island and across the middle of the harbor along what is now called the Nantasket Roads (Luedtke 2000:8; in press). She suggested that this boundary existed during the Middle and Late Woodland periods and the Contact period, between the Native groups that lived on the mainland to the north and to the south of the Boston area (Luedtke in press).

Barbara had four important recommendations for lithic studies: 1) more articles need to be published on lithic sources in the region; 2) locations and spatial extent of secondary deposits of lithics need to be identified (e.g., glacial, river and stream deposits); 3) additional petrographic and geochemical studies should be done on additional types of lithics; and 4) communication among lithic experts in the region should increase (Luedtke 1993:58-59). She advocated for a lithic working group. She amassed an enormous type collection of lithic materials at UMass/Boston, the largest in the greater Boston area. Her recommendation for lithic sourcing publications was to provide "a careful description of a [lithic] material's dimensions (color, luster, texture, etc.), along with suggestions as to its possible provenance" (Luedtke 1986b:92). She advocated for the use of petrographic and geochemical analysis rather than simply "eyeball identification" (Luedtke 1993).

Lithic artifact classifications and styles could be greatly confused with the actual functional use of the tool, Barbara noted (e.g. Luedtke 1986b:90-91). She recommended use wear studies and accurate descriptions of tools. These rigorous scientific approaches to lithic materials and tools are necessary first steps before anthropological questions concerning social and cultural systems can be addressed.

Barbara used lithic technological analysis on historic period gunflints from Euro-American sites (Luedtke 1998, 1999a, 1999b). Her excavations at the Aptuxet Trading Post in Bourne, Massachusetts encountered a large number of pieces of ballast flint, including crudely made gunflints, strike-a-lights and debitage (Luedtke 1998). She determined that Europeans had worked the flint at the site, not Native Americans.

The workmanship was what she called "do it yourself," and there was evidence of use of metal tools in the knapping process (Luedtke 1998). After examining gunflints from a number of historic Euro-American sites dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, she suggested that this might be attributable to necessity and frugality (Luedtke 1998:45-46). It was interesting to me that at the Aptucxet site, the European occupants did not ask the Native Americans either to make gunflints for them or to teach them how to flint knap. The implications for further anthropological study of the relationships between these two societies might benefit from more lithic analysis of gunflints on historic period sites.

In her monograph on the archaeology of the Shattuck Farm Site, Barbara presents an introduction to the region's ceramics, providing an overview of the technological aspects of pottery-making (Luedtke 1985:210-256). She gives a chronology of the changes in sherd thickness, temper, shape, and decoration through the Early, Middle and Late Woodland periods. In addition, decorative motifs are described and tools used to make certain motifs are illustrated. Furthering her interest in ceramic studies, Barbara later analyzed regional differences in ceramics from coastal sites in northeastern Massachusetts, Boston Harbor Islands and Nantucket (Luedtke 1986a). She observed changes through time in the following attributes: sherd thickness, temper, temper particle size, and major decorative elements and offered technological and social explanations for these differences (Luedtke 1986a).

For ceramic studies, Barbara emphasized that "ceramics are very sensitive indicators of a variety of cultural dynamics, including both macro-trends relevant to areas as large as the Northeast, and micro-traditions relevant only to individual river valleys" (Luedtke 1986a:132). Ceramic analysis offers great potential for addressing questions concerning settlement systems, economics, trade networks, social relationships, kinship/clan membership, individuality, rules of domestic residency, and possibly ideology and ritual. "...[I]t should be encouraging to Massachusetts archaeologists to learn that our prehistoric ceramics hold great potential for the elucidation of prehistoric cultures, and are not the hopeless confusion of styles that many may have feared" (Luedtke 1986a:132).

Barbara's research interests expanded beyond the purely technological aspects of Native American lithics and ceramics. She was interested in exploring questions of cultural identity (Luedtke 1996), social territories and boundaries (Luedtke in press), and ideological implications of the preference for certain lithic materials like Pennsylvania jasper or Braintree hornfels (Luedtke 1987:44-45; 1998:28), and cultural identity (Luedtke 1996).

"One cannot help be struck by the considerable gap between the complex, nuanced ways we experience the construction of identity in our own lives, and the relatively unsubtle ways we seek it in the archaeological record. By necessity we archaeologists are restricted to dealing with identity as expressed in material culture, but we further restrict ourselves with our definitions and our theoretical expressions" (Luedtke 1996:1).

"We can be certain of only one thing: the makers of New England ceramics were not sending messages to us. We archaeologists are eavesdropping on dialogues that took place hundreds and thousands of years ago, between people who surely had multiple identities just as we do and who may have used material culture to inform, confuse, persuade, impress, supplicate, insult, and argue, just as we do. We cannot hope to make sense of ceramic decoration, or any other aspect of material culture, unless we broaden our focus to include the full cultural context within which those material items functioned. If we do this, and if we refine the ways in which we 'listen' to the conscious and unconscious messages encoded in our artifacts, we may be more successful in our efforts to bring the past to life" (Luedtke 1996:4).

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## Reminiscence of a Colleague

*Contributed commentary by Stephen A. Mrozowski  
Fiske Center for Archaeological Research  
Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts Boston*

A lone wolf, that was how Barbara Luedtke once described herself to me. We were discussing the Sandy's Point project, and I asked whether she thought it would be more appropriate that she oversee the project. Many archaeologists would have jumped at the chance to investigate such an important site, but Barbara, unselfish as always, said she thought the project needed an interdisciplinary team and that was my specialty.<sup>1</sup> That is when she described herself as a lone wolf who enjoyed working by herself on the analysis and write up of site materials. Barbara may have thought of herself that way, but in the 13 years I spent with her as a colleague at UMass she was the most giving, unselfish person I ever met. During that time I came to appreciate qualities that set her apart from most of the archaeologists I have known in New England. Barbara was committed to the archaeology of the region and its archaeological community in the broadest sense of the word. In addition to attending professional meetings, she worked for years with the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Her commitment to the students at UMass was equally tireless. She was in her office every day and never in the 13 years I spent with her do I remember her office door being closed, unless of course there was gossip to discuss. Then she would get excited because like most people Barbara always wanted to know the latest scoop.

Barbara was also a very private person. Even when she became ill she made it clear to all of her colleagues that she wanted no special treatment, nor any discussions concerning miracle cures or special diets. Her one request was that things were to continue as they always had. And for quite some time I became convinced that things were as they had always been. I can even remember the day I convinced myself that in fact everything was going to be fine and that Barbara would be there to see the opening of our new archaeological research center. I will always consider it to be one of the great injustices of life that someone who worked so long to build and sustain our program would be taken from our midst just when things were starting to get really interesting. Maybe Barbara didn't see it that way, but I always will.

I first met Barbara in 1975 (or maybe it was 1974) at a Massachusetts Archaeological Society Meeting. I was still an undergraduate at the time. I remember sitting in the Inn in Deerfield, Massachusetts and being introduced to some of the academic archaeologists from the region. I remember feeling rather intimidated and scared. Barbara, who was also there, was kind and seemed to actually be interested in meeting someone who was interested in becoming an archaeologist. These same qualities made her the perfect choice to serve as an outside reviewer for some of the early contract reports that Lenny Loparto, Duncan Ritchie, and I wrote when the Public Archaeology Laboratory first opened at Brown University. I remember when Geoff Moran, who directed PAL at Brown told us that he had asked Barbara to look them over. I was pretty scared, but once again Barbara proved to be constructive and nurturing, just what the doctor ordered for three young aspiring archaeologists.

Barbara continued to be a favorite of the young archaeologists at PAL. The contract scene was very different in the late 1970's. There were no private contracting firms at that point. All of the work was being conducted by the contracting facilities at Brown, Harvard, and UMass-Amherst. Although there was competition between the different labs, there was also lots of respect and very little negative energy in those days. The availability of positions for young archaeologists made it an exciting time. As I continued to work at the Brown lab and began taking graduate courses, I turned to Barbara from time to time for advice. Never was she too busy for these sorts of calls. When I became City Archaeologist of Boston in 1983, Barbara was one of the first people to congratulate me. When I had to put together a

management plan for the city's archaeological resources, no one was more forthcoming with information than Barbara. She read over the draft of the report and provided me with a much-needed sounding board for ideas. I always thought it would be the developers and politicians in Boston who would give me the biggest headaches, but they never matched the archaeological community. During a period that was often contentious and difficult, Barbara was always supportive and helpful and through it all we began to build a close professional relationship.

I can still remember the day I had lunch with Barbara in the UMass Boston faculty club to discuss the position the department had open for an historical archaeologist in 1987. I was a little nervous because I really didn't know how Barbara would respond to my interest in the position. Barbara was the consummate professional. She told me that I should apply for the job, but that I had better finish my dissertation because I wouldn't be considered unless I had. This was really all one could expect, but it was important because Barbara knew that no matter what happened with the job at UMass, I needed to finish. By putting my feet to the fire the way she did, she brought a clarity to the situation that provided me with the impetus I needed to complete my degree.

When I arrived at UMass in the fall of 1987 Barbara began almost immediately to serve as a mentor to me. Early on she made it clear what it would take to get tenure at UMass and how important it was that I not give short shrift to teaching and service in building a sound publication record. Throughout the years I would spend with Barbara I'm not ashamed to admit that I could never give of myself the way Barbara did. We were clearly different people, but I always held her up as a model colleague. In sports they talk about player's coaches, well Barbara was a student's academic. As I noted earlier she was always there for the students of UMass.

Barbara's commitment extended to the University as a whole. She was always willing to serve on the numerous committees that are often so essential for maintaining direction. This isn't always easy at an institution like UMass Boston. Despite the rhetoric, public higher education gets little support in Massachusetts and much of the last decade had been difficult. During times like this it is especially important to have colleagues like Barbara who never lost sight of our mission, serving the students of commonwealth, even in the face of difficult economic circumstances. Barbara found these moments just as difficult as the next faculty member did, but somehow she was able to remain buoyant. Not that I didn't have opportunity to see Barbara get angry. Just like any marriage, when you enter a department full of tenured faculty, you are there for better or for worse and I can remember a few occasions, rare though they were, when Barbara blew her top. I must admit I kind of liked it, because when someone who was so even, really lost it, it seemed to reinforce the belief in the rest of us that things had really gotten pretty awful.

As the 80s ushered in the 90s I began to see changes in Barbara's overall approach to her work. I can still remember vividly the day she returned from the SAAs having presented a paper in which she outlined what she thought might be a women's lithic tool kit (a paper that would later serve as the core of Kat Howlett's thesis on Sandy's Point). Barbara was pretty steamed because some of the male archaeologists in the audience had reacted to it rather skeptically. I think what bothered her the most was that a few of the archaeologists she knew wondered out loud why she had chosen to pursue such a "radical" research agenda. I think this offended Barbara because it was as if they were saying oh Barbara we're surprised that such a solid empiricist would explore such a speculative possibility. If Barbara had been a different person she might have told them what they could do with their ideas, but I don't think she did. I do know that she ignored what they said and continued to pursue her research concerning the roles of Native American women as lithic tool users and producers.

Other evidence of Barbara's movement into new areas included her work with the lithic assemblages from Southern Patagonia collected by Junius Bird of the American Museum of Natural History. Barbara spent a sabbatical in New York working with the materials and traveled to the area as part of this research. This work remains unfinished, but it serves to remind us all that there was much more to

Barbara Luedtke then her work in New England. One of the reasons that her death was so difficult to handle was because in the years prior to her illness you could see Barbara growing as a scholar, becoming more theoretically engaged, and seeking new horizons. She also grew more interested in Historical Archaeology playing an ever-widening role in the graduate program. Her analysis of gunflints from the Magunco Site in Ashland, Massachusetts proved to be the critical piece of evidence needed to identify the site as a Native American habitation. That paper, and others concerning the Magunco site will appear in a volume that will be published by the University of Massachusetts Press in their Native Americans of the Northeast series. That volume will be dedicated to Barbara. It seems a fitting tribute to a person who never liked too much attention, but whose legacy to the archaeological community will most assuredly stand the test of time.

<sup>1</sup> For those wondering, analysis of the site materials continues and recently we have been able to renew our efforts to see this project to completion. We are still floating material from the site while new Center staff David Landon and Heather Trigg are involved in completing the faunal and paleobotanical analysis respectively. Katherine Howlett defended a thesis based on the lithics from the site this past February. Barbara played a major role in the this analysis as she did the lithics from the Magunco site in Ashland, Massachusetts.

**CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY**

**2002 ANNUAL MEETING**

**SATURDAY, MAY 11, 2002**

**Materializing Anthropology: In Memory of  
Barbara Luedtke**

**Co-sponsored by the Department of Anthropology and the  
Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research  
at UMass Boston**

The 22nd annual meeting of the Conference on New England Archaeology  
will be held at the  
Snowden Auditorium, UMass Boston

Registration and Coffee  
8:30 - 9:00 a.m.

And

A walking tour of Thompson's Island and reminiscences on Barbara Luedtke  
Boat leaves U.M.B. at 1:00 pm  
Return trip from Thompson Island at 4:00 pm

(Parking: available at U.M.B. for \$3.50 for the entire day)

## PROGRAM SCHEDULE

- 8:30 Coffee and Registration
- 9:00 Opening Remarks  
Ann-Eliza Lewis  
Chair, CNEA Steering Committee
- 9:20 Barbara Luedtke's "Lasting Impression" in New England Archaeology  
Jordan Kerber, Colgate University
- 9:45 Human Behavior as Reflected in Stone Blade Caches  
Barbara Carlogero, West Hartford, CT
- 10:10 Break
- 10:30 Is this a Feature or What? A Geoarchaeological Approach to Feature Interpretation  
Diana Doucette, Harvard University
- 10:55 T.B.A.  
John Cross, Bowdoin College
- 11:20 Business Meeting
- 11:50 Lunch\*
- 1:00 FERRY DEPARTS FOR THOMPSON'S ISLAND
- 1:30 Remembering Barbara Luedtke  
Steve Mrozowski and CNEA members
- 2:30 Break
- 2:45 Exploration of Thompson's Island  
Ellen Berkland will lead walking tour
- 4:00 BOAT DEPARTS FOR U.M.B.

\* Lunch: Box lunches are available for \$5.75 and must be ordered in advance. Lunch options are limited on Columbia Point. If you plan to attend the afternoon session on Thompson's Island, we strongly recommend you order a box lunch when you preregister for the conference.

## ABSTRACTS

### Barbara Luedtke's "Lasting Impression" in New England Archaeology

*Jordan E. Kerber*

With the passing of Barbara Luedtke two years ago, New England archaeology lost one of its giants. This paper addresses several of Barbara's numerous contributions to archaeological research in the region over a period of 25 years. Specific areas that will be discussed include coastal archaeology, lithic analysis, and ceramic analysis. Barbara's lasting impression also extends to many New England archaeologists to whom Barbara was a colleague, mentor, and friend.

### Human Behavior as Reflected in Stone Blade Caches

*Barbara L. Calogero*

Relatively rare stone blade caches form a puzzling component of the archaeological record. Of the 17 caches known or reported in Connecticut, analyses of five have provided new data and provoked more questions about their intended purposes. Each cache reflects a strategic investment of a toolknapper's time and skill in collecting and reducing the rocks in preparation for transport and later careful placement and burial in isolated locations away from campsites. Were the caches hunting supplies stored near favorite hunting stands or hidden stashes left by traders for temporary safekeeping? Were they more ominously tactical supplies? If not utilitarian, were some commemorative monuments? Each of the five caches differ in size, lithic materials and stage of blade reduction, but all are of imported rock. Based on blade morphology and charcoal associated with one cache that was dated radiometrically, the caches range in age from the Terminal Archaic through the Early Woodland periods.

### Is this a Feature or What? A Geoarchaeological Approach to Feature Interpretation

*Diana Doucette*

Cultural features on Archaic sites in Massachusetts have been difficult to interpret due to poor preservation conditions of organic materials, and from disturbance due to natural processes (such as bioturbation). Pit features, especially, are often found "empty" leaving very little archaeological evidence for functional interpretation. What lies beyond the empty pit? What important aspects of the early Native American cultural landscape are we missing? This presentation will briefly outline various geoarchaeological techniques employed at the Annasnappet Pond site in Carver, including micromorphology, x-ray diffraction, geochemical analysis, and ground penetrating radar. These techniques can help us find out a little bit more about the people who made the points, and gain insight into how we can better read the Archaic past.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### CONNECTICUT

#### Long Island Sound Underwater Archaeology Project

*David Robinson, PAL*

PAL is currently providing submerged cultural resource management services for a proposed 22.5-mi-long natural gas pipeline across Long Island Sound between Branford, Connecticut and Wading River, New York. These services consist of a comprehensive survey program being conducted, under the direction of David Robinson, to determine the presence/absence of potentially significant submerged cultural resources, such as historic shipwrecks and inundated ancient Native American occupation sites, within the project's offshore Area of Potential Effect.

PAL has completed a comprehensive review of regional archival records, developed regional contexts and statements regarding types of known and expected archaeological sites in immediate proximity to the project area, and, in cooperation with Ocean Surveys, Inc. (OSI), is presently conducting Phase Ia geophysical remote-sensing survey of more than 1,100 linear miles of seabed (encompassing the pipeline's centerline corridor and anchor spread areas) using a 75 ft line spacing and instrumentation that includes differential global positioning system (DGPS), Hypack computer navigation software, digital depth sounder, seismic "boomer" and CHIRPS sub-bottom profilers, sidescan sonar, and cesium-vapor marine magnetometer.

PAL's analyses of the remote-sensing data set collected from the centerline corridor of the project area resulted in the identification of two sidescan sonar targets and 24 magnetic targets that were considered to be potentially significant and required inspection by archaeological divers. Subsequent Phase Ib inspection of these targets by PAL and project associates at

Panamerican Consulting, Inc. (PCI) revealed that none of targets represented potentially significant submerged cultural resources. PAL will be completing a summary report with management recommendations for any potentially significant historic submerged cultural resources identified during the remaining marine remote survey and is also working with the office of the Connecticut State Geologist, and researchers from the University of Connecticut and the Danish National Museum's Center for Maritime Archaeology to prepare a predictive model and testing strategy for assessing the potential sensitivity for submerged ancient Native American cultural resources within the project area.

#### Recent Botanical Identifications from Two Early Sites, Mashantucket

*Brian D. Jones and Jason Mancini, Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center*

(reprint: errata in last year's newsletter)

Carbonized plant remains have recently been analyzed from two early prehistoric sites at Mashantucket. Samples were drawn from carbonized remains recovered from flotation samples at the Late Paleoindian Hidden Creek site and the Early Archaic Sandy Hill site. These samples were sent to Dr. David Perry, a specialist in the identification of soft plant tissues. Dr. Perry uses a scanning electron microscope to examine samples for parenchymatous tissues that can be used to identify plant taxa. Dr. Perry's work is part of a long-term study of plant remains from both prehistoric and historic period sites at Mashantucket. Hidden Creek (72-163) is a small Late Paleoindian site reflecting very short-term residence (Jones 1997). Perry identified 11 plant taxa from the Late Paleoindian context of Hidden Creek. These included: water plantain, groundnut, hickory nut, chenopod family, wood and polypody ferns, blue flag, club moss, Indian cucumber, possible water-lily family, water cress

and cattail. A fragment of *Typha* was recently dated to 9150+/-40 14C BP (Beta-149920) matching a date of 9150+/-50 (Beta-121846) from a conifer wood sample found amongst a number of burned chert flakes. It is believed these dates correspond to the Paleoindian occupation. To complicate matters, however, a date of 10260+/-70 (Beta-126817) from a hazelnut shell fragment also comes from this site.

The Sandy Hill site (72-97) is located just 150 meters north of Hidden Creek (Forrest 1999). The site is an extensive repeatedly occupied Early Archaic (Gulf of Maine Archaic) base camp dating between ca. 9,000 and 8,500 14C years ago. A number of roughly four by five meter semi-subterranean house floors have been excavated at the site. The site has been under investigation for a number of years, and this fall additional excavations were undertaken to recover archaeological remains threatened by a road project. Botanical samples from the black charcoal-rich matrix of a newly located house floor were sent to Perry for identification. Perry was able to identify fifteen plant taxa from the samples provided. These included water plantain, hickory nutshell, hazel nutshell, nutsedge, wood and bracken fern, cow parsnip, club moss, water lily, water parsnip, Solomon's seal, arrowhead, bulrush, bur-reed, and cattail. Of these, cattail, water plantain, cow parsnip and nutsedge were most common. Prior identifications from other Early Archaic features from this site included most of the above taxa as well as wild calla, Indian cucumber and blue flag.

These plant identifications provide an important new insight into the paleoethnobotany of the region. Most of the taxa listed are edible, and many have medicinal or material uses as well. In particular, these identifications have emphasized the importance of starchy wetland tuber crops to Native subsistence. Until recently, it was assumed that the physical remains of such soft-tissue species could not be preserved. In fact, wetland tuber crops are the most common plants identified in features throughout time at Mashantucket. Interestingly, they are consistently found in association with carbonized fern remnants. This suggests that the

ferns were used as a wrapping material in the cooking process. In fact, Captain John Smith commented on the use of fern and oak leaves for the cooking of wetland tubers ("tockawhohge") in the early seventeenth century (cited in Reeve and Forgacs 1999: 59). Soft-tissue plant identifications will continue to be a priority here at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and we anticipate further important discoveries in the future.

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## MASSACHUSETTS

### Massachusetts Bay Underwater Archaeology Project

*David Robinson, PAL*

PAL is conducting, under the direction of David Robinson, a comprehensive survey program for determining the presence/absence of potentially significant submerged cultural within a proposed 28-mi-long offshore natural gas pipeline across the bottom of Massachusetts Bay between Salem and Weymouth. To date, PAL has completed a comprehensive review of regional archival records, developed regional contexts and statements regarding types of known and expected archaeological sites in immediate proximity to the project area, and, in cooperation with Ocean Surveys, Inc. (OSI), conducted Phase Ia geophysical remote-sensing survey of more than 1,200 linear miles of seabed (encompassing the pipeline's centerline corridor and anchor spread areas) using a 50-100 ft line spacing and instrumentation that included differential global positioning system (DGPS), Hypack computer navigation software, digital depth sounder, seismic "boomer" and CHIRPS sub-bottom profilers, sidescan sonar, and cesium-vapor marine magnetometer.

PAL's analyses of the remote-sensing data set resulted in the identification of 67 potentially historically significant remote-sensing targets requiring inspection by archaeological divers. Subsequent Phase Ib inspection of these targets by PAL and project associates Panamerican Consulting, Inc. (PCI) identified six shipwrecks. Presently, PAL is completing a report outlining management recommendations for these potentially significant historic submerged cultural resources and is also working with researchers from OSI, the USGS, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, and the Danish National Museum's Center for Maritime Archaeology to prepare the first ever predictive model and testing strategy for assessing the potential sensitivity for submerged ancient Native American cultural resources within the Massachusetts Bay.

### Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Watershed Survey

*Curtiss Hoffman, Bridgewater State*

Dr. Curtiss Hoffman and Adrienne Edwards (Bridgewater State College) have completed an inventory of prehistoric and Contact period sites in the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord (SuAsCo) watershed of eastern Massachusetts. The inventory, which is GIS-based, includes 776 sites in most of the watershed's 36 towns and cities. It investigates both environmental and cultural parameters and provides recommendations to individual towns, state agencies, and regional archaeologists. The report will be made available to town historical commissions and planning boards, state agencies, and colleagues, and will also be accessible later this spring through a website with links to Bridgewater State College's website ([www.bridgew.edu](http://www.bridgew.edu)).

### Martha's Vineyard Survey, Aquinnah

*Holly Herbster, PAL*

Over the past year, PAL has completed eight intensive surveys under the Town of Aquinnah's Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection Bylaw. Of the thirteen surveys performed to date, eleven have resulted in the identification of prehistoric and/or historic period deposits. In addition, Suzanne Cherau and Holly Herbster are completing a town-wide reconnaissance survey of Aquinnah through the MHC Survey and Planning Grant program. The information collected from all of these projects is allowing the archaeological sensitivity of the town to be refined so that significant resources can be identified and, wherever possible, preserved in consultation with the Aquinnah Wampanoag Tribe.

## Community-Wide Reconnaissance Survey, Bolton

*Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services*

A community-wide reconnaissance survey was conducted in the town of Bolton in Worcester County. The survey recorded and updated information concerning more than a dozen Native American sites of the Pre-Contact period. More than one hundred early industrial, agricultural, public and residential archaeological sites of the historic period were recorded. The survey report serves as a vital planning tool for the community in light of the rapid rate of development that is occurring there.

## The John B. Gough House, Boylston

*Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services*

An archaeological site examination survey was conducted at the John B. Gough Estate ("Hillside"), country home of a prominent temperance speaker of the nineteenth century. The estate is a National Historic Landmark and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey was completed prior to installation of a proposed exterior drainage system and re-grading activities. Data were obtained concerning the depth and locations of the historic grade; the location of buried foundations of an outbuilding and addition (not standing); cobble-lined driveway gutters; an underground well vault; and a flagstone pathway leading into the north side of the house. Soil profiles indicated that during the nineteenth century, the natural slope on the west side of the house was truncated to C-Horizon subsoil and re-graded, while landscaping on the east (front) side of the house resulted in an A-Horizon topsoil deposit that was deeply buried beneath historic fill. The artifact assemblage was low in density and included whiteware, creamware, and porcelain consistent with domestic occupation of the property between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries.

## The Maple Street Cemetery, Adams

*Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services*

An archaeological survey was conducted in two sections of the Maple Street Cemetery in Adams, to provide information for a new cemetery preservation plan. Both sections were devoid of headstones, and the goal of the testing was to determine the presence or absence of unmarked burials. The first area investigated was adjacent to the eighteenth-century Quaker Meetinghouse in the western extremity of the cemetery. The outlines of thirty-four graveshafts were identified. It was demonstrated that unmarked Quaker burials are located throughout that section of the cemetery. Testing also was conducted in the eastern extremity of the cemetery, next to a concentration of European-style iron grave markers dating to the turn of the twentieth century. The outlines of ten graveshafts were identified. It is likely that additional unmarked burials are located throughout the latter section of the cemetery as well.

The survey provided insights into the religious and social aspects of life for two distinct historic groups in Adams. Gravestones provide a tightly controlled source of data in which to observe stylistic change in material culture, and to relate this change to changes in the society that produced it. The fact that the early Quakers did not mark their graves is symbolic of their differences with mainstream colonial society. For the Quakers, personal references were an abomination, and tombstones were considered pompous and therefore sinful. In the case of the Quakers of Adams, it is clear that the tradition of unmarked burial within an area designated as hallowed ground prevailed at least until the early nineteenth century. In the case of the European immigrant families, the location provided for interment was on the less prestigious outer fringe of the cemetery. The stylized iconography of the iron markers and the use of European languages reflects strict adherence to the traditions of the immigrants' homeland, and demonstrates how burial practices were forceful expressions of tradition and ethnicity.

## **The Meadow Site (19-HD-169), Agawam**

*Chris Donta, UMass Archaeological Services*

Subsurface testing for a proposed natural gas pipeline led to the identification of a large Native American site in Agawam on the south side of the Westfield River, near its confluence with the Connecticut River. Because of extensive flood deposits, initial testing included deep excavations that resulted in the recovery of chert, rhyolite, quartz and quartzite chipping debris, as well as two bifaces. A subsequent site examination survey identified two main loci within the site, represented by scatters of lithic artifacts and pottery over an area of at least 12,500 square meters. The artifacts were recovered from undisturbed topsoil and subsoil strata that were sealed beneath 60 cm of alluvial deposits. More than 1,200 Native American artifacts were recovered, including one Large Triangle projectile point, seven stone tools, and forty pottery fragments. One large pit feature was documented, which contained multiple layers of faunal, floral, and lithic refuse. Other subsurface features included a lithic reduction area, a postmold, and a possible refuse midden. A radiocarbon sample from the pit feature was dated to 920 +/-70 radiocarbon years. The artifacts found in association with the features indicate an occupation during the Middle to Late Woodland period, ca. 2,000 to 400 years ago.

## **Wooden Box Site, Haverhill**

*Jennifer Macpherson, PAL*

PAL conducted an intensive (locational) of the Fairway Oaks New Housing Development in Haverhill, Massachusetts. A site examination was conducted following the intensive survey in the northern portion of the project area, and was designated the Wooden Box Site. This site yielded 27 pieces of chipping debris, the base and midsection of an Attleboro red felsite Orient Fishtail projectile point, and the midsection of a large, triangular rhyolite biface, as well as the identification of one charcoal feature. During the

site examination of the site, a total of 158 pieces of Native American material was recovered, including 116 pieces of chipping debris, two Transitional Archaic projectile points, two bifaces, a scraper, six pieces of charred bone, and four nuthulls. Feature 1 was confirmed with the placement of a 1 x 1 m unit, and appears to be associated with food processing activities. Underlying Feature 1 was Feature 2, which was determined to be a highly oxidized living surface. The information collected at the site indicates that it was occupied during the Transitional Archaic Period and, appears to be well preserved and that it contains artifacts and intact features associated with a range of subsistence-related activities.

## **Overlook Ridge, Malden and Revere**

*Jennifer Macpherson, PAL*

PAL completed an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Overlook Ridge development in Revere and Malden, Massachusetts. Overlook Ridge, LLC is currently planning the proposed Overlook Ridge development within a 100-acre project area adjacent to U.S. Highway 1. The project area contains the Rowe Quarry, an actively used trap rock quarry. A total of 467 pieces of cultural material was recovered from the project area. Subsurface testing conducted during the intensive survey identified one locus of Native American activity (Overlook Ridge Locus 1). Three historic/modern period building foundations (Overlook Ridge Foundations 1-3) identified in a previous reconnaissance survey were investigated with judgmentally placed test pit transects. Overlook Ridge Locus 1 consists of a small, low density deposit of prehistoric Native American cultural material (bifacial tool blade, chipping debris). Given its limited content, it is unlikely to contribute additional information about Native American settlement and lithic resource use in the Revere/Malden area. Overlook Ridge Locus 1 is not considered to be a potentially significant cultural resource.

## **Native American Sites Near Freshwater Ponds, Barnstable**

*Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services*

An intensive (locational) survey at the Barnstable Airport recorded two Native American sites adjacent to freshwater ponds. The Upper Gate Pond Site consists of three locations where chipping debris was encountered. A rhyolite Atlantic broadspear was recovered also. The evidence suggests that in the ancient past, people paused at this location to sharpen and prepare lithic implements before hunting along the shores of Upper Gate Pond.

The Nashawake Site consists of a concentration of chipping debris, consisting of thinning and sharpening flakes of rhyolite, quartz and quartzite. Analysis indicates that some primary reduction of locally obtained rhyolite cobbles occurred at the site, in addition to the sharpening and modification of bifacial stone tools by people preparing to conduct subsistence activities at Flintrock Pond and Little Israel Pond.

## **Blackstone River and Canal Heritage Park Water Control Gates Preservation Project, Uxbridge**

*David Robinson, PAL*

In August 2001, PAL, in conjunction with VHB, completed the assessment of three historic water control gate structures located within the Blackstone River and Canal Heritage Park in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and prepared recommendations for their rehabilitation in support of the Massachusetts' DEM's plans to return the water control structures to functional status. The objectives of the study, conducted under the direction of David Robinson and Matthew Kierstead, were to: 1) document the history of the water control structures' construction and operation; 2) to assess the gates' condition, historic integrity, and level of functionality; and 3) synthesize data from archival and field research to produce rehabilitation recommendations for returning the gates to a functional state while retaining as

much of their historic fabric as possible, in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's standards.

The water control structures located within the Park were found to incorporate generic materials, such as cast iron, steel, concrete, and wood, which were regularly replaced, because of wear from use and rot from constant exposure to fluctuating water levels. PAL and VHB determined rehabilitation of the three water flow control gates and the associated section of the Blackstone Canal can be considered a continuity of use, and that the obvious rehabilitation activities associated with returning these gates to working order are the same activities that any canal superintendent would have performed, and would perform today in the process of maintaining these gate structures.

## **Devens Reserve Forces Training Area (former Fort Devens), Devens**

*Suzanne Cherau, PAL*

PAL continues to conduct archaeological survey and site evaluations for the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, formerly Fort Devens, in Middlesex and Worcester Counties. These investigations mark the twelve year that Suzanne Cherau has directed archaeological work at this military facility, assisted most recently by Kerrylynn Boire, Kristen Heitert, and Timothy Ives of PAL. Work completed in 2001 for the U.S. Army includes site evaluations of four historic sites and two prehistoric sites located within the Main Training Area (former South Post) in the town of Lancaster. Historic sites included three home/farmsteads on the old Harvard Road and one neighborhood cider mill dating to the second half of the nineteenth century. Intensive surveys were also completed for the 3400 Block Area (formerly part of the Main Post) in the town of Shirley. This survey identified a potentially NR eligible Woodland Period prehistoric site along the Nashua River and an early twentieth century domestic site near the Shirley center village.

## Cape Cod National Seashore/Salt Pond Visitor Center, Eastham

*Donna Ingham, PAL*

Several prehistoric Native American sites and one historic EuroAmerican site have been identified as the result of intensive (locational) archaeological surveys recently completed for Goody, Clancy & Associates and the Federal Highway Administration by PAL within the Cape Cod National Seashore in Eastham, Massachusetts. The Doane-Brewer House Site, located on Nauset Road approximately midway from the Salt Pond Visitor Center to the intersection with Doane Road, was identified after the exposure of a small pit feature associated with eighteenth-century EuroAmerican ceramic types. The adjacent Doane-Brewer House (built between 1768 and 1799) was documented in 1995 by the Commonwealth Collaborative and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. However, additional information is needed to determine National Register eligibility.

The majority of the prehistoric Native American sites identified during the surveys, including two located on the grounds of the Salt Pond Visitor Center, are quite limited in horizontal extent and are associated with low density distributions of prehistoric lithic debris. Two of the prehistoric Native American sites identified were found to extend across areas measuring approximately 140 and 195 meters in length and are associated with moderate density distributions of prehistoric lithic debris. No temporally diagnostic artifact types were recovered and no subsurface features were detected within these site areas. These two sites, the Doane Road Site and the Little Creek Road Site are located in the vicinity of the intersection of Doane Road with the former Little Creek Road on the uplands overlooking the north shore of Nauset Bay. PAL has recommended evaluation of the significance of each of these sites, in terms of National Register eligibility, through site examination if proposed construction impacts to them cannot be avoided.

## Groton-Dunstable Regional High School, Groton

*Jennifer Macpherson, PAL*

An intensive survey for the proposed New Groton Dunstable Regional High School in Groton, Massachusetts was conducted within three wooded parcels of land totaling 179 acres located between Chicopee Row and Kemp Road, and collectively referred to as the Casella Property. A total of 143, 50-x-50-centimeter test pits was excavated in the project, yielding 169 historic artifacts. Two historic farmsteads were identified in the northern third of the project area, and designated the Smith I and Smith II sites. No prehistoric cultural material or features were recovered/identified in the project area.

The Smith I Site is comprised of two large fieldstone foundations, separated by an abandoned farm road, and a stone-lined well located on the east side of the road. The Smith II Site on Kemp Road is comprised of a historic farmhouse and outbuildings located on the south side of the street, at the northernmost end of the property. Extant buildings are set along an unimproved dirt road, which runs generally north to south through the property. The farmhouse is set closest to the main road and appears as two distinct buildings dating to the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, connected to one another by a series of nineteenth- and twentieth-century ells. Both sites possess good physical integrity of archaeological deposits, and are potentially significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register of Historic Places.

## Tom's Neck, Chappaquiddick

*Jennifer Macpherson, PAL*

PAL completed site examination investigations within the Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Driveway sites of the proposed Tom's Neck Farm Subdivision project area, located on Chappaquiddick, Martha's Vineyard. The site areas contain both relatively flat broad terraces and more elevated, wooded knoll or esker-like features in close proximity to Pease's Pond and associated wetlands. A total of 2,295 cultural materials was recovered from 43 test pits and all 1 x 1 meter

excavation units. The recovered deposits consisted of 1,289 pieces of lithic chipping debris (dominated by rhyolite), five bifaces, nine projectile points (including Brewerton Side-Notched, Small Stemmed, Levanna, Rossville, Meadowood and four unidentified), 485 pieces of Native American pottery, 14 pieces of fish and bird bone, 71 pieces of unidentified mammal bone, one scraper, one hammerstone and one utilized flake. Four features were identified during the course of the investigations. Three were identified in Lot 2, including a large shell midden, a fragmented but nearly complete Native American vessel and a small hearth. The fourth feature was identified in Lot 1, and appears to be a second shell midden deposit.

The absence of radiocarbon-datable contexts and relatively low potential for finding such contexts based on the level of subsurface testing conducted to date, the Lots 4 and 5 Driveway sites was not considered to have the potential to yield significant new classes of archaeological data, and no additional investigations were recommended for either site. The Lots 1, 2, and 3 sites, however yielded high densities and wide variety of lithic material types and stone tool artifacts along with Native American pottery and radiocarbon-datable features. Although spatially separated from each other by the artificial boundaries of the building envelopes, it is highly likely that these deposits are part of one, larger contiguous habitation area at the shores of Pease's Pond and Cape Poge Bay. In addition to diagnostic projectile point types from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, two radiocarbon dates were obtained from Lots 3 and 4. A charcoal sample taken from the former yielded a radiocarbon date of  $950 \pm 60$  BP (calibrated date of BP 640 to 470 or AD 1310 to 1480) (Beta #148736), and a shell sample taken from the latter yielded a radiocarbon date of  $870 \pm 40$  BP (calibrated date of 910 to 690 B.P. or AD 1040 to 1260) (Beta # 162315). This Late Woodland Period cultural affiliation suggests a strong research potential regarding cultural continuity of Chappaquiddick Wampanoags living at this locale into the Contact and early historic periods.

## **Town-Wide Reconnaissance Survey, Dartmouth**

*Holly Herbster, PAL*

PAL is currently involved in an archaeological reconnaissance survey for the Town of Dartmouth under the MHC Survey and Planning Grant program. Prior to the survey, only 20 archaeological sites had been recorded in the 65 square mile town, the fifth largest in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To date, 40 new prehistoric and historic period sites have been documented through the survey, including a number of Contact Period Native American sites and eighteenth through twentieth century mill complexes.

## **Riverfront Business Park, Freetown**

*Anna Graves, PAL*

Archaeological investigations within the proposed Riverfront Business Park in Freetown, Massachusetts began with intensive survey testing of a 575-acre parcel located at the confluence of the Taunton and Assonet rivers. The PAL project was directed by Deborah Cox; Holly Herbster and Anna Graves served as project archaeologists. The project area is located in close proximity to a cluster of significant prehistoric sites, including Peace Haven, Barnaby's Cove, Terry Land, and Mother's Brook. The central portion of the parcel was extensively developed as the former Freetown Energy Park, limiting archaeological sensitivity across much of the project area. Nine previously unknown archaeological sites (six prehistoric and three historic) were identified in relatively undisturbed portions of the parcel, along with four historic period family cemeteries.

A site examination was completed at the 8400 sq m Head of the Cove prehistoric site, located several hundred meters from the Barnaby's Cove and Peace Haven sites. Quartz Small Stemmed points and bifaces were recovered along with moderate densities of chipping debris. The assemblage was contained entirely within a modern period plowzone, and a lack of features or in situ artifact deposits made the site

ineligible for listing on the National Register. Site examinations were also completed at two home sites, located on Main Street, which document settlement and land use along a main transportation corridor between Fall River and the village of Assonet. The Hathaway home was constructed circa 1750 and occupied until its removal from the lot around 1970. Remnant features include a capped well and a possible barn/harness shop foundation. The Evans-Barrett home was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and occupied until its recent demolition. Boundary delineation at the four cemeteries was completed given the presence of unaltered fieldstone markers and lack of perimeter enclosures. Family names and dates are present on some stones, indicating use as early as 1722. Given the number of rough fieldstone markers, however, it is possible the cemeteries were in use during earlier periods. Current project plans call for the avoidance of all potentially significant cultural resources.

### **Fort Phoenix National Historic Site, Fairhaven**

*Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services*

An archaeological intensive (locational) survey was conducted prior to walkway and drainage improvements at the Fort Phoenix National Historic Site. The fort was in active military service during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. It overlooks the entrance to New Bedford Harbor from the east. Testing was conducted along the centerline of a proposed walkway between a parking lot and the fort, as well as in the parade ground and the interior of the fort. Segments of stone foundations were identified at two locations on the pathway route within the fort, close to the modern ground surface. These foundations represent quarters, or barracks, that were built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

### **19-PL-879, Pembroke**

*Joseph Waller, PAL*

In the Spring 2001, Joseph Waller and Duncan Ritchie of PAL completed an intensive archaeological survey in Pembroke, Massachusetts at the location of reputed Native American archaeological site 19-PL-879. Archaeological survey resulted in the identification of three prehistoric Native American archaeological sites. Two of these were small, low density find spots of quartz and rhyolite chipping debris. Site 19-PL-879 was confirmed by the recovery of Native American cultural materials from across a fairly large knoll-top overlooking Pudding and Huldah brooks. Cultural materials recovered from test pits excavated within 19-PL-879 included an Orient Fishtail projectile point, two fragments of bifacial implements or untyped projectile points, and rhyolite, quartz, argillite, and quartzite chipping debris. Site 19-PL-879 contains deposits of cultural material associated with the manufacture of chipped-stone tools as well as two fireplace or hearth features. Lithic materials in the sample of chipping debris from the site include rhyolite from the Blue Hills area on the southern edge of the Boston basin and Attleboro red rhyolite from a source area in the Narragansett Bay drainage basin. Preliminary assessments based on the recovery of diagnostic artifact types indicates that the site contains a Terminal Archaic period (ca. 3200-2500 years ago) component. Cultural materials are suggestive of other Archaic or Woodland period components, as well.

### **Site Examinations at Two Native American Sites, Billerica**

*Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services*

Archaeological site examination surveys were conducted at two Pre-Contact sites in Billerica. Excavation at the Boulder Trail Site, located on a bluff near the Concord River, yielded two very similar Brewerton eared-notched projectile points, two scrapers, and 137 pieces of chipping debris. The entire assemblage consists of the

same form of rhyolite, and appears to represent a single-component lithic manufacturing site dating to the Laurentian tradition of the Late Archaic period. Evidently people prepared projectile points at this location prior to hunting and gathering activities on the margins of the neighboring wetland.

At the Stream Site, testing yielded one small quartz pentagonal projectile point, the tip/midsections of three projectile points, one contracting stem fragment of a projectile point, one scraper, and 117 pieces of chipping debris. The topographic location and the presence of sharpening flakes, multiple lithic materials and projectile point fragments suggests that the site may have been a seasonal hunting station that witnessed multiple occupations. Processing activities at the site apparently resulted in the breakage of lithic tools in such a way that tip/midsections were generated and discarded.

### **Miacomet Indian Village, Nantucket**

*Joseph Waller, PAL*

In July 2001 Joseph Waller and Duncan Ritchie of PAL completed an intensive archaeological survey on Nantucket, Massachusetts within the core area of the late-seventeenth through early-eighteenth century settlement of Miacomet, designated on state site files as site NAN-HA-2. Archaeological survey resulted in the recovery of two sherds of seventeenth/mid-eighteenth-century tin-glazed delft, kaolin tobacco pipe bowl fragments, and pieces of brick and shell from a highly localized area in the western portion of the Sherburne Commons Assisted Living Facility project area. The assemblage corresponds well with the expected archaeological "signature" or appearance of domestic refuse associated with a Native American house site. It is expected that this site is associated with the historic Miacomet Indian settlement.

### **Native American Sites, Lakeville**

*Chris Donta, UMass Archaeological Services*

Testing prior to proposed construction projects at three locations in Lakeville led to the identification of three previously unrecorded Native American sites. The Ted Williams Site produced a small volume of lithic artifacts and one Small-Stemmed point. The Tamarack Inn Site contained chipping debris of quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite, in addition to one quartz Small-Stemmed projectile point, one rhyolite Large Triangle point, three biface fragments, and one hammerstone. The Sargasso Sea site yielded mainly quartz chipping debris, with some quartzite, rhyolite, and chert, as well as two quartz Small-Stemmed points, one quartz core, two pieces of ground stone, and fire-cracked rock. Of the three sites, the Sargasso Sea Site is the largest and potentially the most significant. It contains an undisturbed topsoil stratum and possesses high potential to contain subsurface features. This research provides further evidence that the Lakeville area was a densely occupied part of the region for many thousands of years.

### **The Willowbend Native American Sites, Mashpee**

*Chris. Donta, UMass Archaeological Services*

A proposed golf course expansion in Mashpee led to site examination surveys at the Fox Run 2 Site (19-BN-285) and the Fox Run 4 Site (19-BN-287). Excavations at the Fox Run 4 Site produced more than 1,000 Native American artifacts, including Small-Stemmed, Rossville, Greene, Orient and Levanna projectile points, twenty pottery sherds, one rolled copper bead, chipping debris, and fire-cracked rock distributed in three loci within the site. Fox Run 2 produced a smaller volume of lithic artifacts and fire-cracked rock. A standing cabin and a historic house foundation were also identified. The recent excavations have added to the findings of previous investigations at the Fox Run 3 Site and two historic sites nearby, which documented the use of this area by Native Americans from the Late Archaic period through the historic period.



## The Neponset Paleoindian Site, Canton

*Chris Donta, UMass Archaeological Services*

A proposed office building could impact portions of the Neponset Paleoindian Site (19-NF-70) in Canton. Subsurface testing was conducted in Locus 3 and Locus 4, previously identified within the site. The goals of the testing were to define the boundaries of undisturbed soils at the site, to document previous ground disturbance, and to ensure that no Paleoindian deposits would be adversely affected by the proposed construction. Most of Locus 3 has been excavated since the 1970s by members of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, who have reported Paleoindian artifacts. Locus 4 was defined as a probable Archaic and Woodland area during a previous survey. It is located to the northwest of Locus D, another section of the Neponset Site, where previous excavations recovered channel flakes and other Paleoindian artifacts in association with a radiocarbon date of approximately 10,200 years before present. During the recent testing, trenches excavated in Locus 4 resulted in the recovery of two fluted points, one channel flake, several unifacial scrapers, bifaces, and chipping debris. The majority of the Paleoindian artifacts from Locus 4 are made of Mount Jasper rhyolite. The fluted points are typologically consistent with the styles used to define the Michaud-Neponset phase. The lithic material and stratigraphic context of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Locus 4 appear consistent with those reported from portions of Locus 3.

### Intensive Survey and Site Examination, Dracut

*Marty Dudek, Ron Dalton, and Craig Chartier, Timelines*

Timelines archaeologists performed an intensive survey for eight cross-country pipeline segments in the Town of Dracut. Prehistoric resources were identified at one location, the Whortleberry Hill site. A site examination was recommended, approved, and conducted for this site. Three archaeological loci were defined. Two consisted

of areas with quartz and rhyolite tools, chipping debris, and calcined bone. A third locus was a find spot of quartz debitage. A Middle Archaic rhyolite Neville point, rhyolite and quartz chipping debris, cores and tools, and a meta-sediment uniface and flakes were recovered. Rhyolite, including the Neville point, was underlain by quartz artifacts buried deeper, suggesting an earlier quartz component that may date to the Early or Middle Archaic period. Calcined bone recovered from two loci included one turtle-shell fragment from Locus 1 and over 1,200 fragments of deer/mammal bone from a small pit feature in Locus 2, dated to the Terminal Archaic, 2970 ± 110 14C years BP (13C corrected; calibrated range at 1 sigma: 3333 to 2955 BP)(Geochron GX-27862-PRI). The unusual presence of a Terminal Archaic calcined deer-bone pit feature on a steep slope, the Middle Archaic diagnostic tool, activity areas with a variety of tools, and the likelihood of other features' existing within this unplowed terrace make this site potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### Archaeological Investigations at Greycourt, Methuen

*Tim Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services*

An archaeological intensive (locational) survey was conducted at Greycourt (the Tenney Estate) in Methuen. The estate features the hilltop ruins of a Victorian mansion, which are to be stabilized, as well as an overgrown historic landscape, which is to be cleared, restored and open to the public as a passive park. The property is part of the Searles, Tenney Nevins Historic District and is listed in the State Register of Historic Places. During the survey, the northern and southern foundations of the mansion were identified. Information for restoration efforts was obtained concerning the specifications and construction techniques of a pergola, tea house and bowling green. It was discovered that these historic features had been built on an artificial landform. During the construction period at Greycourt in the 1880s, it must have been an enormous task to alter the landscape to the extent necessary to achieve the desired effects.

## A Paleoindian Site, Montague

*Tim. Binzen, UMass Archaeological Services*

An intensive (locational) survey was conducted atop a glacial dune near the Connecticut River, where a local collector previously had reported Paleoindian jasper artifacts. The collection attributed to the site includes fluted points, broken fluted point ears, channel flakes, end scrapers, side scrapers, gravers, and utilized flakes. The dune portion of the site (19-FR-324) had not been investigated by means of systematic, intensive testing prior to the recent survey. Testing revealed that the site stratigraphy consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil stratum of wind-blown glacial sand that is believed to date to the Terminal Pleistocene, when the dune was formed after the draining of glacial Lake Hitchcock. Beneath the wind-blown sand was a stratum of Pleistocene sand that had been deposited by water.

The testing recovered 102 jasper flakes in four localized concentrations atop the dune. A yellow jasper side scraper also was recovered. The site apparently represents at least one Paleoindian occupation. The absence of broken preforms and reduction flakes, and the predominance of small retouch flakes, indicates that the site witnessed a short-term occupation. The occupants evidently did not stay long enough to fashion new tools from preforms, instead sharpening the tools that they were using for their subsistence activities.

## Native American Sites, New Braintree

*Chris Donta, UMass Archaeological Services*

Nine Native American sites have been investigated in New Braintree prior to construction at the State Police campus. Five of the sites had not been recorded previously. In conjunction with a survey conducted in 2000, an 800-acre area of the town now has been surveyed, documenting occupations over a period of 8,000 years. The earliest site, a rockshelter, produced a Neville-Variant projectile point, a chert drill, and lithic artifacts. The other sites include a probable Middle

Woodland period camp, and concentrations of lithic debitage and tools. The surveys indicate that this vicinity witnessed frequent occupation by Native Americans, despite the rugged terrain and distance from a major watercourse. The survey area includes the upper reaches of the Winimuset Brook drainage system, which may have been a transportation route and hunting area for the Native village of Menameset.

## A Native American Rhyolite Quarry, Saugus

*Chris Donta, UMass Archaeological Services*

Testing for a proposed housing development in the Lynnfield section of Saugus led to the discovery of six previously unrecorded Native American sites, including a major Pre-Contact quarry location. The Treehouse Terrace site (19-ES-742) is located near the east bank of the Saugus River, in an area of rhyolite bedrock outcrops. Site examination testing at the site included twenty-four shovel test pits and two 1 x 1 m units, and produced more than 6,500 pieces of rhyolite debitage. Several locations had artifact densities greater than 3,000 artifacts per square meter. The main quarried lithic material is not Saugus "jasper", but a dark gray porphyritic rhyolite, similar to samples obtained in the Marblehead area. Gradations in the local bedrock include veins of purple and reddish rhyolite, some of which may be the same material identified as jasper at other sites in the region. Excavations at the site also produced nearly 1,000 sherds of Native American pottery, as well as one Large Triangle projectile point, ground stone, and stone tools that included bifaces, scrapers, and hammerstones. Subsurface features include several middens of lithic refuse, one shell midden, and an area of diffused charcoal staining that probably indicates a locus of habitation at the site. The Treehouse Terrace site is surrounded by several other sites. These include the Swamp Hollow Site (19-ES-741), which is another quarry locus, and other smaller temporary habitation and lithic procurement locations. Information obtained from this ancient quarry has the potential to refine our understanding of lithic sources in the region.

## Intensive (Locational) Survey, Plymouth

*Barbara Donohue, Timelines*

Within the Town of Plymouth, MA, Timelines archaeologists excavated 73 test pits in areas of high potential along a 1,372 m. sewer route, which was located in close proximity to site 19-PL-295. While the project area had previously yielded extensive prehistoric materials to avocational collectors, no previous CRM study had been conducted. A total of 977 artifacts (681 prehistoric and 296 historic) were recovered. Diagnostic materials included Native American pottery. A shell midden, lithic activity areas, and a possible habitation/campsite were also identified, forming six prehistoric sites. Two of the sites contained a low density of material and no further testing was recommended. Four of the sites, however, were determined to have potential to yield information on the Late Archaic through Late Woodland occupations of the area and further study was recommended for each of those sites. Three sites were approved for site examination.

## Probable Archaic Material, Pembroke

*Marty Dudek, Timelines*

Site 19-PL-879 is located on an elevated and relatively broad and level summit of an unplowed sandbank in Pembroke, MA. Excavators from Timelines, Inc. examined two dense rhyolite chipping stations, one with a utilized implement blade and an untyped stemmed preform, and ten other chipping stations of rhyolite or quartz. Diagnostic points included three quartz Squibnocket Triangles. Five untyped rhyolite bifaces and an untyped quartz eared triangle were also recovered, together with over 700 pieces of chipping debris, mostly of rhyolite or quartz, one calcined bone, and a possible hearth. The recovery of several Archaic points and a lack of pottery or any diagnostic lithics from the Woodland period suggested that the site was principally used during the Archaic period.

## Intensive (Locational) Survey, Clinton

*Marty Dudek and Craig Chartier, Timelines*

Timelines conducted a survey on a parcel of 91 acres bordering on Clamshell Pond in Clinton, MA. Three of four high-potential areas yielded prehistoric cultural materials. The area closest to Clamshell Pond had three separate loci with prehistoric cultural materials consisting of a localized find of a quartz biface and a quartz edge tool, a small, low-density locus of quartz debitage, and a broad, low-density locus with quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, meta-sediment and chert debitage. The second area, near wetlands, had six separate loci with prehistoric cultural materials, consisting of 1) an isolated find spot of a broken quartz biface, 2) two localized sites of quartz debitage (one low density, one high density at a boulder with a quarried quartz vein), 3) a localized low-density quartz chipping station with a quartz core and a cobble tool, 4) a terrace site with a quartz lithic reduction station and a rock shelter yielding a quartz flake and Woodland pottery, and 5) a hunting-blind locus on a ridge that yielded quartz debitage and an edge tool. The third area had an isolated find spot of quartz debitage. The Rock Shelter Terrace site and Hunting-Blind Ridge site are considered to be potentially significant and were recommended for site examinations.

## Maritimes Expansion Project

*Jennifer Macpherson, PAL*

PAL is conducting on-going cultural resources investigations for the Maritimes Phase III Pipeline Project in northeastern Massachusetts. The proposed pipeline will pass through three river distinct drainages: Lower Merrimack/Shawsheen (Methuen, Haverhill and North Andover), the Ipswich (Boxford, North Reading and Middleton) and the North Coastal (Peabody, Danvers, Salem and Beverly). Twenty-four Native American and two historic sites were identified during the intensive survey of the Maritimes Expansion Project, with subsequent site evaluation investigations conducted at 15 Native American sites. Six of these sites are discussed below.

*Kernwood Site, Salem,*

The Kernwood Site was initially identified as part of the intensive survey of the proposed Maritimes Pipeline Expansion Project, which extends from Methuen to Salem, Massachusetts. The site is situated within an active golf tee, located along a small cove at the confluence of the Bass, North and Danvers rivers, which empty in Beverly-Salem harbor. A total of 1,836 pieces of Native American cultural material, comprised primarily of chipping debris, was recovered from 66 test pits and five EUs. Nine bifaces, 3 hammerstones, 3 preforms, 3 projectile points (Small-Stemmed, Jacks-Reef Pentagonal, and Squibnocket Triangle), 2 drills, 2 groundstone tools, 1 worked flake and 1 unidentified stone tool were also collected. In addition, 23 Native American pottery sherds were also recovered during the site examination testing. The highest density of material was located on the very eastern edge of the neck, along the rocky shore.

High densities of both Native American chipping debris and pottery as well as historic period cultural materials were recovered within and around a large stone feature identified within the site area. In plan the exposed portion of the feature was represented by a rectangular stone cluster measuring 70 cm x 120 cm. Charcoal collected from outside the feature, yielded a radiocarbon date of 5180±40 B.P. (calibrated date of B.C. 3850 to 3820) (Beta # 156676). The Kernwood Site appears to have been part of a large base camp for groups occupying the general project area during the Late Archaic to Woodland periods, utilizing different areas for selective activities, such as food processing or lithic material collection.

*Dark Pond Site, Middletown*

The Dark Pond Site is located in the town of Middletown in an area dominated by large outcrops of exposed bedrock, interspersed with small, sandy upland swales. The site was identified within one of these swales during the intensive survey of the Maritimes Pipeline Expansion Project. Test pits in this area yielded a total of 338 Native American cultural materials, including 333 pieces of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris, 2 bifaces, 1 Brewerton corner-

notched projectile point fragment, and 1 quarry blank. Subsequent site examination investigations consisted of the excavation of 23 test pits and 3 excavation units. With the exception of a worked flake and a uniface, the entire assemblage is comprised of rhyolite and quartz chipping debris. Eighty-seven percent of this material was confined to a 10 x 10 m area. Here, high density test pits each averaged 93 pieces of chipping debris, while two contiguous units yielded a combined total of 1,012 pieces of chipping debris. The highly localized concentration of lithic debitage and partially completed tools (Brewerton corner notched projectile point, bifaces), and the absence of any hearth or firepit features, suggest that this site was a one-time use lithic workshop established around the end of the Late Archaic Period.

*Emerson Brook II Site, Middletown*

The Emerson Brook II Site is located in the town of Middletown in an adjacent swale closer to Emerson Brook (now Emerson Brook Reservoir). Subsurface testing conducted during both the intensive and site evaluation investigations determined that, based on the horizontal distribution of cultural material, the site is comprised of two smaller, spatially distinct areas of cultural activity (Loci 1 and 2) separated by a steep rocky slope. The site yielded 233 pieces of cultural material, consisting of 197 pieces of chipping debris, four unidentified stone tools (likely hammerstones), three bifaces, three worked flakes, two projectile points (one Susquehanna and one unidentified triangle) and one piece of graphite. One charcoal feature was also identified in the southeastern portion of the site (Locus 1), comprised of a small charcoal stain containing a low density of chipping debris. Radiocarbon analysis conducted on two separate samples of charcoal collected from the feature yielded two very different dates. The first sample produced a date of 2020 B.P. (calibrated date of B.C.190 to A.D. 90) (Beta #160463), the second produced a radiocarbon date of 3520 ± 40 B.P. (calibrated date of B.C. 1940 to 1740) (Beta #160464). Locus 2 appears to represent a lithic workshop, however stone tool manufacture was not limited to a single lithic type. No temporal affiliation can be tied directly to Locus 2, and it therefore may not be contemporary with Locus 1. It is highly probable

that the site as a whole was used repeatedly, perhaps seasonally, with different loci being utilized at different times. The Emerson Brook II Site can therefore be interpreted as a multi-component site with at least two periods of occupations through the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods.

*Mosquito Brook Site, North Andover*

The Mosquito Brook Site is located in the town of North Andover, on a bluff overlooking the south bank of Mosquito Brook (Wetland A9-51). The site was initially identified during the intensive survey, when a small amount of chipping debris, a biface and a Normanskill-like projectile point were recovered from four test pits. Site evaluation testing at the site was comprised of 59 test pits and 4 EUs, which yielded a total of 174 pieces of Native American cultural material, including 65 pieces of chipping debris, 90 pieces of charred, macroscopic mammal bone and a complete Susquehanna projectile point. A possible living surface was identified in the central portion of the site area (Feature 1), and yielded approximately 75 percent of the entire assemblage. Radiocarbon analysis performed on a charcoal sample collected from this deposit resulted yielded a date of 3310 ± 40 B.P. (calibrated to B.C. 190 to A.D. 90) (Beta #160463). A second radiocarbon date was acquired from a small charcoal pit within the living surface horizon, yielding a date of 3320 ± 40 B.P. (calibrated to B.C. 1940 to 1740) (Beta #161471). Lithic manufacture and food processing appear to have been occurring simultaneously on-site, suggesting that the area was used as a short-term hunting camp established around the end of the Transitional Archaic Period. Although the site evaluation did not identify a hearth or firepit within the excavated units, the organic deposits (i.e., wood charcoal) and larger visible food remains (i.e., charred bone and charred nuts/seeds) may have come from an unidentified hearth located outside the tested area.

*Nason Site, Boxford*

The Nason Site is located in the town of Boxford, approximately 300 m southwest of Hovey's Pond, at the top of a steep hill. Intensive survey

testing identified the site along two transects, along which over 500 pieces of chipping debris and stone tools were recovered. Cultural material recovered during the site evaluation investigations consisted of 1,708 pieces of chipping debris (including 451 micro-flakes), two hammerstones, one anvil, one biface and an unidentified projectile point. The majority of cultural material was centered around an intensive survey test pit (A01-90), which yielded an overwhelming 471 pieces of rhyolite chipping debris and an unidentified projectile point tip. Radiocarbon analysis yielded a date 2030 ± 60 B.P. (calibrated to B.C. 190 to A.D. 90). The extremely dense concentration of lithic debitage and tools associated with lithic manufacture (hammerstone, anvil) suggests that the Nason Site was a small, lithic workshop intensely used around the end of the Late Archaic and Transitional Archaic Period.

*South Bend Site, Peabody*

The South Bend Site is located in the town of Peabody on a high terrace that has been significantly cut away due to extensive quarry operations to the south. The site was initially identified during the 2000 field season, when 17 pieces of Native American cultural material was collected from the access road within the electric easement. Material collected during the subsequent intensive survey consisted of 331 artifacts, and included Native American pottery, a felsite Brewerton Eared projectile point, argillite, quartz and chert chipping debris.

Site evaluation investigation conducted at the site yielded a total of 4,681 pieces of Native American cultural material, which included 4,650 pieces of chipping debris, 15 bifaces, 9 projectile points, 3 hammerstones, 3 pottery sherds, 1 preform, 1 uniface. The horizontal distribution of this material indicated three areas of activity, designated Loci 1, 2 and 3. The South Bend Site as a whole is centered around Locus 1, which contained over 95 percent of the entire assemblage. High densities of chipped stone tools were recovered from this locus, including 7 of the projectile points (Small-Stemmed, Neville, Neville-variant, Meadowood, and 3 untyped) and 2 of the hammerstones. In addition to the lithic material, a small, bowl-shaped soil anomaly was identified in one of the site

evaluation test pits, and may represent a small refuse pit. Modern disturbances at Loci 2 and 3 appear to have significantly affected their overall integrity, despite containing high densities of chipping debris, pottery, and chipped stone tools.

The South Bend Site appears to have been functionally associated with such activities as habitation, food consumption, refuse disposal, resource processing and lithic tool maintenance/manufacturing and it reflects an occupation from the Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland periods.

## New Hampshire

### Archaeological data recovery at the Pettingell Farmstead Site (27-RK-33)

*David Robinson, PAL*

In June and July of 2001, PAL staff, under the direction of David Robinson and Ben Ford, completed a program of data recovery at the Pettingell Farmstead Site (27-RK-33) in Londonderry. The site contained the remnants of a classic example of a New England "connected" farmstead, in which house, barn, and various outbuildings were attached to each other by a "connecting ell" to form a single structure from which a farmer could complete the chores of the day without once setting foot out-of-doors during the harsh New Hampshire winters.

Remains of the farmstead are distributed throughout an approximately 2,500 sq meter area and consist of the foundations of the main or "big" house, the connecting ell (i.e., consisting of the "little" house and "back" house), and barn, a well, a privy, stone walls, yards, and a cart path. Documentary research indicates that the farmstead was established in the late eighteenth century by Phinehas Pettingell and had remained in the Pettingell family through four subsequent generations. The buildings associated with the site had remained standing until 1926 when the barn was struck by lightning and the entire connected farm complex burned to the ground. Up until the time of their sale in 1958, 233 acres of farm lands surrounding the

farmstead site were owned by descendants of Phinehas Pettingell. The data recovery program documented the overall layout and historic use of Pettingell farmstead complex and provided clues regarding the sequence of farmstead's construction. Detailed analyses of the historic record and the type, quantity, and distribution of several categories of artifacts within the recovered assemblage of cultural materials revealed the socioeconomic status of the Pettingell family in nineteenth century and provided interesting insights into the organization of space and the presentation of self at the site.

## NAGPRA Repatriation

*David Schafer, Harvard University*

After more than three years of consultation and discussion with the Sovereign Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi and the Abenaki Nation of New Hampshire, and a hearing before the NAGPRA Review Council, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology was able to physically repatriated 28 human remains to representatives of the two Abenaki nations.

The 28 individuals were excavated between 1901 and 1934 in the towns of Brookline and Effingham. Although the Abenaki are a non-Federally recognized nation under the NAGPRA statutes, representatives from the Abenaki Nations and the Peabody Museum were able to work with leaders of the Mohegan Indian Tribe, Narragansett Indian Tribe, Wabanaki Tribes of Maine Intertribal Repatriation Committee (representing the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Indian Township Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, Pleasant Point Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, and Penobscot Tribe), and the Wampanoag Confederation to physically repatriated the 28 individuals.

## New York

### NAGPRA REPATRIATION

*David Schafer, Harvard University*

Representatives from the Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations and all the Federally Recognized Tribes in New York recently concluded a four year consultation with the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology for the physical repatriation of approximately 150 human remains and 2000 funerary objects from locations throughout New York and Pennsylvania.

Traditional leaders, religious elders and tribal historians from the Cayuga Nation, Oneida Nation, Oneida Tribe, Onondaga Nation, St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians, Seneca Nation, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe, Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, Tuscarora Nation, and the Mohawk Council of Chiefs worked with Peabody staff members to present a case of state-wide cultural affiliation to the NAGPRA Review Committee. The human remains and funerary objects are from dozens of location throughout New York. The remains and funerary objects are from early twentieth-century excavations such as Ganada, Garoga, Silverheels, and Ripley. This single repatriation represents the second largest repatriation in the history of the Peabody Museum. Tribal representatives and museum staff members were able to construct a pan-Iroquoian cultural identity that allowed for the cultural affiliation of the majority of the human remains and funerary objects from New York and Pennsylvania.

## Rhode Island

### "Stone Castle" Survey, Warwick

*Joseph Waller, PAL*

In the Spring of 2001, Alan Leveillee and Joseph Waller of PAL completed a Phase I survey of a proposed elderly housing complex in Warwick, Rhode Island. The proposed facility is situated atop a flat, well-drained sandy terrace, overlooking Knowles Brook, in an area that has been historically associated with the "Stone Castle", a seventeenth century King Philip's War era garrison. Archaeological investigation of the property resulted in the documentation of historic features including remnants of dry-laid agricultural stone fences, stone-lined wells, the remains of a nineteenth-century cellar hole with a central brick chimney, other stone structural remnants, and the Wickes/Greene Cemetery (Warwick Historic Cemetery No. 28).

The composite data derived from subsurface testing of the proposed property indicates that the project area contains archaeological materials spanning roughly 4,000 years of human occupation. Native American cultural materials recovered from the project area included primarily quartz and rhyolite debitage, a quartzite Squibnocket Triangle projectile point, and few Native American pottery sherds. Historic period cultural materials dating from the seventeenth to late nineteenth centuries were recovered from all of the test pits excavated within the project area. Further evaluation of the property included non-destructive exploration of the Wickes/Greene Cemetery. This was accomplished using a SIR-8 Ground Penetrating Radar unit affixed with interchangeable 300 and 900 megahertz antennas. The similarity between reflected electromagnetic pulses outside of the cemetery with those recorded inside the cemetery indicates the potential for additional grave shafts to be located outside the fenced boundaries of the Wickes/Greene Cemetery.

## RIHPHC/RIMAP

*Charlotte Taylor*

In the year 2001 the Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project (RIMAP) continued its public outreach through its adult education program and presentations in professional and popular venues. Fieldwork included a preliminary study of HMS LARK, a British frigate, and continued study of a Revolutionary War transport, both sunk in 1778. Sub-bottom profile work (co-sponsored by the Naval Undersea Warfare Center in Newport) confirmed the existence of as many as six or seven Revolutionary War transports, and one of these may eventually be identified as having been HMB ENDEAVOUR of Captain James Cook's first circumnavigation. RIMAP completed a preliminary study of the steamship EMPIRE STATE, burned in 1887 at a Bristol pier, and prepared the GEM site in Brenton Cove (a reputed slave ship) for inclusion in the state's first submerged heritage preserve. The RIMAP office has moved into a facility at Naval Station Newport, but the mailing address stays the same at: Box 1492, Newport, RI 02840.

## Narragansett Bay Underwater Archaeological Project

*David Robinson, PAL*

PAL is conducting, under the direction of Alan Leveillee and David Robinson, Phase Ia and Ib marine and terrestrial archaeological investigations for a proposed submarine/terrestrial electric cable project extending across the West Passage of Narragansett Bay, between the shores of Narragansett and Jamestown, Rhode Island. For the marine portion of the project, PAL is reviewing and interpreting sidescan sonar, swath bathymetry, and seismic sub-bottom profiler data to assess the potential archaeological sensitivity for submerged historic period and ancient Native American cultural resources located within the project corridor. PAL's ongoing interpretation of the Bay's geomorphological history and the present day

bathymetry of the project area suggest that the area has a high potential archaeological sensitivity for containing submerged ancient Native American cultural resources. Seismic and vibratory coring evidence collected and interpreted by the late URI geologist, Robert McMaster, during the 1980s indicates that a remnant glacial lake persisted in the project area for more than 3,000 years during the Paleo Indian and Early Archaic cultural periods before becoming a protected, northward-facing estuary at circa 6,000 B.P., a which point eustatic sea level rise is believed to have slowed and sediment-laden, resource-rich, marsh habitats first developed. The destructive marine-transgressive inundation of the area from the open seas of Rhode Island Sound to the south did not occur until about 4,250 B.P., long after the shores of the glacial lake were presumably buried under protective estuarine and marine sediments. Swath bathymetry collected in the project area has revealed a compelling submerged landscape in which terraces, a flood plain, and a glacial lake bed appear to be preserved intact. A program of intensive underwater archaeological testing the former glacial lake's margins and adjacent terraces, utilizing methodologies developed by PAL and the Danish National Museum's Center for Maritime Archaeology, may lead to the identification and archaeological documentation of Rhode Island's first ancient Native American underwater archaeological sites.

## Pawcatuck River Drainage Survey

*Joseph Waller, PAL*

Between 1998 and 2001, staff of PAL have been engaged in numerous cultural resources investigations within the Pawcatuck River Drainage of south-central Rhode Island. The Pawcatuck River Drainage has been a focus of Native American settlement beginning during the early Holocene and possibly earlier. Native American occupation of the drainage was particularly intense between 5000 to 3000 years ago. A synthesis of archaeological studies by Joseph Waller and Alan Leveillee of PAL demonstrates that distinctive Native American



land-use patterns correlate with temporal period, contrasting topographic relief, drainage characteristics, and geography within the Pawcatuck River Drainage which can be divided into the coastal outwash plain, the lacustrine and wetland environments of the near interior, and the Charlestown Terminal Moraine which represents an interface between the two. The frequency of documented Small Stemmed Lithic Tradition sites within the drainage justifies referring to the landscape as a core area of indigenous occupation in what Waller and Leveillee have defined as an "Eco-Corridor". The results of their study have been formulated and are being reviewed for publication.

## Vermont

### Vermont Mines, Orange County

*Suzanne Cherau, PAL*

PAL is assisting the Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in conducting cultural resources investigations for the Elizabeth, Ely, and Pike Hill Mines (Eureka and Union) in Orange County, Vermont. Matt Kierstead, Industrial Historian, is leading PAL's technical team, assisted by Suzanne Cherau and Deborah Cox. The cultural resources work is needed prior to anticipated EPA hazardous materials cleanup activities, particularly at the Elizabeth Mine which is a designated Superfund Site. Historic research and survey work conducted to date has been focused at the Elizabeth Mine, established in the early 1800s for the extraction of copper and copperas production. It was the scene of several important firsts in American copper metallurgy, including successful mineside smelting, large-scale smelting of sulfide ores, smelting with hot blast and anthracite, and the successful use of chromite refractories. Elizabeth Mine constitutes one of the largest and most intact historic mining sites in New England and includes the only intact cluster of hard-rock mining buildings in the regions. PAL anticipates beginning field survey work in the late spring and continuing into the fall season. This year's work will include GPS mapping of nearly 200 visible cultural

elements and landscape features, the creation of a GIS database for the site, and limited subsurface testing. Other mitigation activities planned by EPA include extensive public outreach and possible data recovery of resources targeted for site cleanup.

## Multi-State

### Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Project

*Ben Ford, PAL*

Over the past year, PAL has been involved in the National Park Service (NPS) Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Preservation Study for the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. The purpose of the study was to identify, locate, and assess a number of sites significant to the American Revolution and War of 1812. The sites included in the survey were chosen by the NPS and included battlefields, roads, buildings, furnaces, and archaeological sites, including shipwrecks. Following research to establish their historical locations and the nature of past alterations, each site was inspected to assess its condition and integrity. During the field survey portion of the study global positioning system (GPS) data was collected for each site. The GPS data was then loaded into a geographic information system (GIS) software package, and boundaries and troop movements were created based on the locations of the sites and historical accounts. Additionally, an extensive database was created including information about the level of preservation, assessment of threats, and history of each site. All of the data was delivered to the Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems Facility (CRGIS) of the NPS, where it will be combined with similar data gathered nationwide for use in federal and state planning and preservation. The Massachusetts survey was conducted under the auspices of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, and the Connecticut study was performed in the capacity of technical advisor to the Connecticut Historical Commission.

## Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project, MA and VT

*Suzanne Cherau, PAL*

PAL continues to provide cultural resource services for Pacific Gas & Electric's New England region. The majority of the recent work has focused along the eight developments that comprise the Deerfield River Hydroelectric Project in northwest Massachusetts and southern Vermont. Recent and ongoing archaeological investigations have been completed for proposed recreational enhancements and in areas where erosion is threatening recorded prehistoric and historic sites. Suzanne Cherau and Kristen Heitert have completed intensive (Phase IB) surveys at nine specific site areas including several nineteenth century home/farmsteads and mill complexes and one prehistoric lithic workshop area on the Deerfield in Whitingham, Vermont.

## Fifteen Mile Falls Project, VT and NH

*Suzanne Cherau, PAL*

As part of PAL's ongoing cultural resources services for Pacific Gas & Electric's regional division, Phase IB archaeological surveys were conducted at 64 sensitive areas within the Fifteen Mile Falls Project that spans a 27-mile stretch of the Connecticut River in northern New Hampshire and Vermont. The archaeological investigations identified two important prehistoric sites on terraces overlooking the river in the town of Barnet, Vermont. Suzanne Cherau, Kristen Heitert, and Timothy Ives conducted Phase IB testing and Phase II site evaluations at both sites, one of which appears to be a complex Late Archaic to Late Woodland habitation area. The site has yielded a diverse and high-quality range of chipped and ground stone tools, chipping debris, and thick-walled mineral tempered aboriginal pottery. The recovery of a small assemblage of Euro-American cultural material (e.g., English yellow slipware, lead window casing, hand forged nails, and an archaic-looking lead button) from the site also suggests that it could have been a

locus of early European settlement. This possibility is strengthened by documentary evidence that suggests the Deer Islands, immediately across from and accessible to the site, were European settlement nodes in the eighteenth century. The site is recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, and due to the immediate threat of erosion, may be subjected to a data recovery program in the upcoming field season.

## Historical Records Forum

### Documenting Underdocumented Populations & Communities

The Fifth Annual Community Forum on Historical Records, Documenting Underdocumented Populations & Communities, will meet on Friday, June 7, 2002 at Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater. Secretary of the Commonwealth William Francis Galvin and the Massachusetts Historical Records Advisory Board are co-sponsors of the forum.

Documenting Underdocumented Populations & Communities will build upon the strategies, activities, and accomplishments of the previous forums: Advocating Massachusetts History, Building Alliances, Documenting Our Heritage and Telling Our Stories. The forum will present a program to foster a dialogue among scholars, archivists, historians, genealogists, librarians, educators and citizens to promote the adequate identification, preservation and access to Massachusetts' unique heritage, with a concentration on populations and communities that are currently underdocumented and under-represented.

The plenary speaker is Thomas O'Connor, Professor of History Emeritus, at Boston College; author of *The Hub: Boston Past and Present*; *The Boston Irish: A Political History*; *Civil War Boston: Home Front and Battlefield*; *Boston Catholics: A History of the Church and Its People*; and *South Boston, My Home Town: The History of an Ethnic Neighborhood*. Dr. O'Connor will speak on his experience and research methodology as a scholar of immigrant

and community history, with attention to future historians and the availability of historical documentation for research.

Forum session topics include: methodology & research, federal & state records, education & teaching, churches & religious communities, exhibits & programs, documentation projects, preservation issues, and cultural awareness. Session participants include Arab Americans, Gypsies, Armenians, Cape Verdeans, Portuguese, Brazilians, Chinese, Southeast Asians, Latinos, African Americans, Somalians, Native Americans, Swedes and Lithuanians.

Forum participants will have ample opportunities to meet representatives of the organizations cosponsoring the forum, as well as their colleagues and neighbors in the historical records community. We look forward to seeing you at the Fifth Annual Community Forum on Historical Records, Documenting Underdocumented Populations & Communities, where together we will explore the many different ways of identifying, preserving and presenting the collective memory of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

For more information please visit the MHRAB homepage at:

<http://www.state.ma.us/sec/arc/arcaac/aacintro.htm> or contact Bill Milhomme, at 617-727-2816 [william.milhomme@sec.state.ma.us](mailto:william.milhomme@sec.state.ma.us)

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

Hermes, O.Don, Barbara Luedtke and Duncan Ritchie.

2001 Melrose Green Rhyolite: Its Geologic Setting and Petrographic and Geochemical Characteristics. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 28, 913-928.

Little, Elizabeth A.

2002 Kautantouwit's Legacy: Calibrated Dates on Prehistoric Maize in New England. *American Antiquity* 67(1):109-118.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Nominations for CNEA Steering Committee can be submitted to Ann-Eliza Lewis until May 10th.

Pre-registrations for the meeting and boxed lunch should be sent to Charlotte Taylor.

Presenting a new contender for the coveted accolade for the earliest newsletter submission, Ann-Eliza Lewis earns this years laurels. Thank you to everyone who contributed to this issue of the Newsletter.

CNEA would like to extend a sincere thank you to the Department of Anthropology and the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at UMass Boston for their co-sponsorship and support of this year's meeting.

Also, a special thank you to Steve Silliman and Judy Zeitlan at UMB for their help in arranging the Boston location and the logistics of getting our membership to Thompson's Island.

Cover image: Alexander S. Wadsworth (1819). *Chart of Boston Harbor*, Philadelphia: John Melish.

We look forward to seeing everyone on May 11th!







## CNEA CONFERENCE TITLES

- 2002 Materializing Anthropology: In Memory of Barbara Luedtke
- 2001 Looking Back—Looking Ahead: Celebrating 20 Years of CNEA
- 2000 The Settling and Unsettling of New England
- 1999 Maritime and Coastal Archaeology in New England
- 1998 The Archaeology of Race and Ethnicity: The Making of Social and Historical Categories
- 1997 Creating and Interpreting New England's Environments
- 1996 Creating and Interpreting Cultural Identity
- 1995 Archaeology and History: Constructing New England's Pasts
- 1994 Archaeology of Place
- 1993 Commonality and Diversity in Archaeological New England
- 1992 Uses of the Past: Community History and Archaeology in New England
- 1991 Presenting Archaeology to the Public; Retrospective and Prospective Look at New England Archaeology
- 1990 Marginal Environments
- 1989 Human Burials
- 1988 Cores and Peripheries
- 1987 Archaeological Interpretation of the Structural Form
- 1986 Trade, Communication, and Transportation Networks
- 1985 What Cheer Netop?
- 1984 Constructing the Past
- 1983 Households
- 1982 Social Systems
- 1981 Uplands and Lowlands

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