

80<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING  
EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION



Portland Head Light, Cape Elizabeth. Six miles from the meeting hotel.

October 31 - November 3  
Marriott at Sable Oaks  
South Portland, Maine



## The Eastern States Archaeological Federation 2013 Officers

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### The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.

#### MAS Officers for 2013

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Assistant Editor: Arthur Spiess, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333 W=287-2132 H=865-3802

Web-master: Sarah Haugh, Tetra Tech, Inc., 451 Presumpscot St., Portland, ME 04103

### THE MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. MISSION STATEMENT

The Maine Archaeological Society shall promote archaeological awareness through education and publication, and encourage archaeological conservation.

## ESAF 2013 PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

**Marriott at Sable Oaks, South Portland, Maine October 31 - November 3, 2013**

\*\* Registration desk will be open 8 AM - 5 PM Friday and Saturday as well  
*subject to change, schedule as of August 23, 2013*

DAY	TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
Thursday afternoon October 31st	1:00-3:00	Tate House tour, car pool 12:30	Portland, near Jetport
	3:00-5:00	Osher Map library, open 1:00-5:00 for on-your own-visit	Portland, near I-295
	11:00 A.M. - 7:00 PM	Registration	Casco Bay lobby
	7:00-10:00 PM	Reception, sponsored by MAS	Hospitality Room
	4:00 - 7:00 PM	Book Room setup	Portland/S. Portland
Friday morning November 1st	7:30 - 5:00	Registration	Casco Bay lobby
	8:30 - 8:40	Welcoming remarks Nathan Hamilton, Amanda Valko	Casco Bay room
	8:40 - 12:00	<b>(Session 1) Contributed Papers</b> Chair: Stuart Eldridge	Casco Bay room
	10:00 - 10:20	Break	
Friday afternoon November 1st	11:30 - 1:30	<b>ESAF Board meeting</b> with lunch, State Reps please attend	Salon C
	12:00 - 1:00	<b>Lunch on your own</b>	
	1:00 - 5:00	<b>(Session 2) Symposium:</b> Paleoindian Colonization of the Far Northeast: New Insights on Old Issues. Chairs: Luc Litwinionek and Brian Jones	Casco Bay room
	1:40 - 4:00	<b>(Poster Session)</b> presenters will be present to discuss their work	Entryway/hallway near Casco Bay Room
Friday evening	7:00- 11:00	Canadian-American Friendship reception	Hospitality Room

Saturday morning November 2nd	8:30-12:30	<b>(Session 3) Symposium:</b> The Archaeology of the Early Woodland Period and the Early Woodland Interaction Sphere: Recent Research and Future Directions Chair: Jess Robinson	Casco Bay room
	7:30 - 5:00	Registration	Casco Bay lobby
	8:30-12:00	<b>(Session 4) Symposium:</b> Submerged and Intertidal Prehistory Chair: Peter Leach	Salon C
	12:30 - 1:40	Lunch, on your own	
Saturday afternoon November 2nd	1:40 - 3:00	<b>(Session 5)</b> The Archaeology of Acadian Maine. Chair: Steven Pendery	Casco Bay Room
	3:00-3:20	BREAK	
	3:20-4:20	<b>(Session 6) Contributed Papers</b> Chair: to be determined	Casco Bay Room
	4:30-5:30	ESAF membership meeting	Salon C
	6:00-7:00	cash bar	Casco Bay lobby
	7:00- 9:00	<b>Banquet, Kenneth Sassaman speaker.</b> Lobster dinner	Casco Bay room
Sunday November 3rd	9:00 - 11:45	<b>(Session 7) Symposium:</b> Maine/N.H. Chair: Arthur Spiess Maine Archaeological Society Meeting	Casco Bay room
	11:45 15 minutes	MAS Business meeting	Casco Bay room
	12:00 Noon	ADJOURN	

# Portland Marriott at Sable Oaks

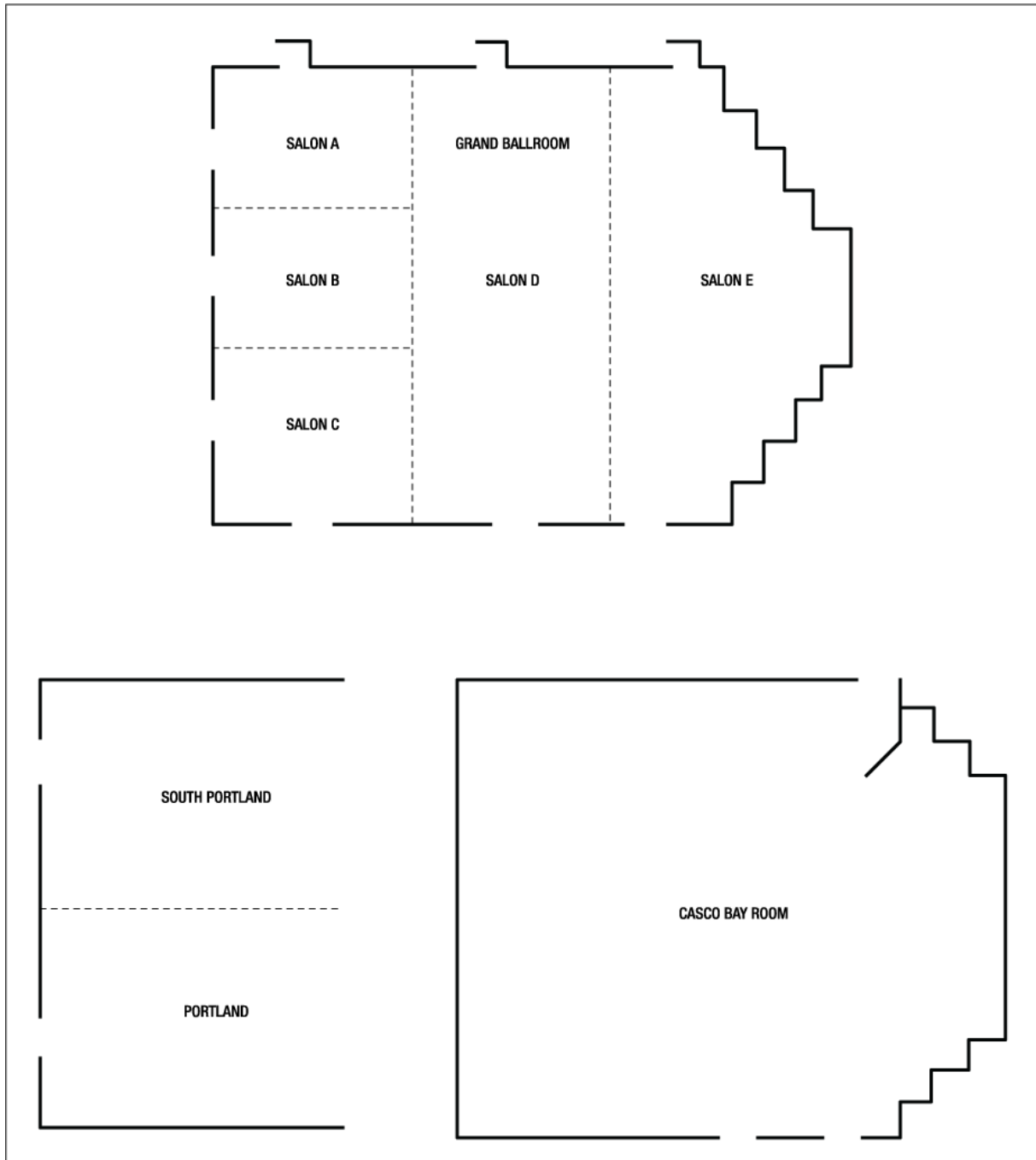
200 Sable Oaks Drive · South Portland, Maine 04106 USA

<http://www.marriott.com/hotels/hotel-information/travel/pwmap-portland-marriott-at-sable-oaks/>

Casco Bay Room seats >> 200

Salon C seats 50 to 75

Book Room: Portland/South Portland Rooms combined



AERIAL VIEW OF PORTLAND AND SOUTH PORTLAND  
CENTERED ON PORTLAND JETPORT



1. MEETING HOTEL. MARRIOTT AT SABLE OAKS

2. OSHER MAP LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE  
PORTLAND CAMPUS

3. TATE HOUSE MUSEUM

**EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION  
ANNUAL MEETING**

**October 31 - November 3, 2013**

**The Marriott at Sable Oaks, South Portland, ME**

**Thursday, October 31 (Afternoon)**

**12:30 - 5:00 P. M. Tours.** Please gather at 12:30 for car pool to the Tate House (Historic House Museum). See: [www.tatehouse.org](http://www.tatehouse.org) for information on the Tate House. Move on to the Osher Map Library, U.S.M. Portland campus [www.oshermaps.org](http://www.oshermaps.org).

**1:00 - 7:00 P.M. Registration Desk Open** Entranceway lobby in front of Casco Bay Room

**7:00 - 10:00 P.M. Reception,**sponsored by the Maine Archaeological Society (**Hospitality Room**)

**4:00 - 7:00 P.M. Book Room Setup (Portland/S. Portland rooms)**

**Friday, November 1 (Morning)**

**8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Book Room open (Portland/S. Portland rooms)**

**CASCO BAY ROOM**

**8:30-8:40 Welcoming Remarks, MAS and ESAF (Casco Bay Room)**

**Contributed Papers Session 1 Chair: Stuart Eldridge (Casco Bay Room)**

8:40 - 9:00 *Pine Valley Park Site: a Piedmont Headwater Springs Hunter and Gatherer Site: Public Outreach Project Building a Data Base* **Stephen Israel**

9:00-9:20 *The Net Weight Site: A 1000-year-old Native American Occupation in Schoharie County, New York* **Thomas A. Anderson**

9:20 - 9:40 *A New Method of Dating: Infrared Laser Spectroscopy* **R. Michael Gramly**

9:40 - 10:00 *Characterization of Traveler and Kineo Rhyolites and Implications for Human Transport* **Ian Putnam**

**10:00 - 10:20 BREAK**

10:20-10:40 *Maritime Woodland Period Architecture at Port Joli Harbour, Nova Scotia* **Gabriel Martin Hrynich**

10:40 - 11:00 *Investigating and Interpreting the Johnston Site, A Late Prehistoric Village in Western Pennsylvania* **Sarah Neusius and Beverly A. Chiarulli**

11:00 - 11:20 *The Davidson Late Archaic Site, Ontario (AhHk-54): An Overview* **Christopher Ellis**

11:20-11:40 *Native American Stone Structures of the Eastern Seaboard* **Curtiss Hoffman and Cory Fournier**

11:40 - 12:00 *Northeast Native North American Astronomy and Engineering* **Noel Ring, Ken Goss, and Ken Leonard**

**11:30 - 1:40 ESAF Board meeting**, with lunch (Salon C) All State Representatives please attend

**12:00 - 1:00 Lunch** (on your own) (Conference attendees, other than ESAF Board members)

### **Friday, November 1 (Afternoon)**

#### **CASCO BAY ROOM**

**1:00 PM Symposium: Paleoindian Colonization of the Far Northeast: New Insights on Old Issues (Casco Bay Room)**

Chairs: Luc Litwinionek, Sacred Heart University, Fairfield, CT and Brian D. Jones Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc., Storrs, CT

1:00 - 1:10 *Introductory Remarks* **Luc Litwinionek**

1:10 - 1:30 *Evaluating Continental Colonization Models in the Far Northeast*  
**Nathaniel Kitchel**

1:30 - 1:50 *Optimal Foraging, Least Cost Pathways and Early Paleoindian Colonization of the Far Northeastern United States* **Luc Litwinionek and Lynn A. Peterson**

1:50 - 2:10 *The Ledge Ridge Chert Source, Western Maine, and the Paleoindian Occupation of the Far Northeast* **Adrian L. Burke and Gilles Gauthier**

2:10 - 2:30 *Early Paleoindian Caching in the Far Northeast* **Jonathan C. Lothrop**

**2:30-2:40 BREAK (10 minutes)**

2:40- 3:00 *Reconstructing Paleoindian Settlement, Travel and the Cognitive Landscape within the Champlain Valley of Vermont* **John G. Crock, Francis W. Robinson, IV and Wetherbee B. Dorshow**

3:00 - 3:20 *Hunting sites in the Israel River Valley* **Richard A. Boisvert**

3:20 - 3:40 *Filling in the Gap: The Early Paleoindian Grand Lake Outlet Site, St. Croix River, Maine/New Brunswick Border* **Gemma-Jayne Hudgell, Ellen R. Cowie, Robert N. Bartone, and Michael S. Brigham**

3:40 - 4:00 *Paleoindian Household Organization at the Tenant Swamp Site (27CH187), Keene, New Hampshire* **Robert G. Goodby**

4:00- 4:20 *Ohomowauke: A Middle Paleoindian site in Southeastern Connecticut*  
**Zachary Singer [entrant: student paper competition]**

4:20 - 4:40 *Paleoindian Aggregation Patterns in Northeastern North America: Analysis of the Bull Brook Site, Ipswich Massachusetts* **Jennifer Ort and Brian Robinson**

4:40 - 5:00 Discussants: **Chris Ellis and Brian Jones**

#### **ENTRYWAY/HALLWAY NEAR CASCO BAY ROOM**

1:40 - 4:30 **Poster Session**

(see list of presenters, next page)

**ENTRYWAY/HALLWAY NEAR CASCO BAY ROOM**

**1:40 - 4:30 Poster Session**

Poster presenters, please set up your posters between 1:00 and 1:30. Please plan on being present to discuss your posters for at least 2 hours, including 2:30 - 3:00 P.M.

Poster titles and presenters:

*Findings from the Harriet Beecher Stowe House in Brunswick, Maine* **Emily Coin Bowdoin**  
College, Brunswick, Maine [ecoin@bowdoin.edu](mailto:ecoin@bowdoin.edu)

*Experimental Replication of a Preform Bowl of Soapstone* **Gary D. Shaffer**, NRCS Bangor  
[gary.shaffer@me.usda.gov](mailto:gary.shaffer@me.usda.gov)

*Chimney Point: European Stone Walls and the Adaptive Re-use of a Native American Celt*  
**David Tuchener**, University of Vermont, [liquidpersonality@gmail.com](mailto:liquidpersonality@gmail.com)

**Saturday, November 2 (Morning)**

(Saturday Morning – see also **Symposium: Submerged and Intertidal Prehistory**, next page)

**CASCO BAY ROOM**

**8:30 Symposium: The Archaeology of the Early Woodland Period and the Early Woodland Interaction Sphere: Recent Research and Future Directions** Chair: Francis “Jess” Robinson

8:30 - 8:40 *Introductory Remarks* Chair: **Francis “Jess” Robinson**

8:40 - 9:00 *The Early Woodland Period in Western Pennsylvania* **McConaughy, Mark**

9:00 - 9:20 *Meadowood South of the Mason-Dixon Line: An Early Woodland Meadowood Presence on the Delmarva Peninsula* **Darrin Lowery**

9:20 - 9:40 *Site Use, Settlement, and Interaction in Eastern New York during the Early Woodland Period* **Christina Reith**

9:40 - 10:00 *Early Woodland Period Habitation along the Mississquoi Delta Region, Vermont*  
**Ellen Cowie**

10:00 - 10:20 *The Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland Occupation of the Trois-Rivières – Bécancour Region of Quebec* **Adrian L. Burke**

**10:20 - 10:30 Break (10 minutes only)**

10:30-10:50 *Resonance and Persistence through the Early Woodland at Metepenagiag*  
**Susan E. Blair, W. Jesse Webb, and Michael Rooney**

10:50 - 11:10 *The Spatial Dimensions of the Boucher Site* **Francis “Jess” Robinson IV**

11:10 - 11:30 *Transition or Continuity: A Look at Lithic Technology from the Archaic through the Woodland* **Jaclyn Nadeau**

11:30- 11:50 *On the Co-occurrence of Orient and Meadowood Components at the Pethick Site*  
**Sean Rafferty and Christina B. Reith**

11:50 - 12:10 *Petrographic Analysis on Early Woodland Pottery: A Fabric Type Series for New York State*, **Ammie Mitchell** [entrant: student paper competition]

12:10 - 12:30 *Pots, People and Fish in the Early Woodland* **Taché, Karine**

**Saturday, November 2 (Morning)**

**SALON C**

**8:30 Symposium: Submerged and Intertidal Prehistory**

8:30 - 8:40 *Introductory Remarks* Chair: **Peter Leach**

8:40 - 9:00 *Considering Wet Homelands in Indigenous Massachusetts: A Paddler's Perspective*  
**Jonathan K. Patton**

9:00 - 9:10 *Managing Rhode Island's Coastal Archaeological Record after Hurricane Sandy*  
**Timothy Ives**

9:10 - 9:30 *"Waters Around You Have Grown": New Insights into Early Occupation of the Formative Narragansett Bay Drainage* **Alan Leveillee,**

9:30 - 9:50 *Intertidal Archaeology and Good Preservation: the Seabrook Marsh Site, New Hampshire* **Brian S. Robinson and Ann K. Surprenant,**

9:50 - 10:00 *Assessing Buried Landscapes and Identifying Archeological Sites in Tidal Wetlands through the use of Gouge Augers* **William J. Chadwick**

**10:00 - 10:20 Break**

10:20 - 10:40 *Submerged and Intertidal Prehistoric Archaeology in the Lower Hudson River*  
**Daria Merwin**

10:40 - 11:00 *Three CRM Projects, Two Landforms, and One Archaeological Site: A Look at Different Methodological Approaches to Submerged Settlement Survey*  
**Kerry J. Lynch**

11:00 - 11:20 *Cedar Tree Beach Survey, Greenwich Bay, Rhode Island* **David Robinson**

11:20 - 11:40 *Marine and Wetland Geoarchaeological Research in Delaware, Massachusetts, and Maine* **Peter A. Leach [entrant: student paper competition]**

11:40 - 12:00 *The Potential for Preserved, Drowned Archaeological Sites in the Western Gulf of Maine* **Alice R. Kelley and Joseph T. Kelley**

**12:30 - 1:40 Lunch**  
**(on your own)**



**Saturday, November 2 (Afternoon, Evening)**

**CASCO BAY ROOM**

**1:40 Symposium: The Archaeology of Acadian Maine** Chair: Steven Pendery

1:40- 2:00 *Saint Croix Island and Port-Royal: Joint Canadian-American Study of a Common Acadian Heritage* **Steven Pendery**

2:00 - 2:20 *Another Lost Colony – The Saint-Sauveur Mission on the Coast of Acadian Maine*  
**Peter Morrison**

2:20 - 2:40 *At the Edge of Acadia* **Gretchen Faulkner**

2:40 - 3:00 Discussant: **Raymond Pelletier**

**3:00 - 3:20 Break**

**3:20 Contributed Papers** Chair: to be announced

3:20 - 3:40 *A Tale of Two Taverns: Frontier Life and Food Consumption at Hanna’s Town*  
**Stefanie M. Smith** [entrant: student paper competition]

3:40 - 4:00 *Durst Site: the Role of a Pre-contact Encampment in an Agricultural Village Settlement System* **Melissa Diamanti and Conran A. Hay**

4:00 - 4:20 *Cultural Resource Management in the Eastern North Atlantic: Archaeological Excavations from the North to the East Coast of Norway* **Colin Amundsen**

**4:30 - 5:30 ESAF General Membership meeting, Salon C**

**6:00 - 7:00 Cash Bar, lobby, in front of Casco Bay Room**

**7:00 - 9:00 ESAF Banquet, Casco Bay Room**

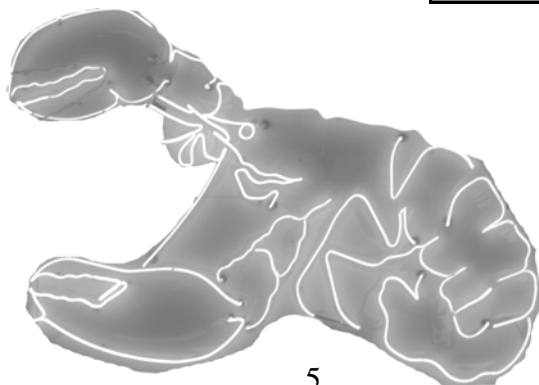
(For those eating lobster – you may want to “dress down” a bit. It can be messy.)

**8:00 - 9:00 Speaker: Kenneth E. Sassaman, Jr.**

*Futurescapes of the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida: How Thousands of Years of Rising Sea Promoted Cultural Resilience*

**Maine Lobster Bake**

New England Clam Chowder  
Steamed Native Clams & Mussels  
Broth & Drawn Butter  
1 ¼ lb. Boiled Lobster\*  
Barbequed Chicken  
Corn on the Cob  
Red Bliss Potato Salad & Coleslaw  
Blueberry & Strawberry Trifle  
\*One Lobster per Person



*Eastern States Archaeological Federation Annual Meeting Program October 31 - November 3, 2013*

**Sunday, November 3**

***Reminder: Daylight savings time ends, turn clocks back one hour Sunday at 1 AM***

**Maine Archaeological Society Fall Meeting**

(Maine Archaeological Society, New Hampshire Archaeological Society, and members of the public welcome, without registration.)

**9:00 AM Session 7. Maine, New Hampshire and New England Archaeology**

(Note, speakers have 30 - 40 minute time slots for this symposium)

Chair: Arthur Spiess

9:00 - 9:30 *Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Period Boundary Line Mill Hamlet, Bridgewater, Aroostook County* **Stephen R. Scharoun, Gemma-Jayne Hudgell, Jessica M. Stuart, Rosemary A. Cyr, and Ellen R. Cowie**

9:30 - 10:00 *Social Status from Faunal Remains: The Bridgewater, Maine Site* **Frances Stewart**

**10:00-10:10 Break**

10:10 - 10:50 *Fort Richmond* **Leith Smith**

**10:50 - 11:00 Break**

11:00 - 11:40 *Seventeenth Century Trading Posts of the Kennebec River* **Leon Cranmer**

**11:45 - 12:00 Noon Maine Archaeological Society membership meeting**

**Adjourn**



2013 PROGRAM ABSTRACTS  
EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION  
80<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING, SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE

Abstracts are listed in alphabetical order by last name of the (first) author. Paper title, abstract, and author's contact information follows.

**Amundsen, Colin P.** *Cultural resource management in the eastern North Atlantic: Archaeological excavations from the north to the west coast of Norway.*

This presentation will discuss the archaeological excavations in the eastern half of the North Atlantic, specifically in Norway. Each year a multiple number of archaeological sites are excavated throughout the country employing several hundred field archaeologists. This work is conducted by Norway's five major universities in accordance with the 1978 regulatory law for cultural monuments. Each university is responsible for an established territory where they are accountable for the execution of a predefined regulation plan, recovery, documentation and archiving of all material cultural. In this talk examples from several excavations from the arctic to the west coast of the country will be presented. The sites are dated to the Stone-age (8 000 - 1 800 B.C.) and are shore bound occupations to which the vast majority appear to be long-term occupation sites demonstrating the use of specific localities over generations.

**Colin P. Amundsen, Ph.D.** [amundsencp@gmail.com](mailto:amundsencp@gmail.com)

**Anderson, Thomas A.** *The Net Weight Site: A 1000-year-old Native American Occupation in Schoharie County, New York*

A brief review of a single-component, Late Woodland site in Schoharie New York characterized by an abundance of net weights. Presentation will be based on the results of 17 years of surface collecting, resulting in over 500 artifacts including 150 net weights in an area of less the one acre. A full range of artifacts typical of a Late Woodland site with numerous examples will be shown. Interpretations of the extent of occupation, activities of occupants, possible fish species exploited, as well as unique uses of some tool types and relations to each other, will be explored.

**Anderson, Thomas A.** (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, NYSAA) [lamokavosburg@aol.com](mailto:lamokavosburg@aol.com)

**Boisvert, Richard A.** *Hunting sites in the Israel River Valley*

For nearly 15 years research has progressed on the Paleoindian sites in the Israel River Valley. Since that time six sites with at least 15 defined occupational areas have been recorded. Research is ongoing and patterns of settlement and utilization are emerging. A summary of what we know and what we hypothesize is presented, with an emphasis on the most recently investigated site, Jefferson VI.

**Richard A. Boisvert, State Historic Preservation Office, Concord, NH** [richard.a.boisvert@dcr.nh.gov](mailto:richard.a.boisvert@dcr.nh.gov)

**Blair, Susan E., W. Jesse Webb, and Michael Rooney** *Resonance and Persistence through the Early Woodland at Metepenagiag*

The modern Mi'kmaq First Nation of Metepenagiag, in northeastern New Brunswick, Canada, includes a series of terraces at the confluence of the Northwest and Little Southwest Miramichi Rivers. This landscape contains an archaeological record that spans the Woodland period (ca. 3000–500 B.P.), including habitation components in deep alluvial deposits, food processing and storage pits, tool production areas, and ceremonial and mortuary sites. The affiliation of some of these components—most notably the Augustine Mound—with interregional culture-historical constructs such as the Early Woodland Adena phenomenon has generated an undue perception of the importance of cultural discontinuity and external influences in this landscape. In this paper, we present new research that emphasizes community-based approaches and historical process, illustrating that these broad patterns are interwoven with threads of continuity that tangibly connect the Early Woodland inhabitants of Metepenagiag with modern Mi'kmaq through community memory, human-animal relationships, and landscape use spanning millennia.

**Susan Blair, University of New Brunswick, Department of Anthropology, sblair@unb.ca**

**Burke, Adrian L, and Gilles Gauthier** *The Ledge Ridge Chert Source, Western Maine, and the Paleoindian Occupation of the Far Northeast*

In October of 2009, several archaeologists including the first author carried out geoarchaeological fieldwork at the outcrops of Ledge Ridge chert in western Maine. This potential source of raw material was described by R. M. Gramly in his publication of the Vail site. The proximity of the outcrops to the Vail site prompted Gramly to suggest that Ledge Ridge chert could have been a source of raw material for the Paleoindian groups occupying the Magalloway River valley. We sampled the chert outcrops along 2 kilometers of outcrop facing the Little Magalloway River. In this talk, I present geochemical and thin section petrography data to characterize Ledge Ridge chert. This information is then compared to artifacts from Paleoindian sites in the greater Northeast that resemble Ledge Ridge chert. The results are interpreted in terms of Paleoindian use and knowledge of raw material sources and their occupation of the Far Northeast.

**Adrian L. Burke and Gilles Gauthier, Anthropology- Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7 adrian.burke@umontreal.ca**

**Burke, Adrian L.** *The Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland Occupation of the Trois-Rivières – Bécancour region of Quebec*

A four-year research project was directed by the author in the Trois-Rivières – Bécancour region of the middle St. Lawrence Valley, Quebec, from 2009 to 2012. The survey and excavations focused on the Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland occupation of the region. In this paper, I present the results of this four-year project. Most significant is the discovery of a permanent and visible community at the confluence of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence rivers between 4000 BP and 2500 BP. Moreover, there is little or no evidence of older occupations in the region. I attempt to explain this “florescence” in the Trois-Rivières – Bécancour region at the end of the Archaic period based on archaeological and paleoenvironmental data recovered to date.

**Adrian L. Burke, Anthropology- Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7 adrian.burke@umontreal.ca**

A black and white photograph of a classical statue of a man with a long, curly beard and hair, wearing a draped garment. He is shown in profile, looking to the right, and holding a rectangular tablet or book in his left hand. The background is a solid, dark teal color.

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**Chadwick, William J.** *Assessing Buried Landscapes and Identifying Archeological Sites in Tidal Wetlands through the use of Gouge Augers*

Contract archaeological surveys often require rapid, large-scale testing of a project's area of effect. Most generally demand field-interpretation of data and rarely allow for in-depth laboratory analysis of sedimentologic data, thus sampling strategies and field methods become essential for accurate yet efficient methods to locate and interpret the integrity of archeological sites. Through field experience and research at numerous tidal-freshwater and salt marsh locations in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions, methods have been developed for minimizing field time and maximizing scientific data collection. Major methodological considerations include sampling instrument selection, sample spacing, and the efficient recording of sedimentologic and stratigraphic information. The employment of gouge augers to extract non-compressed core samples in saturated sediments is the preferred method in tidal wetlands. Our field research regarding the spacing of cores has shown that an 8m grid is an ideal compromise between data collection and the speed at which cores are collected. Field recording of core stratigraphy emphasizes the major facies changes in marsh units, and is specifically focused on identifying buried upland landscapes that could potentially contain archaeological resources. The soils of buried landscapes are screened through 1/4" mesh to identify archaeological materials. This type of sampling strategy facilitates high-resolution paleogeographic reconstruction of transgressed upland landscapes and allows an assessment of whether cultural materials are in primary or secondary (eroded) contexts.

**William J. Chadwick, John Milner Associates, Inc., [wchadwick@johnmilnerassociates.com](mailto:wchadwick@johnmilnerassociates.com)**

**Coin, Emily** *Findings from the Harriet Beecher Stowe House in Brunswick, Maine*

This poster will present findings from excavations conducted in Fall 2011 for an archaeology course taught by Dr. Scott MacEachern. During the mid-19th century, Harriet Beecher Stowe lived on the property, which is now owned by Bowdoin College, while writing her acclaimed Uncle Tom's Cabin. The excavations sought to find material dating to Stowe's occupancy. Most notably, ceramic fragments and glass were found in relatively high concentrations, although much of the material appears to be more recent. By linking excavation units and artifacts to the available historical documents detailing house blueprints and renovations, this poster will provide information on the site's history and 2011 excavations and attempt to place the excavations within this historical context.

**Emily Coin, Bowdoin College (Class of 2014), 124 Smith Union, Brunswick, Maine 04011 [ecoin@bowdoin.edu](mailto:ecoin@bowdoin.edu)**

**Cowie, Ellen** *Early Woodland Period Habitation Along the Missisquoi Delta Region, Vermont*

Archaeological investigations associated with a transportation improvement project have allowed for extensive survey along the Missisquoi River in northwestern Vermont. This work has revealed long-term habitation of the Missisquoi Delta region dating back to at least the Middle Archaic period. Late Archaic period occupations followed by multiple occupations dating to the full span of the Woodland period are well preserved in deep alluvial deposits adjacent to the Missisquoi River. Radiocarbon dates for the Early Woodland occupations range from 1000 B.C. – 390 B.C. and thus overlaps with the use of the nearby Early Woodland Period Boucher Cemetery. This paper will focus on the Early Woodland period occupations in terms of ceramic and other artifact evidence, subsistence and settlement juxtaposed with the highly ritualized evidence from the Boucher Cemetery.

**Ellen Cowie, Northeast Archaeology Research Center, 382 Fairbanks Rd., Farmington, ME 04938 [cowie@nearchaeology.com](mailto:cowie@nearchaeology.com)**

**Cranmer, Leon** *Seventeenth Century Trading Posts on the Kennebec*

During much of the seventeenth century, the English in New England were at a geographic disadvantage regarding the fur trade. Access to much of the interior fur rich regions of the area were controlled by the Dutch on the Hudson to the south and west, and by the French on the St. Lawrence to the north. Thus the Kennebec River in Maine became, by default, a major source of furs for the English. This talk will discuss the history and archaeology of four seventeenth century trading posts on the Kennebec River, beginning with Cushnoc, built in 1628 by the Plymouth colony. By mid-century additional trading posts were built on the river by merchants from Boston. This all abruptly ended in 1676 when King Philip's War spread to Maine.

**Leon Cranmer, Maine Historic Preservation Commission (retired), [lcranmer7@gmail.com](mailto:lcranmer7@gmail.com)**

**Crock, John G., Francis W. Robinson, IV, and Wetherbee B. Dorshow** *Reconstructing Paleoindian Settlement, Travel and the Cognitive Landscape within the Champlain Valley of Vermont*

This paper examines least-cost pathways between the locations of recorded Paleoindian sites in and near the Champlain Valley of Vermont and the source locations of selected lithic raw materials to contextualize population movement and interaction throughout the Paleoindian periods. Settlement patterns and possible travel routes are also reconstructed to investigate Native American adaptations to the Late Pleistocene landscape of the far Northeast.

**John G. Crock and Francis W. Robinson, IV (Consulting Archaeology Program, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT) and Wetherbee B. Dorshow (University of New Mexico) [john.crock@uvm.edu](mailto:john.crock@uvm.edu)**

**Diamanti, Melissa and Conran A. Hay** *Durst Site: the Role of a Pre-contact Encampment in an Agricultural Village Settlement System*

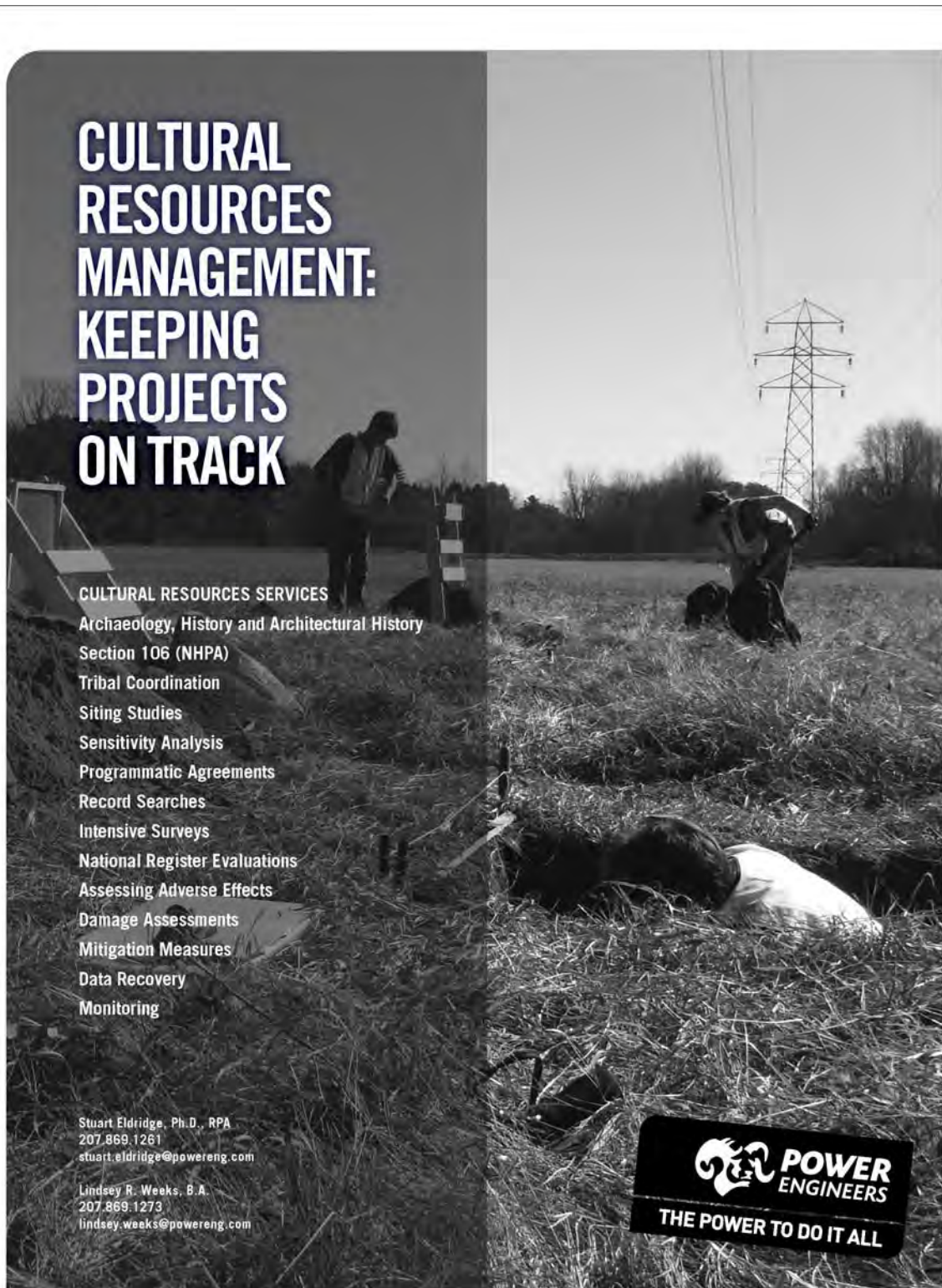
The Durst site was a briefly occupied encampment in Somerset County in southwestern Pennsylvania. During the Late Precontact Period, the Monongahela culture settlement pattern was dominated by large village sites. However, data recovery excavations have shown that small encampments such as the Durst Site can yield a wealth of information from detailed studies. For example, spatial analysis revealed the locations of where specific activities were performed, and starch grain and FTIR studies contributed important information on wild food resources.

**Melissa Diamanti [melidiamanti@gmail.com](mailto:melidiamanti@gmail.com) Conran A. Hay, [cahay@ahcinc.biz](mailto:cahay@ahcinc.biz) Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc., 151 Panorama Drive, State College, PA 16801**

**Ellis, Christopher** *The Davidson Late Archaic Site, Ontario (AhHk-54): An Overview*

Coring, surface collections, magnetometer surveys, and excavations at the Davidson site, located inland from Lake Huron have allowed documentation of a large, ca. 1.9 ha, Late Archaic site. A significant portion of the site (3500 m<sup>2</sup>) is completely or partially intact, having been sealed beneath deposits left by overbank flooding of the adjacent Ausable River. Based on artifact recoveries and 14 AMS radiocarbon dates, the site was a persistent place most intensively occupied some 4500-2800 calendar years ago during the Broadpoint and Smallpoint (Terminal) Archaic. Thousands of artifacts and numerous features have been recovered within the small area excavated (less than 1/200th of the total site area). The most significant features are rarely reported Archaic houses and other structures and true middens or specialized areas set aside for refuse disposal. The evidence indicates a considerable degree of residential stability in the Late Archaic of the area, but the seasons of use seem to have varied considerably over time.

**Christopher Ellis, Department of Anthropology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, [cjellis@uwo.ca](mailto:cjellis@uwo.ca)**




# CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: KEEPING PROJECTS ON TRACK

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SERVICES**  
Archaeology, History and Architectural History  
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Programmatic Agreements  
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Intensive Surveys  
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Assessing Adverse Effects  
Damage Assessments  
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Data Recovery  
Monitoring

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**Faulkner, Gretchen** *At the Edge of Acadia*

Fort Pentagoet (1635-1674) in Castine, Maine marked the boundary between English and French settlement in Acadian Maine and a successor settlement established by Vincent d'Abbadie, Baron de St. Castin continued French presence in the region through the last quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Both sites were excavated under the direction of UMaine Archaeologist, Alaric Faulkner in the mid 1980s and early 1990s. The artifacts associated with these sites show three distinct strategies for defence, maintenance, supply, foodways and interaction with Native Peoples. Two distinct French occupations were identified at Fort Pentagoet. The first represents a private entrepreneurial investment in the region; the second, a military outpost. Following the destruction of Fort Pentagoet in 1674, a former ensign at the fort established a trading post within a nearby Native American village. These sites provide a window into life in 17<sup>th</sup> century Acadian Maine. **Gretchen Faulkner, 5746 Collins Center for the Arts, University of Maine, Orono, 04469 [gretchen@umit.maine.edu](mailto:gretchen@umit.maine.edu)**

**Goodby, Robert G.** *Paleoindian Household Organization at the Tenant Swamp Site (27CH187), Keene, New Hampshire*

Four well-defined oval artifact concentrations representing Paleoindian house floors radiocarbon dated to 12,500 BP were excavated at the Tenant Swamp site. Data from the site allow for estimation of house size and internal organization, where activity areas were arrayed around a central hearth. Activities focused on the use of processing tools, including scrapers, graters, and *pieces esquillées*, with use-wear reflecting hide processing woodworking. Evidence for the internal organization of each household is summarized, and inter-household comparisons are presented. **Robert G. Goodby, Franklin Pierce University, Rindge, NH, Monadnock Archaeological Consulting LLC, 116 Fox Hill Rd., Stoddard, NH 03464 [rgoodby@monadarch.com](mailto:rgoodby@monadarch.com)**

**Gramly, R. Michael** *A New Method of Dating: Infrared Laser Spectroscopy*

This paper is a discussion of Infrared Laser Spectroscopy and its use as a new method of relative dating. ILS is the acronym for this method, which measures the accumulation of light energy in the surface of an artifact. Normanskill and Munsungan cherts are both potentially "tasty" to bacteria; therefore both raw materials should accumulate large amounts of light because of radon damage, making them ideal candidates for relative dating. The ILS method, a patented process, should be employed routinely in New England. Why wait for the discovery of a hearth with charcoal? We certainly don't wait in the South/Mid-south where ILS is now being used routinely by some researchers.

**R. Michael Gramly, 455 Steven St., North Andover, MA 01845, [gramlyasaa@verizon.net](mailto:gramlyasaa@verizon.net)**

**Hoffman, Curtiss and Cory Fournier** *Native American Stone Structures of the Eastern Seaboard*

Scattered throughout the wooded backlands of the Atlantic seaboard are a large number of standing lithic structures that have mostly been ignored by conventional archaeologists. Often dismissed as colonial era stone walls and field clearing piles, these formations are increasingly emerging as part of a Native American tradition of ritual building practices that played a vital role in sociocultural events. This project focused on obtaining locational data on potential Native American sacred sites across the Atlantic seaboard in order to draw parallels between their construction techniques, environmental positioning, and event-specific structural alignments. Utilizing GIS software, over 3,550 sites in the region have been geolocated, providing a basis for

understanding these sites in their original context. The work of this project is only the first step in a larger effort to rediscover the cultural heritage and knowledge Native Americans in the area have long practiced and projected onto their physical landscape.

**Dr. Curtiss Hoffman, Anthropology Department, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater MA 02325, and Cory Fournier, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater MA 02325.**

**Hrynick, Gabriel Martin** *Maritime Woodland Period Architecture at Port Joli Harbour, Nova Scotia*

Port Joli Harbour on Nova Scotia's South Shore is home to numerous Middle to Late Maritime Woodland period architectural features representing domestic and ritual uses. Since 2009, the Canadian Museum of Civilization's E'se'get Archaeology Project has focused in part on identifying and excavating, often in full horizontal extent, such features. This research, coupled with earlier excavations by John S. Erskine, has produced a substantial dataset of Maritime Woodland period architecture. These features have included evidence for patterned use of domestic space according to gender and the first evidence for a Maritime Woodland period sweathouse in the region. In this paper, I review these findings and consider their implications for social organization during the Middle to Late Maritime Woodland.

**Gabriel Martin Hrynick**, [martin.hrynick@uconn.edu](mailto:martin.hrynick@uconn.edu)

**Hudgell, Gemma-Jayne, Ellen R. Cowie, Robert N. Bartone, and Michael S. Brigham** *Filling in the Gap: The Early Paleoindian Grand Lake Outlet Site, St. Croix River, Maine/New Brunswick Border*

Recent archaeological research at the outlet of Grand Lake in the St. Croix River drainage of Washington County Maine has resulted in the identification of a newly recorded Paleoindian period archaeological site on the Maine, New Brunswick border. Recognition of a distinctive lithic technology has allowed definition of the site in an area previously lacking evidence of this time period. The site is comprised of a minimum of three activity loci, one of which has been intensively investigated. Although no fluted points were identified, other evidence including flaking technology and extant tools indicates a general Paleoindian attribution and strongly suggests a specific chronological/temporal relationship to the Vail-Debert type sites. Issues of how the site fits into regional chronologies and broad scale settlement pattern are explored.

**Gemma-Jayne Hudgell, Ellen R. Cowie, Robert N. Bartone, and Michael S. Brigham**, Northeast Archaeology Research Inc., 382 Fairbanks Rd., Farmington, ME., 04938, [nearchaeology.com](http://nearchaeology.com)

**Israel, Stephen** *Pine Valley Park Site: a Piedmont Headwater Springs Hunter & Gatherer Site: Public Outreach Project Building a Data Base*

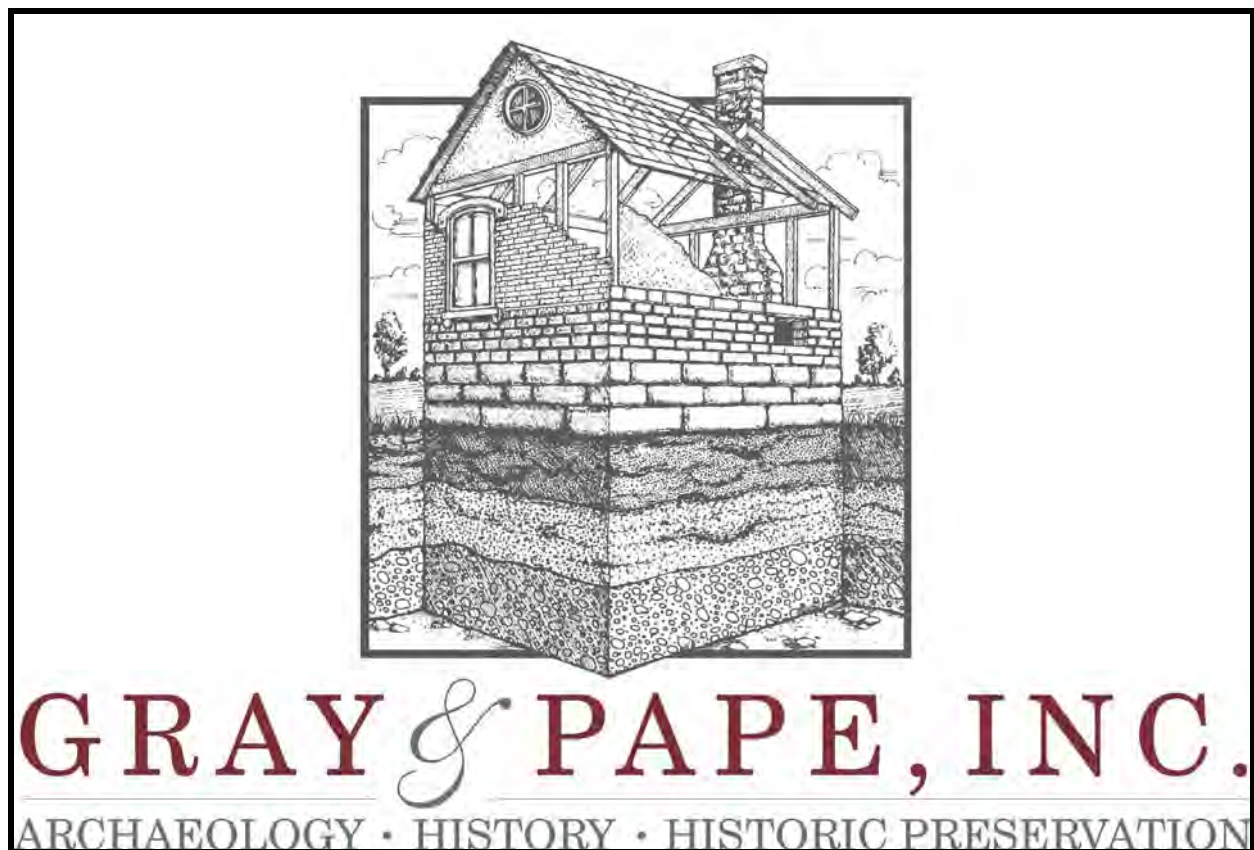
Central Maryland Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland is testing a hunter-gatherers procurement camp site in the Maryland Piedmont. Strong flowing springs and upland wetlands attracted diverse plant, animal life, and hunters-gatherers. Found were narrow and broad blade, small side and corner-notched bifaces and shallow sub-plowzone roasting pits. No pottery. Plan future testing to build upon the existing data base and augering to find extent of the former wetlands thought to have existed from the Late Archaic into the Early Woodland Periods in a small Piedmont headwater stream Mid-Holocene ecosystem niche in the Eastern Woodlands cultural area.

**Stephen Israel**, 403 Old Orchard Rd., Baltimore, MD 21229, [ssisrael@verizon.net](mailto:ssisrael@verizon.net)

**Ives, Timothy** *Managing Rhode Island's Coastal Archaeological Record after Hurricane Sandy*

Hurricane Sandy damaged significant archaeological sites in southern Rhode Island in October of 2012. Emergency project reviews conducted by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) revealed the character of this damage. In some instances, undercutting and collapse of low bluffs exposed archaeological deposits in profile, while, in others, the erosion of sand dunes uncovered ancient living surfaces containing features and artifact distributions. Such deposits are vulnerable to imminent degradation, though the full extent of the problem remains unknown. Consequently, the RIHPHC is securing funding from the National Park Service to systematically identify and evaluate NR-eligible and NR-listed archaeological sites damaged by Hurricane Sandy along the South Coast and on Block Island. This hurricane has provided a preview of Rhode Island's coastal archaeological record under the influence of climate change, and has swept the RIHPHC from the comfortable ground of theory into the turbulent currents of practice.

**Timothy Ives, Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, [timothy.ives@preservation.ri.gov](mailto:timothy.ives@preservation.ri.gov)**



**Kelley, Alice R. and Joseph T. Kelley** *The Potential for Preserved, Drowned Archaeological Sites in the Western Gulf of Maine*

Glacially-induced isostatic depression caused marine inundation of Maine's interior, 14 ka-15 ka. Rapid emergence of the land followed ice retreat, creating a lowstand at 60 m below present sea level by 12.5 ka. Sea level then rose rapidly until 11.5 ka, to -25 m. From 11 ka to 7.5 ka, sea level rose only 5-10 m during the "slowstand". Rapid, then slower sea level rise followed the "slowstand". These varying rates of sea level rise affect the preservation potential of archaeological sites in submerged terrestrial settings. During rapid sea-level rise, little erosion of glacial deposits occurs, but surficial materials, including artifacts, are removed. Slow sea level rise allows erosion of glacial deposits and construction of coastal landforms. These locations, especially where sheltered from waves, have the highest archaeological preservation potential, as seen near Bass Harbor, Maine, where coastal features were recently cored near locations where fishing yielded Middle Archaic artifacts.

**Alice R. Kelley, Ph.D. Instructor & Undergraduate Coordinator, School of Earth & Climate Sciences Assistant Research Professor, Climate Change Institute University of Maine, Orono ME 04469-5790 Phone: 207-581-2056 Fax: 207-581-2202 ([akelley@maine.edu](mailto:akelley@maine.edu)) Joseph T. Kelley ([jtkelley@maine.edu](mailto:jtkelley@maine.edu)) School of Earth and Climate Sciences, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5790**

**Kitchel, Nathaniel** *Evaluating Continental Colonization Models in the Far Northeast*

Though the presence or absence of Clovis technology in the far Northeast remains a topic of contention, the presence of several early fluted point technologies in the region following the retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet is well established. This study uses the presence or absence of seven lithic raw materials identified in early (Bull Brook, Vail-Debert and Whipple) and later middle (Michaud Neponset) style fluted point assemblages from northeastern North America to investigate landscape use patterns and the acquisition of landscape knowledge in the region during the fluted point period. These data are used to evaluate landscape focused versus technology focused colonization models. The results of this study indicate neither landscape, nor technology focused models of colonization completely predict the suite of behaviors observed during the fluted point period in the Northeast. These results have implications not only for our understanding of the colonization of the Northeast following the retreat of glacial ice, but also the colonization of, and the radiation of Clovis technology through North America as well.

**Nathaniel Kitchel, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY**

**Leach, Peter A.** (Organized symposium) *Wetland, Intertidal, and Submerged Prehistory in Northeastern North America*

**Leach, Peter A.** *Marine and Wetland Geoarchaeological Research in Delaware, Massachusetts, and Maine* [entrant: student paper competition]

This paper discusses the survey methods and results of marine and wetland archaeological surveys from Delaware to Maine. The submerged surveys comprised seismic reflection profiling evaluate sedimentologic preservation potential and archaeological sensitivity. Vibracore targets were selected and sampled. The tidal, freshwater wetland project areas were investigated with Eijkelkamp gouge augers. Field data were combined in GIS to reconstruct local paleogeography and geospatially map areas of particular interest. In Delaware, over 3000 gouge augers produced four prehistoric sites ranging from 50cm to 2 meters below marsh surface. The sites contained exceptional soil

preservation with debitage, pre-contact pottery, and a side-notched projectile point. In Massachusetts lithic debitage was recovered from vibracores collected in Salem Harbor from secondary contexts. The Maine fieldwork revealed relict oyster beds and a submerged paleosol at -12.67 msbl and approximately 6300 BP. These projects highlight successful application of geophysical survey and coring in especially difficult project areas.

**Peter A. Leach, University of Connecticut** [peter.leach@uconn.edu](mailto:peter.leach@uconn.edu)

**Leveille, Alan** “*Waters Around You Have Grown:*” *New Insights into Early Occupation of the Formative Narragansett Bay Drainage*

Recent CRM survey and re-examination of collections demonstrate a strong riverine PaleoIndian presence prior to the formation of southern New England's Narragansett Bay. Recent discoveries provide opportunity to add significant data and expand our temporal and cultural perspectives.

**Alan Leveillee, Public Archaeology Laboratory,** [aleveillee@palinc.com](mailto:aleveillee@palinc.com)

**Litwinionek, Luc and Brian D. Jones** (organized symposium) *Paleoindian Colonization of the Far Northeast: New Insights on Old Issues*

Organizer Luc Litwinionek Quinnipiac University, Hamden, CT; Chairs Luc Litwinionek Quinnipiac University, Hamden, CT and Brian D. Jones Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc., Storrs, CT

Since the discovery of Clovis in 1933 at Blackwater Draw, NM, it has been assumed that a culturally distinct population expanded continentally from west to east eventually colonizing the far reaches of the northeastern seaboard. Sites with fluted specimens in the Far Northeast were seen as cultural derivatives of Clovis further to the west. However, research in the last twenty years has suggested that the process of colonization in the Far Northeast may be much more complex than previously thought.

The symposium is intended to provide a platform for the presentation of results of regional research and of site-specific studies as they illustrate the variety of behaviors (social, adaptive, technological) related to the initial occupations by early hunter-gatherer groups of the area. Ultimately, the symposium aims to enhance our understanding of the social dynamics of Paleoindian populations entering, settling and transforming through time in the Far Northeast.

**Litwinionek, Luc and Lynn A. Peterson** *Optimal Foraging, Least Cost Pathways and Early Paleoindian Colonization of the Far Northeastern United States*

Regardless of the current debate as to the peopling of North America, it is still assumed that hunter-gatherers moved rapidly across the continent at the end of the Pleistocene eventually populating the far reaches of the northeastern seaboard. Based on optimal foraging theory, the swiftness of this expansion was explained by groups targeting high return resources as they bypassed areas of low productivity.

The analysis of least cost pathways has allowed archaeology in the last fifteen years to better define past behavioral processes related to the movement of human groups across various landscapes. In this particular case, a least cost pathway analysis was used to corroborate the proposed scenario that the colonization process in the Far Northeast was defined by optimal search strategies. The paper describes the preliminary results of this analysis and presents models of dispersion and their implication as to the understanding of the spread of early groups across the Far Northeastern US.

**Luc Litwinionek, Sacred Heart University, Fairfield, CT,** [luc.litwinionek@quinnipiac.edu](mailto:luc.litwinionek@quinnipiac.edu) and **Lynn A. Peterson, Tetra Tech Inc., Helena, MT**

**Lothrop, Jonathan C.** *Early Paleoindian Caching in the Far Northeast*

For historically documented foragers in northern latitudes, caching of tools and supplies was a common strategic practice. Dating to the late Pleistocene, early Paleoindian stone tool caches have been widely documented across western North America, and their recent study has led to insights on Clovis colonization, land-use and technology. East of the Mississippi, by contrast, only a handful of Paleoindian (fluted point-affiliated) artifact caches have been recorded, and all are located in the glaciated Northeast. This paper reviews early Paleoindian caches recorded in the region, discussing data on location, setting, artifact composition, technology, and toolstone. Comparison to Clovis caches yields implications on the potential roles of stone tool caching for Paleoindian colonization versus post-colonization seasonal land use in the Far Northeast.

**Jonathan C. Lothrop, New York State Museum, Albany, NY [jlothrop@mail.nysed.gov](mailto:jlothrop@mail.nysed.gov)**

**Lowery, Darrin** *Meadowood South of the Mason-Dixon Line: An Early Woodland Meadowood Presence on the Delmarva Peninsula*

Research over the past decade has focused on various Meadowood archaeological manifestations within the Chesapeake Bay region. Small Meadowood sites have been discovered along the main trunk of the Chesapeake Bay and along the Atlantic sea coast of the Delmarva Peninsula. Recently, two archaeological sites containing Meadowood components have provided multiple two-sigma calibrated AMS 14C assays, which range between 1200 calBC to 700 calBC. One site, located along Delmarva's Atlantic coast, has revealed a large assemblage of Onondaga chert Meadowood points, blades, and other diagnostic Meadowood material associated with a large shellfish refuse midden. At this site, whelk shell ornaments (i.e., beads and possibly sandal-sole gorget or pendant preforms) were being manufactured. Further south on the Delmarva Peninsula and along the Chesapeake Bay, another archaeological site has revealed a small refuse midden containing an Onondaga chert Meadowood point and a single cache blade. Data from additional local archaeological sites will also be presented. In summation, the presentation will provide a detailed overview of Meadowood south of the Mason-Dixon Line and hypothesize about its meaning within a regional prehistoric context.

**Darrin Lowery, Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Mail: 8949 High Banks Drive, Easton, Maryland, 21601. [darrinlowery@yahoo.com](mailto:darrinlowery@yahoo.com)**

**Lynch, Kerry J.** *Three CRM Projects, Two Landforms, and One Archaeological Site: A Look at Different Methodological Approaches to Submerged Settlement Survey*

Due to an increased awareness of the potential for submerged landforms to contain intact, pre-Contact archaeological deposits, offshore CRM surveys designed to recognize and access these landforms are on the rise. Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts has recently conducted three CRM studies prior to offshore development that included subsurface investigations of project impact areas. Each project had a different approach to the contracting, planning, research design, and implementation of the survey designed to identify submerged landforms and potential embedded archaeological resources. This presentation will outline the various strategies used in the three projects, and discuss what worked, what didn't, and what is likely a step in the right direction but could be improved upon.

Kerry J. Lynch, Univ. of Massachusetts Archaeological Services, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA. [kjl@anthro.umass.edu](mailto:kjl@anthro.umass.edu)

**McConaughy, Mark** *The Early Woodland Period in Western Pennsylvania*

The Early Woodland period dates from 3050 B.P. to possibly as late as 1850 B.P. in Western Pennsylvania. It begins with the earliest use of pottery in the region. The period also extends longer in this area, since Adena-style mound building persists into what is considered the Middle Woodland period elsewhere. Three cultural phases have been defined for the Early Woodland from this region. A Meadowood phase occurred largely in northwestern Pennsylvania. In southwestern Pennsylvania there were the Half-Moon and subsequent Cresap phases. It is during the Cresap phase the burial mounds were constructed. These three phases will be summarized in this paper.

**Mark A. McConaughy, Regional Archaeologist, Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Commission, Bushy Run Battlefield, Box 468, Harrison City, PA 15636-0468, [mcconough@pa.gov](mailto:mcconough@pa.gov)**

**Merwin, Daria** *Submerged and Intertidal Prehistoric Archaeology in the Lower Hudson River*

The lower Hudson Valley has a rich archaeological heritage spanning at least 10,000 years of human history, and Croton Point, the largest peninsula on the river, contains many known and suspected sites with significant research potential. Included among these are several shell middens, indicative of the importance of aquatic resources to prehistoric groups here for millennia. Rising sea levels during the Holocene led to the widening of the Hudson River, drowning shallow areas along the modern banks, including Croton Bay to the south of Croton Point. Recent artifact finds on South Beach adjacent to Croton Bay led to a field study in both submerged and intertidal environments. This paper presents the field methods and results of the archaeological survey, which yielded 125 chipped stone artifacts dating to the Late Archaic period, a time when the South Beach site was dry land overlooking a protected embayment likely fringed with tidal wetlands.

**Daria Merwin, SUNY Stony Brook, [daria.merwin@stonybrook.edu](mailto:daria.merwin@stonybrook.edu)**

**Mitchell, Ammie** *The Archaic-Woodland transition in the Northern Eastern Woodlands* (tentative title) [entrant: student paper competition]

The Archaic-Woodland transition in the northern Eastern Woodlands represents a significant shift in mobility, subsistence, and technology patterns. Ceramic vessels appear and are paired with an increasing reliance of prehistoric peoples on cultigens and a semi-sedentary lifestyle. This research seeks to challenge this model using petrographic analysis on Vinette 1 vessels in New York State. Petrographic analysis is designed to examine the technology of ceramic vessels, beginning at their base element – the matrix structure. This method provides objective, reproducible results and allows the analyses to move beyond normative concepts to an understanding of the unique, individual histories of artifacts. This study discredits the validity of traditional typologies and questions the excavation methods based on those typologies, which are heavily relied on by Cultural Resource Managers to excavate sites and to analyze recovered material. It also presents a new, practical way of understanding past cultures.

**Ammie Mitchell, M.A., R.P.A., Ph.D. Candidate, SUNY at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology [afarrarbuffalo.edu](mailto:afarrarbuffalo.edu)**

**Morrison, Peter** *Another Lost Colony – The Saint-Sauveur Mission on the Coast of Acadian Maine*

In the summer of 1613, the colony of Saint-Sauveur was an attempt by the French to create a Catholic settlement and Jesuit mission near Mount Desert Island, Maine. Within weeks of its founding, it also became site of, perhaps, the first French-English clash in North America. The colony's failure profoundly influenced the subsequent course of French settlement in Maine and set the tenor of French-English-Wabnaki relations for generations.

Unlike two other short-lived European colonies of the early 1600s in Maine (France's Saint-Croix Colony of 1604-1605, and England's Popham Colony of 1607-1608), the location of Saint-Sauveur has yet to be positively identified. This talk will summarize the history of the settlement and consider the scope of archaeological surveys in the Mount Desert Island region since the early 1900s. Drawing from archaeologists' experience with other early sites, we will consider the prospects for locating the site, and what such a discovery could reveal.

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**Nadeau, Jaclyn** *Transition or Continuity: A Look at Lithic Technology from the Archaic through the Woodland*

An ongoing research project, focused on the relationship between emerging residential sedentism and technological change, compares tools and cores, production stages, and technological efficiency from multiple assemblages. It is intended to examine the transition from the archaic pattern to horticultural village life in eastern New York. Traditional models of prehistoric subsistence and settlement place this event at the beginning of the Early Woodland, however, the observed variations in resource use and reduction strategies challenge this assumption.

**Jaclyn Nadeau, Ph.D. candidate, University at Albany – SUNY** [jnadeau@mail.nysed.gov](mailto:jnadeau@mail.nysed.gov)

**Neusius, Sarah W. and Beverly A. Chiarulli** *Investigating and Interpreting the Johnston Site, a Late Prehistoric Village in Western Pennsylvania*

Since 2006 we have been investigating the Johnston site (36IN2), a large village site located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The Johnston site was originally excavated in the 1950s and is the type site for the Middle Monongahela, Johnston Phase. Our work to date includes four seasons of field school excavations, a program of radiocarbon dating, and a variety of ongoing analyses of lithics, ceramics, and plant and animal remains as well as limited geophysical survey. We have established that Johnston is most likely a multi-component village with occupations spanning the period between AD 1000 and 1600, but the precise layout and dating of overlapping villages still eludes us. Our interpretations of this village and its relationship to other Monongahela villages are limited by our poor understanding of spatial layout. Thus, we are now beginning a program of extensive geophysical survey and targeted excavation in order to reconstruct the village plan.

**Sarah W. Neusius, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705**  
[sawn@iup.edu](mailto:sawn@iup.edu)

**Ort, Jennifer and Brian Robinson** *Paleoindian Aggregation Patterns in Northeastern North America: Analysis of the Bull Brook Site, Ipswich Massachusetts*

Paleoindian sites in the Northeast are characterized by dense tool concentrations representing discrete activities that have great potential for defining a wide variety of relationships. Ongoing research in the Northeast is directed toward defining what characteristics may distinguish large social gatherings from accumulations of smaller occupations that occurred over time. The Bull Brook Site located in Ipswich, Massachusetts is one of the largest and seemingly most spatially organized Paleoindian sites in North America, inspiring investigations into large social gatherings and their function. Continuing analysis of artifact distributions combined with a reconstructed site map reveal contrasting activity patterns between interior and exterior portions of the ring as well as around the ring, contributing to the interpretation that the occupation represents a highly-organized, planned event.

**Jennifer Ort, RPA, (University of Maine, Orono) Public Archaeology Laboratory, 26 Main St. Pawtucket, RI 02860** [jort@palinc.com](mailto:jort@palinc.com); **Brian Robinson, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, 5773 S. Stevens Hall, Orono, Maine 04469,** [Brian\\_Robinson@umit.maine.edu](mailto:Brian_Robinson@umit.maine.edu)

**Patton, Jonathan K.** *Considering Wet Homelands in Indigenous Massachusetts: A Paddler's Perspective*

This presentation builds on existing theoretical concepts and historical ethnography in southeastern New England archaeology to offer an alternative way to think about indigenous peoples and their interactions with waters: as wet (and dry) aspects of indigenous homelands. Water (and land) scapes can be conceptualized as animated spiritscapes that prioritize cognitive aspects of spiritual and physical navigation, and must integrate watercraft construction and use. Land/water interfaces are liminal places of spiritual power in Northeastern Native American cosmology, and inverting our scholarly perspective to consider the view from two feet off the water; as a paddler looking from the water to the land, and at their intersections, within cosmologies of homelands, may assist to enhance the more standard landside environmental archaeological interpretations of early historic and ancient Native American settlements, movements and connections in Massachusetts, and the Northeast generally. Several examples from southeastern Massachusetts drainages will be presented to elaborate this approach.

**Jonathan K. Patton, Massachusetts Historical Commission** [jonathan.patton2@state.ma.us](mailto:jonathan.patton2@state.ma.us)

**Pendery, Steven, Peter Morrison, Gretchen Faulkner, Raymond Pelletier (discussant)**

*The Archaeology of Acadian Maine* (Session abstract)

This session explores four sites illustrating the crucial role of Maine in Acadian settlement, missionary activity, and defense before the Seven Years War. Saint Croix Island (1604-1613) was first Acadian site directly leading to permanent settlement of Port Royal and Quebec. The Mission of St. Sauveur (1613) was a short-lived French frontier mission established 400 years ago in the vicinity of Mount Desert Island. Fort Pentagoet (1635-1674) and Castin's Habitation, dating to the final quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century reveal different strategies of settling the region, ranging from a stone fort with cannon to a habitation and truck house in the midst of a Native American village.

**Pendery, Steven** *Saint Croix Island and Port-Royal: Joint Canadian-American Study of a Common Acadian Heritage*

Canadian-American cooperation has been central to the historical archaeology of a common Acadian heritage. A 1797 dispute about the location of the international boundary between Maine and New Brunswick led to two centuries of joint archaeological and historical research at Saint Croix Island, occupied by the French in 1604-13. Port Royal, Nova Scotia became the focus of a joint research and restoration project following its tercentenary in 1905. Key participants included William Ganong, a New Brunswick native, Harriette Taber Richardson from Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the American archaeologist Charles Coatsworth Pinckney. Recent investigations at Saint Croix Island included a joint American-Canadian team with Passamaquoddy tribal participation in quadcentenary commemorations. This paper will explore past as well as potential future cooperative Acadian archaeology projects.

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**Putnam, Ian** *Characterization of Traveler and Kineo Rhyolites and Implications for Human Transport*

Sample rhyolites from two volcanic centers (Traveler and Kineo) of the Devonian-age Piscataquis Volcanic Belt (PVB) in North Central Maine have distinctive hand specimen, geochemical, and mineralogical characteristics. Cultural use of PVB rhyolites in Maine ranges from the Early Archaic Period to Contact Period. In a previous study culturally modified rhyolites from the Mackowski Farm Site in Central Maine, and the Sea Brook Marsh Site in Southern New Hampshire were analyzed for provenance; however, the presence of rhyolites in nearby glacial drift clouded the distinction between human and glacially transported material. Debitage described as PVB rhyolite through hand specimen analysis has been observed in the Phase III recovery of archaeological site VT-FR-318 in Swanton, Vermont. This site represents a potential distal location outside the range of glacial distribution of the PVB, and may begin to characterize the range of PVB rhyolite transport through human trade networks.

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**Rafferty, Sean M. and Christina B. Rieth** *On the co-occurrence of Orient and Meadowood Components at the Pethick Site*

The Pethick Site is located on Schoharie Creek in Eastern New York, near the eastern margin of Meadowood distribution, and the western margin of Orient site distribution. Meadowood and Orient components are present at the site, but are indistinguishable stratigraphically. This paper presents the evidence for both components and explores their geographic and temporal relationship. Comparisons are made with similar sites in the region.

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**Rieth, Christina** *Site Use, Settlement, and Interaction in Eastern New York During the Early*



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*Woodland Period*

In eastern New York, the Early Woodland Period is characterized by the occupation of small temporary settlements with limited features and evidence for long-term occupation. These sites are often considered to have limited diversity and provide minimal evidence for interaction with non-local groups. This paper provides an overview of Early Woodland settlement in eastern New York and presents evidence to suggest that these sites are variable in their settlement features, artifact assemblages, and site location. A discussion of how these patterns may be employed to understand the settlement patterns of Early Woodland groups in the Northeast is also provided.

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**Ring, Noel, Ken Goss, and Ken Leonard** *Northeast Native North American Astronomy and Engineering*

(abstract not supplied)

Noel Ring 3003 W. Broadway #144, Tucson, AZ 85745 [NoelRing@msn.com](mailto:NoelRing@msn.com)

**Robinson, Brian S., and Ann K. Surprenant** *Intertidal Archaeology and Good Preservation: at the Seabrook Marsh Site, New Hampshire*

The Seabrook Marsh site is an estuarine intertidal site excavated in 1975. It was discovered by an avocational archaeologist and excavated through the University of New Hampshire with low-technology methods. Thirty years later it remains a very rare window on coastal occupations of 4000 years ago for the southern Gulf of Maine. A terrestrial occupation site was encroached upon by rising sea level in a low energy environment, preserved below salt marsh, and defended by bedrock outcrops. It has excellent preservation of bone and soils. The potential is high for both submerged terrestrial and primary wet sites at much greater depths.

**Brian S. Robinson**, University of Maine, [Brian.robinson@umit.maine.edu](mailto:Brian.robinson@umit.maine.edu) and **Ann K. Surprenant, JD**, Orono, Maine, [ann.surprenant@gmail.com](mailto:ann.surprenant@gmail.com)

**Robinson, David** *Cedar Tree Beach Survey, Greenwich Bay, Rhode Island*

Preliminary results from the first year of intertidal and underwater geoarchaeological investigations by a joint team of Tribal and non-Tribal researchers from the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography and the Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

**David Robinson**, University of Rhode Island, 55 Cole St., Jamestown, RI 02835 [dsrobinson@main.uri.edu](mailto:dsrobinson@main.uri.edu)

**Robinson, Francis “Jess”** (symposium organizer) *The Archaeology of the Early Woodland Period and the Early Woodland Interaction Sphere: Recent Research and Future Directions* (organized symposium)

The Early Woodland period (ca. 3,000-2,000 yr B.P.) has long held a prominent place in conceptualizations of Northeastern prehistory. Despite this, however, the lifeways of the people of this period and the environmental, historical, social, and ideological milieu within which they dwelt continues to be enigmatic or understudied. For instance, the establishment of formal and elaborate mortuary sites, the initiation of long-distance exchange networks, and the adoption of ceramic technology during this period are juxtaposed by apparent population and settlement contractions in many areas. This symposium highlights recent advances or underreported aspects of the Early

Woodland period and/or the Early Woodland (or Meadowood) Interaction Sphere in the Northeast. The papers span a range of topics and scales, but all have in common the goal of presenting information and insights in order to better frame this dynamic period of Northeastern prehistory.

**Robinson, Francis “Jess” , IV** *The Spatial Dimensions of the Boucher Site*

The Boucher site (VT-FR-26) represents one of the largest Early Woodland cemeteries ever identified in the Northeast. It was inadvertently discovered in 1973 during the excavation of a house foundation in Highgate, Vermont. Intensive recovery excavations led by Louise Basa followed throughout that summer and fall, and laboratory analysis continued for years afterward. The material remains from the site were returned to the Abenaki and reburied in 1996. Two important summary articles on the Boucher site were published in 1990. Due to logistical and time constraints, however, various avenues of research were never begun or completed, including a reconstruction of the cemetery’s spatial structure and its development over time. As part of my ongoing dissertation research, I used archival material to reconstruct the spatial layout of the Boucher cemetery at various scales. This presentation will examine the site reconstruction and use the preliminary data generated from it to offer hypotheses about the people who were buried there, the nature of the group(s) to whom they belonged, and the material culture exchange, selection, and use patterns exhibited there. **Francis “Jess” Robinson, Research Supervisor, University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program, 111 Delahanty Hall, Burlington VT 05405 [frobinso@uvm.edu](mailto:frobinso@uvm.edu), PhD. Candidate, University at Albany– SUNY**

**Sassaman, Kenneth E. , Jr.** (Banquet speaker) *Futurescapes of the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida: How Thousands of Years of Rising Sea Promoted Cultural Resilience*, **University of Florida, Gainesville, [sassaman@ufl.edu](mailto:sassaman@ufl.edu)**

**Scharoun, Stephen R., Gemma-Jayne Hudgell, Jessica M. Stuart, Rosemary A. Cyr, and Ellen R. Cowie** *Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Period Boundary Line Mill Hamlet Site in Bridgewater, Aroostook County*

Archaeological investigations at the Historic Period Boundary Line Mill Hamlet (BLMH) site (ME 055-001) in Bridgewater, Aroostook County, Maine were conducted by the Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc. (NE ARC) on behalf of United States (U.S.) Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Archaeological phase II testing and phase III data recovery was conducted at the site through a contract with Geo-Marine, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Archaeological investigations prior to the modernization and expansion of the Land Port of Entry (LPOE) facility led to the discovery of archaeological remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century mill hamlet with a period of significance relating to the early settlement period of Bridgewater, Maine, ca. 1827-1879. The site’s location on the corresponding early settlement frontier of New Brunswick border contributes to the context of historic borderland studies and presents an opportunity to study the rise and decline of a small, water-powered mill hamlet on the Maine-New Brunswick border. Archaeological resources include the remains of a mill, blacksmith shop, store, former dwelling sites and a large midden richly laden with a mix of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts relating to work, domestic life and industry in a rural setting, on the border.

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**Shaffer, Gary D.** *Experimental Replication of a Preform Bowl of Soapstone*

This poster describes the experimental replication of a common artifact at soapstone quarries of the Middle Atlantic region: the preform bowl. These unfinished containers had little or no interior hollowing before they were discarded. The experiment had several goals: to provide insights on quarrying behavior; to compare with edge-wear analysis the effectiveness of rhyolite and bone chisels; to estimate the time needed to create a preform vessel so as to learn of the prehistoric effort expended at quarries; to estimate the reduction in weight of soapstone from boulder-sized rocks to preforms and to understand how quarriers lightened their load of soapstone for return trips to home sites; and to characterize soapstone debitage with respect to its archaeological visibility in the field.

**Gary D. Shaffer, Ph.D., USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service, 967 Illinois Ave., Suite 3 Bangor, ME 04401, 207-990-9566; [gary.shaffer@me.usda.gov](mailto:gary.shaffer@me.usda.gov)**

**Singer, Zachary** *Ohomowauke: A Middle Paleoindian site in Southeastern Connecticut* [entrant: student paper competition]

This paper presents a summary of the Middle Paleoindian component at the Ohomowauke site (72-137), found on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in southeastern Connecticut. This summary includes information on the lithic analysis, spatial patterning, and local paleoenvironmental reconstruction pertaining to this component. The location of Ohomowauke in southeastern Connecticut provides evidence of Middle Paleoindian adaptations near the southern extremity of the New England and Canadian Maritimes region.

**Singer, Zachary, University of Connecticut, [zacsinger@gmail.com](mailto:zacsinger@gmail.com)**

**Smith, John Leith** *Summary of 2012-2013 Excavations at Fort Richmond, Richmond, Maine*

Archaeologists from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission recently completed investigation of the National Register eligible site of Fort Richmond, the first of four forts constructed on the Kennebec River in Maine's eastern frontier in the early and mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Excavations were carried out to mitigate negative impacts from construction of a new bridge between the towns of Richmond and Dresden. The project succeeded in documenting the initial 1721 garrison constructed by the Pejepscot Proprietors, the first fort constructed in 1723 by the Province of Massachusetts and a second fort constructed in 1740 and decommissioned in 1755.

**Leith Smith, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta [leith.smith@maine.gov](mailto:leith.smith@maine.gov)**

**Smith, Stefanie M.** *A Tale of Two Taverns: Frontier Life and Food Consumption at Hanna's Town* [entrant: student paper competition]

Hanna's Town, an historic settlement in Westmoreland County, is known for its status as the first county seat and court of justice west of the Alleghenies. This paper investigates access to and treatment of food items on the frontier with a specific focus on the faunal remains from the pit features associated with the two areas known as Foreman's Tavern and Hanna's Tavern. Topics such as taxonomic abundance, skeletal frequencies, and butchering practices will be addressed using standard zooarchaeological methods. For each area, proportions of domestic game versus that of wild game will be discussed, as well as the ways in which the cuts of meat present and the butchering practices employed vary. This analysis will reveal specific elements of Western Pennsylvania colonial frontier life that have not previously been discussed relative to the Hanna's Town community.

**Stefanie M. Smith, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, 1426 Edinburg Drive, Tucker, GA 30084, [stefmsmith29@gmail.com](mailto:stefmsmith29@gmail.com)**

**Stewart, Frances** *Social Status from Faunal Remains: The Bridgewater, Maine Site*

Phase III excavations at the Bridgewater site in Maine uncovered 2055 faunal remains. A few of these came from Native American features but the majority were from Historic structures. These faunal remains are described with particular emphasis given to those from a collapsed house which was later used as dump by the community. Conclusions are made about the status of the family living in this house based on comparisons of the faunal material found in the house below the collapsed ceiling and in the dump above.

Frances Stewart, [frances.stewart@mail.mcgill.ca](mailto:frances.stewart@mail.mcgill.ca)

**Taché, Karine** *Pots, People and Fish in the Early Woodland*

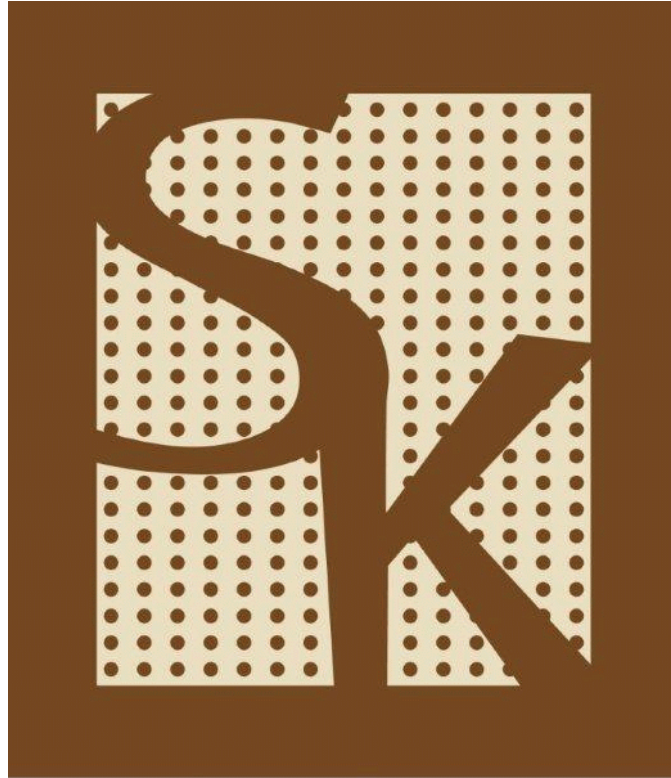
In Northeastern North America pottery was innovated by hunting-fishing-gathering communities at the beginning of the Early Woodland period or slightly earlier. Until now the uses of these pots and the reasons for their appearance at this juncture in prehistory remain very poorly understood. Here I present the results of a systematic organic residue analysis of Vinette 1 pottery that includes data from 34 early pottery sites located in a variety of ecological settings across the Northeast. Despite some variability aquatic resources appear to dominate the residues found in Vinette 1 pottery. Combining these results with faunal data and other information about the social organisation of early pottery-using communities, I suggest that social explanations that go beyond economy deserve consideration in explaining pottery beginnings in the Northeast.

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**Tutchener, David** *Chimney Point: European Stone Walls and the Adaptive Re-use of a Native American Celt.*

The Chimney Point Site on Lake Champlain in Vermont has been the subject of a number of historical and archaeological studies. This poster will focus on a small find from a CRM investigation conducted by the University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program in 2013. Through the course of this excavation, a low stone wall of European origin was uncovered. Throughout the process of deconstructing this stone wall a celt (or axe head) of Native American origin was found. It would appear that Europeans utilized this Native American celt as a chinking stone during the construction of this stone wall. This poster will explore the nature of this unique example of the use of indigenous material culture by Europeans, as an instance of adaptive reuse rather than cultural appropriation.

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## NOTES