

VAS newsletter....

A PUBLICATION OF THE VERMONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Vermont Archaeological Society dues for the 1979 calendar year are now due. An application form suitable for both new and renewal memberships is to be found on the reverse side of this page. Please complete the form and return it with your dues to the Society. Members applying for renewal status are requested to enclose stamped self-addressed envelopes with their dues and application forms to insure that their new membership cards can be sent by return mail. Rising postal rates and lack of a bulk mailing permit present the Society with a substantial expense, and cooperation with this request will be much appreciated.

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECTS DOCUMENT PREHISTORIC HORTICULTURE

By M. Pamela Bumsted, Ass't Archeologist, Cultural Resource Management Program, UVM.

The Vermont Agency of Transportation contracted with the University of Vermont for an archaeological survey of a proposed highway connector along the Winooski River in the Burlington area. Phase I survey in July of 1978 located five areas of prehistoric activity along the five kilometer (3.1 miles) project right-of-way.

A Phase II intensive survey was initiated in August to determine site boundaries, cultural period, degree of site integrity, and whether any or all of the five sites would be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Vt-Ch-97: Two sawn boards were recovered. Together with the interior portion of a prehistoric potsherd recovered during earlier testing, adjacent to them, they imply secondary deposition during an historic flood--not a prehistoric living area. No other prehistoric materials were recovered from this area.

Vt-Ch-98: One chert flake was recovered during Phase I, and a second from Phase II. Approximately 65.8 cubic meters (2322 cubic feet) of earth were excavated during both testing phases, with help from carefully controlled, heavy mechanized equipment. The site or sites in this area are: a) very small and sparsely distributed; or, b) located just outside the project area--the flakes showed no evidence of abrasion which would imply long-distance flood

1979 SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

By Frank L. Cowan

A program of Bi-monthly Seminars in Archaeology was initiated in Vermont in 1978. During the past year the series, jointly sponsored by the VAS and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, featured lectures by six regional archeologists on various archeological and ethnohistorical topics. These presentations were given on a bi-monthly basis in Brattleboro, Burlington and Rutland.

The Seminar series is conceived of as providing an opportunity to serve an apparently growing public interest in the archeology, history and pre-history of the State and region. The 1979 series will continue to bring experts to regional centers within Vermont to talk about their own research. As in 1978, six such presentations are planned for this year. These will be offered at 7 PM on Thursdays at the following locations: the Brattleboro Library, 220 Main Street, Brattleboro; 216 Commons in the Living/Learning Center on the University of Vermont campus in Burlington; and, the Rutland Free Library, Court Street, Rutland. The lectures do not carry an admission fee, but donations to help defray expenses are welcome.

In addition to the lectures, and as a means of providing a more participatory, "hands on", approach to archeological activity, the 1979 Seminar series has been expanded to include five topical workshops. These will be designed to offer more specific information about and training in three areas of archeological interest, focusing primarily on methods of archeological research. The workshop series will consist of one dealing with pre-historic ceramics, two identical sessions on lithics, and two identical site survey workshops. There will be a \$1 admission fee for each of the workshops.

The lithic workshops will be conducted on two Saturdays, one in Burlington, the other in the Bellows Falls Union High School dining hall. A tentative schedule for them is:

- 10 - 11 AM An overview of Vermont pre-history by Dr. William A. Haviland.
- 11 - 12 N Demonstration of flintknapping and

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discussion of aspects of lithic technology by Charles Paquin; slides of various lithic artifact types and an explanation of their chronological associations.

- 12 - 1 PM Bag lunch.
1 - 4 PM Workshop demonstration of cataloging techniques; identification of functional and chronological types, raw material types, etc. Several archeologists and advanced students will be present to examine and help document any artifact collections that participants bring. As documentation of collections is extremely important, persons attending the workshops are encouraged to share information about their collections.

The site survey workshops will also be offered in Burlington and in the Bellows Falls Union High School dining hall. Unlike the lithic workshops, these will be evening sessions on Thursdays from 7-10 PM. These workshops will deal with the identification and recording of archeological sites, techniques of surface collection, the background and purpose of the state site inventory, and the use of USGS and Soil Conservation Service maps.

The pre-historic ceramic workshop will be conducted by James B. Petersen on Saturday, February 3rd, at the UVM Archeology Laboratory, where a large range of ceramic samples is available for study and handling. This session will begin at 9:30 AM and will last into the afternoon. Please consult subsequent Newsletter issues for further information on the Seminars.

SCHEDULE

- Feb. 3, 9:30 AM - Ceramic Workshop by James Petersen at the Archeology Laboratory, 5th floor Williams Science Hall, UVM, Burlington (\$1 admission fee).
Feb. 22, 7 PM - "Vermont Blast Furnaces" by Victor Rolando at the Rutland Free Library.
Mar. 10, 10 AM - Lithic Workshop by UVM Department of Anthropology staff and students at the Bellows Falls Union High School dining hall (\$1 admission fee).
Mar. 22, 7 PM - "The Historically Known Indians of New England" by Dr. Gordon Day at 216 Commons, Living/Learning Center, UVM.
Apr. 26, 7 PM - "The Weirs Beach Site: Many Layers of Prehistory" by Dr. Charles Bolian at the Brattleboro Library.
May 3, 7 PM - Site Survey Workshop by UVM Department of Anthropology staff and students at the Archeology Laboratory, UVM (\$1 admission fee).
Sept. 8, 10 AM - Lithic Workshop by UVM Department of Anthropology staff and students at the Archeology Laboratory, UVM (\$1 admission fee).
Sept. 27, 7 PM - "Excavations at the Boucher Burial Site, Highgate, Vermont" by Louise Basa at the Rutland Free Library.

Date to be announced: Site Survey Workshop by UVM Department of Anthropology staff and students at the Bellows Falls Union High School dining hall (\$1 admission fee).

Oct. 25, 7 PM - "Maritime History of Lake Champlain" by Dr. H.N. Muller at the Brattleboro Library.

Date to be announced: "Underwater Archeology of the American Brig Defence" by Dr. David Switzer on the UVM campus.

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transport.

Vt-Ch-96: Here few Late Archaic materials were found with a quantity of historic farm debris. The site may have two prehistoric components; this inference is based on a preference for quartzite in one area and chert in the other. The whole site is small, but while vertically disturbed, it seems to retain horizontal integrity.

Vt-Ch-94: Phase II testing located twenty prehistoric fire-hearths and storage pits, a quartzite tool workshop, and three historical farm road disturbances. The site has been essentially undisturbed for the last thousand years, since the early Late Woodland time period. Organic remains include three corn cobs, butternuts, beans, deer, fish and grapes indicating a late summer--early winter economy based on cultivation and gathering of foods. This site provides the first documented evidence of prehistoric horticulture in Vermont.

Vt-Ch-95: Phase I testing recovered a dolomite scraper and several quartzite flakes. The stratigraphic (soil) characteristics indicate that the site may be culturally similar to Vt-Ch-94. No Phase II testing was required here because the Agency of Transportation was able to redesign the highway to avoid this site, Vt-Ch-94 and Vt-Ch-96. The other two sites (Vt-Ch-97 and Vt-Ch-98) did not necessitate highway redesign because they were not deemed sufficiently significant to our understanding of Vermont prehistory.

The result of our work with the Agency of Transportation is a dramatic example of how cooperation between urban development and anthropology can succeed in preserving our cultural heritage as well as economically planning to meet the needs of our growing future.

From Your Editor

Beginning with this issue, the VAS NEWSLETTER will return to its original policy of designating issues by numerical order. Issue designation has in the past varied with changes of editorship, with confusing results. As the Society has published 25 NEWSLETTERS prior to this one you are currently reading, this is Number 26; subsequent issues will be numbered accordingly. It is hoped that this policy will eliminate confusion and facilitate easier citation of references to NEWSLETTER contents.

--William Bayreuther--

WINOOSKI SITE SUMMER WORK TURNS TO THE LAB AND REFLECTION

By Frank L. Cowan

On October 2, 1978, a field crew of twelve excavators from the University of Vermont's Anthropology Department completed twelve weeks of excavation at the Winooski Site (Vt-Ch-46) in Winooski, Vermont. The excavation was funded by a Federal grant contracted with the Inter-agency Archeological Services of the Department of Interior's Heritage, Recreation and Conservation Service, and was conducted under the direction of Field Supervisors Frank Cowan and James Petersen, and Principal Investigator, Dr. Marjory Powers.

The purpose of the investigation was to collect archaeological data from a portion of the site that was to be destroyed by the construction of the New England Carpet Company's factory. Following the recommendations of an evaluative study of the site conducted in the summer of 1977 (Cowan 1977), the construction plans were modified to avoid destruction of most of the site area. Nevertheless, construction requirements necessitated that two sizeable areas of the site must be impacted. These areas were long corridors along the presumed eastern and southern boundaries of the site, amounting to over 4,600 square meters (about 1.15 acres) of impact to the site.

Over the course of the field season, from July 7 to October 2, excavators tested the two impact corridors to discover how the distribution of artifacts was patterned, attempting in this manner to discover the location and extent of individual habitation loci. This was done by stratifying the impact corridors into large blocks of land which were individually tested in a statistically random fashion.

The standard excavation units measured one by two meters in horizontal extent, and were excavated, depending upon the stratigraphy, from about 70 centimeters to about 1.3 meters in depth. Artifacts were recorded and mapped by specific location within these units. Smaller ceramic sherds, flakes and other prehistoric cultural debris were recorded by units of depth corresponding to the natural stratigraphy, or by ten centimeter depth units within thicker natural strata. Where testing indicated concentrations of artifacts and features, usually hearths, the archaeologists enlarged the areas of excavation by opening up two or more contiguous excavation units. In this fashion, areas of particular interest were investigated by opening up as much as 84 square meters of contiguous excavation. Excavation within the two impact corridors amounted to 373.7 square meters (approximately 4,022 square feet), or about 8% of the total area under primary investigation.

In addition, 136 square meters were excavated in other areas of the site. Slightly

more than 27 square meters of this supplemental excavation was devoted to more precisely delimiting the site boundaries, as well as to gathering further information concerning site stratigraphy and artifactual distribution within the portions of the site unaffected by construction.

The Phase II evaluative study (Cowan 1977, Figure 2) was found to be somewhat inaccurate in its prediction of site boundaries in some areas. A few features were noted in bulldozer-exposed soil well outside the predicted site boundaries. Nonetheless, we felt that we had called it fairly close, and that this summer's excavations had essentially verified the predicted location of the eastern boundary. So we thought, that is, until further bulldozer activity revealed a large area of prehistoric ceramic concentration practically adjacent to several nearly sterile excavation units.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY COOPERATION HELPS TO SAVE VALUABLE CERAMICS FINDINGS

Thanks to the cooperation of Mr. John Sampson, project supervisor for the Trapper Brown Construction Company, we were able to salvage these important early Middle Woodland ceramics, and collect valuable data about their provenience and associations. This aspect of the investigation resulted in an additional 109 square meters of excavation. The total of excavated area for the summer therefore amounts to some 509.7 square meters, or 5,486.4 square feet.

A long backhoe trench, dug for a water-line along the southern corridor, afforded us an extensive exposure of the site's stratigraphy for examination. Additional backhoe trenches were placed in the eastern corridor to provide deep stratigraphic profiles for geomorphological study. In all, backhoe trenches provided more than 545 (1798.5 feet) horizontal meters of stratigraphic profile, to depths as great as 2.5 (8.25 feet) meters. These soil profiles were examined and mapped by Peter Beblowski, a UVM geomorphologist who has assisted us throughout the project with the stratigraphic sequence and paleoenvironmental interpretation of the floodplain.

Several cultural features were observed in the trench profiles. These were mapped in detail and excavated by hand. From their stratigraphic position, it is obvious that several of these features predate the Middle Woodland occupations of the site by a great deal. Phase II investigations had included six short backhoe trenches to as deep as 1.6 meters to test for deeply buried cultural strata, but none were found. Deep trenches this summer revealed features buried under as much as 2.3 meters of alluvial sand and silt. This occurred in an area of the site where the earliest Middle Woodland artifacts were only 70 to 90 centimeters below the present ground surface. Although chert flakes and fire-cracked rocks were found in the exposed profiles of these features, no chronologically diagnostic artifacts were discovered in them. Charcoal samples were taken,

however, and radiocarbon dates will provide estimates for the antiquity of this earliest known occupation of the Winooski Site.

Excavation results from the two impact corridors and the additional testing suggest that the large area of the Winooski site (at least eight acres on the investigated property alone) is the result of many repeated occupations spread out over a broad area of the flood-plain. There would have been few topographic constraints on the location of individual camps on this broad bend of the Winooski River. Camping sites may have been equally desirable over as much as a half mile along the right bank of the river. This possibility is supported by the archaeological evidence, as many tested areas showed only sparse cultural debris, while excavators encountered localized concentrations of hearths, ceramics, stone tools and lithic debitage in other sections. Few of these concentrations, however, seemed to be of any great areal extent.

These concentrations of prehistoric remains reveal a variety of cultural activities. While analysis of these activity areas has only just begun, the data suggests that certain stations were utilized for the various stages of pottery manufacture. These manufacturing stages range from the coiling of pots to their firing. Occasional vessels didn't survive firing, as clusters of sherds suggest. Clay for use in ceramics was probably obtained either at the riverbank or from stream-exposed deposits on the terrace above the site.

COOKING SITES YIELD CLUES TO MIDDLE WOODLAND DIET

Cooking fires were evident from concentrations of burned bone, fire-cracked rocks and charcoal. The bone refuse is generally so burned and fragmentary as to be beyond identification, although fragments of white-tailed deer bone are sometimes recognizable. At least one fish vertebra has survived; the means by which the Winooski Site inhabitants caught fish, whether by hook and line, spear, net or weir, are as yet unknown.

Charred butternut shell fragments occur throughout the site. Butternuts are a rich source of protein and essential fatty acids; moreover, they are an easily stored food which could have been cached for the late winter months. Butternuts are a characteristic species of the alluvial bottomlands, and probably grew on the site during prehistoric times as they do today. Possibly this was one of the attractions of the site. Black Walnut and shagbark hickory shells occur with lesser frequency.

Further information about the diet of the Winooski Site people has been collected from flotation samples. These are soils taken from hearths and middens and water-screened through fine-meshed sieves. Seeds of *chenopodium* (lambs quarters), staghorn sumac, elderberry and *Rubus* spp. (raspberries and/or blackberries) have been recovered in this manner. Many other seed types have been recovered through the flotation process, but so far remain unidentified. The seeds

and nutshell fragments identified thus far suggest site occupation from late summer through autumn. During the winter and spring of 1979, botany students will be working under the guidance of Dr. Hubert Vogelmann, UVM Botany Department, to identify further seeds.

Clusters of chert and quartzite flakes, occasionally accompanied by broken bifaces, reveal areas where flintknappers chipped arrowheads and scrapers. The small size of the waste flakes show that raw materials were usually chipped to rough biface "blanks" before they were transported to the site. Since no large stone-working occurred directly on the site, hammerstones are absent. The final processing of these blanks was accomplished with antler billets and pressure flakers. Lithic types suggest that some Winooski inhabitants acquired raw materials from sources as far away as western New York or southeastern Ontario; other, apparently later, inhabitants used more local stone.

Stone points from the site have a variety of provisions for attachment to arrow or dart shafts. Some, probably early, varieties are side-notched; others are corner-notched and of the Jack's Reef type. These types were apparently supplanted during the last phases of occupation by the triangular Levanna point type.

Scrapers recovered from the site are generally very small; their manufacture usually involved only marginal retouch of thin, small flakes. The breakage of many of these scrapers implies that they were mounted on handles for convenience of use. The greater force that could then be exerted in scraping was often too great for the small scrapers to bear. Edge damage suggests that scrapers were used for a variety of purposes. Some show substantial crushing of the working edge, the result of extensive use against hard materials such as hardwood or bone. Others have a polish on their edges, suggesting use on softer, more pliant materials. Few seem to be of a size that would have been useful for working large hides, however. Such activities may either not have taken place on the site, or have involved perishable bone scrapers.

Differences in the tool kits from various parts of the site demonstrate the considerable time depth represented. So far, our estimates of age for the different assemblages are based on stylistic and technological considerations, especially of the ceramics. Radiocarbon dates and stratigraphic sequences from other sites provide the framework for these current estimates. At this time eighteen charcoal and butternut shell samples have been sent to Geochron Labs for carbon-14 dating. When we receive the results of the isotopic analysis of these samples, probably in April and May, we will have a much more specific understanding of both the absolute and relative dates for the various components of the site.

We believe that the Winooski Site represents repeated occupations from the first to the

tenth centuries, A.D., a timespan generally called the Middle Woodland Period. The earliest Middle Woodland component of the Winooski Site is represented by the pottery concentrations exposed by the bulldozers. This component is recognized by pseudo-scallop shell stamped and wavy line stamped ceramic designs which were carefully executed on small, well-made vessels with rather conical bases. Very similar ceramics are dated to A.D. 160-320 in the upper St. Lawrence River area (Ritchie 1969:207) and to about A.D. 40-240 in the Susquehanna River Valley (Ritchie and Funk 1973:350), where they represent a Middle Woodland manifestation called the Canoe Point Phase. Close similarities are also evident to ceramics of the Saugeen culture of southwestern Ontario. These are dated earlier, from about 700 B.C. to A.D. 100 (Finlayson 1978:644). We would hazard a conservative estimate for these Saugeen-like ceramics at the Winooski Site of about A.D. 100 to A.D. 300.

There were no projectile points found associated with these sherds, but we might suspect that the small thin side-notched points recovered by the 1972-73 VAS excavations came from a comparable stratum. These points are similar, but not necessarily identical, to Ritchie's Long Bay and Port Maitland types, found in association with the Canoe Point Phase ceramics. The Winooski Site points are made of the easily recognized chert of the western Onondaga formation which outcrops throughout much of central and western New York and southeastern Ontario. Two copper beads recovered by VAS excavators in a relatively deep stratum may also combine with the above factors to imply contact with the upper St. Lawrence River Valley.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS REVEALS POSSIBILITY OF SECOND MIDDLE WOODLAND COMPONENT

On the basis of our field impressions and preliminary analysis, we currently suspect a second distinguishable Middle Woodland component represented by Jack's Reef Corner-Notched projectile points, dentate stamped and cord impressed ceramics, and the preponderant use of non-local cherts and jaspers for lithic tools.

Dr. Robert Funk's research in eastern New York State has implied that Jack's Reef points are a minority type contemporaneous with the use of Levanna triangular points on Middle Woodland sites (Funk 1976:286). Winooski data suggests that the Jack's Reef points are diagnostic of distinct occupations earlier than those featuring Levanna triangles. Although there may well be some chronological overlap in their occupation, Jack's Reef and Levanna components at the Winooski Site are generally distinguishable both spatially (stratigraphically in at least one area), and on the basis of differing patterns of raw material exploitation.

Further, and perhaps stronger, evidence for distinction between Jack's Reef and Levanna-using inhabitants comes from testing conducted by Peter Thomas at Vt-Ch-93, a contemporaneous site directly across the Winooski River. Field crews there identified two distinct superimposed

cultural strata separated by a sterile stratum. The deeper horizon contained Jack's Reef Corner-Notched points and flakes manufactured exclusively of chert. The upper horizon was characterized by quartzite flakes and quartzite Levanna points, as well as Middle Woodland drag-dentate stamped and cord impressed sherds. Thus there is a clear separation of these two components on what was probably an extension of the Winooski site. Features with datable charcoal and nutshell were present in both strata of Vt-Ch-93. Funds for the dating of these important features have not as yet been obtained.

The usual estimates for Jack's Reef components are in the range of A.D. 550-750. Until the radiocarbon dates from the Winooski Site samples are back, we are in no position to offer any other estimate.

A decided shift in lithic exploitation patterns seems to have occurred at some time during the eighth or ninth centuries A.D. As noted above, non-local cherts seem to have become generally unavailable to the Winooski Site inhabitants, who apparently turned to local sources for the raw materials for chipped stone tools. Chipping stone was obtained at this time from the Cheshire Quartzite formation of western Vermont. This formation lies as close as eight to nine kilometers east of the Winooski Site, in the towns of Essex and Williston. In pebble and cobble form, the quartzite was, of course, even closer at hand. The cause of this shift is as yet unknown. Ceramics of this period seem to have deteriorated in quality. They are thicker, less well constructed and fired, and are decorated with less care.

There are strong hints that the site may have been more intensely occupied during this later time period, estimated at A.D. 750-1000. The lithic and ceramic collection recovered from the overall site is quantitatively dominated by quartzite and the Late Middle Woodland cord impressed pottery. Whether this is the result of an actual population increase in the Winooski Valley, or simply a shift to a more focal pattern of site utilization is unknown.

After about A.D. 1000 (we think), the site was abandoned. We have, at present, no clues as to why after nearly a thousand years of regular use, this site fell into disuse. Perhaps localized environmental changes made other locations more attractive. Undoubtedly another site will be found somewhere nearby on the floodplain, where we can again pick up the threads of the story of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Winooski Valley.

REFERENCES CITED

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FUNK, Robert E. 1976. Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory, New York State Museum, Memoir 22. Albany.

RITCHIE, William A. 1969. The Archaeology of New York State. The Natural History Press, Garden City.

_____, and Robert E. Funk. 1973. Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast. New York State Museum and Science Service, Memoir 20. Albany.

THIS IS YOUR VAS BOARD FOR 1979

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Vacancy (1)

REPORT OF THE 1978 ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the VAS was held in the Coach Room at the Sheraton Inn in Burlington on Saturday, October 14, 1978. Registration started at 1:30 PM, and the meeting was called to order at 2:15 PM by Joe Popecki, Acting Chairman. The President, Jim Griffin was not present because of an unexpected business conflict. Forty-two members were present.

The following reports were given:
Treasurer - Joe Popecki; Secretary - Sue Smith;
Editor of Newsletter - Bill Bayreuther; State Archaeologist - Giovanna Neudorfer.

Peter Thomas, Contract Archaeologist based at UVM, was introduced.

The results of Board of Trustees balloting were announced. Bill Bayreuther, Jim Petersen, Bill Noel and Sue Smith were elected to the Board of Trustees for three year terms.

Jim Petersen gave an excellent report on progress at the Winooski Site, which has been proceeding as a contract project funded by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. He showed slides of work at the site and artifacts recovered.

Giovanna then introduced Victor Rolando, Rensselaer County, New York Historian, who showed slides and spoke on his interest in and efforts at locating stonebuilt blast furnaces in Vermont. He had on display samples of slag from various locations.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:15.

The banquet at 6:00 was served in the same room. About 50 people were present. Peter Thomas, Contract Archaeologist at the University of Vermont, spoke afterward on the Fort Hill Site, a Squakheag Village in the Connecticut Valley. His talk illustrated by slides was very interesting. --Sue Smith, Secretary--

Bill Murphy in Saudi Arabia for Year

The Board of Trustees has accepted with regret the resignation of William Murphy, and wishes him success in his new business venture in Saudi Arabia. A Trustee since 1977, Bill has been a VAS member for seven years. His primary archaeological interests are historical; he has excavated several historic sites and presented papers at meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Dublin Seminar for New England Folklife.

AMERICAN INDIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OFFERS VARIETY OF BOOKS

The American Indian Archaeological Institute in Washington, Connecticut has informed us that it has the following publications available for mail-order sale.

ARCHAEOLOGY

BINFORD, Lewis A. *An Archaeological Perspective*. 1972. 464 p. \$7.95. A compilation of his previously published theoretical works.

BRENNAN, Louis A. *A Beginner's Guide to Archaeology*. 1974. 379 p. \$2.25. A comprehensive summary of archaeological excavation techniques with depictions of prehistoric Indian artifacts as well as appendices of museums, sites open to the public, and archaeological journals and societies in each state.

DEETZ, James. *In Small Things Forgotten*. 1977. 184 p. \$2.50. An easy-to-read introduction to historical archaeology for the layman as well as the prehistoric archaeologist. He explores the breadth of topics concerning the historical archaeologist giving enlightening examples from his own research.

MOELLER, Roger W. and John REID. *Archaeological Bibliography for Eastern North America*. 1977. 198 p. \$7.00. This bibliography for prehistoric archaeology contains more than 800 references from journals and books published from 1959 to 1976. These are arranged by subject headings including culture history, artifacts, book reviews, and statistics.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC ACCOUNTS

ALEXANDER, Hartley Burr. *The World's Rim*. 1967. 259 p. \$2.95. A series of studies including certain ceremonies and ritual conceptions, and "dramatic mysteries" of the North American Indians.

DRIVER, Harold. *Indians of North America*. 1969. 632 p. \$6.85. Under the headings of clothing, housing, marriage practices, political structure, and religion among others, Driver explores the variation of Indian societies in the New World.

EASTMAN, Charles. *Indian Boyhood*. 1971. 247 p. \$2.50. This is the autobiography of Ohiyesa, a traditional Sioux, who was acculturated into Anglo-American society.

EASTMAN, Charles A. *From the Deep Woods to Civilization*. 1977. 206 p. \$3.75. A continuation of the autobiography of a traditional Sioux, who became acculturated into Anglo-American society in the early 1900's.

EASTMAN, Charles. *Indian Scout Craft and Lore*. 1974. 190 p. \$2.00. A Sioux describes the craft and lore of becoming a young Indian scout. The lessons described will provide new

discoveries about nature and outdoor life, and a feeling of life as it was lived by young Indian boys and girls a century ago.

JOSEPHY, Alvin M., Jr. *The Patriot Chiefs*. 1977. 364 p. \$2.95. An interesting, factual account of the Lenape Indians of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania seen through the eyes of a young boy during the early 1600's.

WASHBURN, Wilcomb E. *The Indian in America*. 1975. 296 p. Gives general impression of the character and experience of the many Indian tribes and nations of the New World before, during, and after European contact. \$4.95.

INDIAN CRAFTS AND LIFEWAYS

BIERHORST, John, ed. *In the Trail of the Wind*. 1971. 219 p. \$1.95. American Indian poems and ritual orations.

CULIN, Stewart. *Games of the North American Indians*. 1975. 846 p. \$10.00. 1112 figures depicting games and gaming equipment of North American Indians supplements the text.

EPSTEIN, Roslyn. *American Indian Needlepoint Designs*. 1973. 160 p. \$1.50. Needlepoint outlines for pillows, belts, and handbags.

Golden Guide to North American Indian Arts. 1973. 160 p. \$1.95. A profusely illustrated summary of Indian art and artifacts.

NAYLOR, Maria, ed. *Authentic Indian Designs*. 1975. 219 p. \$6.00. 2,500 illustrations from baskets, clothing, ceramics, etc.

STRIBLING, Mary Lou. *Crafts from North American Indian Arts*. 1975. 308 p. \$6.95. The book illustrates Indian ornaments and finery of stone, bone, feathers, wood, gourds, shells, clay and metal.

NATIVE FOODS

KAVASCH, Barrie. *Native Harvests*. 1977. 73 p. \$3.95. Botanicals and recipes of the American Indian including more than 70 illustrations by the author to aid in collecting plants and preparing native foods.

MARTIN, Alexander C. *A Golden Guide to Weeds*. 1972. 160 p. \$1.95. A color picture of each specimen shows its flower, seeds, areal distribution in New World, and supplements the brief description. An extraordinarily useful book to identify seeds from an archaeological context as well as an essential supplemental volume for books on native foods, medicines, dyes, etc.

KLOSS, Jethro. *Back to Eden*. 1971. 684 p. \$2.95. A Human Interest Story of Health and Restoration to be Found in Herb, Root and Bark.

Ordering Information: Send your order to A.I.A.I., Box 260, Washington, CT 06793. Postage: add \$1 for 1-2 books; \$2 for 3-5 books; and \$2.50 for over 5 books. You may pay by check, Mastercharge or Visa credit card. Include card number and signature.

TRUSTEE MEETING DATES SET

The VAS Board of Trustees has set the following dates for the remainder of its 1979 monthly meetings: February 1st, March 1st, April 5th, May 3rd, June 7th, July 5th, August 2nd, September 6th, October 4th, November 1st and December 6th. These meetings are scheduled for the first Thursday of each month, and will be held in the Seminar Room of the University of Vermont's Anthropology Department (5th floor Williams Science Hall). This schedule is subject to limited change, as meetings are occasionally held in the homes of Board members.

All society members and other interested individuals are invited to attend Board meetings and are welcome to bring matters of personal concern to the attention of the Board. If you would like to be present at any particular meeting please contact a Board member to verify the place of the meeting.

PETROGLYPH RESEARCH- A CALL FOR HELP

Progress in the documentation of Aboriginal Rock Art in the Northeastern United States is revealing startling information regarding design motifs, regional distribution, and craftsmanship.

The Data Base in all New England is growing with the exception of Vermont and New Hampshire. Data in these areas is desperately needed and is crucial for comparative analysis. Please contact Edward J. Lenik, Director, Archaeological Research Laboratory, Van Riper-Hopper (Wayne) Museum, 533 Berdan Ave., Wayne, NJ 07470, regarding any information on permanent petroglyphs or portable petroglyphs such as those found on atlatl weights, pendants, ground stone tools, ceremonial objects, etc.

Any help in the advancement of this cultural/technological archaeological program will be most greatly appreciated.

ESAF OFFERS INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS

The EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION now accepts Individual Memberships as well as institutional. Both cost \$10 per year. For membership, you will receive: a copy of the current volume (7) of *The Archaeology of Eastern North America*; *ESAF News*; *ESAF Directory*; Miscellaneous flyers and meeting notices; and a membership card.

Photocopy this form if you wish to join. (You wouldn't want to lose part of your Newsletter).

Send to: ESAF Business Office
P.O. Box 676
Newark, DE 19711

NAME

ADDRESS

ZIP

NEUDORFER TO WRITE REGULAR COLUMN FOR NEWSLETTER

The next issue of the VAS NEWSLETTER will contain the first installment of a serial column written by Vermont State Archaeologist Giovanna Neudorfer. This feature is intended to serve several functions. One will be the presentation of information on the activities of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, which houses the office of the State Archaeologist. The other, equally important, function will lie in the column's use as the means by which Ms. Neudorfer can communicate on a direct and regular basis with VAS members.

MANY ESAF PUBLICATIONS STILL AVAILABLE

The following ESAF Publications are still in print and available for sale. Send your order to: ESAF Business Office, PO Box 676, Newark, DE 19711. Prepayment is appreciated.

Archaeology of Eastern North America, volumes 1-5 (1973-77) are \$4 each. Volume 6 (1978) is \$7 and there is a prepublication offer on volume 7 (1979) of \$6 to members and \$7 to non-members.

An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard. Vol. 1 (1947) is \$3 and in limited supply; vol. 2 (1963) is \$1.50.

Archaeological Bibliography for Eastern North America. (1977). If you buy volume one, the second volume will be sent to you free of charge.

Bulletin of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. Vols. 1-36. These are available for 50¢ each or in a complete set for \$15. After vol. 36, the *Bulletin* is issued as part of the annual volume of *Archaeology of Eastern North America*, as the *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting*.

LODGINGS FOR MEETINGS

If you are planning to attend either of the two meetings noted on the following page, here are some suggestions for accommodations:

AMHERST AREA

Howard Johnson (Hadley) \$22+ (413-586-0114)
University Motor Lodge, \$20+ (413-256-8111)
Amherst Motel, \$18+ (413-256-8122)
Motel 6 (South Deerfield) \$10+ (413-665-2681)
Campus Center Hotel (UM), \$18+ (413-549-6000)

HENNIKER AREA

Colby Hill Inn (603-428-3281)
Valley Inn (Hillsboro) (603-464-5966)
Bradford Inn (Bradford) (603-938-5309)
Lake Sunapee Motor Inn (603-526-6040)
Concord Coach Motor Inn (Concord) (603-225-2511)
NH Highway Motel (Concord) (603-225-6687)
Ramada Inn (Concord) (603-224-9534)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS OFFER TEMPTING PROGRAMS

CONFERENCE ON NORTHEAST ARCHAEOLOGY, FEBRUARY 17-19

WHEN? President's Day Weekend, February 17-19.

WHERE? University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

HOSTED BY The University's Department of Anthropology

PURPOSE: To promote the development of a regional research agenda for the northeast.

On February 17, the day begins with registration from 9-10 AM in Room 207, Machmer Hall. The balance of the day will be given to these keynote presentations:

David BRAUN. *Is the Woodland Concept Really Necessary?*

Lynn CECI. *Shells, Wampum and Deeds: Settlement pattern Analysis in Coastal New York.*

Jefferson CHAPMAN. *The Archaic Period: a Perspective from Eastern Tennessee.*

Albert A. DEKIN. *Regional Research Designs- a Necessity.*

Dena F. DINCAUZE. *Research priorities in Northeastern Prehistory.*

William ENGLEBRECHT. *Inferring Prehistoric Social Organization in the Northeast.*

William FITZHUGH. *New England and the Arctic: Prospective Problems.*

Michael JOCHIM. *Postglacial Adaptions.*

Edward S. RUTSCH. *The Shae Gristmill Site: Technological Change in Rural New England in the Early Industrial Period.*

John D. SPETH. *Contribution of Northeastern Archaeology to the Study of Hunters and Gatherers.*

Dean R. SNOW. *The Future of the Past in the Northeast.*

John WORRELL. *Scars Upon the Earth: Physical Indicators of Dramatic Social Change at the Stratton Tavern.*

WORKING SESSIONS will be held all day on February 18. The purpose of these sessions is to produce a report outlining a five year research agenda for the various topic areas. There are fifteen such areas ranging from Industrial Archaeology to Physical Anthropology in the Northeast. Each participant will select the topic on which he or she wishes to work.

February 19 will be set aside for the presentation of working sessions results and discussion.

PUBLICATION. The keynote presentations and the working sessions results will be published as a

number in the University of Massachusetts Department of Anthropology Occasional Papers.

NORTHEASTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING, MARCH 29-31

WHEN? March 29-31, 1979.

WHERE? New England College, Henniker, NH

JOINT MEETING WITH The Association for the Anthropological Study of Play.

The tentative schedule of symposia include these topics to be treated in both day and evening sessions:

Italian Ethnographic Research.

New Directions in Ethnographic Research.

Working Session of New England Folklorists.

Anthropology and American Society.

New England Communities: Historical and Anthropological Perspectives.

Voluntary Associations.

Working Sessions: Language and Society.

The Interdisciplinary Challenge of Settlement Archaeology.

Skeletal Analysis of Archaeological Populations.

About Women and Women's Studies.

The First One Hundred Years of Anthropology at Zuni Pueblo, and What lies Ahead.

Public Education in Archaeology.

The Anthropology of Food and Food Habits.

Central Maya Lowlands: Overview and Research Prospects.

Research Results: Summary and Analysis of Cultural Resources on the Outer Continental Shelf from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Hatteras.

Sessions already scheduled by the Association for the Anthropological Study of Play are:

Ethnographic Films of Play and Games.

Play and Ritual.

PRE-REGISTRATION may be done by mail. The fee for faculty and staff is \$5; for students, \$3.

Mail your check (made out to the Northeastern Anthropological Association) before March 7, to: Kenneth E. Smith or Michael Wireman

Co-organizers, NEAA

Sociology/Anthropology Department

New England College

Henniker, NH 03242 (603/ 428-7111)

NAME

DATE

ADDRESS

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

SPRING MEETING TO BE HOSTED BY WHITE RIVER JUNCTION

PROGRAM

MEETING LOCATION: HOTEL COOLIDGE, 17 South Main Street

DATE: April 7, 1979

1:00 - 2:00 PM REGISTRATION AND EXHIBITS IN THE VERMONT ROOM

2:00 - 5:00 PM AFTERNOON PROGRAM, VERMONT ROOM

Paleoindians in Vermont- Stephen Loring

Interim Analysis: 1978 Winooski Site Data-

Dr. Marjorie Power

Frank Cowan

James Petersen

State Archaeologist's Report- Giovanna Neudorfer

Missisquoi Wildlife Refuge Survey- Peter Thomas

Burlington-Colchester Survey- M. Pamela Bumsted

Black River Hydroelectric Project Survey-

William Bayreuther

Mother Nature, Plow Marks, or Inscriptions: A Typology
of Vermont Stone Markings- Dr. Warren L. Cook

5:00 - 6:00 PM COCKTAIL HOUR- Hotel Coolidge Lounge

6:15 - 7:15 PM DINNER, VERMONT ROOM

Reservation form at right must be returned by March
24, 1979, to the Vermont Archaeological Society

7:30 PM- EVENING SPEAKER

Dr. Dean Snow, State University of New York at Albany

The Archaic Occupation of the Lake George Region

PLAN TO ATTEND THIS FINE PROGRAM. IT'LL BE A SURE CURE FOR THE CABIN
FEVER AND THE MARCH BLAHS THAT WILL PLAGUE YOU WHEN THE SNOW STARTS TO
THAW. THIS ALSO MARKS THE FIRST TIME FOR A VAS MEETING IN EASTERN VERMONT.



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OR RENEWAL

☐ NEW
☐ RENEWAL

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY OR TOWN _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____
PHONE NUMBER _____ DATE _____
AGE _____ (If student or senior citizen)

DUES SCHEDULE:

Individual.....	\$ 5.00
Family.....	8.00
Sustaining.....	12.00
Student (under 18).....	3.00
Senior Citizen (over 65).....	3.00
Institutional.....	8.00
Contributing.....	25.00
Life.....	100.00

Make checks payable to: THE VERMONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC., and mail to:
The Secretary, Vermont Archaeological Society, PO Box 663, Burlington, VT 05402

SPRING MEETING DINNER RESERVATION

Choice of:

YANKEE POT ROAST.....\$7.50

or

ROAST STUFFED VERMONT TURKEY.....\$7.00

Both dinners include Cheese Delights,
Soup, Salad, Mashed Potato, Vegetable,
Rolls and Butter, Dessert and Beverage.
15% Gratuity and 5% Meals Tax Included.

Please accept reservation(s) for _____ POT ROAST @ \$7.50 per person

_____ ROAST STUFFED VERMONT TURKEY @ \$7.00
per person

Enclosed is my check for a total of \$ _____. Please make checks payable
to the Vermont Archaeological Society, Inc. Return reservation form as soon as
possible to: The Vermont Archaeological Society, Box 663, Burlington, VT 05402.

NAME OF PERSON MAKING RESERVATION:

NAMES OF OTHERS IN PARTY:

ADDRESS _____

WHETHER YOU WANT TO JOIN VAS FOR THE FIRST TIME
OR ARE RENEWING YOUR MEMBERSHIP,
PLEASE FILL OUT THE FORM ON THE REVERSE SIDE
AND MAIL IT WITH YOUR CHECK
BEFORE YOU FORGET TO DO IT.

CALL FOR DUES, 1979

From:
THE VERMONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
P. O. Box 663
BURLINGTON, VT 05402

SECOND CLASS MAIL

TO